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.

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CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Preparation of Soils for Crops.

"How shall I prepare the soil?" is a query which comes to us concerning nearly every crop about which questions are asked. A very pertinent question it is, too; for success with any crop depends largely upon the preparation of the soil. One word answers the above question if the soil is sufficiently rich in the food required by the plant. That word is, comminute. There is no other word that we know of which answers it so comprehensively and completely. It applies to the preparation of the soil for all crops. It is especially essential to success with root crops. Not only does the quantity produced depend upon it, but the quality of the product is also involved. Who ever saw a fine, crisp, long, smooth carrot or beet produced on shallow, stiff, cloddy soil? It is not a very difficult matter to the product. An observant farmer will do so.

But how to comminute is the question. We confess it has its difficulties. Thorough comminution depends first upon adequate — perfect drainage. No soil can be cultivated well which is not well drained. Drainage is a part of cultivation. It is the primal work. The results from and success of the after work bestowed in the preparation of soil depend upon it.

The drainage effected, the above question still remains. Have we adequate tools? What are they? In what order shall they be used? And to the discussion of this question we invite the pens of the most successful and experienced cultivators among our readers. How do you comminute your soil? Are the plow and harrow and roller adequate aids in this work? Or are other tools needed? If so, what should be their character? We are satisfied other tools are needed, or the modes of preparation generally in vogue need changing. We invite the discussion of this topic.

Quantity of Seeds per Acre.

WE are frequently asked how much seed per acre is required of different kinds of grain, grasses and vegetables. We give the following for reference:

Grain.—Wheat, 11 to 2 bushels; rye, 11 to 11 bushels; oats, 21 to 3 bushels; barley, 21 to 3 bushels; barley and oats, 1 bushel oats to 2 of barley; peas, 2 to 3 bushels; buckwheat, i to 1 of a bushel; corn, in hills, 6 to 8 quarts; in drills, for fodder, 2 to 3 bushels; broadcast, for fodder, 3 to 4 bushels; broom corn, in drills, 1 to 1 bushel; beans, (white) 1 to 11 bushels; sorghum, 1 to 1 bushel.

Grasses.—Timothy, 8 to 12 quarts; orchard grass, 1% to 2 bushels; red top, 12 to 16 quarts; Kentucky blue grass, 2 bushels; white clover, 4

to a bushel; lucerne, 8 to 10 pounds. For pasture, sow 2 to 3 bushels of a mixture of the different grasses and clovers mentioned on page 110 current volume RURAL. Hungarian grass, ½ to ∦ bushel.

Vegetable and other Seeds. - Beets, 4 to 5 hs; carrots, 2 lbs; ruta-baga, & to 1 lb; tobacco, 2 oz; white mustard, 10 to 15 quarts; cotton, 2 to 5 bushels; turnip, 1 to 2 lbs; parsnip, 1 to 2 lbs; potatoes, 1 to 15 bushels, depending upon mode of cutting, or whether cut or not; flax, 1 to 2 bushels; hemp, 1 to 12, and sometimes 2 bushels; onion, 3 to 4 pounds.



Cirsium arvense-Canada Thistle.

Terrs is sometimes called the "cursed this tle"—and very properly, too. It is certainly a curse and accursed! But we do not suppose it is so called because "cursed" is synonymous with Canada! We would not be so understood. tell the condition of the soil by the character of But there is no sort of doubt but Canada is

We give an engraving of this plant this week, in order that our readers may know it when they see it; for be it known there are many people who are so happy as never to have seen this plant. We trust they may long remain without seeing it in their neighborhoods. But the seed has wings. It is migratory. It travels in the air, in crockery crates, on railway trains, in emigrant wagons, in dry goods boxes, in tree packages, with grass seed, grain, and it is not altogether impossible that the government may distribute it through its Agricultural Depart ment - as it did the ox-eye daisy a few years since - as a rare flowering plant! There are a thousand ways in which it may get a foot-hold on virgin soil. And if it once puts its foot in it, long continued and active effort, alone, will eradicate it. For if defoliated it does not die. Its root-stock is perennial and extends through the earth in all directions, sending up branches to the surface which quickly develop into plants. The only way we know of getting rid of it is to summer fallow the land in which it makes its appearance, plowing it when dry, (and harrowing it at once,) repeatedly, taking care that no green thing remains on it. If it appears in grass ands, it is well to cut it in August, when it is in bloom and the stalks are hollow, before it seeds. The cutting must be frequent so as to destroy all the seed panicles. But this will not prevent the extension of the roots, nor them from pushing their branches to the surface. There is little doubt that if defoliation is continued one season, and is complete, the roots will die; but this will require an amount of vigilance rarely developed against any weed.

In some States there are laws compelling the extermination of this weed, or levying a heavy fine for neglect. Such a law should be enforced.

thistle is comparatively unknown, each individual farmer is interested in its enforcement.

This thistle is not indigenous to the prairies. But it is getting firm foot-hold in some localities, and is only treated with toleration because farmers do not know its villainous character.

Canada is waking up to the evil effects of this weed which is too much honored by its name. A bill has been introduced into the Provincial Parliament "to prevent the spreading of Canada thistles in Upper Canada." The first section of this bill makes it the duty of every owner, possessor, or occupant of land, to cut, or cause to be cut down, all Canada thistles growing thereon so often each year as to prevent them going to seed. If he fail to do this so as to prevent the spread of the seed, a fine of \$10 for each offense is imposed. Section second makes it the duty of the Overseers of Highways to cut, or cause to be cut down, all of these pests that may be found in the highway in their respective districts, and to notify land-holders or owners in his district on whose lands these thistles may be found growing. If the land-holder neglects to cut them down within five days after the service of the notice, it is made the duty of the Overseer to do it. And he need give no notice to the owners of non-resident lands.

Sections three, four and seven provide for the compensation of the Overseers, for this work, and punishment of delinquents.

Section five provides that any person who shall knowingly vend any grass or other seed among which there is toy seed of the Canada thistle, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for every such offense. Section six imposes a fine of \$20 upon the Overseer who neglects or refuses to discharge the duties imposed upon him by this act.

The Canada Farmer, discussing the merits of this bill says:--"The most serious consequences threaten some of the most valuable sections of the country unless something effectual is done in

the direction of the proposed enactment. * * From the nature of the plant in question, effective measures must, of necessity, be simultaneous. The seeds of the Canada thistle are so light and downy that the winds readily convey them great distances. Nine-tenths of the farmers of a given locality may be vigilant and active in their eradication, but if their neighbor is negligent they labor in vain. * *

Our lines of railway are in danger of becoming, to a large extent, seed-beds for this weed. In various localities each side the track is one dense mass of Canada thistles. The value of farm property is beginning to be affected in some localities by the existence of this pest and we know of neglected domains that are quite unsalable because so overrun with this weed."

All that our Canada contemporary says of this weed is true; and what he says of the measures which should be adopted in Canada to prevent its extension, applies with equal force in the States. Indeed the States east and west have no small interest in the passage of this Canada bill; for travel and traffic through Canada, each way, contribute to scatter the seed grown along its thoroughfares, on our own soils. We do not propose to let our readers forget this thistle during the coming season.

The Calves which should be Raised.

EXPERIMENTS will prove to every dairyman that there are certain of his cows that will yield him a greater amount of butter-from twice to three times as much - as other cows giving the same quantity of milk. If he purposes to continue in the dairy business, and rear his own cows, or a sufficient number of calves to keep his quota good, he should make such experiments as will enable him to determine what stock to breed from. It will cost little to make such; and the profit resulting is self-evident. For it is a matter of no small moment whether a cow, eating the same quantity and quality of food, requiring the same care, yields one-half or one-third the profit of another one. Such stock is not the kind to breed from for dairy purposes.

Again, such experiments will disclose the fact that certain animals, which yield the greatest quantity of milk, are of less value than others that only fill a smaller pail. Such animals are better to sell than to keep; for purchasers ask after the quantity of lacteal proto 6 quarts; red clover, 6 to 8 quarts; millet, 1 In the Western States, especially, where this should or should not tell the purchaser the noble ends.—T. C. P.

whole truth. Of course to the vender of milk, quality is of less importance. He seeks the animal that produces the greatest number of quarts. But the butter and cheese manufacturer should know something about the animal he breeds from.

COOKING FOOD FOR CATTLE.

WISHING to make an addition to one of my barns this season, and being anxious to put in an apparatus for steaming dry food for cattle and having seen some excellent articles on the subject in the current volume of the Country Gentleman, by H. H. PETERS, Esq., of South borough, Mass., I lately visited his place for further information. Mr. P. is among the largest breeders of pure Ayrshire cattle, if not the largest, in the country. His herd now exceeds ninety head, all thorough-bred, fullblooded animals, very many having been imported for and on his own account, selected by his own agent, sent out for the purpose, who is one of the best judges in the Union. The farm which Mr. P. occupies was formerly what is known in the region as a Milk Farm. It was one devoted to a milk dairy, to furnish milk for the city of Boston. He still continues that business upon the farm, and has thus had a fine opportunity to test the milking properties of this breed of cattle. After trying nearly all breeds and grades of the different breeds, he has settled upon the Ayrshires, and is making his milking as well as his breeding herd exclusively from full-blooded animals of this breed.

For a full description of his method of preparing the food, I shall refer the curious reader to the articles before mentioned. My object was to become satisfied as to the fact of its adaptability to our region of country. I became fully satisfied, from personal examination of the cattle and the manure, that upon a grain farm, or any other where there is a large amount of coarse fodder, as straw, stalks, or coarse, rank clover or herds grass hay, at least one-half of the expense of maintaining stock can be saved by cutting and steaming the food. In other words, a person can keep well double the number of sheep or cattle or horses upon the same food steamed, that they can upon it fed dry. If grain be fed, a still larger profit is received. But at the same time, care must be taken to protect the manure in a dry place until applied directly to the land, or an important source of profit will be lost.

Mr. P. has erected a steamer in the cellar of one of his barns, and steams, in properly prepared steam chests or boxes, about one hundred shels in each at a time. He has had four years' experience, and he is firmly in favor of the system—as it adds largely to the manure pile, as well as giving a large surplus of marketable hay, which can be sold at high figures though I think his rule is, to consume upon the farm the grass, grain, and straw and stalks grown upon it.

So entirely satisfied did I become of the great saving by steaming coarse food and grain, that I shall out a small engine into my barn cellar to cut and steam food this winter, even at considerable expense. I shall also sow several acres with corn, as being the cheapest method of sunplying a large amount of valuable food for steaming. I expect to winter double the number of cattle that I could do on dry food, and at less expense than if fed dry. To be sure, it requires an extra outlay of capital, but then it repays a very large interest, and saves the purchase of more land to furnish winter forage for this increased stock.

I hope to have leisure to give some notes in regard to the system of farming which Mr. P. is inaugurating in that portion of Massachu-With ample means, - an enterprising setts. spirit that does not know the word "fail,"-he has literally made "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," and he is demonstrating that both for public good and financial success, the intelligent application of capital to the improvement of the soil, is of vast public benefit as well as private gain. In the city, the successful merchant or business man simply vegetates, his mind cramped and dwarfed by the frivolities of a highly artificial mode of life. But in the country, and upon the farm, the mind expands by its constant intercourse with the grand and beautiful objects of nature which duct-not after its quality, albeit it may properly are spread out around one with so lavish a become an ethical question, whether the seller hand. And a man feels that he is living for



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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

"DOCTORING" SHEEP.

