TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

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MOORE'S RURAL 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., Editor Department of Sheep Husbandry.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: P. BARRY. C. DEWEY, LL. D., H. T. BROOKS. L. B. LANGWORTHY.

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 it various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects inti-mately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOHENAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes o 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. RARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America

For Terms and other particulars, see last page



ISAAC NEWTON ON AG'L COLLEGES.

THE paternal manner in which Sir ISAAC undertakes to direct and enlighten public sentiment upon the subject of Agricultural Colleges is exceedingly amusing. We have only space to call attention to and discuss one of the salient features of a paper on this subject which we find in the Commissioner's bi-monthly report for January and February.

We quote:-"So far as they (opinions) have been expressed in the course of study in our few agricultural schools, and in the writings of those who have sought to mould public opinion, the instruction proposed has contemplated a preparation for the farm only. The languages have generally been regarded as useless, and the course of mathematical studies has been too limited. In this we think lies the failure of and literary institutions, controlled by sects and ıral Colleges." Again:—"Our agr cultural colleges have heretofore failed because they aimed to educate for the pursuit of agriculture only."

Now, this kind of talk, with the balance of the article from which we make the above quotations, proves that the Commissioner is either talking of something about which he knows nothing, or that he is in the hands of a class of men who are seeking to control the appropriation by Congress for Industrial Schools, with the purpose of galvanizing certain colleges that lack endowments, or both. Else, we cannot imagine why the Head of the Department should have the hardihood to attribute want of success to a too great effort on the part of Agricultural Colleges to provide a specific education to young men who wished to become farmers, when it is known that the cause of failure, in almost every instance, is found in the effort to do precisely what, in his wisdom, the Commissioner recommends should be done. We say "known," for we have not talked with, nor seen the written opinions of, a man who has investigated this subject, who has visited these schools and become familiar with their regime, who has not given it as his opinion that too much has been undertaken, and that failure has resulted from the effort to provide a course of literary study, in conjunction with the scientific course, adapted to the wants of practical men. We have paid this subject some attention. We have watched with no little anxiety the development of plans for this use of the appropriation of Congress, by the States. Our greatest fear is that too much will be undertaken; or that colleges which have hitherto made no effort to provide a course of study adapted to the wants of the farmer, shall get control of and absorb this national endowment. And we are not relieved of this fear by the profound opinions of the sapient Commissioner of Agriculture.

We define our position briefly, as follows:-We are in favor of a liberal education for the farmer, in its broadest sense. We would have our Normal Schools lay a broad foundation, by the education of teachers for our common schools. But we believe an Agricultural and Mechanical school should sustain precisely the same relation to agriculturists and mechanics that a Medical College sustains to physicians, or to those who desire to become such. No one goes to a Medical school to study literature, the languages and mathematics. An Agricultural or Mechanical school or college should provide for the education of students in the physical sciences in their relation to the different husbandries and mechanic arts. Liberal provision should be made for demonstrative, practical lectures on practical subjects, open to all who may choose to attend them, whether students pursuing the course of scientific study adopted, or not; so that the farmer and mechanic and their sons, who may not be in circumstances, nor qualified by preparation, to go through with a course of study, may reap such benefit from such an institution as they may have time and means to

We do not believe a student should be taught the languages in such an institution. Neither would we admit a student who had not availed himself of the advantages of our public and high schools to acquire the needed preliminary education. These schools are to be organized to provide a specific kind of knowledge which other schools have hitherto made no effort to furnish. This was the design of Congress. It was what the people asked for. Let them be confined to this business. Let them be and remain independent and distinct from all other institutions; and if the amount of Congressional appropriation does not meet their requirements, let each State, respectively, provide for the de-

Where there are existing State institutions, controlled by the State governments, as is the case in most of the Western States, there is less objection to adding a Department than there would otherwise be. For instance, create an agricultural school and a mechanical school as distinct departments of the University of Michigan, as law and medical schools are distinct. Create the same distinct departments in the Normal University of Illinois. Thus a State building, already provided, may be used, and vet the Industrial departments be kept distinct from and independent of the Normal depart-

We see nothing difficult in this. The great difficulty lies in the fact that existing sectarian corporations, are seeking to get pos this land grant for their own purposes. They are manipulating legislators with this object: and unless the industrial classes are vigilant, and make some effort to thoroughly understand their own wants, and make them known, and organize to secure their supply, these sects and corporations will succeed. They cry that this appropriation is not ample enough for the purpose designed—that their aid is required. But we find them working for it like greedy cormorants. It is ample for their use. And ISAAC horse avoid mud, and if you must use him, wash NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture, is lending them his potent aid! We pray Sir this effectually in both diseases, if indeed they ISAAC to confine his attention to his milk business, and cease talking of what it is so evident | tion with farriers." he knows little about. For had he read the Agricultural papers of the country during the | Manuring Potatoes. past five years, he would hardly have ventured upon the assertions we have quoted above.

- Since the foregoing was written and given the compositor, the Country Gentleman has come to hand, containing a just criticism of this report, especially of the "figures and arithmetic" it contains. The editor closes his review of the report by saying:-"If the Commissioner will insist on taking up grave questions for discussion in these bulletins, like that of Agricultural Education, we trust he will hereafter select those about which he is better informed, and on which he can bring forward suggestions or ideas that shall be of some real value; and if the preparation of statistical articles is entrusted to the clerks of the office, it is to be hoped that he will select for the duty those whose knowledge of figures at least reaches the mysteries of per centage, and who will not encumber with hap-hazard conjectures and absurd speculations, whatever tables of figures they may have to present." To all of which we say Amen! and pray that ABRAHAM LINCOLN will quickly remove the disgrace he has fastened upon Ameri-

can agriculturists by the appointment of the present Commissioner of Agriculture, and substitute a man who knows something of the wants of the Industrial classes and the commonest facts current among them. JAMES BU-CHANAN was never more imbecile as President than is this ISAAC NEWTON as Commissioner of Agriculture. These are plain words; but truth is often very plain and homely.

SPRING WORK,

Carrots.—See article on page 76, current Vol. Carrot seed requires time—considerable time—to germinate. Of course, the soil should be in condition, warm and dry, to receive the seed. But this crop is usually put in too late. A large portion of the season best adapted to the growth of this root is lost by most farmers who plant it after most other crops are in the ground. We urge, therefore, early planting, and think our readers will thank us for the hint if they use it.

Potatoes.-Plant early. Plant this month if possible. Plant before your seed has begun to sprout. Considerable observation, and some experience, has established the conviction that the earlier in April potatoes are planted on well prepared, well drained soils the better and surer the crop - the less the danger from rot. Potatoes well ripened, early in the season, will ripen better, taste better, and are better in all respects, than those which the early autumn frosts find with foliage green and growing. Wheat, peas and potatoes should be got in the ground early.

Seed Bed .- The germination of seed, and the healthy growth of the plant depends upon the condition of the seed bed. Soil can not be too thoroughly pulverized. The work of preparing the seed bed is the most important of the farmer's duties. Success, or failure, depends upon the perfectness, or imperfectness, of this work. Thorough and deep pulverization and complete comminution are essential. Soils so prepared are less liable to suffer from extremes — whether of heat, cold, dry or wet seasons. The growth of the plant is more uniform and uninterrupted.

Waste Places. - Every inch of the farm should be made productive. Plans should be laid to secure some income from all the capital. The losses to the farmers of the country from unproductive capital are enormous. There are uncouth corners, hedges, semi-swamps, brambles, that with little labor may be made productive by being cleared up and cleaned out. We know labor is scarce and high; and therefore there is the greater need that all the resources of the farm should be made available. And this month, as you walk over the farm or fix up the tools rainy days, plan to do something to make these "breaks" in the farm less repulsive

CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Grease and Scratches in Horses.

L. C. G., Knowlesville, N. Y., writes:-Wash daily with warm water and Castile soap. When dry use Mercurial Ointment, rubbing it into the cracks with the hands. Let the off as soon as put in the stable. I have used are different, which I believe is a mooted ques-

F. D., of Onaquago, N. Y., gives us his practice. He plants on dry land; furrows it 34 feet apart, and plants in hills about the same distance apart. Marks with a marker across the furrows. Drops a small forkfull of coarse straw manure when the mark crosses the furrow. Digs a hole through the manure with the hoe, and deposits there a hoe-full of fine, warm soil; places the seed on it, covers up the seed and manure carefully. Gets good crops of dry, good-flavored potatoes. Asks Damos to try this mode, and report to RURAL in the fall.

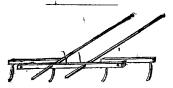
To Keep Pumps from Freezing.

T. H. D., Hopedale, O., writes us that an old-fashioned log pump can be kept from freezing as follows:-Bore a hole in the pipe an inch in diameter far enough below the platform or curbing to be out of reach of frost, insert a wooden spiggot, similar to those used in vinegar barrels, except that the handle should extend above the curbing eighteen inches, and close to the side of the pump, so that it will not be in Sugar should be strained through a woolen the way. In freezing weather turn the handle strainer just as it begins to grain.

just enough to keep the water from standing still, and there will be no danger of the pump handle becoming tight.

How a Sucker Grows Potatoes.

A. C. POWELL, of Winnebago Co., Ill. writes us he has had good potatoes with but very little rot the past three years. He says:-"I first plow as deep as I can, then furrow out three and a half feet apart, fill the furrows with barn-yard manure, then drop the potatoes from sixteen to twenty inches apart, cover with the plow, let them remain two or three weeks, and then harrow down smooth. It is easy keeping them clean. I plant as soon as I get through seeding small grain, and before planting corn."



A Corn Marker.

B. L. R., of Ellington, New York, sends us a sketch of a corn marker, which we give above. He thinks it an improvement on the ordinary marker, for uneven ground. "The draft bar is made of four-inch, hard wood scantling, eight feet long. The thills, running through the draft bar with a dovetail mortise, are each one foot and three inches from the center of the draft bar, extending back two feet for handles, and fastened in with a key. Take two pieces, four feet long, frame two legs or markers in each three and a half feet apart. Bore holes through the center of each of the short pieces, place them in front of the draft bar, and so that the inside markers will be three and a half feet apart. Bore a hole through the draft bar corresponding with those through the shorter ones, put a pin through, having it smaller in front, so that the markers will adjust themselves to the surface. The markers should be one foot and eight inches long, with a natural crook at the lower end extending back. Handles can be fastened to the draft bar to steady the marker by. The whole can be easily taken apart and placed under shelter when not in use."

Tapping the Maples.

J. D. P., of Smithville, says sap will be obtained from a tree in proportion to the number of spouts, if the holes are far enough apart so that they will not drain the same cells—say four to six inches. He says further that small trees dry up sooner after a freeze than larger ones; but after another freeze they are fresh as before, except the gradual searing of the wound which is common to all trees.

"A bit which will bore a hole about fiveplace, gradually tapering to a point, is the best shape; for when the inside of the hole sears over somewhat, by boreing about a quarter of an inch deeper the inner surface will be all fresh, while by using an auger, or an auger bit to bore the trees over, the hole will be fresh only as far as von bore anew."

G. G. B., of Manchester, Vt., who writes us that he has experimented somewhat, says "a gimlet hole amounted to little. The spout was necessarily driven into the bark under the hole. This small hole soon dries up, but produces a fair flow of sap when fresh-much less, however, than a half-inch hole in the same tree. I never used an auger less than three-fourths of an inch; never found more sap to run from it than from a half-inch hole, and conclude the latter sized bit the best for tapping. I think more sap can be obtained by inserting one spout at first; and after eight or ten days another may be put into the larger trees."

Boiling Pans for Sugar Making.

boiler is undoubtedly best. There are a variety of opinions as to the best form. There are evaporators that work well. The common three-sheeted (?) pan answers a very good purpose. But all within my knowledge seem somewhat defective."

Cleansing Maple Syrup.

Mr. J. D. P. says if the sirup is allowed to stand until it is thoroughly settled, milk and eggs are only a damage to it; for just as white sugar can be made without as with them; and they cause molasses or soft sugar to sour sooner.



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Persons who send communications for this Department, must not be disappointed, or take it for granted, that their communications are rejected, because they do not appear for some weeks in our columns. The RURAL NEW-YORKER being designed for a family newspaper, it can devote only a limited space to sheep, or any other one topic. And within our assigned space, we are compelled to seek variety in respect to matter and length, adaptation to the season and circumstances, &c. That an article is deferred is no indication that it is not valued. A good one, indeed, will keep longer than an indifferent one; and it is because the latter is connected with some temporary discussion or topic under, or which we desire to bring presently under inrestigation, or because the article happens to be of the right length, that it takes precedence of more valuable ontributions.

The want of space and the desire to present variety, nas induced us to squeeze some valuable and well written papers into those brief abstracts presented in our Condensed Correspondence." This, to a certain extent, is unavoidable, but we do not purpose to abridge communications oftener than is necessary. Our corespondence is already large from all parts of the country. We trust it will continue to increase. Many friends will have less time to write when the active abors of summer commence. The surplus articles we now receive will then be needful. We think that we can safely promise that every properly written communication on a subject not wholly thread-bare, shall eceive due notice in these columns.

SHEEP AND WOOL GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

FROM Dr. CHARLES of KENWORTHY, who has resided for a number of years in Australia, we have recently received a letter in regard to sheep and wool growing in that country; and it contains many inquiries preparatory to an intended emigration of the writer to the United States. He thinks popular English and American authors have a very imperfect idea of sheep raising in the Australian Colonies, and believing that a knowledge of the modes there practiced would prove useful to those who wish to raise sheep on a large scale and on uninclosed lands in the United States, he offers to furnish full information in regard to them for publication, if we desire it of him. Knowing the extensive experience possessed by our correspondent on the subject, we have not failed to accept his offer; and his articles may be expected to appear eighths of an inch in diameter in the largest in due time in our columns. Though his present letter was not intended for publication, the following paragraph from it will convey new information to most persons in regard to the climate and summer pasturage of Australia. He

> "From the expressed opinion of the majority of writers, it seems to be the opinion that a cold climate is necessary for the production of fine wool. But I am forced to the conclusion that this is an error. In the interior of this colony, where a large amount of wool is raised, the summer heat exceeds that of Central Africa. For nine months out of the twelve, everything is burnt up, and the thermometer ranges from 95 deg. to 140 deg. in the shade. For days together the hot winds will blow from the arid interior, and can only be compared to the heated air from a furnace. The first hot wind burns up everything in the shape of herbage, and for months the flocks are compelled to subsist on dry grass and shrubs."

A great inter-colonial sheep show took place at Melbourne, Nov. 12, 1863, and our obliging correspondent sends us samples of the wool of several of the prize fine-wooled sheep, taken at the time of the exhibition, and labeled by their THE same writer says: - "A sheet iron proprietor, Mr. THOMAS LEARMONTH of ER-CILDOUN. The first is from the ram, then about nineteen months old, that gained the champion prize of £100. Its fiber is about 44 inches long, (unstretched,) and is of fair quality as regards fineness, but its style is inferior to medium American Merino wool in any of the prime flocks of Vermont and New York. It lacks both crimp and luster. It may have been injured somewhat in these particulars by handling, but we judge that it is very nearly in its natural condition. We detected in this single specimen two of those short, shining, pointed hairs which are called "jar," and which are not favorable indications of good breeding. Altogether, the specimen much resembles the wool

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

of many of those overgrown French sheep which were imported into the United States some years since. Specimens No. 2 and No. 3 are from the pair of "two-tooth" (i. e. lamb, or rather teg,) rams which won prizes. The wool is stated to be "rather over 12 months' growth." Measuring to the tips, one of these samples is inch shorter. The quality and style of both are excellent, though one of them exhibits a single fiber of jar. The wool has the appearance of very choice American Merino, or ordinary Merino crossed with Saxon or Silesian. The value of one ram is marked at £100, of the other at £50. Specimens No. 4 and No. 5, are from the pair of "two-tooth" (teg) ewes, which won the over 12 months' growth." Both samples are four inches long, and of high general quality and style, except that one exhibits two or three pieces of jar. The price of these ewes is marked £30 each. All the specimens, with perhaps the exception of the first, look as if the subsequent fleeces would contain about as much yolk as those of ordinary American Merinos.

Two additional samples, one a little under and the other a little over two inches long, are forwarded from the flock of Mr. SYNNOT, in the Wimmera district, Victoria. They are from sheep previously sheared, and exhibit abundant yolk, with dark, outer ends. They are of very high quality. Mr. SYNNOT'S clip was sent to the International Exhibition in 1862, and realized 2s. 11d. per pound, and notwithstanding the decline during the February sales in 1863, none of his fleece wool sold under 2s. Mr. CURRIE'S Australian wool sold at the International Exhibition for 3s. per pound. It will be remembered these prices are given in money convertible into gold, and in sterling money, which is nearly double the same denominations of American money.

We greatly regret that the weights of the fleeces were not also given with the above samples. If Mr. LEARMONTH'S fleeces are as thick in proportion to length as those of first class American Merino sheep, their weight must be enormous. But we have never seen an account of Australian fleeces which compared with our own in weight. In glancing over the Economist, a newspaper printed at Melbourne, Australia, we notice among numerous sheep advertisements, but one statement of the weight of fleeces of a flock. This is in regard to a flock offered for sale, and the average weight of fleeces given is a trifle over two pounds.

The ordinary prices for stock rams may be inferred from the following sales published in the Economist, which took place at the Annual Meeting of the "Western District Pastoral Agricultural Society," at Skipton, September, 1863:-530 rams belonging to Mr. JOHN BELL, sold for an average price of £3, 13s. 3d. per head; 250 belonging to Austen, Maidment & Miller, at an average of £2, 3s.: 403 of the best of Mr. LEARMONTH'S, at an average of £7, 13s.; 120 of Mr. Willis' at an average of £3; 93 of Mr. DODD's at an average of £1, 7s. 6d.; 150 of Mr. CURRIE'S at an average of £6.

In the Melbourne prices current of the same month, we find the following under the head of "Store Sheep":--"Wethers, four to eight tooth, 12s. to 13s., (the latter very superior;) young ewes with lambs at foot, 15s. to 17s.; full-mouth do. 10s. to 13s. After shearing - wethers four to eight tooth, 8s. to 9s.; full-mouth do. 6s. 6d to 8s.; ewes two, four and six tooth, 10s. to 12s., (the latter superior;) do. full-mouthed 6s. to 8s. 6d.; lambs, mixed, 6s. to 7s."

The vast scale on which wool growing is carried on by individuals in Australia will be shown by a perusal of the advertisements in the Economist. In a single number of that paper, five firms advertise "stations" for sale containing respectively, 55,000, 28,000, 15,000, 15,000, 14,000, 20,000, 20,000, 12,000, 15,000, 17,000, 11,000, 11,-000, 27,000, 100,000 sheep. Some of these stations are advertised to have "frontages" on rivers from 15 to 20 miles, and the different stations of one proprietor have frontages on dif-380 miles. In some cases the area of the station is given. One contains 275 square miles; another 460 square miles! These lands are not generally owned in fee simple by the proprietors, but are rented for a term of years from the crown. The above comprise about half the advertisements of sheep for sale in a single number of the Economist.

It is these gigantic British capitalists who raise wool as good as our own best-and who consider themselves doing an admirable business if they make four or five per cent. on their capital-who, under the terms of our present shameful woolen tariff could drive the American wool grower out of our own markets, were he not incidentally and temporarily protected by the price of gold and exchange.

IMPROVEMENT OF MERINO (SHEEP.

COL. HENRY S. RANDALL-Dear Sir:-Under the above head I notice the inquiry of Mr. ALLEN, of New York, published in the RURAL of March 12th. Now, I say for one, that I want to see no change in the characteristic form of the Merino, especially if it is to take the chiseled smoothness of the delicate English mutton sheep. No, Sir; give me the Merino as he is. Just look at the portrait of Sweepstakes which heads your excellent work, the Practical Shepherd. He looks strong enough to butt down the North Pole; and he does what is required of a Merino, viz., he produces wool! A twentyseven pound fleece is of a good deal more importance than a square rump or a polled head. On this subject of shape you yourself pronounce them (see page 29) "models of compactness, and not a few of them almost perfect models of beauty." *

*Our correspondent has omitted a part of the sentence. "We pronounced them "almost perfect models of beauty for fine-wooled sheep."

THE RESERVE AND A PE

Mr. ALLEN appears to object to their horns. I ask him what they were made for? True, damage results from them sometimes, but a Merino ram without them would lack one of the old and settled characteristics of the breed Who tries to breed the horns off the black faced Mountain Sheep? It is as much a part of him and four inches long, and the other an eighth of an of the Merino to have horns, as it is for the Down and Leicester to be without them. Some object to the folds or wrinkles of the Merino, and compare him to that great, ugly, slab-eared beast, the Japan hog. I go in for the doctrine that use is beauty, and a wrinkly sheep shears more than a smooth one. He has got more skin, and therefore more surface for wool to grow on.

Lastly, as to his mutton. I have heard enough first prize of £50. "The wool is somewhat of its dryness and tastlessness. Sir, if you will give him the same food to fatten on, the Welch sheep can not beat him in flavor. Does every one know that it is the food an animal eats which gives the taste to his meat? Take, for example, the wild duck which feeds on fish. and the Canvass-back which feeds on the rooty bulbs of the water grass of the Chesapeake. The former is detestable to the palate, while nothing can be more delicious than the latter. The same rule, I believe, holds true in regard to sheep and other animals.

> Will the able, ex-editor of the American Agriculturist tell us what real good it will do to breed the square rumps and hornless heads of the Downs or Leicesters on our Merinos-how he would go to work to accomplish these featsand whether he imagines he could accomplish them without sacrificing some more important qualities in wool-producing sheep?

A VERMONTER. March 15, 1864.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, MINOR ITEMS, &c.