A CORRESPONDENT who writes like a man of intelligence, states that last year he lost a number of sheep from Grub in the Head — that this year he has taken time by the forelock and tried everything he can hear of," but "without ffect." Among other things, he has dosed his sheep, including breeding ewes, with sulphur, &c. What other cathartics, anticathartics, or what not, came within his comprehensive everything," we are not told.

Does our friend understand the chemical and medicinal properties of all the supposed remedies he has resorted to? How did he know that this or that drug-sulphur, for exampleadministered internally, would expel a worm from the head, which we venture to say would bear a thorough application of sulphur to itself, with as much impunity as a duck would a spattering of mud! Perhaps he has resorted to other, and, without being aware of it, much more powerful medical agents. There are usually but a few such which are applicable to a particular disease. The inapplicable ones can never be beneficial, and are likely to be hurtful. He, then, who "doctors" at random, or because some person as ignorant as himself has recommended this or that, stands more than a hundred chances to one to do a positive injury to his poor, mute, defenceless patient. We have no patience with this trifling with the lives of our valuable domestic animals. They were given us for our use. We have a right to kill them, in a prompt and decent way, when our needs require it. But we have no right to murder them by inches and in torture by our infernal nostrums and ignorant experiments.

The most ignorant is always the most presuming person in such cases. The man of large experience and knowledge finds out that "doctoring," under the most favorable auspices, for serious and constitutional maladies, is very uncertain in its results—that, usually, sheep which are "doctored" much, die. His opinions, therefore, are given with hesitation. But your ignorant booby who knows nothing about the properties of drugs, and who never owned a hundred sheep in his life, understands everything at a glance. He either had or saw "just such a case once" - such and such things were given—and the sheep "got well right off." And some sensible men listen to such nonsense!

If it is not right to experiment in this blind and inconsiderate way with animals which are actually laboring under serious disease, and which stand in need of a proper remedy, what shall we say of those intermeddlers with nature who drug and dose animals in perfect health, to prevent some future anticipated diseases—diseases, too, not particularly incidental to the locality, like grub in the head? We have owned a great many thousand sheep, and never lost but a very few where we thought there was strong reason to believe it was caused by the grub. Yet we never resorted to a medicine preventive against it. The lesson we have drawn from a long and large experience with sheep,

— makes us rather bear those ills we have, Than fly to others that we know not of."

The whole doctrine of medical preventives, as commonly understood, is based on error. If in perfect health, can I take anything which will prevent me from catching a cold or contracting a fever a week afterwards, if I become exposed to its exciting causes? If a sweat will throw off a cold, will it, taken in advance, prevent a cold? The remedy for the actual disease, so far from being a preventive of that disease, if taken in health, would often prove rather a provocation of it, or of some other malady.

Does some one ask:-"If I see my sheep perishing, and don't know what to do for them, shall I fold my hands and let them perish?" My friend, if you don't know what to do, and

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have no well-informed, experienced and intelligent friend to tell you what to do, it is better to give healthy surroundings, cleanliness, fresh air, good nursing, and then fold your arms and wait for results! In nineteen cases out of twenty, those results will be less calamitous than they will be if you fall to drugging and dosing. Lay it down as the first and best rule of medical practice among sheep, that when you do not know what to do, do nothing at all! This is true of all animals, but especially so of the sheep, whose far weaker muscular and vascular structure causes it to sink much sooner under medication than the horse or the ox.

There is a class of preventives which are strictly legitimate - and they can all be embraced under the comprehensive term good management-i. e., good food and drink, good shelter when shelter is requisite, good care under all circumstances, and all these good things bestowed on sheep of good health and constitution to start with!

Our friend will not understand that our censures are intended for him. Three or four of his lines furnished a text for what we regard a truthful and important homily.

"THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SHEEP."

DR. RANDALL : - A writer in the Country Gentleman of April 7, signing himself "A Wool Grower," takes the ground, directly, or by implication, that Mr. HAMMOND has not had time to make the improvements on the Atwood sheep which you give him credit for in the Practical Shepherd: that much of his apparent improvement has been produced by pampering; and that in your anxiety to extol his, you have underrated Mr. ATWOOD's sheep.

A Wool Grower assumes that the alleged improvements have taken place in 10 or 12 years. I do not so understand it. Mr HAM-MOND first purchased of Mr. ATWOOD in 1844. The Practical Shepherd speaks of the improvement as witnessed, or existing, in 1863-after an interval of 19 years instead of 10 or 12.

The implied charge that Mr. H. pampers his sheep, so that buyers "find out speedily they have bought spent hot-beds," is utterly and notoriously destitute of foundation. Addison county is filled with his sheep. They are scattered over the whole State. Most of his sales, and his best sales, have always been made in Vermont. Do you find the hundreds who have bought of him complaining that their sheep were injured in constitution or productiveness, by being over fed, or over cared for in any way, while they belonged to Mr. HAMMOND? I have vet to hear, or hear of, the first such complainer. Mr. H. manages his sheep according to the system generally adopted by Vermont breeders. They are usually housed from storms after midsummer. They are fed liberally when they require it, and are always kept in fine condition. Yet when] I visited Mr. H.'s flock last winter, more than six weeks after snow fell, he had not, according to my recollection, yet fed a kernel of grain, or anything else besides hay, to his breeding ewes. He never feeds as much as some men of my acquaintance whose flocks are rarely above a middling condition. He never pampers in the sense timplied by "A Wool Grower," or in any true sense of the word.

"A Wool Grower" quotes the report of a Committee at the N. Y. State Fair, 1844, to show that Mr. ATWOOD's sheep, there exhibited, were "splendid sheep both as regards fleece and symmetry of carcass." The Committee spoke from the stand-point of 1844-not of 1864. There is no doubt Mr. A. could then show at least a pen of "splendid" sheep according to the standard of that day. But a splendid Merino form or fleece, twenty years ago, would be very far from being so now. In regard to his fleeces at the period of Mr. HAM-MOND's purchase of him, let us take Mr. ATWOOD'S own testimony. He wrote to Mr. MORRILL, author of the American Shepherd, in 1845, as follows:

"I have now a small flock of Merinos, in number about 150, about half of which are ewes and the other half bucks and wethers. * * My ewes will shear yearly five pounds of (washed) wool per head, my lambs five pounds each, and wethers six pounds; my bucks will shear from seven to nine pounds per head. The heaviest ewe's fleece last spring was six pounds six ounces, and the heaviest buck fleece twelve pounds four ounces."-Am. Shep., p. 427.

How will these compare with Mr. HAM-MOND'S fleeces of the present day? Even better than the carcasses! There is not an old breeder in Vermont who does not remember the old Atwood sheep and the last ewes of the old Atwood type which lingered, until within a few years, in Mr. H.'s flock. The man who denies that Mr. HAMMOND has improved immensely both in fleece and form, on the old type, must be out of his senses or wholly ignorant of Merino sheep. It is said that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. If Mr. AT-WOOD'S present sheep-after all the improvements he has made since 1844—will not sell for a fifth part as much as Mr. HAMMOND'S sheep, what is the inference? And there are many other breeders of HAMMOND sheep in Vermont who entirely outsell Mr. ATWOOD.

When and where, by the way, Mr. Editor. did you make the statement attributed to you by "A Wool Grower," that a Jewett buck you exhibited at the New York State Fair in 1844 sheared 16 pounds of well-washed wool? and when and where, speaking of the Jewett buck and ewes exhibited by you on that occasion, did you say "I have never seen finer formed, pure bred Merinos than either of them, nor finer wool. They were, I think, decidedly the best sheep I ever saw." Are these your words? If so, did you utter them recently, and in view of the present standards of excellence as "A Wool west County in Pa. We shall allude to other matters in Mr. Birny's letter hereafter.

Grower" conveys the impression? I do not believe it.*

I would not be understood as speaking an intentionally disrespectful word of Mr. AT-WOOD. It is felt in Vermont that he deserves great credit for preserving the blood of the Humphreys or Infantado sheep pure, and for very materially improving that family. When you stated in your speech, at the Vermont State Fair, Sept. 8, 1863, that "this old Connecticut farmer" had done far more to improve our American Merinos than LIVINGSTON and HUM-PHREYS, and had actually "doubled the value or their sheep," + and when you exclaimed "all honor to STEPHEN ATWOOD," the rousing cheer that went up, started from the lips of President HAMMOND, proved how well Mr. ATWOOD was appreciated in the "land of mountains and Merino sheep." A large ma jority of the leading breeders of Vermont were present. I have conversed with a number of them since on the subject, and every one approved in the warmest terms of your generous tribute to Mr. ATWOOD, and of your description of his sheep-though you gave substantially the same description of them as they were 20 years ago, that has since appeared in the Practical Shepherd. It was a true and just description, and no person well acquainted with the generality of Atwood sheep at that day will deny it. But I am exceeding the proper limits of a letter. A BREEDER. Yours, faithfully,

*Nor do we. Perhaps "A Wool Grower" can refresh our recollections on the subject.—ED.

† These were not precisely our expressions. We said that "what the accomplished Humphreys, and the talented and stately Livingston failed to do for their imported sheep," Mr. Arwoop "succeeded in doing;" that he "doubled the intrinsic value of one of the prime Cabanas of Spain."—ED.

The same description of them, in substance, was written for our Fine Wool Husbandry, and read to and fully approved of by a number of the leading breeders of Vermont, before we had ever seen the flock of Mr. Hammond. See that work, p. 53, note. — Ed.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, MINOR ITEMS, &c.

SURGICAL OPERATION FOR GOITRE.—We published an interesting letter on this subject, last week, from Dr. EDWIN H. SPRAGUE, of Middlebury, Vt. We made some further inquiries of him in regard to details; and hence, inferring that his previous letter was not to be published, he prepared a more minute account of his process for us. Though it repeats his previous letter, it contains much additional and important information to persons who may wish to perform the same operation, and who are not thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of sheep. He says:

"The enlarged glands in lambs, causing death by suffocation, are about one and one-fourth inches in length, three-fourths of an inch in breadth, and fiveeighths of an inch in thickness. These glands are situated immediately below the frog, or Pomum Adami, and lie close upon the sides of the trachea, or wind pipe; and when the lamb inhales, these glands are quite forcibly drawn down upon each side of the wind pipe, so as to compress its yet soft rings so closely together that but little air can enter the lungs. And the greater the effort of the lamb to breathe, the more forcibly the glands compress the wind pipe, and act like a valve to prevent the passage of air. I observed that any careful operator, or surgeon, could perform the operation safely; but he must remember that the loss of but a small quantity of arterial blood will cause the death of the lamb. I make a simple longitudinal incision through the skin only, one and a half or two inches long, directly over the center of the trachea, the upper end of the incision commencing immediately below the frog of the neck and extending downward to a convenient length to admit of the easy extraction of the gland. The next cut is through the cellular membrane. This done, the gland will slip out of its bed easily. I now grasp the gland with a pair of forceps, and raise it up. It is attached to the muscles underneath and to the sides of the trachea by simple cellular attachments, easily separated. This may be done with the handle of the scalpel, first from the side of the trachea, and then from the base, or attachment to the muscles beneath, and this should be done by first piercing through the membrane in the center of the length of the gland and dissecting each way from the center toward each extremity. As the thyroid artery enters the gland at the upper end next the frog, by carefully proceeding as described, the artery can be tied previous to cutting it, so that but very little blood will be lost, except from the part cut through the skin. A very small artery also enters the lower end of the gland, which, if not tied previous to cutting away the gland, may bleed too much. I therefore but a ligature around both to make all safe. The external wound may now be closed by three sutures or ties only, and a hand dipped in Olive oil put around the neck.

"Since writing before, I have ascertained that I open ated on nine lambs last year, and that all these lived and did well. Yesterday (April 6th.) I was at Mr. A. FARNSWORTH'S. The night before he lost a fine lamb from Goitre. I examined it and found the glands very large, and the inner walls of the trachea in close con tact, from the external and lateral pressure of the glands upon it."

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. From an obliging correspondent in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. J. R. Dodes, we learn the following facts, derived from data believed to be reliable. The number of sheep in Sweden in 1862 was 1,587,809. The number in Algeria in 1862 was 10. 000 000 .- product 150,000 quintals of wool. The num ber in Upper Canada the same year was 1,170,225,-increase from preceding year, 120,000. The number in France in 1862 was 35,000,000. Three-fourths of these were Merinos, or Merino grades. The number of goats and kids in France was 1,400,000. In Ireland there was a decrease in 1863, as compared with the preceding year, of 152,201 sheep, and a loss in valuation of £167. 421. In South Australia, during the year ending March 81, 1863, there had been an increase over the preceding year of 121/2 per cent., making a total of 3,481,000 sheep.

How SHEEP HAVE WINTERED IN SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA. - Mr. GIBSON BINNS, of Red Stone Fayette Co , Pa., writes us that the sheep in that region have usually wintered badly. The last summer was very dry, so that farmers having large stocks were forced to commence foddering early, and the present spring being very backward there, there is a great shortness of fodder. Sheep that have not had extra oare are poor, and more have died than ever before especially tegs. There was little rain up to the middle of March; but since then it has been wet and very cold, and more sheep have been lost during the month than through the winter.

Communications, Etc.

HOP CULTURE.

In my last I stated that it was not advisable to grub hops-more especially the Grape or Cluster, and I will now state my reasons. First-It is a well-known fact that the Grape hop has not as many roots as several other kinds, and therefore the more they are grubbed the weaker the hills become—and in most soils the hills are liable to be thrown out by the action of the frost, and grubbing tends to hasten this along.

Second—The grubbing of hops is a very laborious task, and where they are not grubbed, of course this labor is all saved. The grubbing of hops is fast going out of practice in this section.

The best form of a kiln is what is called 'draft." It is built in the form of a square, with a very high and steep roof, surmounted by a cupola. The advantage this form has over others is in the saving of all the heat, thereby diminishing the quantity of fuel necessary to their drying. An addition, as store-room, is built adjoining the kiln, sufficiently large to hold all the hops that may be grown upon the plantation or farm at any future period. Growers make a great mistake when they build small and cheap kilns, as they are more liable to take fire than a well constructed one.

The drying cloth should be at least fourteen feet from the stove, with no large beams to intercept the heat as it arises. The inside of the kiln should be plastered from the ground to the cupola, this will prevent, in a measure, the kiln from taking fire, as is often the case, and it also keeps the heat in. The kiln should be in an isolated position, better to guard against fire.

The size of the boxes for picking is regulated by law-holding about eight bushels and one peck. The price paid for picking is about 25 cents per box. The box will hold about 12 pounds of dried hops; thus, you see, the cost of picking is about two cents per pound, beside cost of drying, which is about one cent more, and board of pickers, &c. This makes the cost of raising hops about seven cents per pound; consequently, unless hops are worth fifteen or twenty cents, it does not pay to raise them.

One thing is certain, unless a farmer has plenty of manure he may as well ignore the GROWER. raising of hops.

Hamilton, N. Y., April, 1864.

THE GOPHER NOT THE PRAIRIE GROUND-SQUIRREL.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In a late number of the RURAL, an article appeared entitled "Gophers vs. Corn." In that article, gopher and ground-squirrel were made to appear synonymous, while the truth is, they are very different, both in appearance and habits.

We have the prairie ground-squirrel here, alluded to by your correspondent, and it is very similar in habits to the ground-squirrel or chipmuck of the Eastern and Middle States.

We also have the gopher,—the genuine species. This animal is about the size of a large rat, has short, strong claws, powerful teeth, and a sack on each side of its head, with which to carry the earth out of its burrow. So far as I can ascertain, the gopher lives on roots and grain. It generally works at night, commencing at sunset and quitting at sunrise. Where its burrow begins, a little mound of earth is thrown up, twelve or eighteen inches in height.

It makes great havoc in potato patches, eating the tubers and cutting off the vines. It destroys cabbage and other garden products,—fills wheat and corn shocks with earth, and is also very destructive of fruit trees, evergreens and shrubs,-in all cases working at their roots. Even the flower garden is not exempt from its depredations. Now, these are a few of the many charges I might prefer against the gopher, and if any of your correspondents know of one redeeming quality of this animal, let him speak.

The gopher may be destroyed by shooting, trapping, and by poison. The latter is the speediest way. Take a potato, cut a half-circle toward its center, drop in a few grains of strychnine, then roll it down its burrow, and P. S. CONE. the work is complete.

Pike, Iowa, April 9, 1864.

REMARKS.-Mr. CONE is right. The editor intended to have appended similar remarks to the above, to the article referred to, but the article went in without them, through oversight. There are a great many farmers in the West who call the Striped or Spotted Prairie Squirrel (Spermophilus tredicimlineatus, MIT-CHELL,) the Gopher, whereas they are entirely distinct and unlike.

The striped or spotted prairie squirrel, while it resembles the chipmuck or ground-squirrel, (Tamias striatus, LINN,) is distinct from it. The former has on its back and sides nine stripes of a dark brown color, with a row of yellowish dots along each of the five central stripes, which are the broadest and most distinct. Alternating with these brown lines, are eight narrow lines of yellowish-grey, making seventeen in all. The under parts of the body are yellowishbrown. The chipmuck, two light yellow and four black lines on the back, and a white belly. We give this description of these two animals because the habitans of the prairies often regard the two as identical—calling the little spotted prairie beauty a chipmuck.

The true gopher (Pseudostoma bursarius) is very different creature, in appearance and habits, to the above. It resembles them just about as much as a rat does, in external appear-And its burrows are miles in length; while the striped prairie squirrel can be easily drowned out of its hole with a pail or two of

Inquiries and Answers.

Soil for Carrots .- A correspondent asks, what is the best soil for carrots? We reply, a rich, deep, sandy

CLUSTER HOP ROOTS .- (C. J., Davton, N. Y.) You will have to look to our advertising columns. will probably learn there where you can obtain these

SORGHUM MILL NEAR ROCHESTER .- (M. B., Chili N. Y.) We do not know that there is any sorghum mill near Rochester where you can get cane crushed if you should grow it.

WHITEWASH FOR FENCES .- M. B., of Chili, N. Y. asks how to make a good whitewash for fences? On page 102, current volume, we gave directions for making such a wash. Do our readers know any better?

RINGBONES ON A COLT .- (WM. BRADLEY, Shiawass Co., Mich.) We do not know of any cure for ringbone never knew of a horse that was cured of one. There have been all sorts of remedies given; but we know none that are reliable.

WHEN SORGHUM SHOULD BE SOWN.-(J. B. W., Am

boy.) Prepare the land as for corn, and plant the

sorghum about the usual time of planting corn if you want it for autumn forage; if for winter forage, plant from the 1st to 15th of June. WHAT WILL KEEP A HORSE FROM RUBBING HI

MANE AND TAIL?-So asks a correspondent. If the animal is lousy we should expel the lice. If he then persisted in rubbing we should put him where he could not rub. We think that would keep him from it.

PISCATORIAL.—As it is getting to be nearly the time of year to "go a fishing," I would like to inquire through the RURAL, as to the best way to pack fresh trout, or other fish, for transportation, when it is desirable to keep them for three or four days. An answer would greatly oblige—J., Eric Co., March, 1864.

A PATENT LOOM WANTED .- An Oswego Co., N. Y. correspondent asks where the patent loom can be ob tained that was exhibited at the fair in that County last fall, or if any one bought the right in that or adjoining Counties. We cannot say; if any one did they can advertise it.

LICE ON COLTS.-I send you a remedy which I have tried the past winter with perfect success, and with no injury to the animal. One pailful of .strong soap suds with about a teacupful of Kerosene oil, well mixed together. Two or three applications will be sufficient.

Sorghum and Broom Corn.—A correspondent asks if sorghum and broom corn will hybridize? They will, and should not be planted near each other. Sor ghum should not be planted near any other plant of the same family. Some farmers assert that it is injured by being grown near Indian corn. We have seen no evidence that this is so, and do not believe it.

TO KEEP A COLT FROM JUMPING.-We have no less than three questioners, who want to know the best way to keep a colt from jumping. A good fence, kept in good repair, will prevent a colt learning to jump But if he knows how, a wire stretched along the inside corners (if a worm fence,) of the pasture fence, or six inches above the top board of a fence, will break up the habit.

COAL ASHES .- (H. D. A., Dunkirk, N. Y.) We do not know of any experiments with coal ashes applied as a top-dressing on hoed crops, except to corn in instance. We know that the mechanical effect of their application to clay and stiff loam soils is excellent; and as a top-dressing for old, worn meadows it will pay to apply them where the cost is only the labor of hauling and spreading.

ONION SEED PER ACRE-DRILL, &C .- (JOHN PREN-TICE. Erie Co., Pa.) From three to four pounds of onion seed will be required per acre-the amount de pending, of course, upon the distance apart of your drills. The best Drill for sowing onion and garden seeds with which we are acquainted is Emery's Patent, manufactured by EMERY BROTHERS, Albany, N. Y. We do not know its price.

WHEN SHOULD ONIONS BE SOWN .-- (A. F. B.) You cannot get the seed into the ground too soon after the frost is out. You should test your seed before sowing it; and it is well to prepare it by soaking it in tepid water. We cannot say which is the best variety. The onion growers of New England have improved varieties which are much sought after. The Silver Skin varieties sell best in market.