CORRECTION .- In the Country Gentleman, of Oct. 29th, appeared a supposed correction of a statement made by is in the Practical Shepherd, that "in 1844 Judge M W. C. WRIGHT, of Shoreham, Vermont, bought a ram bred by Mr. Stephen Atwood, and brought by him to the New York State Fair, held that year at Poughkeep-The correction was based on a certificate made by Mr. Atwood that he sold the ram to S. L. Bissel, of Vermont. Though the fact whether Judge WRIGHT or Mr. Bissel bought the sheep, is not of itself of the least possible importance, Judge Wright-on whose authority our statement in the Practical Shepherd was made—felt it incumbent on him to explain the transaction both to the editors of the Country Gentleman and ourselves. The purport of that explanation was that he (Judge W.) being one of the Viewing Committee on sheep at the N. Y. State Fair in 1844, there found this Atwood ram, and became desirous of purchasing him. But his time being occupied, and believing his neighbor, Mr. Bissel, was capable of driving a better bargain than himself, he asked him to purchase the ram for him. BISSELL and ATWOOD had not, however, agreed on the price towards night, when the latter started his sheep for the Poughkeepsie landing. WRIGHT and BISSEL followed to the landing, and on their way the latter asked WRIGHT if he (BISSEL) might have a part ownership in the ram if he bought him. This was assented to. At the landing, Arwood made his final offer to accept \$45 for the ram. Judge Wright told BISSEL to accept the offer, and handed him the money to pay the price.

The editors of the Co. Gent. being crowded for space, condensed the above statement into the mere assertion on the part of Judge WRIGHT that BISSEL acted "as (Co. Gent. Jan. 7.) In the same paper of Feb. 25th, the editors state that Bissel "assures them that he was not the agent of Mr. WRIGHT, and that he bought the ram of Mr. Atwood without the direction or advice of Mr. Wright in any way whatever," and that he sends them (the editors) "certificates confirmatory of this statement."

As this controversy is raised over a published asser ion of our own, and as the veracity of our informant is attacked, we feel bound to mention some additional circumstances. We stated in the Practical Shepherd that "Mr. HAMMOND, of Vermont, and ourselves were present at the purchase." The details of what took place have mostly faded from our memory. But we understood from Judge WRIGHT, at the time, that he purchased the ram. It was on his invitation, and in reference to his purchase, that we went with him to see the ram then standing, according to our recollection, in Mr. ATWOOD'S wagon, at the landing. Judge WRIGHT recently informed us, in conversation, that the sheen was taken directly to his farm from the Lake Champlain landing, and we think he said never was on Bis-SEL's land. He further said that he sold him to Messrs. PROSPER ELITHORP and LOYAL C. REMELEE almost immediately after his arrival. Messrs. Elithorp and REMELEE both informed us that they did purchase the ram of Judge WRIGHT, at his farm, and paid him for it; that BISSEL was not present, or spoken of, and that he was not in any way known to them in the transaction.

Another Correction.—In our editorial letter from Rutland, Vt., published Feb. 13th, we failed to state certain facts fully enough to meet the views of all pariles. The Merino flock of HASCALL LEWIS, of St. Albans. Vt., was derived exclusively from full blood sheep purchased by him of Mr. HAMMOND. We mentioned that SILAS G. HOLYOKE, of the same place, "has had the invaluable privilege of annually taking to his farm and using Mr. HAMMOND's best stock rams, after their season at home was over." We should have added that other persons were also permitted there to use them, and that they were so used to a considerable extent by Mr. Lewis, by A. M. Clark, by Gov. Smith, and other persons.

SHEEP BARN. - P. WYKOFF, of Romulus, N. Y. writes:—" Seeing a late inquiry in regard to sheep barn I will give my idea. Have the ridge of the roof North and South, if not already so. Set the barn up at least six feet high from the ground, put a good trench around, and fill with cobble for foundation stone to rest, upon which set short posts, made solid by framing two stringers on the West, North and South sides horizontally, to nail the weather-boards on. Have the bridge on the West planked far enough from the barn to prevent de cay. Let the East side remain open; have a slight ditch to take away surface water; put up eave troughs; make the inside to suit your circumstances, taste, &c. Have the manure all on the East side."

Consumption Proportioned to Weight.—C. G., of Bellmore, Ia., wishes to know whether sheep require feed in proportion to weight, or whether "it does not depend more upon their forms?" The first is the general rule where other things are equal, but the form also exercises its influence. Long-bodied, long-legged, gaunt, unthrifty animals consume more in proportion to weight, than low, round-bodied, thrifty animals.

Communications, Etc.

MAPLE SUGAR PRACTICE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - The sugar season is upon us, (although pretty cold just now,) and how do all find themselves prepared for it? Are all ready? I am; and I will tell you why. Not because I have any better location, and am under the influence of a better or more "lucky star" than many, but because I fixed myself for it in times suitable for the business. Many think this part of their farming only of secondary importance, and make but little preparation, if any, till the time comes; and then, after many days' hard work, and uncomfortable and perplexing times, they think their sugar costs more than to buy it; being black enough, if that was the fashion. They wonder why they can not make as fine an article as their neighbor does, and as much to a tree; and why they are so bothered about getting as good a fire, and keeping it as steady.

If my arch is not in good order, I fix it some time during summer or fall,-not after nights get so as to freeze mortar,-and then cover it up well with old boards, if there is no shelter over it; and it is clear of snow, and ready for immediate use in the spring. I take my axe and go where the pieces of limbs, trees, and any small woody trash lies, and set up all,-yes! rotten and all. All that will hang together to handle, I put up in this way,-loads of it that is, by most farmers, thought unfit for even sugar wood, thus clearing the ground, and saving much chopping. If it is too long, I use my axe; but if not longer than a rail, I set it up. And what fires it makes when dry! If set up pretty straight, it will keep dry, and is in better condition than if piled up. Pine and hemlock are best; but any kind of wood, if dry, will boil sap faster than green wood first cut. I clear up all old rails, pieces of boards, and, in fine, all the refuse of the farm that is fit for nothing else, and draw to the boiling place, as I go for my stove wood, thus saving one trip. Thus, at a small cost, I have the very best sugar wood that can be had, and in the meantime improve the feature of the land, if no grass is gained where it once lay.

My spouts are all overhauled in the winter, and new ones made if there are not enough. Buckets are hooped and otherwise repaired long before the time to take them to the bush. I drive a wire bent like a staple into the top of the staves to hang my buckets up by, and hang them on spikes made for that purpose, thin enough not to split the bark, if possible, one and a half inches long, with head enough to pull out easily. The best time to drive them is the last of summer, and that will prevent leakage always.

I tap with a three-quarter bit, thinking this large enough for profit to the trees, and it will run nearly as much sap as an inch hole, and does not hurt the tree as much. I put only one spout to a bucket, but to the largest trees use two or more buckets, according to the growth and size. A tree growing in an open lot, or where there are but few trees near, and those far apart, will grow faster, thus giving more sap in the same time, and the aperture will grow over sooner than in one that grows in a

A pan made of Russia iron is the best, and, if handled with care, will do a long service. They should never be taken off with sirup in them, and never should be allowed to burn, nor be jammed. The best way is to draw the pan off upon a platform at the side of the arch, or let the fire cool before taking out the sirup.

The sap should be gathered daily when it runs, not letting it stand to sour because there is only a little in a bucket. Gather it all up clean, every day, boil it quick, and be cleanly in all the various operations. Let the sirup settle. or strain it, or do both, (as some do,) and cleanse with eggs. Put three eggs into enough sirup for seventy pounds, well beaten, and added while cool. Never make thick sirup. It does not cleanse as well. Skim before it boils it in, and continue to skim till perfectly free from scum. Never put in any milk to cleanse with. This leaves it full of flakes that will not gather and rise. Eggs are far the best. Wet the tins before you put the hot sugar in to cake; this is as good as to grease them. Stirring the sugar till it is cool enough to take out into the tins, makes it a good deal whiter. Yet if you wish for a decidedly nice, coarse-grained, clear article, dip it out quite hot, and let it cool without stirring. Whether you boil in a pan or kettle, and also when you sugar off, remember that to obtain nice sugar, you must wash out your evaporators every time you begin a new

Much time is afforded in March and April, also after haying and harvest, at odd times, when little else could be done, to pick up wood for the next season. A man in two days' time could set up enough for making many hundred pounds of sugar, and perhaps thousands. Not many farms are to be found without this opportunity being afforded, and I am sure this way is but little practiced. Try it once, and if you do not like the method, you will not have invested much, either of capital or labor, and it will cost but little to resume your old methods,—that of boiling with wet or green wood, or cutting it beforehand out of solid timber. Boys, try it! Cut short three days or more of your yearly play, and try the experiment. You who do not like to chop, try it. You who have plenty of pine stumps will consider yourselves rich when you find what fires you can keep under those pans or kettles. Pans are best and cheapest in the long run. It is worth going to a boiling place on purpose to see such foaming as pine roots will keep up. If this does not meet your views, please write them out, that we may | ark, N. Y.

know yours, and perhaps some one may learn something. I do not profess to be perfect in the art, yet I can make good fires with rotten wood and save days of chopping, and, in the meantime, clear up and improve the farm.

CHAUTAUQUA. Gerry, Chaut. Co., N. Y., 1864.

REMARKS.—We hardly need to say that just such practical, sensible articles as the above, are always welcomed in the RURAL office.

BEE MATTERS.

FROM information I have been able to gather, I think fully four-fifths of all the bees in this county have died the past winter. Many have lost their entire stock. Bees that were in the cellar, or out of doors, have fared about alike. Hives, of many varieties, have all seemed to be in the same category of losses. The past honey season was so poor that but small quantities of honey were stored, and that little was of very poor quality. It would run almost like water, and was flat and insipid. Bees have consumed large quantities, and exhausted their stores long before their owners were aware of it,-conse quently starved. Swarms put into the cellar the fore part of December, with from twenty to twenty-five pounds of honey, had exhausted their supplies early in March. They were very restless and uneasy, and did not remain in the usual quiet state of winters previous. The extreme cold of the winter, thirty to thirty-four degrees below zero, froze many swarms outright. Swarms that were not killed, were so weakened in numbers that it only needed a second cold spell to finish them, which came, in all severity, in due time.

Many people are deterred from engaging in bee-culture, from fear of being stung. To such, the writer would say, that he has used a very satisfactory veil, for the past two seasons, manufactured from linen. It slides over the crown of a common "plug" or felt hat, and is secured by a 'puckering" string, and falls down over the brim, and is buttoned under the coat or vest. It is superior to the common wire bee-hat, not being so cumbersome, or unyielding, and is light and comfortable to wear, even in a hot day. It is colored black, is serviceable, obstructs the vision but slightly, and is a perfect protection.

Dodge Co., Wis., 1864.

PRODUCTS FROM TWO COWS.

OUR friend B. J. ROLLA, of Cicero, has two cows, one native, and the other part Durham, which, with ordinary fare, have produced, the past season, seven hundred and fifty pounds of butter, besides furnishing milk and cream for a family averaging four persons.

The butter was weighed when ready to pack, and a strict account kept of each weighing, so this is no guess work. Such butter (as his wife makes) would bring twenty-five cents per pound quick at the door, and then the account stands thus:

By 750 pounds butter at 2s. By milk and cream used in family. By milk fed to pigs, worth By two calves at 0s.	. 10.00
Total Total	\$ 210,00

Or, \$105 per cow. Who has done better! OBSERVATION. Onondaga Co., N. Y., 1864.

Inquiries and Answers.

"SORGHUM FOR SOILING."-(B. P. M., Mallory, OSW. Co., N. Y.) From one-half to two-thirds of a bushel o well cleaned seed, per acre, will be required.

LICE ON CATTLE .- Please tell John C. Shafer, if our remedy fails to destroy the "varmints" on his cattle, to try salted lard .- S. P., North East, Pa. PLASTER .- (A. C. P., Cherry Valley, Ill.) One bushel

of plaster will be sufficient for a top dressing of an acre of clover. An amount equal to a table spoonful or two to each hill of corn will produce a wonderful effect.

What Ails the Pres.—I wish to ask some of your numerous readers what alls my pigs. They are taken with some disease of the head. They turn their heads up sideways, fall over, and will lie only on one side. Some of them have died.—E. B., Lucas Co., Ohio. SHINGLING OVER AN OLD ROOF .- (S. P.) We should

not put the new roof on or over the old shingles. We cannot see anything to be gained by doing so, and we doubt if as good a roof could be made. It would be like putting new wine into old bottles.

WHAT ALLS THE COW?—Her teats are not sore, and yet, during the past two years when milking her she draws her hind parts up, trembling the while as if it affected some vital part. She is not victous. She sometimes kicks, but apparently with no evil intent.

—J. W. R., Keene, Mich.

SPRING WHEAT FOR CLAY SOIL.—What is the best kind of spring wheat to sow on a stiff clay soil; and where can it be obtained.—W. H. L., Hampden, O.

We have seen good crops of the Canada Club grown on stiff clays; but cannot say it is the best,-neither do we know where it may be obtained.

DEODORIZERS .- (D. S. G.) You will find charcoal, muck, and coal ashes excellent for your purpose. Powdered charcoal is perhaps as complete a deodorizer as we can name. You should be careful to mix your night soil with many times its bulk of other compost material before applying it to the soil. Applied without dilution it burns up vegetation.

Posts Rotting.—I have a new barn, the posts of the lower story stand on stone piers. Is there any way to preserve the foot of such posts? Would boring in the posts near the bottom, filling in salt and plugging tight, tend to preserve them, or would it be an injury?—J. C. W., Fredonta, Ohio.

If your posts are so set on the piers that water will not stand about them, they will need no other protection. We would as soon fill them with powder as salt.

BLOAT IN CATTLE.—The best, most effective and least dangerous remedy, is to fasten the animal and carefully and repeatedly pull out the tongue, letting the animal draw it back. It may be necessary to push it backwork it about. But by repeatedly and persistently working it, the bloat will be pumped out, and the animal will recover. Have never known this to fail. And the remedy is always available.—B. D. Foster, New-

Rural Notes and Items.

THE STATE FAIR.—The time of holding the State Fair in this city has been fixed by the Executive Committee. It is to commence the 20th of September next, the week succeeding the meeting of the American Pomological Society, and continue four days.

GLANDERS SPREADING.—ROBERT JENNINGS, Of Philadelphia, Veterinary Surgeon, warns people of the danger of this disease spreading through the country by the sale and distribution of condemned government horses. He regards it very contagious and positively incurable.

THE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE is constituted as follows for 1864: President - Hon. STERNS FISHER of Wabash. Vice-Prest.-Dr. John C. Helm of Muncie. Secy .- W. H. Loomis of Indianapolis. Treas. - Frank King of Indianapolis. Executive Com .- The President, ex-officio; A. D. Hamrick of Putnam county; Dr. John C. Helm of Delaware; J. A. Grosvenor of Marion; A. J. Holmes of Fulton.

SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.—We learn that M. C. Mor-DOFF, of this city, has recently sold five Short-Horn cows to Wm. H. Van Cott, of Victor, Ontario county. They are said to be choicee animals—three of them being from the herd of Jas. O. SHELDON, of Geeneva, and two bred by Mr. M. from stock obtained of Samuel THORNE, of Dutchess county-and will make a fine addition to Mr. V. C.'s herd.

PRINDLE'S AG'L CALDRON AND STEAMER. -- We inderstand that the inventor of this cooking and steaming apparatus has donated one of his boilers for use at the great Sanitary Fair which opened in New York on Monday. He also offers one half of the net profits on all sales made at the Fair and one-half his Royal English Patent on the same. Mr. P. attends the Fair with a view of showing the great advantages of his apparatus for cooking and steaming purposes.

THE BRINKERHOFF CHURN, which was illustrated and described in the RURAL of March 7, 1863, seems to be meeting with much favor among butter-makers. We have heretofore spoken of this churn in very favorable terms, basing our opinion upon the result of an experiment we had witnessed. The churn is strongly commended by prominent butter-makers of this and other counties, as will be seen by reference to Mr. B.'s adverdisement in this paper, to which we direct the attention of all interested.

THE SEASON AND WEATHER IN WISCONSIN.-We had a heavy rain the 28th of March. The snow is mostly off the fields. Ground is not frozen as is usual winters when we have no snow. Sowing wheat will commence in four or five days should it come off dry and pleasant. Farmers begin to feel uneasy about the lateness of the spring. Farm help is getting eighteen to twenty dollars per month. We hear of some wanting, or asking, twenty-five dollars, but have not heard of any one engaging at that price.-L. L. F., Dodge Co., Wis., March 29th, 1864.

PERSONAL.-HENRY D. EMERY, Esq., of Chicago, Editor of the Prairie Farmer, called upon us Monday, the 4th inst. He left with us a sample of the sugar beet sugar to which we referred on page 109 current volume. It is very fine indeed, showing splendid crystals. Mr. E. informs us that the sugar refiners and dealers in Chicago are delighted with it, and are organizing a stock company to enter into an extended culture and manufacture of this root. To all of which we say, God speed!

DEATH OF FRANCIS BOOTH.-Died, Dec. 25th, 1863, in London, England, Francis Booth, M. D., a distinguished Botanist and man of science. Born in Boston, of an English family, in 1792, graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1810, visited England in 1820, and graduated M. D. at Edinburgh in 1824. He settled in London, and as F. R. S. and an officer of the Society, employed himself in Botanical and other associated literary pursuits. He sustained a noble character, and in his death Botany has lost an admirable supporter and unwearied cultivator. In 1858 he published the First Part of his Carices; in 1860, the Second Part; and in 1862, the Third Part, all in folio, with 126 pages of Descriptions, and 411 plates, illustrating about three hundred species of this difficult and extensive genus of sedge grasses, a magnificent work, and a free gift to many botanists. The Fourth Part was nearly completed, and was anxiously expected to appear. Respected and honored on both sides of the Atlantic, he rests in peace.

WOOL IN NEW YORK.-We extract the following from Walter Brown's Wool Circular of April 1st:-The Domestic Wool Trade continued to be very inactive during the early part of the month just closed, with a downward tendency in prices. Since the middle of the month, however, there has been more de mand from manufacturers, and wools, to a fair amount, have been taken for consumption at prices ranging from 7 to 10 cents per pound below the highest quotations of the season. The month closed with a firmer feeling, and with the prospect that manufacturers, who in many cases are in light stock, may be induced by the present comparatively moderate rates to come into market for more liberal supplies. A further motive to this course with some buyers may be the apprehension that Congress will pass an Act amendatory to the present tariff law, imposing an increased duty on Foreign Wool. Should this measure be adopted, no doubt but that purchases made on the basis of present rates, would be advantageous to the buyer.

The market is now well supplied with desirable parcels from all the wool-growing sections, and holders are generally willing to meet the market-a condition of things which of late has existed to a limited extent only. As a consequence of this condition, buyer and seller being alike inclined to operate, more frequent and larger transactions are occurring. The fluctuations of gold, while they have to some extent affected the price of Foreign Wools, do not appear to have inluenced in any degree the market in Domestic Fleeces. The most efficient cause in checking the downward course of prices would seem to have been the anticipated action of Congress toward an increase of impost duties. The demand for Pulled Wools has been moderate, and they have changed but little in price We think present rates will be maintained, and should our expectations of an increased activity be realized,

possibly an advance in these wools may occur. California Wools have sold freely, and most of the desirable lots have been taken up by the kersey and blanket manufacturers. Some other choice parcels were taken for fine Cassimeres and similar trade fabrics. The stock is light, and must continue so for some weeks to come. Early parcels of the Spring clipping will probably arrive by steamer of May next, and if in good condition and free from burrs, they will be favorably received. There has been a good trade in Foreign Wools of all grades, and prices have not varied much from the last quotations. Our late advices from Europe speak of an active trade, and of improvement in prices of the most salable descriptions.

Korticultural.

WHITE WILLOWS, AGAIN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I have been reading your Western Editor's remarks, at various times, about the Gray, or White Willow. May I ask if he has ever examined the many plantations of it during his travels in Northern Illinois, certainly within a few hours' ride of Chicago, by rail, any day he chose to go out for that If he has done so, and then deliberately concluded that it is a humbug, he is the first and only person I know or have heard of, out of many hundreds who have visited them, that has come to such a con-

How any true friend of the West, knowing the destitution of trees on the prairies, can persistently oppose any general effort making to remedy that great want, more than I can understand. But for the severe drouth the past spring, I am confident he would soon see and acknowledge his mistake. This I assert apart from all incidentals as to high prices, quality or gennineness of cuttings, &c., that here was in itself a meritorious effort to start general tree planting on the prairies, and with the most hardy, enduring, valuable, soft-wooded tree, of easy propagation, general adapta tion, availability and usefulness known for our prai ries, and that Mr. BRAGDON, against every other man I know of at the West acquainted with the subject, opposed, cried down the effort per se. I must beg to renew my query:- Has Mr. Bragdon examined the growing plantations of the willow thoroughly? If not, let him do so. If he has, then it is his judgment against that of hundreds of other, perhaps equally Truly, F. K. Phœnix. competent, judges.

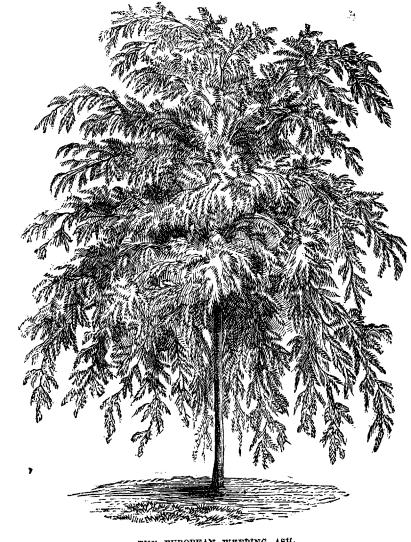
Bloomington, Ill., 1864.

REMARKS BY MR. BRAGDON.