MILKING HEIFERS BEFORE CALVING.—Is it good policy to milk heifers before calving? I have a very fine animal, worth at least fifty dollars. She has a very large and full udder, and promises very fine; but I was much disappointed this morning, on going to the stable, to see her sucking herself. It struck me that the udder being full and painful caused her to do it. Will some of your dairy readers give some information on this subject.—A Young Farmer, Fayette Co., Pa.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINES. - (A RURAL READER, Fairfield, O.) We do not know anything about the "Union Ten Dollar Sewing Machine," nor the six dollar "Dale Sewing Machine." But it is our opinion that there is no economy in purchasing such "cheap' machines. Since writing the foregoing, we learn that the last named machine uses an ordinary sewing needle, and "runs up" the seam precisely as a woman

Sowing Spring Wheat in the Fall.—Having often heard it said that Spring wheat sown in the fall would grow and produce a crop the next year, but not believ-ing it all, I tried it last fall. I sowed one bushel the 10th of September.—variety. Rio Granda—on good oth of September,—variety, Rio Grande,—on good round. It came up well, but at this date (April 9th,) cannot find a live blade nor root. If any one harded it, would like to hear the result. Winter wheat looking well now .- Chauncey Harris, Crawford

CARRINGTON'S DRAIN PLOW .- (J. N., Paper Mill Village, N. H.) We know this plow has been highly commended by those who have used it. On stiff soils it must prove of considerable utility. We once saw it, or a similar one, in use in Ohio. It was used to drain grain fields instead of furrowing, thus enabling the reaper to move over the surface without obstruction It was highly commended by men who thus used it. We do not know where it is manufactured, nor the

Tobacco Heatine.—Will you, or some one who knows, tell me what makes tobacco heat after it has been stripped and laid away? I have been troubled in this way. I packed it in the granary in different piles, one pile would heat, while the other, equally dame approach! would remain perfectly cool till damp, apparently, would remain perfectly cool till wanted to box. I packed it, two hands together, laying the tops in the center and the buts out, until the pile was about two feet high. I kept the piles covered with old carpets.

was about two feet high. Their the place covered with old carpets.

One other question. How damp ought we to have it to sweat it perfectly without injuring it? In other words, can we get it too damp by exposing it to a damp atmosphere?—MILO CARPENTER, Orleans Co., N. Y.

Rural Notes and Items.

PRICE OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.—On and after the 1st day of May, 1864, the lowest price of the RUBAL will be \$2.00 per year,— \$1.00 for six months,—in advance. Reasons abundant - including the fact that the paper for this week's edition of the Rural cost 25 cents per pound at the mill, (exclusive of freight, etc.,) whereas an equally good article could be purchased before the rebellion for 11 cents per pound! "Comment is unnecessary."

OFFERED A PROFESSORSHIP. - We learn that the Board of Trustees of the People's College, at a meeting held on the 7th inst., unanimously elected Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL.D., Professor of Scientific and Practical Agriculture and the Treatment of Domestic Animals. Dr. R. is eminently qualified for the position, but has not accepted it, and probably will not if its duties are likely to interfere with others. We are assured that our able and honored friend prefers editorial to professorial duties, and will not accept the latter if the former must thereby be intermitted. It is, therefore, safe to assume that, even if the Professorskip is accepted by the Doctor, the Department of Sheep Husbandry in the RURAL NEW-YORKER will not suffer in consequence.

"VINELAND" IN NEW JERSEY .- We are asked if this much advertised elysium is a humbug. We do not know. We do know that it has been "written up" by men of considerable reputation, who would scarcely be expected to sell themselves to puff a humbug. Per contra, however, we find in the last Utica Herald the following paragraph from a correspondent writing from Knoxboro, N. Y.:--" Some of the people of this community have been 'to see' the attractions of the New Jersey Paradise. They report it a humbug of the first water. The soil too light, the climate too dry for farm or even fruit culture, and the representations of agents and advertisements, worthy to be taken with many grains of allowance."

WHEAT CROP OF MICHIGAN .- Accounts from Michigan speak discouragingly of the prospects of the wheat crop, especially throughout the eastern portion of the State. The cause is attributed to late sowing and the great changes of weather—the alternate freezings and thawings to which the ground has been subjected. We trust the damage has been over-estimated, and that the crop will by no means prove a failure. The last letter we have received on the subject is from Genesee Co., (Flint,) and says:-" The condition of winter wheat is anything but promising. The winter has been very open, not to exceed three inches of snow at any one time, in consequence of which, and the extreme cold, much of it is winter-killed. But the weather of late has been extremely favorable,-warm, cloudy and wet, -so that where there was a particle of vitality left in the plants they are showing new life."

NO MORE "SEEDS BY MAIL FREE."-Our friend H. H. DOOLITTLE, of Oaks Corners, N. Y., has had an opportunity to do a good deal. He writes:-"Great is the Rural and many are its readers. But Hubbard Squash Seed is King. In the RURAL for March 19th I offered to give away Hubbard Squash seed, Sweet Corn, Turnip, &c., on certain conditions,-among them was that of showing the RURAL of the week before to their neighbors who did not take the paper. Now, whether I am benefited by it or not, a host from every loyal State have got their seed, and you have a fair prospect of a speedy increase of your subscription list, if 1 may believe one-half of those writing me for seeds. But I have got more than I bargained for. My seeds have given out, and many have been supplied with only a part of what I promised. I beg pardon for my liberality, and shall know better how to trust the RURAL with any more such offers."

A. T. STEWART NOT A PROVISION DEALER.-This merchant prince of New York announces that from letters received, and information obtained otherwise, he has "reasons for the belief that unscrupulous speculators in articles of prime necessity make free use of my name as the alleged ultimate purchaser and exporter of these articles, to enable them to contract with farmers for their production in extensive districts, and to make sales to unwary people at large profit.

"I feel it, therefore, to be my duty to caution the farming interest against this fraud. Neither myself nor my firm has ever purchased, directly or indirectly, or been in the remotest manner interested in the purchase of any butter or hops, or other agricultural articles, for exportation or sale; nor could any such transactions take place without separating from that cherished principle of my life, to adhere with unvarying strictness to my particular line of business."

DEATH OF DR. E. P. LANGWORTHY.—It is announced that Dr. E. P. LANGWORTHY, youngest son of LYMAN B. LANGWORTHY, Esq., and brother of Dr. H. H. LANGWORTHY, of this city, died at San Antonio, Texas, on the 8th of March, 1862, of consumption. Dr. L. was a Surgeon in the U. S. Army. In 1861, while stationed in Texas, he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and subsequently paroled. As his wife was then dangerously ill at San Antonio, Dr. L. (on the advice of brother officers,) resigned his commission. Soon after he was himself taken sick, and died within a year. The first intelligence of Dr. L.'s death was received last week, from his widow, being the first opportunity of sending a letter North in two years. Dr. L. was a native of Rochester, and entered the army in 1851 or '52. He served in the West, among the Indians, at Santa Fe, Fort Defiance, and other posts, until 1855, when he was ordered to Texas. Dr. Langworthy was a skillful surgeon, and genial, kind-hearted friend. In the early days of the RURAL, he favored us with able, timely and interesting contributions to its pages. His decease in early manhood will be sincerely regretted by many associates and friends in this region and the army.

"HIGH WAGES."-We have several spirited replies to B.'s article on "Farm Labor," on page 110, current volume of RURAL. Judging by the tone of these articles all the boys of spirit are not in the army,—there are enough left to supply several requisitions But we write this paragraph simply to say that we have no space for a long discussion of this subject. No good could come of it. Wages will, and ought to, be proportionate to the advance in the price of products.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES. - An act extending for two years the time in which the States and Territories may accept the grants of land appropriated for Agricultural and Mechanical Schools has been approved by the President.

Greenbacks in the West.—As intimated last week, the Chicago Board of Trade has applied the scalpel to the currency, and on the 11th inst. passed a resolution "that on and after the 15th of May, all transactions shall be based on Treasury Notes or their equivalent."

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Morticultural.

FLORAL TALK BY THE LADIES.

Buying vs. Growing Seeds. - Mrs. M. A. EARLE, of Rock Co., Wis., writes that:-"The result of my experiment with the Aster has been much the same as that of 'a farmer's daughter,' with this difference, that instead of buying my seeds, I have grown them myself, and preserved them with especial care. I select them only from the double-bearing stalks; and to my surprise, nearly all of them came single. The plants were as thrifty as I could wish. Why they should bloom with a single row of petals, around a large sunflower-like center, must be assigned to circumstances over which we have no control."

Seeds do not always disappoint.-E. A. E. of Eatonville, who sends to Rochester for seeds, says:- Very seldom do they disappoint me. But never do I watch my Double Zinnias, Imported Asters, English Pansies, &c., with more real satisfaction than was afforded by those Portulacas, Phlox Drummondi, German Asters, Double Balsams, Petunias, Candytufts, and Sweet Peas, which composed my first collection, and whose descendants still lift their bright faces to greet me every summer. And they are none the less warmly welcomed because they are no longer novelties to me, as many of them

About crowding Plants.-The same lady writes: "The first venture of one, entirely inexperienced in the cultivation of flowers, is quite likely to prove exceedingly ludicrous in its results, especially, if to inexperience is added ignorance of the habits and modes of growth of the different varieties. Well do I remember the dire confusion which reigned rampant in my first flower beds; how each individual plant asserted itself without the slightest regard to neighborly rights or social proprieties. No sooner was the first pair of tiny green leaves fairly above ground, than commenced a contest, in which, most assuredly, the race was to the swift, and the battle to the strong, and which, in some instances, well nigh proved a war of extermination. A row of Portulacas, which, from their high-sounding name, I had supposed would be fully able to push their own way in the world, and bid defiance to all opposition, were completely frustrated in all their attempts to spread themselves, by certain overbearing Balsams, which waxed fat and lusty, and effectually put down every effort on the part of their neighbors to 'be somebody,' and would undoubtedly have succeeded in putting them out altogether, but for timely interference in the way of shortening in and pruning. The Sweet Peas, too, seemed to consider it their mission to bestow themselves indiscriminately in all directions, to the great disgust and inconvenience of the Phlox Drummondi and Candytuft in the vicinity; but by dint of judicious application of 'sticks,' they were finally made to know their place, and keep within proper limits. Marigolds found themselves in positions so cramped that they were entirely discouraged from trying to 'blaze away' at all. In short, I had fallen into the mistake common to all beginners, of crowding too many plants into a small space—a mistake rendered none the less certain by the frequent cautions against it. However, as most annuals readily bear transplanting, this is a mistake easily remedied, the only difficulty in the way being, that as plans are usually laid with reference to the amount of space already occupied, there is generally no convenient place to which to transfer the superfluous plants, without preparing new beds, which few are likely to do, so there remains no alternative but to 'pull up and throw away,' - a thing which most lovers of flowers find it hard to bring themselves to do, generally preferring to let all remain and take their chances in the general scramble for life. There is also danger, in throwing away plants, of losing some beautiful varieties, especially if the seed was 'mixed,'that is, different colors of the same flower in one package. Of course, a little experience will soon serve to correct all such mistakes."

GLEANINGS FOR GARDENERS.