- 1. Mr. PHŒNIX has read the Western editor's remarks very carelessly, judging by the above
- 2. Mr. BRAGDON has visited the White Willow plantations of Northern Illinois. But he did not visit them in the pay of any White Willow speculator, nor nurseryman, nor peddler; nor were his expenses paid by any such person, which cannot be said of certain other contemporaries which he might name, and which he will take occasion to name at the proper time.
- 3. Mr. BRAGDON has not concluded nor asserted that the White Willow is a humbug. And it is highly probable that Mr. PHŒNIX knew he had not when he penned the above specimen of special pleading. But he has denounced, and intends to denounce, regardless of the interests of Willow dealers, all efforts made to humbug farmers with this White Willow or, by means of it, any other Willow.
- 4. Mr. BRAGDON has never opposed any "general effort," made legitimately, to remedy the great want of trees on the prairies. But he has opposed, and intends to oppose, the effort which has been made and is making to take money out of the pockets of the farmers of the prairies by false pretenses. He has no objection to farmers planting the White Willow. But he is determined they shall plant it for what it is, so far as he can influence them, not for what it is not. And he is firmly convinced that the rascalities which have grown out of this White Willow excitement, have done, and will do, more to retard the progress of treeplanting on the prairies, than anything which has happened during the past ten years.

5. It is not true—and Mr. PHŒNIX must be wilfully ignorant in the matter - that "Mr. BRAGDON, against every other man I know of acquainted with the subject, cried down the effort per se." It is true that Mr. B. was one of the first to commend this White Willow as a timber tree. And it is true that he has said it is not a hedge plant, according to the common acceptation of that term; and he continues so to assert, very much against the wishes of those who have cuttings to sell. And he has, and does still doubt that it will be durable as a stockade. And he has not been alone in these positions and opinions. There are men whose names are quite as well known in the West as Mr. PHŒNIX'S, or any other White Willow dealer, and whose judgments will be quite as | play, some show of justice; but when fruit trees likely to be unbiased by self-interest, who occupy the same position, and have repeatedly expressed similar opinions concerning this White Willow, to those held and expressed by Mr. BRAGDON. In order to enlighten Mr. PHŒNIX it may be well to name a few whom he will probably recognize. First, the late lamented Dr. John A. Kennicott, who has had this wonderful willow growing on his premises many years. ARTHUR BRYANT, Sen., of Princeton, whose judgment and knowledge in such matters is not second to that of any other man in Illinois. Prof. John B. Turner, of Jacksonville, (see his article in present Vol. of RURAL, page 39,) who has had a great deal more experience with this willow, for fencing purposes than Mr. PHENIX, as the latter will doubtless concede. SMILEY SHEPHERD, of Hennepin—as honest and true a man as Illinois can produce, and a practical, scientific horticulturist, withal. A. R. WHITNEY, of Franklin Grove, who knows all about this willow and the willow plantations to which Mr. P. refers. LEWIS ELLSWORTH, of Naperville, whose letters of protest against the indorsement of this willow for fence-making purposes by the State Horticultural Society, are on file in the Secretary's office, probably. ROBERT DOUGLAS, of Waukegan, who has no superior in North Illinois as a well informed horticulturist. And yet Mr. BRAGDON is alone!

6. Again, in answer to Mr. PHŒNIX'S renewed query at the close of his article, Mr. BRAGDON begs to assure Mr. P. that he has seen and examined the White Willow plantations of Northern Illinois thoroughly, the changing of a single word he has writ-



THE EUROPEAN WEEPING ASH.

duty to those whom his writings might influence. He has been offered a great deal more money to pursue a different course to that which he has pursued! The trouble is with Mr. P., probably, as we know it to be with other willow dealers we might name, that it is not found an easy matter to sell willow cuttings to a RURAL reader, without some guarantee that they are genuine White Willow cuttings. And it is found difficult to make a RURAL reader believe all that their agents choose to assert concerning this wonderful willow. And it is found that too many farmers take and read the RURAL! This is precisely what is the matter, and it will continue to trouble the venders of willows some time yet, probably.

7. Having answered Mr. PHENIX's questions fully and faithfully, Mr. BRAGDON wishes to ask a few. Will Mr. PHŒNIX inform the readers of the RURAL in the West, whether he employed men, in the winter or spring of 1863, to cut willows at, or near, or in the region of Peoria Lake? If so, how many men did he so employ, and how long were they so employed? And will he tell us whether those were White Willows-Salix alba-or not? If not, what did he do with those willows? - whither did he ship them?

Perhaps Mr. PHŒNIX will call these impertinent questions. Perhaps he will refuse to answer them on that account. If so, we may, probably, be induced to give our reasons for asking them. And we may ask others.

CARE OF FRUIT TREES.

LEAVING out all consideration of the African race, if there is one respect in which men are more illiberal than another, it is in their treatment of their fruit trees. You will generally see in human transactions some pretence of fair enter into the account you had better expect no such thing.

Do not men look disconsolate, bordering on disgust, if they have to eat gnarly or wormy fruit, or if the trees fail to bear, or die from insects or other causes? Do they not rather look for large profits, or much pleasure from their trees?

What do they expect to render in return (I speak now of men of average honesty,) for all they get and they expect? Ans. Little, or nothing.

It is well enough settled that abundant fruit of good quality is the result of careful and thorough culture. It is well enough settled that scarce any department of industry makes better returns for all outlays than fruit raising, and yet, in view of all this, a large majority of the cultivators of land systematically neglect, rather than systematically cultivate, their fruit trees.

Orchard work should have its season assigned to it, and should be just as scrupulously attended to as any other work. Manuring, planting, hoeing and harvesting corn should as soon be put off for a "convenient season," (which generally amounts to an indefinite postponement,) as orchard work.

First-Keep your young orchard well tilled with plow, cultivator, fork and hoe, making the ground mellow and free from grass and weeds. Old orchards may be seeded to grass, if the ground under the tree is occasionally forked, or 'rooted," or mulched with leaves and coarse

Second—Trim your trees prudently and regularly. There is great virtue in trimming; it | Propagated by grafting in the sme way as the and that said examination did not suggest saves trees from assuming a bad shape; is a the changing of a single word he has writ-ten concerning this willow. And, further, Mr. great promoter of vigorous growth, and an indispensable condition of fair fruit. Trim a B. has no motive nor interest, nor has he had stunted tree thoroughly in the month of March, as the Aleppo Ash. Has very ender, penduany, in his course with reference to this willow, or any time from November to March, and it lous branches, fine glossy folige and dark tried it.

which did not grow out of his convictions of will throw out vigorous shoots and oceasion a rapid growth. Trim it in the summer months and it will check growth on account of the removal of foliage—a very rampant growth may sometimes require to be thus checked to induce fruitfulness. It is proper to rub off in summer any young shoots that come out where they are not wanted. Make low tops; it is much easier to pick two barrels of apples standing on the ground than one barrel in the top of a high tree. Keep the branches open and spreading, for air, light and sun are essential to color and flavor fruit. Save branches that have a firm union to the tree, and remove or shorten those that incline to split. Some trees of mine that were badly broken by the snow, fall before last, threw out vigorous shoots last spring, and the wood seems to be very sound at the fracture—which would seem to show that fall pruning was right. Select your time to prune, and don't fail to keep your appointment.

Third-Manure your trees with barn-yard manure, lime, plaster, ashes, muck, or charcoal. Keep the land as rich as the best corn field.

Fourth-Destroy all worms and insects. Pick up the fruit that prematurely falls, or let the pigs do it.

Fifth-Leave no stone piles, brush, or old stumps, or any rubbish, to harbor mice, and especially where the snow drifts look well to the mice by treading the snov hard, banking up with earth, or using some wash like a mixture of cow dung, soot, sulphur ind water.

Lastly-Guard against your own depredations with plows, harrows, cultivators, whiffletrees wagons and carts, and from all cattle and sheep defend the trees. It is better not to plow very close, and stir the remainder of the soil with a spade or fork.

Remember that one dollar spent judiciously upon apple trees, and in favorable localities upon other fruit, pays better than two dollars in ordinary farming.—H. T. B.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, No. III.

THE ASH .- Fraxinu.

This genus contributes largey to our list of useful and ornamental trees, and we propose at this time to notice briefly a few of the species and varieties best adapted to theembellishment of lawns and pleasure grounds.

First-The European Weeping Ash, (excel sior pendula.)—The oldest an most widely known of all the drooping brached varieties, originated in England more than century ago The branches have a drooping, rregular habit of growth, and when grafted at the height of eight or ten feet, or better evenat twenty feet if practicable, it makes a fine graceful and remarkable tree, and a very appopriate covering for a rustic summer seat The figure above conveys a very good idea of its outlines. This drawing was made from a becimen in the grounds of ELLWANGER & BRRY. In the nurseries it is usually, like most other trees of this habit, grafted too low on ecount of the difficulty of transporting tall specmens. Either the European Ash or our own White Ash make good stocks for this variety, an for all other varieties of the Ash that are ropagated by

Second-The Gold Barked Weeping Ash .-This differs from the precedingchiefly in the color of the bark, which is a brift golden yellow, very conspicuous and remakable in winter. It is somewhat tender in the climate, but suffers only from our most svere winters.

preceding.
Third—The Lentiscus Leaved Teeping Ash, a graceful drooping variety of the species known

colored bark. A very beautiful lawn tree, and may be worked high or low as suits the fancy. Fourth—The Weeping Black Ash.—A slender, drooping branched variety of our Black Ash. There is another variety of drooping habit, remarkable for a variegation on the bark. This is not so conspicuous, however, as to give the tree a particular value.

Fifth-The Willow Leaved Ash, (Salicifolia Augustifolia, of LOUDON.)-A remarkable and beautiful specie, with narrow, wavy, willowlike leaves. There is a variety of this with a distinct silvery variegation on the foliage, (argentea,) a very fair tree.

Sixth-The Aucuba Leaved Ash, (Aucubasfolia) - Has large gold blotched leaves, resembling the Aucuba japonica. There is a variety of this called punctata, with large and more conspicuous yellow spots on the leaves. Well worthy a place among trees with remarkable foliage. It is perfectly hardy, and unlike some other trees with variegated foliage, it bears the hottest and brightest summer sun without injury.

Seventh—The Dark Green Ash, (atrorireus,) -A stiff, dwarf growing, small tree, with curious, crumpled, very dark green foliage. Grows very slowly.

Eighth-The Myrtle Leaved Ash, (Myrtifolia.)-This also is a slow growing dwarf tree, with small dark green foliage. Very distinct.

There are many others of both species and varieties in the nursery catalogues, but those above mentioned are the most distinct.

The Flowering Ash, (Ornas Europæas,) though a different genus is usually classed with the Ash in the Catalogues. It is a well known popular lawn tree; has large clusters of greenish white flowers in the month of May or June .- B.

SAVE YOUR CURRANT BUSHES. - For several years I have been in the habit of setting out a few currant cuttings every spring. Three years ago, when the current worm commenced its ravages in this region. I noticed that my cuttings and one year old plants were not troubled. Now, it takes but little foresight to see, that if I continue the practice as long as the worms continue their ravages. I shall come out ahead, and those that have had their bushes nearly destroyed can probably find some sprouts of last year's growth, from which to take cuttings this spring, and thus save their stock. H. H. DOOLITTLE.

Morticultural Notes.

PERSONAL.-We notice that Mr. BATEHAM, recently of the firm of BATEHAM & HANFORD, Columbus, Ohio, proprietors of the Columbus Nurseries, is about chang ing his residence to Painesville, O. Mr. BATEHAM has long been identified with the friends of progressive horticulture, both as an editor and practical worker.

BARK LICE.—We have been troubled in our orchards by bark lice. I have thrown dry wood ashes on the trees when they were wet with rain or mist, repeating it at different times, and many of my trees that were mostly covered with lice are now nearly free from them. while trees that have not been ashed are mostly covered with lice.—CHAS. M. FOWLER.

The writer has seen lousy, thriftless trees, standing in sward, made to shed their lice, and stimulated into vigorous growth, after years of thriftless existence, by the application of a mulch of leached (and unleached) shes about their roots.

WHICH IS THE BEST STRAWBERRY?-A correspond ent who neither gives his name nor place of residence asks the above and sundry other questions. We should not take any notice of him but for the fact that we want to impress him and all others who ask questions with the importance of giving the place from which they ask them. For a strawberry that may be "best' for cultivation in one place for market may be far from it in another. Again, we want to know who asks questions. The name and post-office address should accompany all inquiries. We want them as evidence of sincerity on the part of the questioner, even though we use neither in our reply.

GRAPES FROM BEARING WOOD.—Some months ago (see page 279, last vol.,) we published an article under the head of "Western Editorial Notes," in which, talking of the propagation of the Delaware from bear ing wood, we said, Dr. J. KENNICOTT asserted that he had two year old vines loaded with fruit, which he knew were propagated from bearing wood by Charles Downing. This assertion, going the rounds of exchanges, in various forms, has attracted Dr. K.'s atten tion, who writes us that the "bearing wood" was ob tained for him by or through the agency of Mr. Down ING of Mr. MACE, but was propagated by himself-

Inquiries and Answers.

WINE PLANT .-- (G. Palmer.) See page 55, current volume of Rural, for answer to your queries. We say do not invest in it for the purpose of making wine from it, for wine cannot be made from it.

A VINEYARD AT 48° N. LAT.—An Exeter, N. H., cor respondent asks if a vineyard will pay in that latitude, either for table or wine. If any of our readers in that neighborhood have had experience there, let them give it. Our opinion would be doubtful.

THE HONEY LOCUST FOR HEDGES.—Is the three-thorned or Honey Locust (so far as you have the means of knowing.) used as a hedge plant to any considerable extent in any part of the world? If so, where, and with what results? Is it proven to be a valuable hedge plant? Is it adapted to our climate? Has it a rapid growth? Is it proof against the attacks of the mice? Does it make a desirable hedge?—W. H. H., Leicester, Ftb., 1864. Feb., 1864.

We know that it has been grown a good many years in different localities in the different States as a hedge and with various results. The experience of those who grow it seems to be about equally divided, for and against it. We have seen splendid hedges of it when four or five years old. Again, when nine or ten years old we have seen hedges that began to thin out—a part of the plants seemed to die out, whether from crowding, or from the borer, or from what cause we do not know. It requires a longer time—say a year or two—to get an efficient hedge from it, than it does with the Osage Orange. It is hardy, a rapid grower. Whether mice trouble it we are not aware. Many men whose judgment and opinions we respect, recommend it. We shall be glad to publish experience from men who have

Domestic Gconomy.

ALL ABOUT A PIE.

To Mrs. Everitt:

My Dear —— WILL you be kind enough to hear An old cook talk about a pie? I have, in humble way, Made pies for many a day; Yet, your recipe, (if I the truth must say,) Seems to be strangely lacking In just proportions;—well, If truth I'm going to tell. I see no use of further backing Or going round the bush and beating, 'Tis just'as well to say it here, So read and see if 'tis not clear, That cheapest pies may be too dear, If they're unfit for eating.

With sugar that will fill one cup I own is past my art. And then, "three pints of vinegar," And "two of cider sweet," Requiring but one teacup more To make the whole complete!

Now, how to sweeten "four whole quarts"

"Of apples, that are tart,"

Five pounds of beef, and eight whole quarts, To "reckon" up the whole,-And all the salt in one small spoon, To me seems rather droll.

Again, the way to make a crust-"Butter preferred to lard"— With milk instead of water, must, Methinks, be rather hard. To make the plainest kind of paste I do not think that I, No matter what the need or haste, Could bring my mind to try-Unless I had one half, at least, Of some good short'ning-the best.

The kind that is the best That one can use, is lard That's sweet and pure and very hard, With water for the rest.

And as for chopping up the "plumbs," Oh! shade of Johnny Horner Forgive the thought, and use your "thumbs" As ever, in the corner.

So now as I have had my say, I'll give you this advice:-To make your pies just twice as rich, Then eat just half a slice.

The RURAL Ed. objects, it seems, To letters lacking owners-And wishes all who contribute To give the name of donors; And specifies the reason why He asks the favor small; I "see" the reason, and comply-My name is

NOBODEE ATALL.

SUNDRY RECIPES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORK -Affow me- to end a few recipes which have not noticed in the Rural, and whic' may be of use to some one. They are go d and not expensive.

AN EXCELL_ENT LIQUID BLUEING. — One ounce of Prassian blue, 1 ounce oxalic acid, 1 quart rain water; dissolve each separately, and strain through a cloth. Shake before using.

PIE-PLANT SHORT CAKE. - Make a short cake in the usual way; equal quantities of buttermilk and cream, saleratus in proportion; when it is baked split it open and butter.both sides well. Have ready some pie plant stewed in sugar sufficient to sweeten it nicely. Spread it on the cake, put on the top piece and it will? make a nice dessert.

CHEAP LEMON PIES.—Take one large lemon, queeze out the juice, cut the peel fine; take 1 teacup of sugar, 1 of molasses, 3 of water, 1 of sifted flour, 1 egg, stewed sour apple or pie plant, sweetened, sufficient for one pie; boil the peel till soft, then put in the flour after wetting it with cold water; boil till it thickens; then add the juice and other ingredients; this will make four medium-sized pies, to be made with two crusts. LIZZIE M.

Cortland Village, N. Y., 1864.

TO CLEANSE GOOD KID GLOVES.—I will give you an excellent recipe for cleansing good kid gloves; it may not answer for poor ones. I have tried it repeatedly with success. At \$1.50 per pair, gloves are worth saving. White ones may be cleaned by this mode. Put the glove on the hand. Dip a piece of white flannel in Benzine, wring it very dry, rub the gloves all over. Blow in them to swell them out; pin up out of doors to dry, and to get rid of the detestable smell. If once don't answer, cleanse a second time. A nice article of Benzine is found at drug stores; but we can get such as painters use, being careful to get the best, at 25 cents for enough for a dozen pairs. It leaves the gloves as pliable as new ones if they are not moistened. -Susan P. Doubleday Crafts.

BEEF Soup.-Four pounds fresh beef; 4 quarts cold water; 2 large spoons salt, which makes the fat rise, and it should be skimmed first thing. Boil very slowly, as hard boiling toughens meat. If it should be necessary to use more water, let it be boiling hot when added. When the meat becomes tender add a little rice. It will require four or five hours to make this soup .- A SUB-

TO MAKE GOOD VINEGAR. - One pint of strained honey and two gallons of soft water. Let stand in a moderately warm place, and I will warrant good vinegar in three weeks. I have tried it several times, and never had it

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

TRY IT ONCE.—The manufacturers of the Chemical Saleratus, Messrs. De Land & Co., show their readiness to have the merits of the article tested, for they authorize all who sell it at retail to refund the money when by fair trial it does not prove to be as recommended. That is fair, and shows their confidence in the article.



Tadies' Department.

A STANTA

MAKE YOUR HOME BEAUTIFUL.

BY ELIZA COOK

MAKE your home beautiful—bring to it flowers; Plant them around you to bud and to bloom; Let them give life to your loneliest hours; Let them bring light to enliven your gloom; Make your own world-one that never has sorrowed Of music, and sunshine, and gold summer air; A home world whose forehead care never has furrowed, And whose cheek of bright beauty shall ever be fair.

Make your home beautiful—weave round its portals Wreaths of the jessamine, and delicate sprays Of red-fruited woodbine, with joyful immortals, That blesses and brightens wherever it strays: Gather the blossoms, too—one little flower,— Varied verbenas, or sweet mignonette, Still may bring bloom to your desolate bower, Still may be something to love and to pet.

Make your home beautiful-gather the roses That hoard up the sunshine with exquisite art; Perchance they may pour, as your dread darkness closes That soft summer sunshine down into your heart! If you can do so, O! make it an Eden Of beauty and gladness-remember 'tis wise; 'Twill teach you to long for that home you are needing,

That heaven of beauty beyond the blue skies.

Make your home beautiful—sure 'tis a duty-Call up your little ones; teach them to walk Hand-and-hand with the wandering angel of beauty; Encourage their spirits with nature to talk, Gather them round you, and let them be learning Lessons that drop from the delicate wings Of the bird and the butterfly-ever returning To Him who has made all these beautiful things.

Make home a hive; where all beatiful feelings Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring Make it a temple of holy revealings, And love its bright angel with "shadowy wing." Then shall it be, when afar on life's billow, Wherever your tempest-tost children are flung,

They will long for the shades of the home weeping

And sing the sweet song which their mother had sung.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SOMETHING ABOUT FLOWERS.

WHILE looking out to-day upon the cold, gray sky, and falling snow-flakes, and contrasting this with the mild spring days which we had last week, I am reminded of the resolve which I made then, while anticipating the approach of the season for gardening, which was that I would write something for the RURAL concerning my experience in flower gardening, although it has been quite limited. But I will venture to add my "mite" since you have given the lady readers this privilege, and I take so much interest in flowers, that I can not resist the opportunity. I have been very much interested in what has been published in the RURAL for a few years past about gardening, and am willing to do whatever I can to inspire others to become familiar with what, to me, is the most healthful, pleasing, and soul-elevating recreation that a woman can engage in out of doors. Not but there is real labor in it, yet it is so pleasing and agreeable a task to me, that I shall never deprive myself of the pleasures that I obtain by engaging in it.

I have been a lover of flowers from childhood, and have spent hours in searching for the sweet tiny blossoms that deck the woods and hill-sides, and have many times mourned over the faded leaves and withered buds of some plant which I had removed from its native wood soil to the uncongenial earth in my garden beds. And, in later years. I have experienced equal disappointment, when, after giving some favorite plant all the care and attention which my limited experience could command, it must wither and die, and all for the want of a little practical knowledge of flower gardening. It is discouraging to receive no better reward for our labor, but experience is a good teacher, and if all who once commence to cultivate flowers will have patience, and work diligently, they will be amply rewarded in various ways. One may meet with many discouragements at first, such as being reminded by one's friends that "it is a waste of time," and that one's mind can be better employed and their strength devoted to a better purpose. Undoubtedly, many women who are otherwise considered persons of good taste, will even ridicule the idea of one's being so persevering and enthusiastic as to do more towards ornamenting their yards than to plant a bunch of Peonies, a Lilac bush or two, a Cinnamon Rose bush here, and a Damask Rose there, varied by a bunch of "Corn Lilies" in this corner of the fence, and a Snowdrop bush in the other. One may perhaps venture to plant a patch of Pinks in addition, and sow a few Bachelor Buttons, or set some Morning Glories to climbing a string, so as to reach the tops of the kitchen windows without being thought very wasteful of time. And all these time-honored flowers which we have seen flourishing in our grandmother's gardens are much to be esteemed.