Sulphur for Potatoes.—An English gardener dusted his potato sets with sulphur and found that it not only drove away slugs, worms and insects, but that the crop was entirely free from

Grapes for Green-Houses .- The editor of the Gardeners' Monthly is asked to name varieties of foreign grapes best suited for cultivation in a green-house, and he names Buckland Sweetwater, Golden Hamburg, and Grizzly Frontig-

Growing Lima Beans. - A correspondent of the Gardeners' Monthly says the trouble about poles and poling Lima beans "is all nonsense." He grows his beans in beds four feet wide, leaving a foot of space between the beds. Draws a deep drill with a hoe across the bed, fills it with good, rich manure, draws the soil over it forming a steep ridge four feet long. These ridges are made every ten feet, and the beans sown on these ridges six inches apart. Gets six or eight plants to each ridge. As soon as the plants are well above ground, brushwood or pea sticks are laid on the ground thickly between the ridges, covering the whole ground, on which the vines soon run, and the beds are covered by them in August, the beans soon following.

Coal Ashes .- A correspondent of the New England Farmer says it has been his practice to ness and moisture,—it should only be done as get all the coal ashes he could and put around his trees. He says they keep the mice from state. girdling them in winter, saves the trouble of digging about them, keeps the ground free from observation and experience, my practice is, as below, because the longer branch will shade the

kept free from vermin, borers and other injurious insects. The editor of the same paper says a friend who has had much experience in the cultivation of grapes, put a high value on coal ashes as an ingredient in his compost for the soil on which his grapes are planted.

OSIER WILLOW CULTURE.

W. A. WALDO, of Steuben Co., N. Y., who says he has had seven years' experience in culture of this willow, writes:

There are but few farms on which the willow may not be grown with profit. Any low, wet land, with a little draining, so as to enable you to cultivate it, will grow willows. The ground should be thoroughly subdued, and kept clean for two or three years after the willows are set. and then they will take care of themselves. They must be cut every year, close, say within an inch of where they start. I plowed twice in summer, and sowed to buckwheat; then plowed in fall and harrowed smooth, and, with the action of the frost through the winter, the ground was in as fine condition in the spring as you could ask for; then, as soon as the frost was out of the ground, I set my willows. When they had started so that I could see the rows, I cultivated and hoed them twice.

It costs but a little to start a patch, after which, you have something that lasts you a lifetime, and pays every year,-that does not get cut by the frost, as grapes or choice fruits are liable to be. After the third year, if your ground is good, and is cultivated as directed. you will get from two to four tuns per acre, worth, at the present time, in New York, eight cents per b., or \$160 per tun, if of the right variety, which is the French Osier, Salix Vima-

I set a part of mine sixteen and eighteen inches in the rows, and the rest twelve inches. the rows being three feet apart. I prefer the latter distance for the sets in the rows, viz., twelve inches. We will try debit and credit on an acre after the third year, and see what figures will do for us:

Dr.	To cutting one acre	\$10.00
	To setting in water	1.00
	To peeling three tons	30.00
	Amount expenses	\$41.00
Cr.	By three tuns, \$140 per tun	\$420.00 41.00
	Net	
9 n	the demand for willows is increasing w	oor by

year; they are two cents per pound higher than they were last year, and none need be afraid of their running out in a few years, for the older the country is, the greater the demand,—at least that is my opinion.

CAN FRUIT BE GROWN IN MINNESOTA?

A CORRESPONDENT at Farmington, Minn., asks this question, and says:—"By dint of perseverance and well directed effort, I have reason to believe that apples and cherries can be grown here with remunerative success." He asserts that what is wanted, is "a hardy class of trees that will withstand the twitching occasioned by our heavy winds." Cold weather does not affect trees so much as heavy winds. Windbreaks are needed and should be planted: let our Minnesota and all other prairie readers remember that one evergreen is worth five deciduous trees in the modification of climate.

Our correspondent says: - "There is no doubt in regard to raising small fruit, such as currants, raspberries, gooseberries, &c. Any amount of these can be produced with proper care and attention. Wild fruit grows in abundance along our river banks-wild plums, grapes, The wild plums are delicious, the largest and best I have ever seen."

Our correspondent urges that the farmers of Minnesota should not purchase trees of irresponsible peddlers that are perambulating the country. This is good advice. We should select a few of the hardiest western varieties, and plant and take care of them, giving the benefit of all possible protection. We think Minnesota will prove a fruit country. We invite those who have made experiments there - in fruit growing, as we know some have—to furnish us their experience. We do not want theories.

UNCOVERING THE GRAPE VINES.

ASSUMING that all cautious men in this climate, upon the approach of winter, having trimmed the grape vine, with care and judgment, both in regard to leaving only the amount of vine that will have proper room upon the trellis the coming year, and in cutting out the old and immature wood as much as prudence will suggest, laid them down carefully on the top of the ground, and covered slightly with a mound of loose earth, as a cheap insurance against the rigors of winter, the thing next in order is, as to the proper time to uncover them in the spring, preparatory to being replaced upon the trellis.

Upon this period of time a diversity of opinion prevails. While some think the earliest moment the best that can be, to get them out and put upon the trellis, others are inclined to wait until it is quite late, and warm weather, before uncovering, and even after the buds have

Now, it must be obvious to every reflective mind that thinks upon the subject, that it is entirely unnatural to the vine to be underground, and pickled with its consequent dampan insurance of safety while in its dormant

Following the dictates of many years' of close weeds and grass, and loose, and the trees are soon as the frost is out so that it can be done, to others and throw off the rain from them.

carefully lift the vines out of the ground, and there let them lie in process of seasoning for a week or two, taking care that they are put up before the buds get advanced so far as to be in danger of being broken off in process of tying them up. S. N. HOLMES. Syracuse, N. Y., 1864.

BIENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS.

This is a beautiful class of plants, and many of them are very fragrant, and are also of simple culture. Many of the varieties and sub-varieties are wonderful improvements compared with their original species.

Althea sinensis, (Hollyhock) with its single blooms, was almost banished from culture, but has returned with very rich, double blooms, of all shades, and is now a great ornament to the pleasure grounds.

Antirrhinum has so many improved varieties that one is apt to exclaim, how much further will improvements go to reach perfection?

Aquilegia, (Columbine,) has very many new, improved varieties; far transcending in loveliness the fondest wishes of their originators.

Campanula, (Canterbury Bell,) has also very many improved varieties; they bloom twice the size of the old species—they are of far brighter colors and of various hues-deep blue, light blue, pure white, yellowish white, &c.

Digitalis purpurea, (Foxglove) have many superior varieties of different colors, and bloom thrice the size of the species.

Dianthus is of a very numerous and highly improved family. The Carnation pink has been a favorite for generations; how much more should it be now with the many superior varieties? and many of them keep in constant bloom all the growing season. The Picotees are also much improved.

Sweet William was also a favorite, and is much more now, with the wonderful varieties, both of double and single blooms. Many as large as small roses and of dazzling colors.

China pink is very numerous in varieties of surpassing beauty, of almost every shade, and many forms and sizes. They all bloom the year they are sowed, but far more profusely the following year; the Heddewigii is peculiarly superb in all its sub-varieties.

Mule pink has also many improved varieties, and highly deserving good culture.

Hesperis, (Sweet Rocket,) has many new varieties, and many of their blooms are as large

and double as Daisys, and remarkably showy. Wall-flower-the blooms of many of the new kinds are as large and double as Small Carnation Pinks, and all delightfully fragrant.

Gilly-flower has also very many improved new varieties, and all of the sweetest perfume. No one could pass by a bed of Wall-flowers, or a bed of Gilly-flowers, without being enamored with the beauties and sweet odors. And no one could pass any of the Biennials above named, without being struck with their amazing lovely blooms.

They may be all sown in April or May, and transplanted into nursery beds a foot apart each way, in June or July, and they will be large plants in the fall. Those that bloom the same year should have the flowers cut off where they fade; if left to bear seeds their growth would be so checked as to injure their flowering the next year. They may all be left in the nursery beds until early in spring, and lifted with balls of earth at their roots, and then planted in the flower beds and borders; then arrange them so as to make a pleasing contrast of colors. When they bloom their flowers should be cut off as they fade, and they will branch out and bloom a second time, and some will bloom all the season. Any one wishing pleasure in their flowering plants, should never let them bear seeds, as, by that, half the pleasure is lost.

Antirrhinums, Carnations, Wall-flowers and Gilly-flowers, need more protection in winter than any of the others. Frames may be made with four boards nailed together at the corners, and set on the beds where they are growing, and covered in cold weather with lids or shutters made of boards. Indeed, they are well worthy of having shallow hot-bed frames, with glass sashes and shutters over them in very cold weather; they will well repay that small care. Although all the others are hardy, yet they are benefited by a slight covering of tree leaves or clean straw, from December till the middle of March. Bean poles or pea sticks may be put on top of the leaves or straw, to prevent them being blown off by high winds. An annual bloom of Biennials can be kept up by sowing seeds every year, and manage them as above directed. If people could see the new and improved varieties, they would not hesitate a moment to purchase seeds and sow them. Their matchless beauties and sweet odors can not be described in a short article in a magazine; it would occupy several pages to describe any one species. They must be seen to be admired, as no language can paint their various forms, hues, sweet odors and wonderful markings.—WALTER ELDER. in Gardeners' Monthly.

PRUNING EVERGREENS.

BEATON, the English Gardener, gives the following rules for pruning evergreens:-One of the first fundamental rules in pruning evergreens is this,- The lowest branches should be longest, whatever the shape of the head may be. There is not a single exception to the rule that I know of; as soon as a higher branch is allowed to grow out further from the main stem of a tree, or from the general mass of branches on a bush, than the lower branches, a direct error is committed, and if not remedied by cutting in this longer branch, a sure foundation is laid for the destruction of the lower parts of the tree, which will, in the long run, cause it to get naked

"The second rule is, no leaf should be cut through in pruning an evergreen. Clipping evergreen hedges does not come in under the rule of pruning.

"The last rule applies to the mode of cutting. No cut ends should be seen on bush or tree; and that is effected by beginning the cut on the opposite side to where you stand, and always cutting with an up stroke, then cut part with either face downwards or toward the center of the plant; and if you cut quite close to a lateral branch, or to the bottom of a leaf-stalk, as all good pruners do in the summer, and as all the worst kind of pruners do in the winter, I should like to know how I, or anybody else, could find out at a yard's distance that your plant had been pruned at all."

Inquiries and Auswers.

TRANSPLANTING ROSES .- (N. H., Nassau, N. Y.) Roses may be safely transplanted in the fall after they have ceased making wood.

WHEN TO PLANT STRAWBERRIES .- (W. F. P., Bruns wick.) Yes, we should plant strawberries in the spring by all means. You will get something from them this year, if you allow them to fruit; and if you do not, they will produce more next year than if planted in the

LIVE FENCE ABOUT A CEMETERY .- (F. MALLORY Ind.) We advise you to plant Norway Spruce. They can be got cheap at nurseries, and directions for planting may be found on page 79, current volume of RURAL. An evergreen fence will be more appropriate and satisfactory than White Willow in such a place.

BARK LICE .- (C. M., Ottawa, Ill.) The piece of apple tree bark you forward us is covered with bark lice, which are injurious. If your orchard is in grass turn the grass under, about the trees at least, and apply lime and leached ashes as a dressing to the soil. Wash the trees with ley, or strong suds, made of soft soap. Late in the fall, whitewash your trees, bodies and branches, so far as practicable. We know of no better treatment. These lice rarely infest thrifty trees.