But the idea of going here and there to buy, exchange, or receive as a gift, a few of the many choice varieties of shrubs, seeds and plants with which the floral kingdom abounds, is, in the estimation of many people, "positively foolish;" and is looked upon, by not a few with genuine contempt. And then some person of an envious disposition, who has not the time to spend that others have, may watch your gardening operations with an evil eye - secretly rejoicing, should some innocent cow be tempted to make her way into your nice green grass plat, and in so doing break down a choice shrub or tree, or, perchance, walk unceremoniously over a fine tulip bed.

And, again, some dainty, delicate bit of a woman may surprise one, some fine morning, when one is working diligently to get the Aster plants | how my food distresses me,' she exclaimed. No cloudy, and the ground moist; and, when she wall of bone and buckram."

sees how wet the grass is after the nice rain, not an inch will she venture out of the gravel walks to see how the annuals are flourishing, lest she should dampen her shoes or dress the least bit. But she will perhaps say to you-"How can any one endure to work in the dirt, it makes one's hands so rough and soils your clothes so much?" "Oh, yes! she admires flowers, but had rather go without them than to fuss with them." Well, its my opinion that if people don't care enough about flowers to do something with their own hands towards cultivating them, they know but little how to appreciate them—do not take half the interest in them they otherwise would.

And when I hear some sturdy farmer refuse to assist in preparing even a small plat of ground in which to sow a few seeds, saying that "it can be made better use of than to sow it to posy seeds," I think one might with just as much propriety refuse to cook his dinner, as he could not possibly miss the meal any more than many women do miss the sight of a pretty flower bed, which they may be led to covet, by seeing one which a neighbor may have. One does not feel very well rewarded when they meet with so little encouragement from their friends. Though these are but trifling things to be thought of, they illustrate the spirit that too generally prevails in regard to the cultivation of flowers.

But it is worth while to cultivate them, were no one but our individual selves benefited thereby; for there are but few women who would not be vastly benefited, both in mind and body, were they to occupy an hour or two each day, during the summer season, working in the garden. It takes one's thoughts from grosser cares and perplexities; for there is something so exhilarating to the mind, in watching the growth and development of flowers; and there is scarcely any one whose eye is not attracted by gay colors. Then, why not learn to observe and admire them, in the varied hues of the lovely gems with which an All-wise Being has adorned the earth? Why is it not commendable to do more than is generally done towards increasing a taste for flowers? Why may not communities learn to consider a fine flower garden as a valuable attachment to their homes?

I agree with Mrs. A. M. M., of Eagle Harbor, in thinking that little girls and boys should be taught to love and cultivate flowers; and I wish something might be done to induce young ladies to be more in favor of cultivating them, themselves, and of devoting more of their leisure hours to this accomplishment. I think when such a variety of seeds can be obtained of Mr. VICK, and so much information about how to manage annuals, and other plants, can be found in the RURAL, that none need be destitute of flowers with which to make boquets for their tables, for their friends, or for a display at the Fairs, which almost every one attends. I am anxiously awaiting for Mrs. A. M. M.'s next article about flowers, as I hope to learn something therefrom.

With many good wishes to all who intend to enter the "Spring Campaign," I will close.

East Randolph, N. Y., March 17, 1854.

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

- LADIES, a soldier writes that the most useful articles that can be sent soldiers in the field, are a bunch of woolen yarn and a darning needle. The socks of soldiers, during long marches, wear and tear, and require mending. Let those who contribute comforts to the brave boys, remember this.

-PRESIDENT LINCOLN, in a little speech made at the close of the Patent Office Fair, at Washington, said:-"I am not accustomed to the use of language of eulogy; I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women, but I must say that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of woman, were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I will close by saying God bless the women of America."

- Here is what PRENTICE says of women and their heroes. A woman whom he calls "our charming little rebel correspondent" writes him:-"I wonder why you do not admire our glorious General Morgan. * * I thought you had more spirit than not to admire such a dashing hero." Alas! it has always been the case that the loveliest and gentlest of women are ever prone to admire and idolize a "dashing hero," especially if he has a strong spice of sin and the devil in him. A bold robber chief captivates their romantic fancies sooner than a good and quiet Christian citizen; and a desperate and gloomy pirate, like Byron's Conrad, takes a far deeper hold upon their hearts and imaginations than any honest commander of a steam frigate or ship-of-the-line.

-OF the spring fashions in Washington a correspondent of the Springfield Republican, writes:-"Crinoline is growing small and beautifully less. Mrs. President Lincoln receives in the matinees sometimes without it. It is strange how quickly the eye educates itself to like whatever is in mode. 'Will you have your hair dressed in the latest style? asked a barber of a lady friend. 'How is that?' 'O, a la contraband, madam; very neglige, very neglige, I'll | tion. assure you.' I should judge so from the frizzled specimens I have seen. Skirts no longer trail in the dust, but are looped up in a becoming, sensible way. But, despite sundry tokens of better times, the millenium of healthy, suitable costume is yet far distant. What alleth the waists of Washington belles, so slight, so mis-shapen? I saw one of these locomoting hour-glasses, coming up from dinner the other day at the National, with both hands upon her stomach. 'Oh, and Ten-week Stocks transplanted while it is wonder, fenced out as it was by an imprefinable

Choice Miscellang.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HOSPITAL SCENES.

BY MARGARET ELLIOTT.

ι. As I wandered back and forward 'mong our brave ones torn and rent.

Speaking words of hope and comfort, as one whom the Lord had sent

To His martyrs strong and faithful, saw I one, with look intent.

List'ning to each word I uttered; as I turned he grasped

Chaplain," said he, smiling brightly, "I belong to CHRIST's command. And I'm marching slowly onward to that far-off, better

land.

"And, before I went to battle, knelt I calmly on the sod, And gave up both soul and body to the guardianship of

Gop. Now my soul doth rest, securely, on the promise of

"But my mother's coming to me! How I long for her dear face!

Ah the hours will pass but slowly till I rest in her em-'Till her loving care enlightens, glorifies this weary place."

II. As the hours went on to midnight, quietly the soldier slept;

While around his weary pillow anxious hearts their vigils kept, But between them, gliding softly to his bedside, Az-

And again I stood beside him, and with solemn voice, and low,

Told him how I had been praying for a soul about 'Oh, poor fellow!" said he faintly, "is it any one I

know?" Yes," I said, my tears o'erflowing, " you have known

him long and well!" And my silence, and my sorrow, told him more than words could tell-

All at once the truth flashed o'er him, breaking Hope's delusive spell.

Am I dying? Oh, my mother! Not to see her face again!"

From the eyes of stalwart soldiers, tears fell like the antumn rain.

As the strong soul shook and trembled in its agony of

'CHRIST is better than a mother." Scarcely was that dear name heard, When the strengthened soul, victorious, pressed

strong and hopeful word From the lips that paled and stiffened at the coming

And the struggle straightway ended—and his face, se renely bright, And clear eyes in whose calm radiance shone a more

of the LORD.

than earthly light, Showed that, in his soul, Gon's glory had eclipsed

death's gathering night. Tell my mother that I've waited for her coming, long-

ing sore;-That, though I've always loved her, now I love her ten-

fold more. All the dear ones my heart's treasures, dearer seen

than e'er bebre. 'Tell my father that this glory should outbalance all

They who died towin our freedom, in their country's heart live ye.

He who dies to hold their free gift, in the same high place is set.

'Tell my comrades not to falter, but, with God's grace to press on, And to show to all the nations the undoing of this

wrong; And to lift up Hs free people, held in bondage sore

and long." Smiling still, he ank in slumber, and from slumber

into life, Life that knows m bitter ending-knows no weariness

or strife, Life eternal, Life elestial, Life with Him "in whom is Life."

in the N. Y. Observer the first winter of the war. It was one of the saidest, most touching events of this said war.

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

THERE are thy all, they do not fade or waste, Lapped in te arms of the embalming brine, More fair tha when their being mine embraced, Of nobler spect, beauty more divine.

Bayard Taylor.

THERE are tose, perhaps, who live only in the past, for wom the present has no brightness and the fuure no charms. To the gay and the hopeful suh lives may seem sunless and gloomy in the extreme, yet they are not without a certain relancholy radiance, which, if not sunshine, mayat least be termed moonlightthe mellow, beming light of the full moon, and it diffuses thrugh the whole life its tender brilliancy.

There may b others whose past seems a barren waste, rifd of all its delights by sorrow or crime, yet even for these, let us hope it keeps some gen place and cooling stream, where the florers bloom and the zephyrs play all the more cherily for the prevailing desola-

To us who my not claim to belong to either of these classe, the past is a fair haven with tranquil water and quiet, dreamy shores, where the ship of lifemay ride at anchor, safe from the storms and dagers without, where tempests never rage, an tumult is unknown. The grand old castles upo its banks are the strongholds, firm and secre, where the wealth of ages is collected, garnred from every clime and people. They are verrable with age, and, like the crumbling ruis of antiquity, all the richer and over them. hey contain all our treasures— isfaction."

more valuable to us than the mines of Peru Everything we have valued in our journey through life, all our happy days and hours, our struggles and triumphs, our joys and friendships, are stored away in those ample rooms. All the beautiful scenes we have ever beheld adorn the walls. There, too, are the absent and the dead, whose footsteps echo softly along the passages, and whose voices make music through the halls.

No wonder that we sometimes withdraw from this narrow, tempestuous gulf which we call the present, with its unrest and care, its turmoil and strife, and turn from the mocking future, now glittering with brilliant illusions, and now foreboding anguish and gloom, yet all untried and unknown - to breathe the faint odors that perfume the evergreen shore, while the murmur of the rippling waters falls upon our wearied spirits soothingly as the mother's lullaby upon the tired infant. No wonder that we turn away with feelings like those with which the sea-worn mariner turns from the restlessness and perils of the deep to the comfort and security of his home.

RACHEL ROBERTS. Sun Prairie, Wis., 1864.

TRUE NOBLENESS.

ALL science and all art of life may be divided into that which is subservient to life, and that which is the object of it. As subservient to life, or practical, their results are, in the common sense of the word, useful. As the object of life, or theoretic, they are, in the common sense, useless; and yet the step between practical and theoretic science is the step between the miner and the geologist, the apothecary and the chemist; and the step between practical and theoretic art is that between the bricklayer and the architect, between the plumber and the artist; and this is a step allowed on all hands to be from less to greater; so that the so-called useless part of each profession does, by the authoritative and right instinct of mankind, assume the superior and more noble place.

Whatever part of any pursuit ministers to the bodily comforts, and admits of material uses, is ignoble, and whatsoever part is addressed to the mind only, is noble. Geology does better in reclothing dry bones and revealing lost creations than in tracing veins of lead and beds of iron; astronomy better in opening to us the houses of heaven than in teaching navigation; surgery better in investigating organization than in setting limbs; only it is ordained that, for our encouragement, every step we make in science adds something to its practical applicabilities; and that all the great phenomena of nature, the knowledge of which is desired by the angels only, by us partly, as it reveals to further vision the Being and the glory of Him in whom they rejoice and we live, dispenses such kind influences and so much of material blessing as to be joyfully felt by all inferior creatures, and to be desired by them with such single desire as the imperfection of their nature may admit.-Rus-

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

1-THE Coburg Gazette, an official journal, states that Queen VICTORIA is engaged at this moment in writing her own memoirs, and that this accounts for her withdrawal from Court receptions, &c.

- GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA speaks of Miss Anna Dickinson as "the pretty girl in a red Garibaldi jacket, and her hair cut close, whom I saw at breakfast doing considerable execution with the buckwheat cakes and molasses."

- GEN. BURNSIDE has recently paid a visit to Chicago, and received a public reception from the Board of Trade and his old friends there. He is now engaged in raising a force which is to be sent on some service not made public.

- DR. BELLOWS, pastor of All Saint's Church, New York, has received leave of absence, from the trustees of that church, for six months, and goes to California to supply the pulpit occupied by the late THOMAS STARR KING.

- GEN. GRANT, now Lieut.-General, like a sensible man that he is, did not relish the lionizing which fawning followers of a hero, whoever he may be, sought to thrust upon him in Washington, and told a friend that he had "got tired of the show business."

- A WASHINGTON correspondent writes that passing through the Treasury Department, recently, he saw Mrs. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who is filling the duties of a twelve hundred dollar clerkship. It has been denied that Mrs. DOUGLAS is thus employed.

- Louis Napoleon has appointed a commission to visit Mexico for scientific purposes, and with an eye to cutting the American Isthmus by an inter-oceanic canal. The commission comprises Marshal VALLIANT, Baron GROS, MICHAEL CHEVALIER, Vice-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, MILNE EDWARDS, Baron LARREY, VIOLLET LE DUC, and others. - WE have already given pen portraits of

Gen. GRANT. In the National Intelligencer we find the following concerning his peculiarities:-"GRANT, like his mother before him, never jokes, and rarely laughs. He never uses a profane or indecent word, abhors dispute, and has never had a personal controversy in his life with boy or man, never made a speech, led a faction, or engaged in idle sport; never sad, he is never gay; always cordial and cheerful, yet always reserved. If he cannot be perfectly sincere he is perfectly silent. Tolerant yet enthusiastic, he is always moderate, always earnest. He seems destitute of ostentation, and totally unqualified to display himself even to gratify reasonable curiosity, yet is not ashamed of himself, and appears to contemplate his early and more valued or the years that have swept his late career with equal and with simple sat-

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. OUTSIDE THE FOLD.

BY BERTIE.

HALTING, just before the gateway, Through whose molten bars of light Streams the glory, rich and radiant, From the throne so purely white. Listening to the distant echoes, Rolling from the harps of gold. Waiting for thy bidding, Master, Take me, LORD, within thy fold.

Standing where the sands, so golden, Glimmer on the shores of Time, While before me lies the pathway Which my wearied feet must climb Looking back where gleam the waters, Dark and sullen, grey and cold, Looking on, where rest awaits me, Take me, Lord, within the fold.

And within, the throne eternal Greets my longing, longing sight. There the sea of glass is gleaming; Every ripple flecked with gold; JESUS, come, 'tis dark and dreary, Take me, LORD, within the fold. Must I linger longer, Master?

Through the gateway, still the glory

Floods the way with amber light,

Hasten, for the tide comes in, Shall it bear me on its bosom Back unto the realms of sin? Dark the sky and steep the pathway, And the night wind's breath is cold, Waiting, stand I, waiting for thee, Take me, Lord, within the fold. Rochester, N. Y., 1864.

GROWTH OF THE MORAL SENSE OF LIFE

WE are prone to imagine that our Temptations are peculiar; that other hearts are free from secret burdens that oppress our energies and cast a cloud upon our joy; that Life has for others a freer movement, and a less embarrassed way. But in no one has God made the human heart to carol its thoughtless song of joy; and the shadow of our moral being rests darkly on us all. We can not take the world as it comes enjoying what it offers, and passing by its sufferings and its burdens with our lightest touch; we get involved in the deep questions of Conscience and Duty, and the sense of Responsibility stills the carol of the spirit, and suffers no man to repose without trouble on the bosom of

Infinite are the ways in which the devices and aims of the Moral Nature break the instinctive happiness that lives for the day, and forgets the morrow; but effectually this awakening of deeper and sadder life takes place in all; and struggle, fear, disappointment, the partial feeling of an unfilled Destiny, the restless wavings of uncertain Hopes, are in the heart of every man who has risen but a step above the animal life. The more we know of what passes in the minds of others, the more our friends disclose to us their secret consciousness, the more do we learn that no man is peculiar in his moral experience-that beneath the smoothest surface of outward life lie deep cares of the heart-and that, if we fall under our burdens, we fall beneath the temptations that are common to man, the existence of which others as little suspect in us as we do in them. We have but the trials that are incident to humanity: there is nothing peculiar in our case-and we must take up our burdens in faith of heart that, if we are earnest and trifle not with temptation. God will support us, as, in the past fidelity of His providence, He has supported others as heavily laden as ourselves.-J. H. Thom.

HOPING FOR A HOPE.

A MAN dying from thirst stands before a fountain.

"Have you drank?"

"No; but 'I hope' I shall."

"Do you wish to 'No; but 'I hope I shall' wish to drink."

"Do you see that you are just ready to die for want of water?"

"No; but 'I hope I shall' see it." Why does he not drink?

Because he has no desire to.

"Why, then, does he stand there? Because he hopes he shall have such a desire. But if the promptings of a dying agony, and the sweet, gushing streams before him, leave him without that desire, what does his life

amount to? So stand we poor sinners by the fountain of the water of life. We look at the waters, and look at those that are drinking, and look at the invitation-"whosoever will;" and then stand there still and "hope" that we shall drink. What is such a hope good for? Why not "take the water of life freely?" This hoping for a hope is often the devil's opiate for a partially awakened sinner. God's direction is, "Lay

LIFE'S PHASES.—"A Christian's life is laid in the loom of time to a pattern which he does not see, but God does; and his heart is a shuttle. On one side of the loom is sorrow, and on the other side joy; and the shuttle, struck alternately by each, flies back and forth, carrying the thread, which is white or black, as the pattern needs; and in the end, when God shall lift up the finished garment, and all its changing hues shall glance out, it will then appear that the deep and dark colors were as needful to beauty as the bright and high colors."

hold upon the hope set before you."

REVELATION is not more a new light than a new heart and will; revelation to me is the conquest and renewal of me. What is lovely will not be encountered without love.



The Reviewer.

Annats of the Army of the Cumberland: Comprising Biographies, Descriptions of Departments, Accounts of Expeditions, Skirmishes and Battles; also, its Police Record of Spies, Smugglers, and prominent Rebel Emissaries. Together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Poetry, Reminiscences, etc., and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Illustrated with Steel Portraits, Wood Engravings and Maps. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

SUCH is the title page of one of the most interesting books of war literature which has been produced during the present war. It is a book of near seven hundred pages, splendidly illustrated with the steel portraits of eight Major and six Brigadier Generals and the mem bers of their respective staffs, which, judging by the portraits of those we have met personally, are very faithfully and finely executed, indeed. There are also numerous wood engravings which add to the interest of the graphically written adventures and experiences of scouts and army detectives, and scenes and incidents occurring during the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland. This work has been carefully prepared. It is not, evidently, of mushroom growth, patched up with the sole purpose of gathering green-backs. We (the writer) happen to know its—reputed—author, as a once patient, conscientious, hard-working editor. We commend this book to our readers as a valuable record of a great organization which has made its mark in this war for freedom, truth, and republican government, and as lifting the curtain and giving us glimpses of the romance, adventure and danger which is begotten of war. Nor this alone! War begets poetry! Samples of "army poetry" are given. The loval and the rebel muse mingles. One is published, said to have been found in manuscript in the pocket of a dead rebel on the battle field of Stone River, entitled "Disappointment." It is followed by a touching one written by a private in the Army of the Cumberland, entitled "Only

"One man killed in the skirmish to-day!" He was "only a private," they say; He was "only a private!"-oh, how Could they dare thus speak of the dead For our country so nobly, who bled,-So deserving a laurel'd brow?

Oh, perhaps we have hard'nd our hearts Until death no impression imparts, Nor the bitter anguish of friends; He was "only a private;" 'tis sad That his valor such slight notice had. Now his body with common earth blends

Does a father, enfeebled with years,-Or a mother, all trembling in tears,-A dear sister, whose love is a gem Of the purest,-or brother,-in vain Keep a watching for him? Ne'er again In this world he'll return unto them

Are there orphans awaiting neglect? Does a widow her husband expect? Is it known at his home how he died? How he bravely with face to the foe From a bullet received a fell blow When life sailed out on the ebbing red tide?

SUNDAY SCHOOL PHOTOGRAPHS. By Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR. Boston: Henry Hoyt.

This is a capital book for Superintendents, Teachers and Sunday School bores, who torment little ones by their tiresome stupidity, or injure them by mountebank stories in place of intelligible, simple-worded utterances of truth. No one, who has had any experience in Sabbath Schools, can fail to recognize more of the pen portraits it contains. It will benefit every thinking person to read it, whether he finds in it a coat to fit himself or not. For sale by DARROW

EVERY-DAY DUTIES; OR, THE SCHOOLMATES. By Mrs MADELINE LESLIE. Boston: Henry Hoyt.

This is an instructive and interesting book for both parents and children. The every day life of two families is contrasted. The effect of two systems of government upon children is given. The contrast is striking and yet faithful. And it is instructive. The book is worthy a place in every Sabbath School and family library. For sale by DARROW, and ADAMS & ELLIS Price 85 cents

THE PARLOR MAGICIAN; Or, 100 Tricks for the Drawing Room. Illustrated with 121 engravings. New York, Dick & Wittenson! ing Room. Illustrated w York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

WHATEVER contributes to innocent pleasure at home whatever renders home attractive and strengthens the hold of the parent upon the child, is to be commended and adopted. And we remember with how much interest we used to watch the unraveling of puzzles, the solution of riddles, charades, and the feats of legerdemain with which we were entertained. Remembering these enjoyments, we cannot under-estimate the delight which such a book as this before us, in the hands of a competent "Uncle," or eccentric and much loved "Auntie." would give to the little ones of an evening. For sale by R. E. CLARKE, at the Waverly Book Store.

LITTLE GRACIE; OR, ONE MORE LAMB IN THE FOLD. Boston: Henry Hoyt.

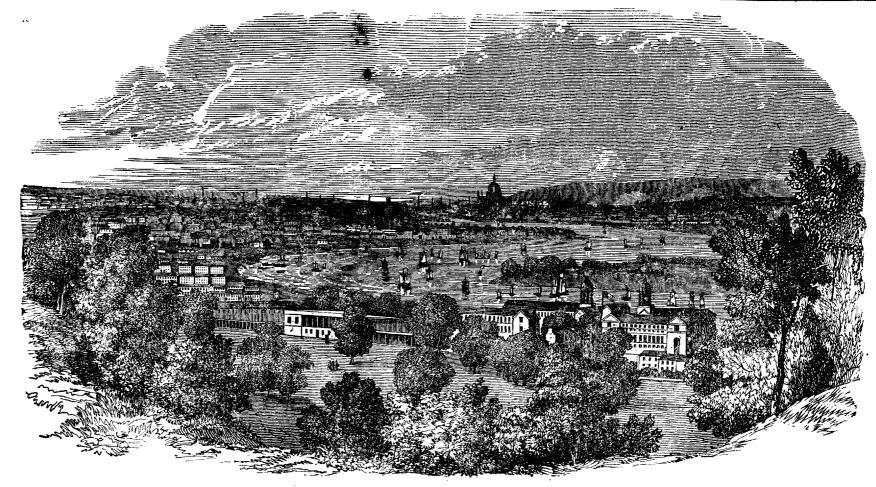
A BIOGRAPHY of a child aged five years and eight months! As a family memorial of a favorite child this book is excusable. But for general circulation we cannot see its use, nor the propriety of circulating it. For sale by Adams & Ellis.

Aseful, Scientific. &c.

WATER ENGINES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Although not a farmer, I take pleasure in supporting your excellent paper. I am interested in the welfare of the farmer and the progress of agriculture. I hail with delight all improvements which tend to lighten his labors or make them more pleasant; for they enrich his possessions, give him time for mental improvement, and tend to make him, not the menial servant of the soil, but the lord of the soil. The wealth of the farmer is the wealth of the land; and as machinery does the work of many, thereby enabling many more to become producers, so machinery adds many times its marketable value to the wealth of the country. Give us machines!-good machines! and may the time speedily come when the fruits of science may be substituted for the drudgery of the farmer; when the forces which nature has given us in air, water, electricity and heat, may be more generally used in performing the will of man.

I have been induced to make these and the



NEW ORLEANS-THE CRESCENT CITY.

NEW ORLEANS has occupied no insignificant place in the attention of the American people during the years of the present rebellion. And we have thought that it might gratify some of our readers to get a glimpse of this great Southern metropolis, even on paper. It is now inseparably associated with the names of one naval and three eminent military characters. Rear Admiral Faragut, and Generals Andrew Jackson, Benjamin F. Butler and Nathaniel P. Banks. No one, who may visit hereafter, will fail to recall those portions of its history with which these men are associated. And we venture to predict that when the history of New Orleans is faithfully written no American will have cause to blush because of any official administrative act of any of the gentlemen named. Our readers are too familiar with its geography and commercial position to require anything at our hands on that subject.

following remarks, from an article which I saw in your paper of 27th of last February on Hydraulic Rams. It has been my fortune to become acquainted with EAMES' Water Engines, which are manufactured at Watertown, N. Y. Although I have not seen them work, judging from the principles of construction and from the testimony of those who have tried them, I think they are, in many respects, if not every way, superior to the Hydraulic Ram. My examination leads me to the following conclusions in regard to them, which are more than confirmed by those who have tried them.

First.—They will work with as small head as the Hydraulic Ram. Second.—They will throw a greater per cent. of the water; thus, the effect of a Hydraulic Ram under favorable heads is about 0.5, or 50 per cent., the theoretical effect, (See D'Aubisson's Hydraulies, p.463,) but under very small heads, of say two feet, it falls to about 0.2, or 20 per cent. EAMES' Water Engine, under favorable circumstannees, has been said to have nearly 0.9 or 90 per cent. of the theoretical effect. One man, who has used both the ram and water engine, says the water engine will furnish 75 per cent. more water than the ram. Third.-When the supply runs low the ram will stop and not start again without help, or, at least, until there is a large supply, but the water engine will hold all the water after the supply has become too low to work it, and as soon as the spring-or supply pipe-sufficiently fills, it will work until it again exhausts the supply, and so on. This is quite an item in the summer. Fourth.-The water engine will work under water: hence, by submerging it, there will be no danger of its freezing. Fifth.—It works like a steam engine, only we have a water power instead of a steam power. Sixth.-They may be worked by a brook or creek, to throw the water of a spring. This can not be done by the ram, as all the water which it throws must pass through the ram.

I wish to add that I have no pecuniary interest in these engines, and direct public attention to them because I think they possess great merit, and if I am not disappointed, they will yet supersede the ram and become a favorite auxiliary for raising small quantities of water. They may be used equally well for raising large quantities, but the farmers-the masses-have needed some sure way of raising small quanti-DE VOLSON WOOD, ties.

Prof. Univ. of Mich. Ann Arbor, Mich., March, 1864.

POISONING OF WATER BY LEAD PIPES.

WE have received from Professor H. Dussance, of New Lebanon, N. Y., a detailed statement of a series of experiments on the action of several different kinds of water on lead, under various conditions. The lead was subjected to the action of the water for twenty-nine days, and the experimenter draws the following conclusions :

"I conclude from the above detailed experiments-1. That distilled water has no action whatever on lead by three days of contact; after that time the dissolving action begins. 2. That the lead is dissolved by distilled water in proportion increasing every day; the distilled water exposed to the open air dissolves more of this metal than distilled water in close vessels, or than distilled water deprived of air and gas. 3. That creek water, containing small proportions of lime, has no action on lead. 4. That distilled water, containing 1-3500th of a salt in solution, prevents the dissolving action of the water on lead. 5. That water dissolves lead till the saturating power of the acid is exhausted. 6. That, in ferruginous water, all of the iron is

precipitated by lead; then lead pipe must not be used to convey mineral waters. This fact has never been noticed before. To render these facts more interesting, another series of experiments must be made to ascertain the quantities of lead dissolved daily in the water, and what compound it forms, and to see if the action will be the same in lead pipes. This will form the subject of another communication. - Sci. Amer.

A WORD ABOUT CHAIRS.—An eminent physician, speaking of our chairs, remarks that they are too high and too nearly horizontal. We slide forward, and our spines ache. The seats should be fifteen or sixteen inches high in front for men, and from eight to fourteen inches for children and women. The back part of the seat should be from one to three inches lower than the front part. This last is very important. The depth of the seat from front to back should be the same as the height. The chair is likewise unphilosophical. The part which meets the small of the back should project furthest forward. Instead of this, at that point there is generally a hollow; this is the cause of much pain and weakness in the small of the The present seats produce discomfort, back. round shoulders and other distortions.

LEAD IS A POISON.—Every family should decline using vessels lined with lead for cooking or keeping provisions in, also the use of this metal for the conveyance of water, as pure water will dissolve the inside of the pipe without the presence of some protecting salt, which forms an insoluble coating and prevents further action: even then there is danger. If you already have lead pipe, the simplest precaution is always to draw off the water contained in it before saving any for use. There is also too much imprudence among the working class with regard to this poison; the painters in their use of white lead and litharge, plumbers eating with which will show you pretty clearly, I think, hands soiled by particles of this metal, also in the manufacture of glazed cards, glazed earthenware, &c.

HICCOUGH-How TO STOP .- This may often be removed by holding the breath, by swallowing a piece of bread, by sudden fright, or by a draught of weak liquid. When it arises from heat and acidity in the stomachs of children, a little rhubarb and chalk will remove it. Should it proceed from irritability of the nerves, take a few drops of sal volatile, with a teaspoonful of paregoric elixir. If it still continue, rub on soap liniment, mixed with tincture of opium, or a plaster may be put on the pit of the stomach, or sipping a glass of cold water with a little carbonate of soda dissolved in it.

SYRUP FOR COLDS.—As this is the season of the year when children and grown-up people are liable to be troubled with a cough, the following excellent remedy should be known:-Boil one ounce of flax-seed in a quart of water for half an hour, strain, and add to the liquid the juice of two lemons and a half pound of rock candy. If the cough is accompanied by weakness and a loss of appetite, add half an ounce of powdered gum arabic; set this to simmer half an hour, stirring it occasionally. Take a wineglassful when the cough is troublesome.

TO DISTINGUISH ARTIFICIALLY-COLORED WINES.—Saturate a piece of bread crumb with the wine to be tested, and place it in a platefull of water. If the wine is artificially colored. of water. If the wine is artificially colored, the water very soon becomes colored reddish violet; but if the coloring matter is natural, the water, after a quarter or half an hour, is but very little colored, and a slight opalescence only is perceptible. The test depends upon the difficult solubility of the real coloring matters of wine in water free from tartaric acid.

Reading for the Young.

LEAVING HOME.

THERE is hardly a time in the life of a youth which seems to gather together so many tokens of a mother's affection and care, as when he is leaving the roof that has sheltered him from infancy, and going forth to prepare for, or to enter upon, the duties and scenes of life. That trunk, which no one but a mother can arrange and pack, is filled with the work of her own hands; work which she has done while he was, perhaps, asleep, or at play; on which her tears have fallen as she anticipated the moment of separation; and over which her prayers have often been silently offered for blessings on her child. Piece after piece is carefully put away, while the children look on and talk cheerfully of the morrow, and know not the anxiety and care that is passing in the mother's heart. All is at length arranged, and on the last layer is placed a Bible, on the fly-leaf of which is written the mother's earnest wish, that her child may take that blessed volume as his guide through life. And when he is far away, amid scenes that are strange and new, if there is one motive next to the desire to obey God, that should, above all others, induce him to abstain from evil, and to act wisely and virtuously, it should be the wish to please his mother, and to repay her kindness and care. Nothing will so surely do this as the knowledge that her son remembers her instructions, obeys her commands, even while absent; and is growing up in wisdom and virtue.

DON'T DESPISE SMALL THINGS.

I MUST tell you an anecdote, little friends, that it is not wise to despise small things.

Some years ago, a gentleman visiting a farmer in Tolland, Connecticut, took from his pocket a small potato, which, somehow, had got in there at home. It was thrown out with a smile; and the farmer, taking it in his hand to look at it, a curious little boy of ten, at his elbow, asked what it was. "Oh, nothing but a potato, my boy; take and plant it, and you shall have all you can raise from it till you are free." The lad took it, and the farmer thought no more about it at the time.

The boy, however, not despising even small potatoes, carefully divided it into as many pieces as he could find eyes, and put them into the ground. The product was carefully put aside in the Fall, and planted in the Spring, and so on till the fourth year; the yield being good, the actual product was four hundred bushels!

The farmer seeing the prospect that the potato field would, by another year, cover his whole farm, asked to be released from his promise.

Remember this, young friend, when you feel like despising small things.

CHEERFULNESS is the promoter of health. Repinings and murmurings of the heart, give imperceptible strokes to those delicate fibers of which the vital parts are composed, and wear out the machine. Cheerfulness is as friendly to the mind as to the body. 🕏 It banishes all anxious care and discontent; soothes and composes the passions, and keeps the soul in a perpetual calm. -Addison.

IF a few civil words will render a man happy, he must be a wretch indeed who will not give them to him. Let another man light his candle by your own, and yours loses none of its brilliancy by what his gains.



THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGE-MENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEF.

By Hon. Henry S. Randall, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c., &c.

PUBLISHED BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y. THIS work, first published last fall, has already reached its Fifteenth Edition, and the demand has thus far been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture or husbandry ever had so rapid a sale or gave 'such universal satisfaction, The work is a timely one, and unquestionably, the best and most complete Treatise on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

From the New England Farmer, Boston THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD—Is a work that that long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep. From the Journal of the N. Y. State Ac'l Society.

The Practical Shepher is a most complete work on Sheep Husbandry for the practical wool grower, and gives all the important matter required for the management of sheep as well as a description of the various breeds adapted to our country. This work meets the wants of the wool growers.

From J. H. Klippart, Sec'y Ohio State Board of Ag'e. I shall with great pleasure recommend the "Practical Shepherd" as being the great American work, if not really the best work in the English language on the subject.

From the New York Tribune.

In this volume the author has exhausted the subject, and given all that is necessary for any farmer to know about selecting, breeding, and general management of sheep, in health or sickness. We heartly commend this work to all who wish for a sound and thorough treatise ou sheep husbandry. From the Maine Farmer.

The name of the author, Hon. H. S. RANDALL, is a guarantee of its completeness and reliability.

From the Prairie Farmer. The illustrations of sheep are by the best artists of New York, and well done. The letter press and paper are all that could be desired in a work of this descrip-tion. It will undoubtedly meet with the large sale its merits demand.

From Col. B. P. Johnson, Sec'y N. Y. State An'l Society It is the best practical Sheep Book. I think, ever pub-lished, and does great credit to Dr. RANDALL.

From C. L. Flint, Sec'y Mass. Board of Agriculture. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success.

From Hon. T. C. Peters, former Editor of The Wool Grover The book is all that any one could ask on the subject. It is the best of its kind, and superior to the heretofore standard—YOVAT. You have fully vindicated your fastidlous taste in the style the volume is issued.

From the Qhio Farmer.

The reputation of the author—who ranks as the authority in this country upon all that pertains to the breeding and management of sheep—will induce a large and continued demand for "The Practical Shepherd." From the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. RANDALL has made the very best book extant on American Sheep Husbandry. From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.

As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public. From Prof. C. Dewey, D. D., LL. D.

The work seems to be as nearly a complete treatise as is to be expected. It is concise, and yet full; and the conciseness of its neat style renders its fullness admirable. It does not thre one in the reading of it. Its details are lucid and yet thoroughly practical.

From J. P. Reynolds, Sec'y Illinois State Ag'l Society. From J. P. Repposes, Sery Jumos Same Agr society.
I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants
of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been lookd for with much interest, and seems, from the not very
areful examination I have given it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

From the Scientific American, New York. From the Scientific American, New York.

It is vastly important that those who raise sheep should obtain all the information possible how best to manage their flocks, and we unhesitatingly recommend the "Practical Shepherd" as the most interesting and reliable work on the subject extant.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by Agents and the Publisher. It comprises 45t large duo-decimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price \$1.50. Those not supplied by Agents can receive copies by mail, post-paid, on forwarding the price to

D. D. T. MOORE,

warding the price to Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

Kural New-Yorker.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 9, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

MAJ.-GEN. MEADE has issued an order for expeditiously carrying into effect that part of the enrollment act which provides for transfer ring sailors from the army to the navy.

A letter from the Army of the 1st inst., says the rebels for the last two days have been busy digging rifle-pits along the south side of the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Raccoon Ford: It is also reported by deserters that they are tearing up the railroad between Fredericksburg and Hanover Junction.

Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gen. Meade, reviewed the 1st corps (now a portion of the 5th) on the 29th ult., near Culpepper.

General Grant left for Fortress Monroe on

the 1st inst. Maj.-Gen. Smith has been assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe.

The N. Y. World says the hasty departure of the double turreted Monitors is in consequence of the report that the rebel iron-clad Merrimac No. 2 is ready to make a raid on our iron-clads at Newport News and Hampton Roads. It is also reported that rebel iron-clads in North Carolina will also make a simultaneous appearance.

A Fortress Monroe letter to the N. Y. Herald states that there is quite an excitement there in consequence of the arrival of the rebel commissioner Ould on a visit to Gen. Butler, relative to the exchange of prisoners. Commissioner Ould has books, papers, &c., and it is expected his stay will be at least a week.

Acting Master Williams, during the late storm, made a night expedition up the Nansemond River, and captured 20 men at a rebel signal station, bringing them safely to our lines, although there was quite a force of rebels in the vicinity.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial states that the Government intends to call out all the organized militia of the States for 60 days, to occupy certain fortified points, the forts around Washington, etc., so that all veterans can be put into the field.

General Ord is to command our forces in West Virginia. Gen. Sigel is to command that Department, but not to conduct military operations.

Department of the South.

THE N. Y. World's Beaufort correspondent mentions that re-enforcements have been sent to Florida, and that the next movement will be led by Gen. Gilmore himself. It is reported the troops will soon advance from Jacksonville. The steamer Cosmopolitan, from Florida, reports a naval expedition up the St. John's river. as having captured the rebel steamer Hatty , Brooks with 100 bales of cotton.

The Navy Department has received information that on the 11th inst., off Musquito Inlet, Fla., the U. S. schooner Beauregard captured the schooner Lyndon from New Smyrna, Fla. Also captured, on the same day, by the same vessel, the British sloop Hannah, of Napam, N.P. The vessel had on board a small quantity of cotton, but the Captain threw it overboard before being captured.

A letter dated St. Mark's, Florida, 17th, states the Unionists of Central Florida have organized and gone into camp and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on the salt works and capturing a rebel tax collector. They had two engagements with the rebel cavalry, beat ing them handsomely and capturing their provisions. They lately captured their army wagons, 30 mules, 10 horses, 150 contrabands, and destroyed and captured a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

A Florida letter of the 29th to the N. Y. Tribune states that the rebel steamer Hattie had been captured by an expedition from Pilatki. She is a verv valuable boat.

A night attack was made by a small force of rebels on the 20th at Pilatki, but our forces drove them off promptly.

The rebels are reported to have erected large earthworks ten miles from Pilatki.

The Richmond Inquirer states that official information was received at the War Department concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy, under General Burnside, in Washington, North Carolina. The recent heavy fall of snow, the Inquirer says, will stop any movement into the interior for some days.

Department of the Gulf.

OUR army was still pushing up Red river. The steamer Luminary had on board 122 bales of cotton and 300 rebel prisoners for New Orleans, including 25 officers captured on the 21st, 28 miles back of Alexandria. The gunboats having commenced destroying property, the troops now follow the example, and the inhabitants destroy all private cotton to prevent its falling into our hands. Among the prisoners is Gen. Taylor's Chief of Staff.

The 83d Ohio Volunteers, in advance of Gen. Banks' forces, reached Alexandria on the 14th, marching 170 miles in five days. Eighty or ninety prisoners were taken, and skirmishing lasted several days. Our troops were never healthier.

Alexandria was occupied by our troops on the 16th. The enemy, under Generals Taylor and Polignac, crossed the river, and retreated to Shreveport by land. Several rebel gunboats that were there have gone up the river.

The steamer New Falls City, laden with cotton, is reported burned.

Banks' cavalry, under Lee, arrived at Alexandria on the 19th. The remainder of the army tanooga and Eastern Tennessee when Longstreet is within two days' march. When it arrives moves into Kentucky, which he will do forth-

the combined force will proceed westward by land, the supplies going by river. The rebels north and south of Red river are concentrating at Shreveport, except Gen. Harrison's cavalry, at Columbia.

The gunboats made a prize of all the cotton captured, amounting to 5,000 bales.

Fort De Russey was accidentally blown up on the 17th, killing four and wounding six.

The Navy Department has received informa tion from Lieut.-Col. C. H. Brown, of the steamer Virginian, off San Luis Pass, Texas, of the capture of the schooner Sylphide, from Tampico, ostensibly bound to Havana. Her cargo consisted of salt, bagging, coffee, cigars, flat and bar iron, and percussion caps.

Franklin, La., had been evacuated, and the government stores there removed to Brashear

On the 21st, Gen. Mower made a reconnoissance up Red river as far as Natchitoches, which a rebel force was occupying. Two hundred prisoners and four cannon were captured. It is sixty miles above Alexandria, and refugees from there state that large quantities of cotton, etc., remain on the plantations in that vicinity. The rebel force was part of Gen. Smith's infantry, and our force was a portion of Gen. Lee's cavalry.

The weather on Red river was cold, and the water in the river was rising rapidly, which will much assist gunboats moving.

Rebel guerrillas at the Provost Landing on the Teche fired into one of our gunboats, but fled after a well directed fire of grape. A party landed who burned the buildings in and about the place.

Gen. Franklin's column has passed through Opelousas.

Gen. Banks has issued an order establishing a bureau for instruction of freedmen.

Movements in the West and South-West.

KENTUCKY .- In pursuance of directions from Gen. Schofield, and in accordance with orders from Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Kentucky has been divided into two districts. The western district comprises all between the Nashville railroad and the Cumberland river, under General Ewing, with headquarters on the railroad. The eastern district comprises all between the Nashville river and Big Sandy river, under Gen. Hobson, headquarters in the field; the whole under command of Gen. Burbridge, with headquarters at present in Louisville. That part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland river belongs to the Department of Tennessee.

In the RURAL of the 2d inst., we gave a brief account of the capture of Paducah, and the repulse of the rebels attacking the fort below the city. Our forces under Col. Hicks comprised the 1st battalion 10th Illinois, numbering 300 raw recruits, under Major Barnes, three companies of the 122d Illinois, 120 strong, under Maj. Chapman, and 250 of the 1st Kentucky heavy artillery, (colored,) under Lieut. Cunningham.

On the enemy's advance into the city the fight became furious. As soon as the enemy took position they advanced in column against the fort, were repulsed, and fell back. About three o'clock in the afternoon, Maj.-Gen. Forrest sent in a flag of truce, with a communication, demanding a surrender. The following is a copy of Forrest's communication:

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS, PADUCAH, March 25, 1864.

To Col. Hicks, commanding Federal forces as Paducah—COLONEL:—Having force amply sufficient to carry your works and reduce the place, and in order to avoid unnecessary effusion of blood, I demand the surrender of the fort and troops, with all public stores. If you surrender you shall be treated as prisoners of war, but if I have to storm your works you may expect no have to storm your works you may expect no quarter. N. B. FORREST,

Maj.-Gen., Confederate Troops.

Col. Hicks replied to this modest demand in the following terms:

HEADQUARTERS POST PADUCAH, PADUCAH, Ky., March 25, 1864. }
Major-General N. B. Forrest, commanding Confederate forces:—I have this moment received yours of this instant, in which you demand unconditional surrender of forces under my mand unconditional surrender of forces under my command. I can answer that I have been placed here by my Government to defend the post. In this, as well as all other orders from my superior officers, I feel it to be my duty as an honorable officer to obey, and must, therefore, respectfully decline surrendering as you require.