GRAFTING WAX.—Will you tell us how to make rafting wax, and the best way of grafting? and oblige —A New Susscriber.

A very good grafting wax is made of equal parts of beeswax, rosin and tallow, worked together by the hand like shoemaker's wax. Some use oil instead of tallow, and use enough to make the wax sufficiently pliable. "The best way of grafting" you must learn from some of the books that treat of the culture of fruit trees.

PATRIOTIC FLOWERS—RED, WHITE AND BLUE.— Please tell me what flowers I can raise from the seed of red, white and blue colors, in time for Independence boquets?—Mrs. M. F. C., Waterford, Minn.

Seeds must be started pretty early to get a good show of flowers by the first of July. The White Candytufts will do, and so will the Ten-Week Stocks, of all colors. Whitlana Grandiflora is a fine blue, and so is Phacelia Congerta, and Eutoca Viscida. The Scarlet and Phlox Drummondiis will give plenty of red.

Sowing Phlox, Aster and Candytuft .- A lady correspondent at Nassau, N. Y., asks if we think the first week of May too early to sow seeds of the Aster, Candytuft and Phlox. The Candytuft should be sown at once. You cannot get it in too early. We should hardly think the first week in May too early for the other seeds; but we should be governed entirely by the weather and the condition of the soil. If you have a hot-bed sow in it at once, which is the better way, and transplant when the season is far enough advanced.

KEEP THE RUNNERS OFF STRAWBERRIES .- A COTrespondent asks if we would recommend keeping off the runners from strawberry plants. We certainly should do so if the object is fruit alone. And especially in small town gardens where space is valuable, the amount of fruit from a given space may be largely increased, size enhanced, and quality improved by the pinching off process. After the runners start it should he a daily duty to go over the bed and pinch off the runners. The ladies in the family would not injure themselves by making this their duty.

MILDEW ON GOOSEBERRIES .- (A SUBSCRIBER, South Royalton, N. Y.) We do not know the cause of, nor any remedy for, mildew on gooseberries. An eminent cryptogamic botanist says, as the disease in its first stage is an Oidium, (vegetable parasite,) he thinks sulphur will prove a remedy. But we have seen sulphur tried with no apparent effect. There are some varieties, however, that appear to be less liable to this diseas than others. Houghton's Seedling is, perhaps, as free from mildew, in most localities, as any variety. The Red Cluster is said to be equally free from it.

Rosz Bugs.—I wish some person would be kind enough to give a recipe for killing rose bugs which infest the grape vines when they are in blossom.—LAERTES.

There are many others who would be thankful for such a recipe, provided it did not involve too much trouble. We know of only one mode, which is, to catch and burn, scald or otherwise destroy them. Some pains-taking grape culturists have undertaken to save their grapes by covering the vines with millinet; but, of course, it is impracticable. It has been asserted by naturalists that fowls eat them. A friend assures us he has thrown them to fowls repeatedly, but he has never known a fowl to touch one.

Scions from Bearing Trees.—Please inform me whether trees grafted with scions taken from trees that have never borne will bear, or not? If they will, will they bear as soon as scions taken from a bearing tree? I am told they will not bear at all if taken from a young tree that has never borne, but it does not seem quite "logical"—J. L. W., Tomplans Co., N. Y.

A tree grafted with scions from a young nursery tree of a single year's growth is just as likely to bear, and to bear as soon, as if grafted with scions from a tree that had borne for half a century. Generally, scions used for grafting are shoots of the previous season's growth. Sometimes a scion of older wood with fruit buds is used and bears the same season it is set, or the following one.

THE MAY FLOWER OF NEW ENGLAND .- (A. E. K. R., Aurora, O.) The May Flower of New England is Epigæa repens, or the Trailing Arbutus,—a little shrubby plant, which grows flat on the ground, ten or fiteen inches in length, covered with a hairy pubescence in all its parts. Leaves alternate, two to two and a half by one and a half inches, roundish at the end and very abruptly tipped with a very short point. Flowers very fragrant, white, or tinged with various shades of red, in small clusters on short stalks, calyx green, supported by three large bracts at the base. The tube of the corolla is hairy within, longer than the calyx, the horder in five, rounded, spreading segments. It is sometimes called Ground Laurel. We presume it is found in your latitude. It is found in the woods as far south as Kentucky-more frequently in the pine woods, on sandy soil. When in bloom, if we can get hold of a specimen, will give an engraving of it, as you request. It is in bloom in April and May.

Domestic Gconomy.

SOUP CONTRIBUTIONS.

POTATO SOUP.—Take potatoes the size of a small egg; pare a quart basin full; put them in kettle and boil until you can pierce them with fork. Have ready a piece of butter as large as one of your potatoes; put in one pint of not very rich cream, and season with salt and pepper. Thicken a very little with flour. Be sure and have plenty of water to cover them, and you will have a nice and good dish of soup, if you make it right,—so I think.—A RURAL READER, Vandalia, Mich.

A SAVORY SOUP.—Take fresh beef, mutton or veal, four pounds,—a piece that is not fit for roasting or broiling, with a good deal of bone in it, is preferred. Put in a kettle with six quarts of cold water. Let it come to a boil, then skim it; add half a teacup of barley. Let it boil two hours; then add three good-sized onions, cut fine; a few potatoes; salt to taste. When the potatoes are half-cooked, put in drop dumplings, made of one cup of buttermilk; one-half cup of suet, or cream; one egg; one-half teaspoon of soda; thicken with flour as stiff as you can. Take them out as quick as cooked, or they will be sodden; also take out the meat and potatoes. Then put in thyme, summer savory and parsley, -a little of each,-and you will have a nice dish of soup, fit for any one.-W. P. B., Ontario Co., C. W.

VEGETABLE SOUP .- Take one-half pint of beans, or, better still, if in the winter, boil beans for baking, and, after skimming out the beans, leave about half a pint in the water. Then add three or four slices of salt pork, chopned fine: three moderate-sized onions: the same number of carrots and potatoes, all sliced very thin; a piece of red pepper; a tablespoonful of salt; and a cup of rice. If in the summer, you can add green peas, or any other vegetable in season. Boil the whole two and a half or three hours, and add two-thirds of a cup of butter just before serving. This makes four or five quarts .- G. SMITH, Hazel Glen, Ill.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—Take three pounds fresh pork, and let it boil one hour; then add carrots. parsnips, onions, cabbage and potatoes, sliced fine. Let them come to a boil; then take two eggs and mix them with flour, as hard as possible; roll them as thin as for pie-crust; then slice off in very small pieces and add to the soup, and boil until done. Make a gravy with flour and water; add salt, pepper, and a little parsley; if the meat is not rich enough, add butter.-Mrs. M. F. Hootsel, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., 1864.

HOW TO KEEP LARD.

M. G. C., a farmer's wife, writes:-"In rendering the lard, be sure to have it well done, and the water thoroughly evaporated; then, just before taking from the fire, add a small portion of salt,—a tablespoonful to two gallons will be sufficient. Steam carefully, and keep in a cool place."

MRS. S. C. S., of Steuben Co., N. Y., writes: Keep the leaf lard by itself, and to each kettleful, add a handful of salt when you first put it on the fire to try, so that the salt may be absorbed while there is moisture in the lard. Cook it until scraps are very crisp and brown. Then set it away until so cool that you can bear your hand in it, when strain through a cloth into a crock. Cover close and keep in a cool place, but not where it will be exposed to the frost in winter, or the crock will break. I have never been troubled with mold when I have put it down in this way."

MRS. C., of Marshall, Mich., writes: - "I have seen pretty good housekeepers who thought the rough lard hardly fit to use. But if properly taken care of, it is as nice as any. As you take off the fat, put it in a tub of cold water,—have plenty of it,-soak a few hours, change the water, let it stand until morning, drain and try, and you will not know the difference. Do not put water in, in trying the lard. I do not think it keeps as well. Add a little salt. Cook it well; do not take it out until the scraps are all crisp. When put away, exclude the air as much as possible, and it will keep nice and sweet."

Mollie, of Brighton, Ill., writes:-"When I try out my lard, I always put a few strips of slippery elm bark into the kettle when the scraps are beginning to brown. Leave them in until the lard is ready to strain off. My lard keeps sweet and good the year round."

DRIED BEEF IN TEN DAYS .- The following is dedicated to the lovers of good dried beef:-Take beef from any part of the quarter you choose, and chop as you would for sausage, season to your taste, and put in three-inch cloth sacks and hang it up to dry. In this way you can work up all the bits and ends, or even the whole beef, into first-rate dried meat.-C. Jud-

A LINIMENT FOR INFLAMMATIONS.—I send you a liniment that I have used with good success. It is good for inflammations of all kinds, both on man and beast:-1 oz. turpentine; 1 oz. camphor gum; 1 oz. oil of spike; 1 oz. oil of organum; 1 oz. sweet oil; 1 oz. spirits niter; 2 ozs. hartshorn; † pint alcohol. I sometimes add 1 oz. arnica and ‡ oz. laudanum.—J. W. ASH, St. Johns Mich St. Johns, Mich.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

Woman's Rights.—We have not been advocates of oman's rights in the extreme sense of the term; but we do insist that the good housekeeper ought to have the "Housewife's Favorite," the Chemical Saleratus, made by De Land & Co., for with it, and it alone, can she produce bread fit to be eaten. Woman has a right to demand this article of the grocer, and he is bound to sell it, as most grocers do.

TO SEE SEE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

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

BY ANNIE M. BEACH.

O, winds of night, around my door, Ye waft me back from Memory's shore Breath of dear days that now are o'er

To-night I strive in vain to hear The hope-birds singing, sweet and clear, Above the leaden clouds of fear, That gather.

The cold, damp mildew of distrust Casts o'er my soul its cankering rust And my heart-idols turn to dust And ashes

Without I hear the icy rain Clashing against the window pane. Will there the sunshine e'er again Come straying When will this wild heart-throbbing cease,

Speak to my soul of happiness, To-morrow Stand bravely up before the blast,

And the calm, angel voice of peace

O, Soul, and thou will learn at last Of strength unknown to moments past In sunshine.

Cambria, March, 1864.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE AMIABLE WOMAN PHOTOGRAPHED.

MRS. BLAND is an exceedingly popular personage, indeed, esteemed quite a model by herself; and also by that class of highly respectable and incomparable individuals who congratulate themselves upon having the ability to please the whole world in consequence of possessing that wonderfully desirable trait of characteramiability.

We do not mean amiability as defined by WEBSTER, but as understood by the class re ferred to; who should certainly be appreciated in "these degenerate days," they are so excessively punctilious. And how entertaining and instructive! In their society one fears no wounds from keen, sparkling repartee,-from scorching, dazzling wit, of meteor-like brilliancy. Nor is there danger of experiencing that uncomfortable feeling-envy. Nor do their genius, talents, individuality, or intellectual attainments, tempt to a violation of the seventeenth commandment; neither are they so deplorably ignorant as to call things by their proper names, unpleasant morals being unknown in their vocabulary; nor do they adhere to an opinion longer than is perfectly convenient. Neither have they the bad taste to insist upon the possession of their own souls! (granting they have any, which some uncharitable people doubt,) but seem quite ready to humbly beg pardon for committing the impropriety of entering the world at all.

True, they cannot understand lofty principle, nobility of soul, immutability of opinion, speaking for the oppressed, and, if need be, battling for the right. But do they not veer round to all points of the compass to please? With consciences India-rubber-like, avowing loyal sentiments to the loyal union man loving his country next to GoD, and the next moment agreeing with a vile, slimy, creeping copperhead, a rank secessionist, hissing forth treason and

Their motto is,—be always popular; for if a man, there is the hope of office; if a woman, the prospect of matrimony. For do not many of the generous, liberal-minded, and discerning "Lords of Creation," prefer a gentle, plastic creature, an artificial nonentity, to a noble, whole-souled, high-minded woman, lest the contrast between them be too suggestive? One with intellect of lilliputian order, seldom fancies having a wife's colossal.

So anxious mamas desire their daughters to copy Mrs. BLAND, who never offends Mrs. GRUNDY, and is too amiable to possess strong feelings, but whose limited stock is invariably called into exercise if a woman ventures to have an opinion, or, far worse, has the audacity to express one at variance with old, pre-conceived notions. And if so "unwomanly" as to differ from a "gentleman," she witheringly exclaims, "I had before supposed Miss LAWTON was an amiable young lady!"

And did not this pattern for imitation,-this woman, par example, when her parents wished. break the engagement existing between herself and a poor young man, though with all her capacity loving him, when a merchant (who had failed, and was therefore rich) solicited her hand, and she married him, while attached to the other. For, as she remarked, "there is nothing like having all one's friends satisfied."

True, the poor young man soon after attained high eminence, and, in a pecuniary point of view, (as well as every other,) was a more desirable match than Mr. BLAND; but that could not be foreseen, and Mrs. BLAND is far too amiable, if she feels any regrets at the irrevocable step, to express them. Southold, Suffolk Co., N. Y., 1864. LANCILOTTE.

HUMILITY OF LOVE.

WE only prize those hearts that do not prize Themselves! Love, by its nature, shrinks From any thought of groveling merchandize, And like a humming-bird, a-wing, it drinks From flower-like souls the honey-dew that lies Wide open to the air, and never thinks Of its own worth, or theirs, or aught beside, But joy, and sunlight, and life's morning tide.

NOISY PEOPLE.-It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.—Pope.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WORKING DRESSES,

It is not my province to dictate any particular form of dress; but when, as is often the case, I see wives and daughters doing their necessary housework with crinoline and long skirts, or in other words, in full dress, I am led to inquire why will they not use their good judgment in this as in other particulars, and accommodate their dress to their duties.

Now, just take some of those long dresses that have become faded at the bottom and in front, take out the front breadths, leaving about five, tear off the bottom, leaving the skirt long enough to come half way from the knees to ankle ioints, use the parts taken out for pants, prepare skirts to suit the length of the dress, running "shurs" in one for three or four hoops from some discarded skeleton, and with good thick-soled shoes or bootees you are well, becomingly dressed for any and all kinds of work that may fall to your lot. And, if called to help fill the place of a father, husband, brother or son, who has nobly gone to the defence of his country. you have nothing to hinder you in this arduous yet noble extra toil. Such toil and such dresses show our hearts true to the interests of our country; and though the future looks dark, there is no way to make it light but to throw off the shackles false pride and false delicacy have trammeled us with, prepare our hearts for every trial by entire consecration to, and trust or faith in, God, our bodies with proper dress and care; and lay hold on every duty presented to us with an energy and courage that knows no defeat, and will not listen to the doubts of the croaking.

Sisters, let me entreat you, do your duty faithfully, and when those dear ones return, you will not only meet a reward in their kind welcome and approving smiles, but will learn that useful exercise and refreshing breezes, with now and then a day in the hot sun, have brought light to your eyes, roses to your cheeks and a thrill of life to your veins that were never yours before.

True, you have given (or allowed to go) to the rescue of your country your support and hope: but don't wait for these to return and find you in sorrow, listlessly waiting for them, or some movement of Providence to bring light out of darkness, or hope out of despair; but arise, don the costume at once graceful, becoming and useful, and help to work out the salvation of our country, ever praying to, and trusting in. GOD, who is the author of our faith.

This is no fancy advice; 'tis wrought out by experience of near two years, and my health is better. I can endure far more fatigue and enjoy life far better, for I have the consciousness of knowing that I have toiled and sacrificed for the good of my country; and when my husband returns our joy will be mutual, that we have together helped her rid of her enemy, slavery. May this be our privilege. Go thou and do likewise. Mrs. C. H.

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

- THE young ladies of De Witt, Iowa, seem to have minds of their own. It is said they have resolved "that we will not countenance nor keep company with any young man that drinks beer or ale, or any intoxicating drink, as a beverage."

- A Paris correspondent says there is in that city at this time a very lovely, very charming young lady, who is destined by an extraordinary fate to go through the world without being married. She is a dark beauty, with magnificent eyes, a glowing cheek, a lively expression, a graceful figure - in fact, altogether endowed with every attraction, even to that of having in her own right \$500,000, and being an only daughter, with the prospect of inheriting millions. This fair lady is now about twenty-six years old, and has been engaged to be married twelve times. Each time the fortunate lover has died within a few weeks of the time appointed for the nuptial ceremony. Yet no suspicion of dagger or bowl can be cast upon the fair one; a dark, mysterious fatality has taken them away Several died of typhoid fever; one was killed in a duel; one was thrown from a horse; two were drowned; two were killed by railroad accidents, and one-hung himself. The lady has survived all these shocks. Thirteen may be for her the fortunate, and not the fatal one.

- A ROCHESTER woman, with a name suggestive of "many cares," has written what ARTEMAS WARD would call a "sarkastick" article for the New York Observer, from which we clip the following:

"I agree with Madame DEMOREST that every women intends sooner or later to marry, or, as Dame Durden' so pleasantly observes, 'to have a home of her own,' wherein to exercise all womanly graces and to give full scope to the affectional nature. And this is as it should be: woman ought to look forward to the possession of a husband and a home. If a modicum of the time and ability spent in theorizing about women were devoted to the consideration of the 'adaptedness' of men to social improvement, and to the brushing up of their ideas on the subject of their domestic duties and responsibilities. I believe it would materially assist in determining the position which GoD and Nature have assigned to that mysterious creation, called 'woman,' and would facilitate the attainment of that great desideratum of every true woman's life-a home of her own, with such a husband as can in some sort realize her ideal, and to do his part toward the creating of that earthly paradise, a happy and well-ordered home.

"Nobody seems to think of giving good counsel to men and broaching new theories, with intent to fathom their capabilities. Women, on the contrary, are presumed to possess inexhaustible capacities for assimilating advice. They are satiated with it, full to repletion, while men are in a state of insensible starvation—literally famishing for want of wholesome moral aliment.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WALK BOLDLY FORTH.

BY MATE REY.

WALK boldly forth, with giant will, And grapple with the wrong; Let moral strength o'er every ill, Inspire and make you strong.

Rise high above Oppression's heel, Wherever he reav tread: Stand firm for TRUTH, in woe or weal, Nor be by bigots led.

Step bravely forth, the gauntlet run, To resurrect the right, That it may shine like tropic sun, On earth's long, dismal night.

What though dark cowards 'long your path, Their darts and missiles fling,-Gon's love is shield 'gainst all their wrath, And proof to every sting.

Its armor no vile wretch can pierce With ball nor whetted blade; And Death, himself, however fierce. Is harmless in his raid.

Then be not blind ner led astray When vice looks fair and strong; But stand erect and fight your way For right against the wrong.

Though Manhood's cross weigh down like lead, And blood stain every sod, Remember how our fathers bled, And strike for Truth and Gon. Bristol, 1864.

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

By all means, keep a journal. Whatever your employment, make it a rule to write at least a few lines every day. If you have a fancy for it, keep a record of the weather, of family and neighborhood events, and, especially, of business transactions. One can hardly realize, without actual experience of its benefits, how useful a daily statement of his affairs might be; its value is but imperfectly known to those who have only felt the inconvenience of being without it.

The farmer's account with his laborers, the merchant's or mechanic's with his patrons, the doctor's with his patients, the common-school teacher's list of the attendance of his pupils,each is a sort of diary or journal, but how poor and unprofitable in comparison with what it might and ought to be. It of course answers the purpose for which it is intended, that of enabling one to make a correct settlement of his dealings with others. But it is as a means of progress and improvement in his business that we recommend every one to adopt the practice of keeping a journal. A history of the means employed and the processes pursued to bring about results, a statement of the successes and failures arrived at, with the causes that probably produced them, would form a record of experience useful to the writer at least, and quite certain to contain some items of general

For instance, how much curious and interesting experience a well-kept physician's or teacher's diary would afford! And how much valuable instruction and suggestion might be gathered from a record of operations on a well-managed farm! No one is so humble but, by careful observation, he may hit upon something worthy to be preserved for his own benefit, and communicated to others.

But let your journal be something more than record of storm and sunshine, of sickness and health, of visits made and received, of local events and of business affairs. Let the best thought or thoughts of the day, close the entry in your journal. And if you have no fancy for keeping a regular diary; let it be altogether a thought journal. To the mind not wholly frivolous and unreflecting, no day passes without some idea, sentiment or fancy presenting itself worth noting down. Coming unexpectedly, they are apt to depart as suddenly; and, when once gone, it may be impossible to recall them. But, if thoughts do not come of themselves, send the mind out in search of them. So long as you are endeavoring to think better than ordinary thoughts, you are living above your ordinary life.

Again, for purposes of literary improvement, the practice of writing something every day cannot be too highly commended. Brief, regular daily exercise benefits more than oceasional, extended effort. Indeed, the best preparation for an elaborate attempt at composition, is the constant habit of gathering up in a book, kept for the purpose, the ideas, opinions, fancies, &c., that occupy the writer's attention. After a time, looking over his scraps of thought with a view to finding materials for a paper on some subject that his mind has dwelt on considerably during the progress of his thought-diary, he will be surprised to see how much help he has laid up for himself.

South Livonia, N. Y., 1864.

REMARKS.—An experience of a good many years enables us to indorse what our correspondent has said above of the profit and pleasure derived from journalizing. We commend it especially to the young. By it you may take a step upward daily.

> FROM THE FRENCH. Big black eyes I care not for, They say, proudly, "I make war;" Eyes I like are soft and blue, They say, sweetly, "I love you."

No man ever offended his own conscience, but, first or last, it was revenged upon him for it .- South.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HOSPITAL SKETCHES .- NO. III.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

On the death of a patient, his effects are brought from the Ward-room, the body dressed in the best clothes in his possession, and then taken to the dead-house, with a label bearing his name, company and regiment pinned on his breast. An inventory is taken of everything remaining, and sent to the General Ward Master, and his things securely packed and put in a room for that purpose, subject to the order of his nearest relative. A notice of his death is then handed to the Steward, and also to the Chaplain. The Steward sends a notice to the Medical Director; he again sends to the Quarter-Master, who gives an order on the Undertaker for a coffin. A corpse has to lie in the dead-house twenty-four hours in warm weather, forty-eight in cold.