Very respectfully,

S. G. HICKS, Col.

When the foregoing response was received by Gen. Forrest, a general charge was ordered, and away the whole line dashed upon the works. The fort is a small, low earthwork, surrounded by a shallow ditch. The fierce onslaught was met by a sheet of flame from the fort, which made many of the assailants bite the dust, but it staid them not; on they came, yelling like demons; many of them crossing the ditch, and were killed upon the walls of the fort, before, broken and repulsed, the thinned ranks of the enemy sullenly retired.

General Forrest's forces are now scattered through various parts of Kentucky. He has a force opposite Cairo stealing horses and conscripting all men they can lay hands on.

Gen. Brannan has issued orders to prevent the shipment of goods to the interior of Kentucky, and also for the better protection of the public property, by the expulsion of persons having no visible means of support from posts in the

The express train which left Louisville on the 3d inst. for Lebanon was captured by ten guerrillas, and the two passenger cars burned. A guard of 17 Federal soldiers on the train surrendered without firing a gun. This guard has been ordered to Louisville under arrest.

Several hundred rebels occupy Hickman, Ky.

TENNESSEE.—The Chattanooga Gazette savs the rebels claim to have 50,000 men at Dalton and vicinity, and that they will capture Chat-

with, with 26,000 men. All heavy artillery is being removed from Kingston to Altona.

Federal scouts have proceeded four miles beyond Bull's Gap and report no signs of Longstreet's forces.

Gen. McCullock is reported en route north with 2,500 men to re-enforce Forrest. He was reported near Jackson, Tenn., on the 3d inst. Grierson has his cavalry force out watching and harrassing Forrest, but his division is much reduced by veterans home on furlough.

On the night of the 28th of March, a band of guerrillas captured and burned a trading boat seventy miles below Memphis. The Captain and crew were paroled.

ARKANSAS. - Private advices from Little Rock say General Steele's forces, 15,000 strong, left that place for the South on the 23d of March, and will unite with the troops from Fort Smith at some point in the south-west part of the State.

About 10,000 effective troops have gone south from Fort Smith. The whole number in the department under Gen. Steele, now moving southward, is from 30,000 to 35,000, sufficient to overpower any rebel force opposed to them.

A scout from Price's rebel army reports that Gen. Cabell's rebel force, composed of seven or eight regiments, is fifteen miles this side of Washington. The rebel troops were being moved toward Camden. The rebel Generals Marmaduke and Shelby are at Camden. A large number of negroes are being concentrated at Camden. Quantrell is south of Red River.

NEW MEXICO.—Another fight is reported to have taken place in South-western New Mexico between the troops and the Apaches. Forty of the latter were killed.

Major McFerrin, Chief of Gen. Carlton's staff, has arrived and reports the unconditional surrender of the entire Navajoe Nation, numbering nearly 6,000 Indians, who are being collected at Fort Sumner. Some of them have large flocks, but the majority are in a destitute condition. To feed them, Gen. Carleton has been obliged to put the troops on half rations. Col. Carson is to have charge of them until turned over to the Indian Bureau.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

An authoritative denial is made that the United States will send a Minister to Maximilian's Mexican Court. Our Government will recognize only the Republic while there is any struggle going on.

The House Naval Investigating Committee have made important discoveries relative to the manner of purchases for the Naval Department. There is a prospect this will be the means of breaking up an alarming system of frauds.

Col. Frank E. House, sent to New Orleans by Secretary Chase, to inquire into the condition of trade and operation of trade regulations in Southern Mississippi river and the gulf, and to inquire what burdens were imposed upon commerce by military orders, reports that Gen. Ranks does not obstruct the proposed trade reforms, and that there is a reasonable respect for the government, both in trade and public feeling.

The committee charged with the investigation of frauds at the New York Custom House, will soon return and finish the examination of Stanton, ex-Deputy Collector. The committee discovered that certain rebel agents succeeded in bringing seven thousand bales of cotton to New York, selling it, and pocketing the proceeds.

Gov. Bramlette and ex-Senator Diven left Washington the 29th, on their return to Kentucky. It is understood they had free interchange of opinion with the President and Secretary of War, and both parties are in accord and harmonize in regard to the enforcement of the draft in that State, under the amendatory enrollment.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his response to a Senate resolution of inquiry, says:

"No transfers of seamen from the army to the navy have been effected under the recent act of Congress, and thirty-five vessels are waiting for complements of men. Not only are these vessels waiting for crews, but the terms of many of them now in the service have expired. Many are detained, though entitled to discharge. Were they not detained, many of the vessels on blockade duty would have to go out of service. This is to be deplored, and is mostly attributable to bad legislation, for the enrollment act of the last Congress so utterly ignored the naval service, that enlistments in that service were not permitted to be credited on the quotas of those communities from which they were drawn when the draft came to be enforced.

"In addition to these obstacles, the appropriation for extraordinary bounties for army enlistments, while not a dollar was paid to the sailor, operated to the discredit of the naval service, and held out strong inducements for the military service. The fact that a rigid enforcement of the law would be disastrous in all its effects upon the navy, was so obvious that attempts were at once made to procure such modification of the draft, or the manner of its execution, as should prevent the withdrawal of marines from their profession and the incorporation and absorption of them in the army, thereby weakening and crippling the navy. But the military authorities objected that, as the strict letter of the law permitted exemption of marines from the draft, no credit was due to any place for naval enlistments. Nor in the execution of the law was there any relaxation of the enrollment act whereby the navy could be strengthened and maintained. Earnest appeals were made by the executives of several maritime States, and many of the municipal authorities on the seaboard, claiming that the naval recruits ought justly to be credited on their quotas. But they were not allowed. Consequently the local influences became adverse to naval enlistments, and the army itself soon began to feel the effects of this relian?" gan to feel the effects of this policy."

The News Condenser.

- Elmira, N. Y., has been made a city.
- Only five slaves are left in Polk Co., Mo.
- Butter is up to 65 cents a pound in Boston.
- Albany brewed 40,000 barrels of ale last year.
- A new Capitol building at Albany is projected. - About two hundred wagons leave St. Louis daily
- The Boston board of brokers now ask \$2,000 as an admission fee.
- A large emigration is going on from Ohio to Northwest Missonri -The State of Minnesota has contributed 17,000
- men to the war. - New York city has a groggery for every one hun-
- dred inhabitants. - It costs \$1,776 to hire an able-bodied slave for a

year in Richmond.

- One cargo of over 1,200 bales of cotton arrived at Memphis last week.
- A woman aged one hundred and twenty-one years has just died in Rome.
- The Rothschilds have arranged for the purchase of all the Italian railways. - The city of Philadelphia has paid \$2,419,750 in
- bounties for volunteers. - The question of creating a new State out of East
- Tennessee is being agitated. - The Ohio Senate passed a bill lately prohibiting
- the marriage of first cousins. - Town temperance leagues are forming in all the
- principal towns in Vermont. - There are twenty-five thousand soldiers at the various rendezvous in this State.
- All sutlers have been ordered to leave the Army of
- the Potomac by the 4th of April. - The damage by the Sioux outbreak in Minnesota
- is officially stated at \$1,370,000. - The wife of Hon. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, died on
- Friday week after a long illness. - The French savans express their full belief in the
- practicability of aerial navigation. - One thousand recruits for the Federal army are reported on their way from Germany.
- There are over 1.400 negro soldiers at the Connecticut conscript camp in New Haven.
- Nancy James, a colored woman, has just died at
- Philadelphia at the age of 110 years. - There is a sensation in Paris caused by the discov-
- ery that the grave of Voltaire is empty. - There are 3,955 sick and wounded soldiers in the
- army hospitals in and around Washington. - Leonard Sweet, a prominent Illinois lawyer, is spoken of as the successor of Owen Lovejoy.
- The California Sunday School children have built missionary vessel called the Evening Star.
- The Union State Convention of Missouri is called to meet at St. Louis on Wednesday the 27th inst.
- A. C. Brown of Minneapolis, Minn., has seven sons and four grandsons in the army of the Union. - A general Congress of Free Masons of all coun
- tries is proposed to take place shortly at Leipsic, Ger-- The Provost-Marshal of St. Louis has issued an
- order declaring that all disloyal newspapers will be seized. - The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention unanimously nominated Gen. McClellan for the Pres-
- There are in Rhode Island thirteen fish-oil factories. The fisheries of that State are constantly increasing.
- is estimated that an underground Railroad, five miles long, could be built under New York, for \$4,260,000. - Lake Champlain is clear of ice. It has been closed
- only three weeks the past winter-a remarkable circumstance. - Eighty-three steamers, carrying 40,000 tuns of government stores, were dispatched to Nashville during
- last month. - General Lee has declined a present of a house which the city Council of Richmond proposed to pur-
- chase for him. - The New Brunswick papers are loudly lamenting the increasing emigration of young men from that prov ince to the U.S.
- The manufacture of boy's hoops has become an active trade in Connecticut. The price is from \$3 to \$5 per hundred.
- A gipsy fortune teller at Detroit, Mich., swindled of \$2,500 un boundless fortune. - A few days ago \$120,054 in duties was paid at the
- N. Y. Custom House on an invoice of pepper-the lar gest amount on record. - The number of National Banks authorized up to
- the 28th ult. was three hundred and forty-seven, with s capital of \$45,500,000. - A wicked little scamp, only 12 years old, has been detected in setting fire to houses in Lynn, Mass. He
- thought it "good fun." - The farmers around Nashville are going to work in a lively manner this spring, protected by Gen. Rous-
- seau's stringent orders. - The robins have appeared in flocks around Baltimore, and the gunners kill hundreds every day. Who
- will pepper the gunners? - The latest returns of the vote of N. Y. on the soldiers' suffrage show a majority of 161,000 in favor of the constitutional amendment.
- called by an English paper "death from a morbid an tipathy to the work-house." - St. Patrick's Day at Richmond passed without any recognition. Not a sprig of "shamrock" was visible,

- A case of starvation in the streets of London is

- and Erin go Bragh was mute. - There were manufactured last season on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, the enormous quantity of 900,000,000 feet of lumber.
- The colored orphans' asylum burned in New York during the July riots is to be rebuilt on an enlarged and improved plan upon the old site. The Cape Mail, which has just arrived in England,
- brings no decisive news in reference to the fate of Livingstone, the eminent African traveler. - The provision trade of Chicago is immense. Last year over 900,000 hogs and 70,000 beeves were packed.
- Total receipts of pigs for the year 1,377,652. - There are 4,680 men in the frontier garrisons of Gen. Pope's department. The main force of the summer expedition is with Gen. Sully on the Missouri.
- Saturday week in New York, a little boy who was flying his kite from the roof of a five story building, fell to the pavement and was instantly killed.

List of New Advertisements.

Universal Clothes Wringer—Julius Ives & Co.
The Brinkerhoff Churn—Jacob Brinkerhoff.
Sheep Wash Tobacco—James F Levin.
Depot for S. S. Books and Papers—Adams & Ellis.
Grain Binders—Allen Sherwood.
Woodbury Institute—P B Hulse.
Brinkerhoff's Churn—Wm Rittenhouse.
Stammering—H C L Mears.
Patent. * Star* No-Chimney Burner—P Essig & Co.
Apple Trees for Sale—A G Skinner.
Land for Sale—L Bicknell.
Hedge Plants—W M Beauchamp.
\$75 a Month—Boykan & Co.
Short-Horn Bulls for Sale—C K Ward.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Try it once.-D B DeLand & Co.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, April 4, 1864.

FLOUR-We note a decline in brands made from inferior winter wheat and an advance in such as are made from choice. MEATS—Dressed Hogs are 50 cents per cwt. better.

Hams and Shoulders have also advanced

DAIRY-Butter is still moving upward. Cheese has advanced 2 cents per pound. SEEDS - Reference to our table will exhibit a general

advance. HAY is plenty, but the demand is good and \$29,00 per

tun is paid for choice. Rochester Wholesale Prices.



THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 4.—ASHES.—Quiet and Steady; sales at \$8.87% for pots, and \$10,50 for pearls.

FLOUR.—Market may be quoted firm, with only a moderate demand. Sales at \$6,50%,670 for superfine State; \$6,80%,60%,00%,710 for superfine Western; \$6,90%,71,6 for common to medium extra Western; \$7,10%,7,30 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$7,30%,25 for trade brands, the market clossing quiet. Sales choice extra State were made at \$5,90%,7,5. Canadian Flour may be quoted quiet and firm; sales at \$6,90%,70 for common, and \$7,10%,5 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour rules quiet and unchanged; sales at \$6,90%,25 for inferior to choice. Corn meal rules quiet sales at \$5,00%,25 for inferior to choice. Corn meal rules quiet sales at \$5,00%,50 for Jersey; \$5,95 for common State and \$6,15 for Marsh's caloric.

GRAIN—Wheat market may be quoted rather more ac-

96 for common State and \$6,15 for Marsh's caloric.

GRAIN—Wheat market may be quoted rather more active and firm. Sales at \$1,6021,64 for Chicago spring;
\$1,63021,64 for Milwankee club; \$1,5021,66 for amber Minaukee; \$1 67(01,70 for winter red Western; \$1,7021,72 for amber Michigan. Rye rules quiet and unchanged; sales at \$1,25021,28. Barley rules oull; sales, at 1,21021,50.

Barley Malt rules quiet and steady at \$1,50. Peas rule dull at \$1,16 for Canada. Corn market rules heavy and lower; sales at \$1,2301,29½ for old shipping mixed. Western, in store, and \$1,2301,29½ for new yellow Jersey and Southern. Oats dull and heavy; sales at \$80,38 for Canada; \$3,000 for State, and \$9,000 for Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork market quiet and less active. for Canada; 88@386 for State, and 88@080 for Western.
PROVISIONS—Pork market quiet and less active; sales at \$22,25@24,00 for mess; \$24,00@24,50 for new primess, and \$18,26@20,75 for prime. Beef firm; sales at \$5,00@8,00 for country prime; \$7,50@8,00 for country mess; \$10,50@16,50 for repacked mess, and \$18,26@30,75 for prime. Beef firm; sales at \$24@26.00. Beef hams quiet; sales state and Western at \$22,00@24,50. Cut meats rule firm; sales at 10@11c for shoulders; 18@146 for hams. Bacon sides rule firm; sales at 114@11½c for Western Cumberland cut middles; 12½c for do short ribbed middles, and 14½@14½c for do. long cut hams. Lard market quiet and steady; sales at 13@13½c for No. 1 to choice. Butter selling at 30@46c for Ohio, and 40@48c for State. Cheese firm at 15@18c, for common to prime.

HOSS—Market heavy and dull: sales at 40@28c for

HOPS—Market heavy and dull; sales at 20@28c for common to prime.

TORONTO, March 30—FLOUR—Superfine \$3,69 for shipment, \$2 barrel; \$3,76@3,85 for home consumption; Extra \$4,40@4,50; Fancy \$4,16@4,20; Superior \$4,76@6,10; Bag Flour \$4,00 per 200 fbs.

Flour \$4,00 per 200 fbs.

GRAIN—Fall Wheat \$5@96c common to choice; \$0,97@
,98 good to choice; \$1,00@1,02 extra. Spring Wheat in
good demand at 75@82c. Barley 70@80c. Oats \$3@40c. for
common to good; 40@46c for good to extra. Peas 45@50c
common to good; extra 52@66c.

PROVISIONS—Hams \$9,00@10,00 per 100 fbs. Bacon \$7,50@8,00. Cheese \$10,00@11,00 wholesale; 12½@15c per ib retail.—Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 29.—BEEF CATTLE—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:
Extra, \$0,00,000,00; First quality, \$15,001,500; ord-navy, \$13,00@15,00; common, \$10,50@12,00; inferior, \$10,00

COWS AND CALVES. — Extras, \$00@00; First quality, \$55@65; ordinary, \$45@60; common, \$40@45; inferior, NOWAL VEAL CALVES — Extra, #A fb, 00@00 cts; First qual-y, 9@9%c; ordinary, 8%@9; common, 7%@8c; inferior

@/4/c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extras, \$\ \text{head, \$9,00@12; prime nality, \$7,50@8.60; ordinary, \$6,00@7,50; common, \$5,50 6.00; inferior, \$4,76@5.25. SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 73/@9c; still-fed, 81/@81/c. SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, /%goc; still-fed, 5%go8%c.

BRIGHTON, March 30.—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$11,50
@12.00; 1st quality, \$10,50@11; 2d do, \$9,50@10.00; 3d do, \$8,70@2.20 \$100 bs. Stores—Yearlings, \$00@00. Working Oxen—Sales at \$140, \$195@\$243. Milch Cows—Prices ranging from \$40 to \$100. Sheep and Lambs—Prices in lots at 7%g6%c \$1 b; extra 9%c. Swine—wholesale, 7%g6%c \$1 b; fat hogs, still fed, 9@9%c \$1 b. Lambskins, \$3,50@4.25; sheepskins, \$3,50@4.25. Hides, 10c \$1 b.

Tallow at 9c.

Tailow at 90.

CAMBRIDGE, March 80—BEEF CATTLE—Extra \$11,50 @12; 1st quality \$10,50@10.0; second quality \$9,50@10.0; third quality \$1,50@8.00. Working Oxen—\$20, \$100,220. Cows and Calves—\$30,00@7,00. Yearlings, \$000@0; Two years old \$00,00@0,00; three years old \$22,00@37,00. Sheep and Lambs—\$4,50@6,50 each; extra \$7,50@10.00, or from \$6\t to 90 \text{ } \text{

TORONTO, March 30.—Berr — Inferior \$5.66 % cwt; extra \$5.500,630 % cwt, wholesale: \$5.000,8,00 ordinary; 9,00,00 for superior, retail. Calves scarce at \$4 to \$5.00 each. Sheep at \$5.000,69 each according to size and quality. Lambs \$20,20 each. Sheep and Lambskins at \$1,250,1,75. Hides 4½,65c. Calfskins at 8,000 % ib.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 30.—There has been more activity in this article since our last; buyers have been rather more disposed to meet the views of sellers. The market was better in the early part of the week, in sympathy with the rise in gold and exchange, but closes rather unsettled. Sales of 200,000 fleeces at 676,700 for coarse State, Ohlo and Michigan; 716,750 for medium fine, and 76,6250 for fine Saxon; 100,000 hs pulled at £2,6678 for heavy No. 1 to extra; 80,000 hs heavy to medium Caironia at 30,366; 30,000 hs fine, in light condition, at 50e; 400 bales Mestiza at 35,641c for medium to selected; 300 bales white and gray Donskol at 45,650c, 400 do. Cape at 35,640c; 300 do. fine, unwashed Odessa at 41,643c, and 600 do. African.

BOSTON, March 30.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week: Donestee-Saxony and Merino, ine, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ h. 78@82c; full blood, 76@78c; half and three-fourths blood, 70@78c; common, \$6@70c; pulled, extra, 80@85c; do, superflue, 76@83c; Western mixed, 60@70c, foreign—Sinyrna, washed, 35@80c; do, unsaked, 25@85c; Syrian, 22@42c; Cape, 34@48c; Orimes, 19@35; Buenos Ayres, 17@46c; Peruvian, 35@48c.

ALBANY, March 30.—The market is very dull with a good supply offering, particularly of pulled. Holders are inclined to succumb to the views of buyers, and the sales show a failing off from last week's prices. We sales show a failing off from last week's prices. Mixed fleece at 75c, and 15,000 lbs. Mixed fleece at 75c, and 15,000 lbs. Mixed fleece at 75c.

TORONTO, March 30 - Wool scarce at 35@41c Ph.-

Publisher to the Public.

numbers of the Rural from the 1st of January, the edition of several numbers being nearly or quite exhausted. Those ordering the paper from January and receiving it from April only, will understand that we can not send as desired.

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 copy price. 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.

Change of Address.-Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure compliance.

Adhere to Terms .- We endeavor to adhere strictly to subscription terms, and no person is authorized to offer the RURAL at less than published rates. Agents and friends are at liberty to give away as many copies of the RURAL as they are disposed to pay for at club rates, but we do not wish the paper offered, in any case, below price.

The Rural for Soldiers.-We only charge the lowest club rate (\$1.50 per year) for copies of the RURAL ordered by soldiers in the Union service, either to be mailed to themselves or their families—or by their families or friends to be sent to them.

Clubbing the Rural with the Magazines.—For \$4 w will send the RUBAL one year and a copy of either The Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, or The Ladies' Repository. For \$3 the RUBAL and either The Horticulturist. Arthur's Home Magazine, Peterson's tine or The Lady's Friend.

The Rural as a Present .. - Any Subscriber wishing to send the RURAL to a friend or relative. as a present, will be charged only \$1.50. It is also furnished to Clergymen, Teachers and Soldiers at the same rate.

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,) 60 cents a line.

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

HEDGE PLANTS.—Having a large lot of Hawthorn plants on hand, I offer them for sale at \$5,\$10 and \$15 per 1,000 which will plant 20 rods or more. Cash orders only will be attended to. Address 743-2t W. M. BEAUCHAMP, Skaneateles, N. Y.

A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars Address

BOYLAN & CO., Detroit, Mich.

OODBURY INSTITUTE, Woodbury, Conn., will open April 5th and continue fourteen weeks. An excellent school and pleasant home for boys.

Fupils received at all times and charged pro rata from date of entrance. For Circulars address the Principal, P. B. HULSE.

5.000 APPLE TREES-From 5 to 8 feet high, mostly winter. An original lot, from which no selections have been made, will be sold at the low rate of \$50 per 1,000 to clear the ground for other purposes. & A. G. SKINNER, Youngstown, Niagara Co., N. Y.

OR SALE—At about \$100 per acre, twenty-four acre Tof good improved land, situated on a good road, 4% miles from the business part of the city of Buffalo. Soil saltable for Nursery, Fruit-raising, or Gardening purposes. Title indisputable. For particulars inquire of BILAS KINGSLEY, Esq., Buffal, or of the subscriber at Malone, N. Y.

PRINKERHOFF'S CHURN-To the People of Tomp-kins Co., N. Y:-I have the sole right to sell these churns in this County, (except in the town of Lansing), and am prepared to furnish all who want them with the best churn they ever used. Try them. Address WM. RITTENHOUSE, South Danby, N. Y.

THE PATENT "STAR" NO CHIMNEY BURNER for Kerosene Oil Lamps and Lanterns. Gives a brilant 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., 743tf Manufacturers, 2 Platt St., New York.

Stammering

And Stuttering permanently cured by Bates' Patent Scientific Appliances. For (new edition of) Pamphlets and Drawings, describing the same, address 743-7teo H. C. L. MEARS, 277 West 23d St., New York

GRAIN; BINDERS! GRAIN BINDERS!

SHERWOOD'S IMPORVED GRAIN BINDER for attach-SHERWOOD'S IMPORVED GRAIN BINDER for attaching to old or new machines is still being manufactured with great improvements over last year, and is now fully warranted to do the work of four men. Is light, simple and durable. To insure the machines this season orders must be prompt. For any further information address with stamp. Agents wanted to canvass.

ALLEN SHERWOOD, Auburn, N. 14.

ADAMS & ELLIS.

Depot for S. S. Books and Papers,

THE YOUNG REAPER, &c.,

to Sunday Schools, at Publishers prices. They have more than 3.50 of the best S. S. Books published in this country. As they are Agents for all houses publishing S. Stooks, they sell them at their prices.

Bradbury Golden Chair and Shower, The Sweet Singer and Choral Harp, Question Books, Class Books, Record Books, Cards, &c.,—every thing needed by a Sunday School. B.—Send your address for a Catalogue and 8 cents one of their S. S. Hymn Book, just published.

AND MAR

SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE OHEAP.—"Duke Of Orleans" 3877, A. H. B. and Bull calf "Usurper" C. K. WARD, March, 1864. [743-3t] LeRoy, Genesee Co., N. Y.

SHEEP WASH TOBACCO. DESTROY THE INSECTS.

PURE CONCENTRATED EXTRACT of TOBACCO.

This is the best preparation extant for the destruction fall kinds of Insects on Plants and Trees; also for the externination of Ticks and the removal of Scab on Sheep, and Vermin on Horses and Cattle.

Diplomas awarded by the U. S. Agricultural Society, and by the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association. One pound boxes, 75 cents.

Gardeners, Farmers and Wool Growers should not fail to try it.

SALEM, April 30th, 1863.

Gardeners, Farmers and Wool Growers should not fail to try it.

Salem, April 30th, 1863.

Gentlemm:—I find the Extract of Tobacco, (with two gallons of water to the pound of extract) effectual in destroying Mealy bug and the eggs, if any, deposited on or under the bark of trees or vines, and that the tobacco does not injure the buds. The habit of this pest is to hide under the bark and in any holes in the wood, or to seek protection under the ground, near the roots and even upon them, at the approach of winter. This renders it impossible to destroy all of them, with any application, yet it is a great object attained when all are killed above ground; proper care and vigilance in looking after them in the Spring, when they begin to come out of the earth and climb the vine or tree, will enable one to destroy them before they commence their annual increase. The bark of the plant being well saturated with Tobacco, renders it an unsatisfactory and unpalatable residence, and they do not multiply so rapidly if any escape your vigilance.

I have them in only two houses; in the first, where they were most abundant, only a few have been found, in the other not one, thus far this Spring, and the vines are quite advanced in growth.

I want now to test its efficacy in the destruction of Thrips. This littlefly has recently become very troublescome, and we cannot destroy it as formerly by tobacco smoke. I hope that showering the vines with this extract, diluted at the rate of a pound of extract to one barrel of water, frequently this Spring, will destroy them, or at least prevent their increase; in a few months they are so numerous as to eat or render useless the soft part on the under side of the leaf of both grape and peach, causing great injury to the fruit both in size and flavor.

JAMES F. LEVIN,

JAMES F. LEVIN, 23 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass For sale by 23 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass, R. H. ALLEN & CO., Agricultural Warehouse, 189 and 191 Water Street, New York. BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. [743-2t

THE BRINKERHOFF CHURN

We, the undersigned, baving purchased and used the BRINKERHOFF CHURN, speak from personal knowledge when we say that it will do a churning in one-third the time and with one-third the labor that is required to do it with a dash churn, and from the same cream it will make as much or more and as good or better butter. It is a very durable churn and can be cleansed with as listle labor as is required to cleanse the common dash churn. And from our experience with this churn we would say without hestitation to all Butter-makers, by it, and you will not be deceived. But, on the contrary, you will find that it will more than pay its cost in one season in time and labor saved.

John Mook, Henrietta, N. Y. John Galentine, Rush, N. Y. D. H. Richardson, "John B. Martin, "Samuel Mook, "James T. Stull, "Samuel Mook, "James T. Stull, "Alfred Williams, "Nathan Green, "Kellenger and M. E. Longfellow, "F. E. Winslow, Henrietta.

UNION, Broome Co., N. Y., March 10, 1864.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF — Sir: It is with pleasure that I communicate to you the satisfaction that I receive from the use of the churn that I purchased of you. I have used it since the middle of May, 1863, and during that time it has not taken on an average more than ten minutes to do a churning with it. After so many experiments and failures with churns I did not believe that a churn could be made to do the work as this churn does it; and I think that all butter-makers who become acquainted with its merits will pronounce it an article which they cannot afford to be without. A. P. KEELER.

The above is the experience of hundreds who have used this churn the past season. Butter-makers, can you afford to be without such a churn, especially when help is so scaree as now? Send for a churn and prove for yourselves the truth of the above statement that "it will more than pay its cost in one season." The size manufactured for general use will churn from 1 to 8 gallons. Frice, including thermometer, \$10, instead of \$8 as last year, owing to the increased price of materials and labor. Churns will be shipped to any point where there is public communication on receipt of the price. Territory unsold will be disposed of at reasonable rates, in quantities to suit the purchasers. The people of Monroe Co., N. Y., can procure these churns at Rochester, by addressing J. M. KICHARDSON, at East Henrietta, N. Y. Until otherwise announced in the RURAL all or-lers for churns, or any communications requesting further information, should be addressed to all orders for churns, or any standard standard further information, should be addressed to JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Auburn, N. Y.

(HINESE CANE SEED, Pure and Good, sent by J mail, pre-paid, at 50 cts. ⇔ tb. A. ROSE, March 15, 1864. Wilmington, Will Co., Illinois.

THE BRINKERHOFF CHURN.—The subscriber has the sole right to sell the above churn in Seneca Co., The sole right to set the above churn in Seneca Co N. Y., and is prepared to furnish to order. 742 Address, E. MUNSON, Tyre, N. Y.

PEADER!—You can get the best quality and variety of Strawberry and other small fruit plants, at reduced prices, of E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J. Send for Circular.

VERY CHOICE TOBACCU SEED.—Connecticut Seed Leaf.—We will send by mail, postage paid, 1 onnee for 25 cents; 1 pound for \$3, and 4 pounds for \$10. 742-2t HARVEY B. LANE, 1gl Nassau Street, New York.

ONION SEED.—I have now on hand 500 pounds New England Red, and 100 pounds Yellow Onion Seed, which I now offer to the trade, or to growers, at the lowest market price, at the Genesee Seed Store, I' South St. Paul Street, Rochester. 742 J. RAPALJE.

PMPLOYMENT: SOMETHING NEW: Every Fambly and every Soldier must haveit. Retails for \$1,00. \$10 capital will clear \$100 per week sure. For an Agency address E. M. BALLOU & SON, Haverhill, Mass. Samples for Agents sent by mall for 30 cents, when desired.

MICHIGAN FARM FOR SALE—Containing 360 acres, 265 improved, good buildings, orchard and timber, 7 miles from Albion, will be sold low: chard and timber, 7 miles from Atolon, will observe to real or I would exchange for a small place near a city or village in New York.

For particulars address,
B. PECKHAM, Albion, Mich.

ORWEGIAN CORN.—Early eight-rowed, yellow Corn that will ripen in six and eight weeks from the time it is planted. Ears from six to nine inches in length, depending upon the strength of the soil on the receipt of 20 cents, will forward enough to plant me hundred hills.

H. B. MANN, W.

To \$150 PER MONTH.—THE LITTLE DTO GIANT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY want an Agent in each county, to solicit orders for their their new \$15 Machine, with guage, screw-driver, and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, &c., inclose a stamp and address, 742-13t Gen'l Agent for the United States.

FOR SALE.—One of the greatest plants in the World for the production of White Honey, and of the most delightful flavor. On receipt of 25 cents, I will send seed enough, post-paid, by mail, to sow three or four rods of ground, or three times this amount on the receipt of 50 cents; being very productive. Seed enough in a short time can be raised to sow a farm all over.

K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

742-tf Practical Apleulturist.

WEAVER'S IMPROVED NURSERY
AND FARM WHIFFLETREES.—These improved Whiffletrees will neither bark Nursery or Orchard Trees, nor catch against fences or standing corn. Every Nurseryman and Farmer should use them. Sold by McKindley & Pollock, No. 17 Buffalo street, Rochester, N. Y., and also by J. D. Weaver, Penfield, V. See Recommendations as below:

"We have used Weaver's Improved Nursery and Farm Whitetrees, and can recommend them fully for the merits claimed." merits claimed."
Ellwanger & Barry,
Gould & Beckwith,
Frost & Co.,
T. B. Yale & Co.

NO. 40 BUFFALO STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

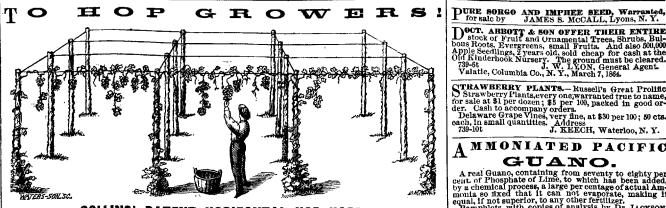
THEY FURNISH

THE CHILDS, WORLD,
THE CHILD AT HOME,
THE CHILDS, PAPER,
THE YOUNG REAPER, &c.,

PURE ITALIAN QUEEN BEES For Sale.

For particulars see Book Circular, 32 pages sent free on application. If an answer and Circular be desired inclose stamp to pay postage. Give P. O. address distinctly to avoid mistakes.

Burlington, Vt., Practical Apleuturist.



COLLINS' PATENT HORIZONTAL HOP YARD.

The undersigned begs to call the attention of Hop Growers to our new method of training hops horizontally, the patent for which was issued Dec. 1st, 1863. Some of the advantages of this method, as ascertained by four years' successful experiment, are as follows!

First.-Its Cheapness. We use but one stake at each hill, from 8 to 10 feet high, or just high enough to permit rese.—Its Chappiess. We use out one stake at each mit, from a to lo rect nigh, or just nigh enough to permit cultivation without interfering with the vines; consequently the poles necessary for one acre by the old plan of perpendicular training will be sufficient for four acres by our method. Such stakes can be obtained much cheaper, however, than by cutting up long hop poles, as almost every farmer can find them on his own farm, or can obtain them at the price of firewood.

We use wool twine or broom-makers' twine to connect the stakes at the top each way, so that the cords cross

the field at right angles, and every stake, except those in the outside rows, is supported from four directions.

Let four vines from each hill run up the stake, and thence horizontally on the twines.

Second.—The Hops ripen earlier and are less liable to rust.

Second.—The loop riper earlier and are less hable to rust.

Third.—The yield is greater, and the hops are of better quality.

Fourth.—The labor of tending and picking is less than on the long poles, or the patent hop frames.

Fifth.—There is much less danger of their being injured by high winds, whipping against each tother, the stakes giving way, or being blown down, than on the long poles or high frames.

Sixth.-The ground being much less shaded, the sun warms the earth, and matures the fruit not only earlier

Seventh.—The hops can be gathered without cutting off the vine near the ground, which always causes such a flow of sap from the root as to materially weaken, and in some cases entirely destroy the hill.

We refer to those who have fully tested this process. In every case the yield is GREATER, quality BETTER

and expenses and labor LESS. The process commends itself to the judgment of every hop grower upon scientific principles, and is adopted by the most enlightened and experienced farmers of Otsego County.

F. W. COLLINS, Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y

W. H. PRATT, Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y. IF S. COLLINS, 52 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent for Western New York.

TESTIMONIALS.

GULFORD, January 12th, 1863.

Mr. WM. H. PRATT—Dear Sir: In relation to your new method of training Hop Vines, I would say that having tried the experiment the past season in a portion of my liop Yard, I found the result satisfactory beyond anything I had anticipated. For instance, the yield was at least fifty per cent. greater than hops grown in the ordinary way. Another advantage is worthy of notice, to wit-—that in the breaking of the arms and blowing down of poles, there is a saving of not less than 10 per cent. more. Also, the labor and expense of setting up and tending a yard after your method is much less than in the old way. I have grown hops for some is years pasi, and your method of growing them. I think, far superfor to the way in which I have grown them heretofore.

MORRIS. February 9th, 1863.

Respectfully yours, JERRE SHEPPARD.

Morris, February 9th, 1863.

Mr. Collins—Sir. Having tried your plan of horizontal training hops the past season, I think it is the best, cheapest and safest way that hops can be raised. I would not use long poles if they were given to me. In the first place, it is better because you can get, I think, about one-third more hops per acre than you can from any poles. Secondly, it is better because it is a great saving of labor. A boy 14 years old can perform any part of the labor, or all of it, from setting the poles to harvesting them. There is another nice thing, they are down so low and hang so free and loose that they are not whipped about by the wind and damaged, and in

GUILFORD, January 12th, 1863.

—Dear Sir: In relation to your new py Vines, I would say that having the past season in a portion of my e result satisfactory beyond any—

MORRIS, March 21st, 1868. MORRIS, March 21st, 1868.

F. W. COLLINS, Esq.,—My Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the great success of your method of raising hops on short poles and strings. I had one acre with strings and one acre with long poles side by side, on equally good ground, and I got one-fifth more on the short poles and strings. They did not whip or break the arms, while on the long poles I lost a great many. I shall use them on five acres more.

Yours truly,

J. R. MORRIS.

100 000 FIRST CLASS APPLE TREES, wholesale price. Also, 10,000 extra large Apple and Peach trees suitable for Orchards.

742-3t McCARTHY & FLOWER, Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y.

PEAS! PEAS!—Now on hand and for sale at the Genesee Seed Store:

200 bushels Canada Creeper Peas.

100 "Black Eye Marrow Peas.

100 "Missouri Marrow Peas.

75 "Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas.

742 J. RAPALJE.

17 South St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.

FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.

My Descriptive Catalogue of hardy ANNUALS and BIENNIALS, EVERLASTING FLOWERS and ORNAMENT-AL GRASSES, tells you how to get the seeds, what are the best varieties, and how to sow and cultivate them. Selections made when desired.

Catalogues furnished on application.
741-4t MARK D. WILLSON, Rochester, N. Y. ARDY RASPBERRIES without protection from sun or frost. The Philadelphia is best and most productive, yielded with me last year 220 bushels per acre of large, red, luscious fruit, \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

\$15 per 100.

Belle D'Emienay, yielding two crops, and Allen's Red
Prolific, \$2 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 100, \$15 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 1,000. French's Strawberry, large,
early and handsome, most valuable for market, \$1,\(\frac{7}{2}\) 63 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 100. Sent by mail or express on receipt of price.
Circulars gratis.

WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

${f B}$ loomington nursery, illinois. 160 ACRES, OPEN PRAIRIE.

12th year. For the North West or severe climates one small hardy tree is worth 10 large, tender ones. Variety and quality rule. "Western Trees for Western Planters,"—young, sound, thrifty, low-headed trees of proved sorts—not the tall, naked, slender switches that transport long journeys so cheaply, or the culls of ancient nurseries, thrust upon eager buyers. After the hard winter, occurring but once in 8 to 12 years, as in 1830, '31, '42, '43, '55, '55, '63, '63, '64 is past, lose no time—plant now! Apple, 1 to 4 years, \$40 to \$85 ₽ 1,000—largest and best stock eyer offered.

Apple, 1 to 4 years, \$40 to \$85 \(\frac{1}{2}\)1000—largest and best stock ever offered.
75,900 Pear Trees. 10,000 Cherry, &c., &c.
10,000 Pear Trees. 10,000 Cherry, &c., &c.
10,000 Red Dutch Currants, ince 2 year, 1,000 \$20.
20,000 Geoschery, Houghton and Cluster, 2 yr, 1,000 \$30.
10,000 Lawton Blackberry and assorted Raspberry, including Catawissa, strong, 15c; Doolittle Blackcap, true, 1,000 \$25.
25,000 Grapes, 48 sorts, Catawba. Clinton, Concord, Isabelia, 1 and 2 year; Iona Creveling, &c.
20,000 Asparagus, 3 year, 5,000 Rhabarb.
200,000 White or Gray Willow Cultings, 10,000 \$70.
200,000 White or Gray Willow Cultings, 10,000 \$28. A liberal discount to the trade.
200,000 Evergreens, Nursery grown, mostly medium or Small.

small.
30,000 Ornamental Trees, many sorts and sizes, Superb European, White Birch, Larch, Elm, &c. Weeping Trees, Shrubs, Prunus Triloba, superb, new, 77 october 19 75 ets. each. Roses, Pwonies, Phloxes, Lilies, Gladiolus, Dahlias, 170 named sorts. Green-House and Bedding Plants.—

Terms cash.

Terms cash.

See Sond red stamp for new Catalogues.

Nour Fear, Cherry, Plum, half hardy Trees and Shrubs, were nearly all dug and heeled in very low over winter and the entire tops of a part covered, so they were not injured last winter. Our choice Grapes were all in cellars; the others heeled in and entirely covered all in cellars; the others heeled in and entirely covered. with manure in autumn.
741-3t F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

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

J. FRASER & CO., Patent Agents, Rochester, N. Y.

NERVOUS DISEASES and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from Specific causes.—new and relief, N arising from Specific causes,—new and reliable treatment, Valuable Essays, sent by mail free of charge.
Address,
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Box 1,421 Philadelphia, Pa. STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS.



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 self-acting patented rotating hangesether in this country or in Europe.

WARRANTED

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

DRAIN TILE MACHINE, BEST IN USE MANUA. LA TOURRETTE.
Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

SEED WHEAT, &c. For advertisement of BOOTH'S
SHAKER see RURAL of January 30th 1884. Good Farmers, Country Merchants, and others are invited to sell
it.

784-tf

CHOICE AND RARE FLOWERS.

Truffaut's French Asters, Peony Rowered.—This is a variety of recent introduction, which, for form and size of flowers, brilliancy of colors, and habit of growth, is universally admitted to surpass all others hitherto known. Packet 25 cents.

known. Packet 25 cents.

Portulacen grandiflora, A. pl.—These seeds are saved from double-flowering plants, and will re-produce fifty per cent of very large, perfect, double flowers in white, rose, sulphur, golden, orange, crimson, scarlet, blood red and purple colors. They are a great acquisition. One-half foot in height. 25 seeds 50 cents.

Pansy Extra Select.—Saved from the finest collections in Europe. We recommend this seed with the greatest confidence, feeling that in size of flowers and richness and variety of colors they cannot be surpassed. Packet 25 cents.

Sweat William.

25 cents.

Sweet William, Henderson's Perfection.—These are the best varieties of these well known and exceedingly beautiful plants. They have been greatly improve within the last few years, and produce immense heads with varied colors, exceedingly clear, distinct and beautiful. Packet 25 cents.

tiful. Packet 25 cents.

For a complete list of everything valuable in Vegetable and Flower Seeds, and many useful hints for their cultivation. see our Illustrated Catalogue and Garder-Manual for 1864, which contains over 70 pages of closely printed matter. It will be sent to all applicants upon receipt of a three cent stamp. Address, 742-3t

MCELWAIN BRO'S, Springfield, Mass.

ON FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE. JUST PUBLISHED,

The Sixth Edition of "A Manual of Flax Culture and Manusacruse, embracing full directions for Preparing the Ground, Sowling, Harvesting, &c., &c., Also, an ESSAY by a Western man, on



FLAX PLANT.

some style, pamplilet form. Price only 25 cents—for some style, pamplilet form. Price only 25 cents—for which a copy will be sent to any point reached by the U. S. or Canada mails. Liberal discount to Agents and the Trade. Address. D. D. T. MOORE, Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, 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 553 acres — 400 acres good tillable land, under cultivation. Soil, black sandy loam. 153 acres heavily timbered woodland. Has a small frame house and two barns. For terms apply to
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E. H. HURD, Geneva, N. Y.

PRUIT TREES AT

Wholesale.

I offer for sale at lowest market prices, for Spring delivery, 100,000 choice 4 year old APPLE TREES, comprising the leading and popular varieties of

Summer, Fall and Winter Fruit.

ALSO, a few Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, Currants, &c.

ALSO, 50,000 Apple Grafts, popular varieties, in fine order, for sale cheap,
Address
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75 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—ESTABLISHED 1850.—Fire and Water Proof, for roofs, outside work, decks of vessels, fron work, brick, tin, rallroad bridges, depots, &c. Depot 74 Malden Laue. New York.

789-26t ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent.

DOCT. ABBOTT & SON OFFER THEIR ENTIRE stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots. Evergreens, small Fruits. And also 50,000 Apple Seedlings, 2 years old, sold cheap for cash at the Old Kinderhook Nursery. The ground must be cleared. 739-6t J. W. LYON, General Agent. Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 7, 1864.

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 order. Cash to accompany orders.

Delaware Grape Vines, very fine, at \$30 per 100; 50 cts. each, in small quantities. Address

J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

AMMONIATED PACIFIC GUANO.

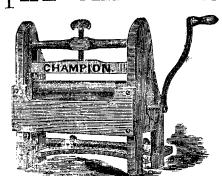
A real Guano, containing from seventy to eighty per cent. of Phosphate of Lime, to which has been added, by a chemical process, a large per centage of actual Ammonia so fixed that it can not evaporate, making it equal, if not superior, to any other fertilizer.

Pamphiets, 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, 739-tf

87 Wall Street, New York.

THE 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 bearing 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 TUB, POUNDING BARREL OB BOX.

the wringer to any size TUB, FOUNDING BARREL OR 2d. 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 adheres 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 entirely overcome by using Haley's manner of fastening, which not only prevents the Bollers 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.

athere as used the result of the Wringer.

4th. The Rollers turn in boxes of hard maple wood, which are boiled in tallow, consequently need no oiling: while rollers that turn on fron soon rust, which cause them to turn very hard unless frequently oiled. Oil has a very had 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 in selling these Wringers, as to never have one RETURNED, I invite competition, and desire any one purchasing a "Champlon Wringer," to test it with others, and if found SUPERIOR to all others, keep it—if INFERIOR to any, return it and the money will be refunded, if returned within one month.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. 🍂 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

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

HOYTS HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.

The 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.

of lead, &c.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM, changes
light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. ight and red hair to a beautiful brown of black.

108. HOYT & 60.,

738-tf
No. 10 University-place, New York.

A PPLE TREES FOR SALE OHEAP.—40,000 Apple 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 upon favorable terms, or exchanged for other property. For particulars, address Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1864. 787-tf

\$75 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every \$\ \textstyle{D}\$ county at \$75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

788-131 S. MADISON, Aifred, Maine.

PEAR SEEDS-PEAR SEEDS.—Just received at R.
E. SCHROEDER'S Importing Agency, Rochester,
N. Y., a lot of Pear Seeds, very best quality, at \$2,00 per
pound. Also an assortment of Evergreen and other reseeds. 732-tf

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. A magnificent business for any one to engage in the ale of the Great

"Novelty Prize Stationary Packet" "Novelty Prize Stationary Packet"
which contains besides the large amount of fine Stationery, one Chance in the great sale of \$69,000 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 we will be worth 25 cts alone. As an EXTRA INDUCEMENT we BILLYER WATCH, WAT

Hose Sale, New York.

Residence of the late W. R. Coppock, situated on Main St., Buffalo, only S miles from the center of the stry, 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 Streat 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, Gotre, Ulcers and all Chronic diseases successfully treated. Circulars describing treatment sent free of charge. Address

DRS. BABCOCK & TOBIN,

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SAME OF THE SAME O

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME."

WE'LL telegraph across the seas, By hanging wires upon the breeze: And while we sit and take our ease, We'll call for anything we please; A hundred years to come

AL WAY OF THE

On railroads to the moon we'll glide, And each one for himself decide Of that old man who, in his pride, Is said among the hills to bide; A hundred years to come.

And when through dream land aisles we stray, Conducted by some sprightly fay, And view with joy those treasures gay, We'll bring them all with us away; A hundred years to come.

There's surely naught we'll fail to do: No flowery path we'll not pursue, All hidden things to bring to view And turn the ancient into new; A hundred years to come.

The Story-Teller.

NETTY'S TOUCHSTONE.

I'm only Netty's maiden aunt; but for all that I couldn't help noticing how beautiful she appeared on a certain evening not long ago, when George Holmes and Henry Kirtland sat talking with her at the library window. Both of the young men were evidently of my opinion; but George Holmes, if I may say it, seemed to take in the idea rather differently from Henry Kirtland. The clear, haughty eye and softly modulated voice of the latter seemed to say, as plainly as eye and voice could say, "You're very pretty, Miss Netty, pretty enough to suit even my fastidious taste, and I can well appreciate. your satisfaction in having a fine young fellow like me among your admirers." But George Holmes seemed to sit and drink in her loveliness until it choked him.

I liked George by far the best, and it provoked me enough to see him looking almost gawky in his self-forgetfulness, while Henry Kirtland posed himself elegantly upon the sofa holding his hat like a prince of the blood, and sending forth a flow of rippling small talk that caused Netty's eye to sparkle with merriment. If she chanced to shyly look up at either of them, I (sitting nearly behind her in my corner) could readily tell at which one she was looking. If at Henry, I knew it by a peculiar brightness in his glance, and a placid elevation of his eye-brows. If at George, the stupid fellow looked instantly as red as a beet and as expressionless as a pumpkin. I had no patience with him, and I could not help thinking to myself, as I sat there knitting, that if he lost Netty altogether it was just his own fault.

Pretty soon, Henry, after covertly consulting his watch, arose with a listless and at the same time reluctant air.

"Are you going?" asked Netty, with mock sorrowfulness.

"Indeed I must go," responded Henry, in the same style, "sorry to distress you, but" (with the air of intense security) "I leave you in such good company that I doubt not your tears will soon be as mist."

"Oh, oh!" interrupted Netty, laughing, "almost a pun I declare. I really thought better than that of you, Mr. Kirtland. But before you leave us do tell me one thing. Is it true that you are going to the war? Some one at Mrs. Watkin's soiree told me that you had been drafted."

"Not I, indeed! I believe this goodly town did do me the honor of drawing my poor name from one of its autocratic wheels, but I have already canceled the obligation. A better soldier than I would care to be in this fraternal brawl will do that share of my work for me, while I shall remain here attending to my own affairs, which he would be quite incompetent to manage. Our social scheme, you see, balances all these things beautifully," and Henry Kirtland, with a graceful bow, which somehow included George and myself, though he didn't fairly look at either of us, took his departure without waiting to discuss the matter further.

A puzzled expression gleamed in Netty's blue eyes as she bade him "good evening," and then turning toward George she said, rather abstractedly,

"I suppose I must congratulate you upon a better fortune, for I have not yet heard of your name being among those drawn."

"You are right," returned George, quietly. "I have taken care that mine shall never be upon their lists."

"Why," exclaimed Netty, opening her eyes wider yet, "have you really such a horror of being drafted?"

"I have indeed," was the candid response. Poor Netty! Those three words from George's lips evidently stung her far more than she wo'd have confessed. I saw that plainly enough, though I hardly raised my eyes from my knitting. Meantime my own opinion of the young

gentleman fell down nearly to zero. "Oh, if I were but a man!" burst almost unconsciously from Netty's lips.

He looked at her inquiringly, while, strange to say, a pleased expression played about his face.

"And if ?" he suggested.

"Why, I'd act like a man," was the indignant rejoinder. And if Netty had looked pretty an hour ago I am sure she was doubly beautiful now with her flushed cheek and flashing eye, and her head, with its rich waves of golden hair, thrown proudly back.

Just then the door-bell rang, and in an instant two insipid specimens of "Young America" were ushered into the room.

Thanking my lucky stars that my time for being attractive to their particular species had passed away, I busily plied my needles, weaving in with the coarse blue yarn many a tender, yearning thought of "the brave soldier-boys" for whom I had been steadily knitting and working for months.

Presently, George came to my quiet corner, and, seating himself beside me, talked so manfully and cheerfully of the war, of our duties, both men and women, and of the many things that he seemed instinctively to feel would interest a busy, happy old woman like me, that I quite forgot his paltry confession about the draft. It may seem foolish in me to say so; but I have always noticed that when a young gentleman can enjoy an hour's quiet talk with a woman neither young, beautiful, nor fascinating in any way, but simply hopeful and in earnest, there's sure to be something good and genuine in him. He even told me of a lotion which his mother had used very successfully for her rheumatism (and, by-the-way, I mean to try it myself when I get time.) Then he hinted so gently that he thought I was making my sock a little too big (as if you could get a hospital thing too big!) and every thing just as natural and easy in his manner as if he'd been an old bachelor brother instead of the handsome youngster that he was.

It struck me that George wanted to outstay the other visitors; but they were so much delighted either with Netty or themselves (though she looked weary enough of their chit-chat, poor girl!) that he unwillingly took his departure late in the evening, leaving them still in possession of the field, or, rather, the sofa.

All the next day I had such trouble with Netty. It was almost impossible to get on with the child. She was neither cross nor ill-natured (my darling was too sweet-tempered naturally for that;) but she was so fitful, so feverish, and so inclined to sigh every five minutes, that when I found she couldn't be coaxed into taking a little magnesia, or going to bed and having warm bricks to her feet, I began to be really worried.

At last, about four o'clock in the afternoon. as we sat working together, just as I had turned the heel of the last one of my half dozen pair, out came the real trouble.

"Did you ever see two such stupids, Aunty?" Thinking, of course, that she alluded to last night's committee from "Young America," I replied promptly:

"They certainly were very insipid, my dear. I wondered that you could endure them for an

"Ma'am!" ejaculated Netty, in real astonish-

"Oh, if you mean George Holmes and Henry Kirtland," I laughed, "I'll retract. I consider them both very fine young men, though George is my favorite."

"He isn't my favorite," said Netty, tossing her head. "In times like these, true men would never shrink from their duty. They are cowards, both of them; but I must say George Holmes's fear of being drafted is perfectly amusing." And she burst into tears by way of illus-

She didn't intend that I should know it, but I saw the bright drops falling one by one upon her sewing.

"Don't think of them, dearie," I said, soothingly. "There are plenty of brave young fellows in the world, and better worthy my girl's thoughts. Henry Kirtland, if I am not mistaken, is a-",

"So he is," interrupted Netty, excitedly. "I really am tired and sick of his nonsense, and last night his shameless avowal of unpatriotic sentiments made me fairly despise him. He is agreeable and amusing enough, but I hate these agreeable men," she added, biting off her thread with a snap, as though it were the "one neck" of all mankind so longed for by that old tyrant in Plutarch's Lives.

"Then you must hate George Holmes, too," I said, as a sort of left-handed plea for my protege; "for he is certainly very agreeable at times."

"I do hate him, and he isn't one bit agreeable," pouted Netty, as she made a vigorous stitch, drawing her thread through with a before the wind." ierk.

"He was a little gawky last night, I own,' was my amiable response; "but-

"Gawky!" cried Netty; "well if that isn't a strange charge to make against George Holmes. I'm sure I never saw anything in the least way gawky about him. It's his principles that I object to."

"Ah, his principles!" I echoed, remembering his anti-draft notions. "Yes, they're not what they ought to be, that's certain."

Why, Aunt Hester?" exclaimed Netty, laying her work upon her lap and looking me full in the face; "what in the world has Mr. Holmes ever done to you that you should talk so dreadfully about him?"

In sheer despair of suiting the poor distracted child. I explained.

"Oh, it's only about not wanting to go to the war, my dear; in other respects I consider him to be one of the finest young men I ever knew."

"Umph!" she answered: "I don't see anything particularly fine about him for my part. One thing is certain, he's a coward, though he professes to be such a staunch Union man. I'll have nothing more to say to him;" and Netty's sewing caught one tear after another, smothering their fall in its soft folds as though it pitied

I was just thinking what I should say next, when the door-bell rang.

In an instant our new colored boy handed in a

letter. "For Miss Netty," said he, looking with no little curiosity around the room as he spoke, for it was all novel to him yet. "The man's waitin' fur an answer."

Netty read her letter. It contained something very important; I knew that by her man- | away all that.',

ner. Then she got out her little desk and sat writing for a few minutes. Her lips were pale, and I could see that her hand trembled a good deal. After the messenger had gone away with her reply, I took an old aunty's privilege, and asked who her letter was from.

"From Henry Kirtland, Aunt Hester," she replied, quite sobered down. "He-he won't come here any more, I think."

And this was all she ever said to me about it, though I know very well that his letter contained an offer of marriage, and that she refused

It is a strange circumstance (but I am writing about just what happened,) in less than an hour the bell rang again, and our waiter-boy soon after bolted into the room with a quizzical,

"Here's anudder note for Miss Netty." "Is - is the person waiting?" stammered Netty, holding the still unopened letter in her

"No, marm."

hand.

"You may go, then."

I wouldn't have been human if I hadn't looked up from my knitting a few times while the child was reading it-any how I couldn't help doing so. At last, after seeing her blush and start, and finally bury her face in her hands with a quick sob, I walked straight up to her and wound my arms about her neck.

"What is it, dearie?" I whispered, kissing

She handed me the letter to read, and I held it up with one hand while with the other I stroked her soft, beautiful hair.

Surely the men must have been possessed after my Netty that day. This letter, too, contained an offer of marriage; but it was from George. Oh! how beautifully he told the old, old story. I can't remember half the letter contained, but I know it said that he had loved her for a long time but had not been in a position to offer a fitting home; that he had at last gained, what for her sake he had steadily labored for-a competence; but he felt he had no right to linger by her side now that his country was in danger, and that he had lately entered the army. He had intended the night before to tell her about it, and all he felt, and so on. In the evening he would call to "learn his fate." he said, and bid her farewell for a time, unless, indeed, she should banish him forever. There was much more in it that I can't recall now, but I remember the letter made me fairly cry with joy; for Netty was the orphan child of my only sister, and the young man was one after my own heart.

Netty looked up at me when I had finished

"You see," she said, smiling brightly through her tears, "we were mistaken about his courage after all. God grant that mine may not falter. It is right for him to go."

"So it is," I responded, heartily. "We might have known, bless his heart! what he meant by saying that his name should never be upon the draft list."

Netty was looking dreamily before her, but with such a happy light in her eye that I thought it wasn't best to talk much, so I sat down again and narrowed off my toe.

I wasn't in the room that evening, so I can not of course, be expected to tell what happened.

I only know that I am very busy now, for Netty and the Captain are to be married when he comes home on his first furlough, and there are lots of things to be made.

Wit and Humor.

LITTLE JOKERS.

AFTER talking a half hour with a man of jerky mind, it is great relief to talk with a dull friend, It is like taking the cat in your lap after holding the squirrel.

"Pa, how many legs has a ship?" "A ship has no legs my child." "Why, pa, the paper says she draws twenty feet, and that she runs

THE Louisville Journal thus ignominously snuffs out a possible Byron:-"The young gentlemen who sends us what he says is his first attempt at poetry, is advised to let it be the last."

An Irish gentleman, who had been spending the evening with a few friends, looked at his watch just after midnight, and said:-"It is tomorrow morning; I must bid you good-night, gentleman."

A PATLANDER, angling in the rain, was observed to keep his line under the arch of a bridge. Upon being asked the reason, he replied,-"Sure an' won't the fishes be crowdin' to keep out uv the wet?"

"No man can do anything against his will," said a metaphysician to an Irishman. "Be jabers, I had a brother," said Pat, "that wint to Botany Bay, an' faith I know it was greatly against his own will."

A GERMAN mother at the West taught her little son the prayers .she had repeated in her own childhood. One day he surprised her by asking, "Ma, why do we always talk Yankee and pray German? Is God a Dutchman?"

A FREEDMAN who was working with great energy, being asked the reason of his singular industry: -- "It's only the difference of a letter," was the reply,-"formerly I worked for Massa Lash—now I work for Massa Cash."

"Is there anything the matter with you?" said a physician to a person who had sent for him. "Oh, yes, I'm ill all over; but I don't know what it is, and I have no particular pain nowhere," was the reply. "Very well," said the doctor, "I'll give you something to take

Corner for the Young.

For the Rural New-Yorker. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 13 letters.

My 3, 4, 13, 5 is a Territory. My 5, 9, 8, 12 is a cape in South America. My 7, 3, 1, 4, 8, 13, 10, 11, 7 is an island in the Pacific

Ocean. My 6, 5, 11, 12, 7 is a country in Asia. My 2, 8, 11, 12, 9, 6, 2 is a river in South America.

My whole is one of the Southern States. ALIDA H. BENJAMIN. New Woodstock, 1864. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Ent gdenwnair arrnime oewsh yee xslrpeeo Het lewtaihtse lesis, teh osmt cehngiatnn hesros, Wysei ont a lamre os utealbiuf dan raif, Rno hertaseb eht ragnarefc fo a uprre rai; Ni verye milec, het getanm fo sih ulso, Coudeht yb merbencemra, bleestmr ot hatt lope. GRACIE HALL. Homeland, Feb., 1864.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GRAMMATICAL DECAPITATIONS.

. Behead a disjunctive conjunction and leave a disjunctive conjunction of opposite meaning. Behead an adverb of time and leave an adverb of

time of opposite meaning. 3. Behead an adverb of place and leave an adverb of place of opposite meaning.

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

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 741

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Do good to all nen as you have opportunity. Answer to Decapitations: — S-hip, D-over, B-road, F-lint, C-ash, B-ear, B-ann, S-tart, F-air; S-pain, B-rest.

Answer to Charade: As I have seen the Great Falls and been on the sea, The riddle about them is quite easy to me; For I instantly guessed the first answer was "spray," And as quickly perceived that the second was "pray."

In a guess for the third, which of course, I have made, The wit of the riddle hides away in the shade of the marvelous beauty which gleams in the spray, When both riddle and it are illumed by a "ray."

COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL and ASTHMATIC AFFEC-TIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this preaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the [740-4t pocket and taken as occasion requires.

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MANUFACTURED BY John C. Birdsell, WEST HENRIETTA, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

WEST HENRIETTA, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.
This machine operates in Clover thrashing similar to
Grain Separators in wheat thrashing, doing all the work
at one operation, without re-handling the chaff. In the
hands of good operators it will thrash, hull and clean
from 10 to 50 bushels a day without waste of seed. The
undersigned is manufacturing the only machine patented that thrashes, hulls and cleans, all at the same
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public are hereby cautioned not to purchase those that
are infringements of said patent, as any person purchasing and using such will be held liable for damages. All
ecommunications directed to the subscriber, at West
Henrietta, will be promptly responded to. Order early
if you wish a machine.

This Machine has always taken the First Premium at
State Fairs where allowed to compete, and saves more
than half the expense of the old way of getting out clover seed, in time and labor.

JOHN C. BIRDSELL, Manufacturer,
Tizeot-tf West Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y.

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23 53,818 SOLD IN 1863.

TESTIMONIALS. WE select the following from many we have received, not so much to show the value of the Wringer as a GREAT ECONOMIZER—for of this every one is convinced—but to give to the public the experience and testimony of a few who have used "THE UNIVER-SAL" almost from its first introduction, and who can speak knowingly of its

Unparalleled Durability and Efficiency,

LETTER FROM R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D. MY DEAR SIR:—The best authority that I know of, in matters of household economy, pronounces the "Universal Clothes Wringer" an admirable invention. It saves labor, expedites work, makes the laundress goodnatured; does not tear off buttons—whatever that mysterious declaration may mean—and is indispensable in a well-regulated family, Yours, very truly, Brooklyn, Feb. 5th, 1864.

LETTER FROM ORANGE JUDD, ESO. GENTLEMEN.—You request my views with regard to the Universal Clothes Wringer. In reply, I hand you below what I said in my paper, some two years ago, adding, that since that time my wife and servants have become more and more attached to the Wringer. They would as soon think of washing without a tub as without it.

Very respectfully,

New York, Feb., 1864.

ORANGE JUDD.

From The American Agriculturist. From The American Agriculturist.

"From several years' experience with it in our own family; from the testimony of hundreds who have used it; and from the construction of the implement itself—we feel certain that it is worthy a place in every family. A child can readily wring out a tubful of clothes in a few minutes. It is, in reality, a Clothes Saver! a Time Saver! and a Strength Saver! We think the machine more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly allke in general construction; but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip, and tear the clothes. Our own is one of the first made, and it is as good as new, after nearly Four Years' constant use."

How Long will it Last!

LETTER FROM MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER, IN 1861. In 1861.

I am most happy to speak in the very highest terms of the Universal Clothes Wringer. The hardest part of "washing-day" work is, in my opinion, the wringing; and the inventor of this machine may have the satisfaction of feeling that he has changed one of the most tollosome parts of woman's work into a very attractive amusement. The lamdress looks upon it as a great blessing. I could hardly express my approbation of them more highly than I have by ordering one, in those hard times, for my daughter. I look upon it as among the most useful articles in her house.

Brooklyn, Oct., 1861.

IN 1864. After a constant use of the Universal Clothes Wringer, for more than four years, in my family, I am authorized by the "powers that be" to give it the most unqualified praise, and to pronounce it an indispensable part of the machinery of housekeeping. Our servants have always been willing to use it, and always have liked it.

Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1864.

FROM LOVEJOY'S HOTEL, NEW YORK.

The Universal Clothes Wringer is the first Wringer that I have found that would stand the service required. or it. I had already "used up" one er more of every other kind I could get. The rolls of all would twist and work loose after a short time using, and, of course, became worthless. work loose after a short than ashe, which came worthless.

We have run the "Universal constantly" for about twenty months and it is still in active service.

J. P. HUGGINS.

Lovejoy's Hotel, New York, Feb., 1884.

FROM H. R. PIERSON, ESO., PRESIDENT BROOK LYN CITY RAILROAD.

I take pleasure in expressing the satisfaction my family have had in using the "Universal Wringer." No household utensil can be so properly called an "Economizer." It greatly reduces the hours of work on washing-day, as well as the amount of labor. It in fact does nearly all of the washing, as well as the wringing, and saves the violent rubbing and twisting, the results of which are so familiar to every housekeeper.

Brooklyn, 54 Livingston street, Feb., 1864.

The proprietors of the MARLBORO HOTEL, Boston, tay the Universal Clothes Wringer saves them \$10 every

FROM S. ROBINSON, EDITOR N. Y. TRIBUNE,

FROM S. ROBINSON, EDITOR N. Y. TRIBUNE, (AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.)

If I can say anything to induce families to buy the "Universal Clothes Wringer," I shall be glad of the optionity. My family have had one in use a year or two, and I pronounce it one of, if not the very best, labor-saving machines ever invented for woman's use. My family would as soon give up the cooking-stove as this Clothes Wringer. It cannot be too highly recommended.

SOLON ROBINSON.

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Size of Rolls. Length. Diameter. W. 114 inch. 24 in. No. 1, Large Family Wringer, \$18,00.
No. 12, Medium ... \$9,00.
No. 2, Medium ... \$7,00.
No. 2, Small ... \$6,00.
No. 3, Small ... \$5,50.
No. 3, Large Hotel ... \$14,00.
No. 22, Large ... \$30,00. Nos. 18 and 22 to run by steam or hand. Pulleys, \$3,00 per pair.
Nos. 2% and 3 have SMALL ROLLS and NO COGS;

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