The time for funerals is 2 P. M. The band goes to the gate, and there the escort joins them and all march with guns at "shoulder arms" to the Chaplain's rooms. An escort for a private is eight men; for a non-commissioned officer ten. At his rooms the Chaplain heads the procession, and all march to the dead-house. The hearse has already left the coffin, and the nurses have placed the body in it. It is then placed on the bier, and covered with the Stars and Stripes. The band and escort then form two lines, facing inward, far enough apart for passage between them. The Chaplain, with head uncovered, followed by the bearers with their hats lying on the coffin, march through these lines. On the approach of the bier, the escort "present arms," and the band give three beats, (similar to firing three volleys at the grave.) After passing through these lines, they all halt, and the band and escort take their places in front of the bier, and with "arms reversed," and playing the "Dead March," march to the ward in which the death occurred.

In passing in and out of the ward, the same order is observed as in coming out of the deadhouse. In the ward, the Chaplain stands at the head of the coffin, and the Ward Master and chief nurses at the foot as mourners, and if friends are present they occupy the same position. The services are the solemn and impressive services of the Episcopal Church. Also, in the ward, the bearers stand on the left hand and the escort on the right. During prayer all kneel, except the escort, who "rest on arms." (Put the muzzle of the gun on left foot, and rest the forehead on the but.)

In marching to the gate from the ward, the form is the same as to it. During the time a funeral train is passing all work and play ceases, and all who are able, form a line along the walk, with heads uncovered. At the gate the coffin is delivered to the hearse, with the ceremonies before mentioned. During all this time the flag at headquarters is flying at half-mast. A plainly written label is placed on the left breast of each coffin, and record made both at the Steward's and Chaplain's. A copy of these records are kept at the Medical Director's and at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, so it is quite easy to obtain any information that is needed. The coffins furnished are quite good. I think the Government allow eight dollars apiece for them. If a friend is here and wished to get a better one, this amount is allowed him.

Although we see so much of suffering and death that it does not make the impression on us that it once did, there is always something solemn and impressive about a military funeral which nothing else possesses.

The cemetery is situated some four miles from nere, and all soldiers who have died in and around Louisville are buried there. I. P. BATES.

Brown U. S. Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-IT is reported that the title of TENNYSON'S new poem will be Boadicea.

IT is said that LAMARTINE, the French Parisian princess.

-IT is asserted that General Scott has nearly completed his autobiography; and it is predicted that this book will create a sensation when published. Wherefore?

- John G. Whittier, in a recent letter, asserts that Wm. LLOYD GARRISON was the first New England editor to nominate HENRY CLAY for the Presidency.

-MR. SAY-SAY-GAH-COM-E-GISH-KINK and several of his companions, with equally cheerful names, all belonging to the Chippewa tribe of Indians, passed through Chicago recently, bound to Washington.

-PRINCE NAPOLEON having lately made an indiscreet speech at Paris, the Emperor sent for him and remonstrated. "But does not your majesty think exactly as I do about Poland, Italy and the Pope?" asked the Prince. "Perhaps so; but at any rate I hold my tongue!"

-THE death of JOHN C. RIVES, of Washington, D. C., is announced. He was sixty-one years of age. Associated with FRANCIS P. BLAIR, he started the Congressional Globe, the latter acting as editor and Mr. RIVES as financial manager. He was a loyal and pure man-a strict churchman.

-THE London Herald notices that the foreign press persist in calling the infant son of the Prince of Wales the Duke of Cornwall. It says this is an utter mistake. His royal highness' father, the Prince, sits in the House of Lords as Duke of Cornwall—the Princedom of Wales being in no shape a parliamentary title. The infant Prince, after his christening, will be called by his Christian name, with the prefix of prince, until it may please the Crown to confer a peerage upon him.

Sabbath Musings.

THE SPRING SNOW-STORM.

BY CELIA L. G. MARKHAM.

I HAVE long been watching for the return of

Spring with all the impatience of an invalid confined to the monotony of in-door life through the long dreary Winter. Eagerly have I gathered up and cherished every omen of the approach of "the time of singing birds," and clossoming of flowers. The lengthening daysthe melting snows—the deepening blue of the sky—the occasional hours of golden sunshine even the heavy rains were all rejoiced over and treasured up as confirmation strong; and as I daily watched the lessening of the dingy snowbanks by the fence-side, I said, "Surely, Spring will soon be here, when I may drink in health and strength with its life-giving breath." Great, then, was my disappointment yesterday, when the snow began to fall, and the air was filled, and the earth whitened with the feathery flakes. Hour after hour I watched it descend, just as I had done many times during the winter, until every thing was covered with its pure, soft mantle. But the white earth, the gray sky, and the snow-veil spread in the air, made up a very cheerless and monotonous landscape, so I tho't, as night set in, with the snow still falling, falling everywhere. And the tears brimmed up in my eyes as I watched the day flicker out, and thought of the weary, dreary to-morrow, almost forgetting "GoD is good." So prone are we to tinge the future with the color of the present. Are we happy? To-morrow will be as to-day, and much more abundant. Are we sad? Then looking through tear-blind eyes, we see nothing but clouds and storms in to-morrow's sky. And I went to sleep thinking no spring-no sunshine no birds no flowers nothing but snow. And when I rolled up my window curtains this morning I said again, almost murmuring, "Nothing but snow!" All night the snow miracle had been wrought, and everything—fences, trees, housetops, were heaped up with the damp, clinging snow. It was no longer falling, but the same gray sky and white earth stretched away as far as eye could see. The paths were unbroken by a footstep, and save the heavy clusters of snowy fruitage, dropping with a dull sound from the bending trees into the soft plush beneath; there was no life or motion in the landscape. Truly, thought I, earth is beautiful; but it is the cold, lifeless beauty of death. Just then, through the still air, the clear,

musical notes of a robin came to my ear. I started. It was as if a voice had called to me out of this scene of desolation, saying "God is faithful; why dost thou murmur, O unbelieving heart?" The bird kept on with his morning song. I looked for him. I could not see him; but I thought I had never heard such beautiful music before. And I said to myself, "Sweet harbinger of spring, I bless thee for thy voice of promise. Though no other sign is visible, thy prophecy is sure - nature's resurrection is at hand." And listening to the robin I put my hands to my eyes,—and the green earth stretched away in beauty before me. I wandered in grassy fields and through leafy woods. I heard the music of brooks and the singing of birds. My eyes and ears were filled with all sweet sights and sounds. The breeze, fragrant with the perfume of young grass and bursting buds, fanned my cheek; and I drank in health and happiness with every breath. I opened my eves,—the earth was still covered with snow, but the vision stayed by me, and my heart kept singing to itself, a low song of joy and thankfulness all day long.

And I thought, we may learn a lesson for life from this. When the winter of the soul comes upon us, and lingers long and heavy about us,when the dark clouds of adversity have darkened the sky, and hid the sunlight from us.when the snows of sorrow have whitened the hills of life, and the fierce winds of despair wail author, who is a widower, is about to marry a around us,—when the joys which we have pressed to our hearts have faded and died, and we have buried them with many tears in the grave of the past,-when the world looks all cheerless and desolate around us, and the things of earth seem of little worth,-when tempted and sorrowing we carry life's burden with a heavy heart, and our faith grows weak, and we question God's goodness;—then, when all other prophecies of future good fail; if we will but listen, we may hear the bird of hope, singing among the naked branches, and cheerless snows of our desolate life, of the glad spring time, when new joys shall blossom above the graves of the dead, as bright and fair as those which have perished.

> Oh, then never let us turn a deaf ear to the hope-bird which sings in our hearts,-'tis GoD's messenger of love. This is his song, "Though weeping may endure for a night, joy cometh in the morning." Let our stricken hearts listen and be comforted. GoD calls us by trials and suffering to put our trust in Him. He does not afflict willingly, and the sooner we let affliction do its work, the sooner will it be ended. Let us then, in the dark hours of temptation and trial, watch and pray in faith, inspired by the sweet singer to earnest effort and patient waiting. And when our toils and vigils are crowned by the realization of our hopes, we shall be rewarded by finding those heavenly joys which bloom luxuriantly only in that soil which has been watered by the tears of penitence, and enriched by the prayers of faith. Webster, N. Y., March, 1864.

PETRARCH says five great enemies to peace inhabit with us, viz. :- Avarice, ambition, envy, anger and pride; and that if those enemies were to be banished, we should infallibly enjoy perpetual peace.

SEL DY DY

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SALT; HOW IT IS MADE

BY AISACH.

[Concluded from page 129, last number.]

Having described the origin and production of brine, I return to the history of the manufacture. In the survey of the bounty lands in 1791-2, the surveyors were ordered to reserve the land containing salt springs for the State, and in 1797 the manufacture had so much increased that the Legislature passed laws regulating the production of salt at the Onondaga springs, and then commenced that control of the salt springs to which the fine quality and excellent reputation of Onondaga salt is greatly due. A Superintendent was appointed who was to keep a general supervision of all the salt manufactured, as to its quality and production, and to collect the dues of the State, dispose of the Government lands, erect a place of deposit, etc. This control has continued with various changes. and the thoroughness with which this been executed has proved of immense service, not only to the users, but to the producers, themselves. Since 1846 there has been paid a tax of one cent per bushel to the State for pumping, use of land, superintendence, etc., and this, up to Jan., 1863, had produced revenue to the amount of \$309,832 above all expenditures for pumps, labor and cost of erection. In 1798 the Federal Company was formed, which erected a building and commenced the manufacture of salt on a large scale. having thirty-two kettles in eight arches, each arch containing four kettles, being called a "block," from which the term "salt block," now applied to any boiling establishment, is derived. Central New York, it must be remembered, was at this time a howling wilderness, inhabited only by the red man and a few traders and settlers who had pierced the lonely solitudes and reared their huts by the margin of some lake or stream. A few mission stations where the Fathers held the cross up to the adoration of the wild natives; a few moldering ruins where ashes covered the bones of the murdered settlers, and here and there, at long distances, solitary block-house with a handful of men, kept in awe by the shricks that nightly echoed through the surrounding wilderness. About this lake was the center of that great confederation, known as the "Six Nations," and the "Romans of the West," as they were called, ruled from the Hudson to Lake Erie, and from the St. Lawrence to Chesapeake Bay. Here, too, on the bank of the lake of salt springs dwelt their founder, renowned in history, legend and song-as the "wise man," HI-A-WAT-HA. Here, for many hundred years, had been held their consultations and deliberations, and the Onondagas, as holding the adytum, or sacred place of the great house," were looked upon by the other tribes as were the Levites of old by the congregation. In 1806, JOHN RICHARDSON erected a frame

salt work, (the former ones being log structures,) containing a ten kettle block in a rude arch - a thing far beyond anything before attempted, and looked upon almost as a miracle. Thus the manufacture grew-first the "sample" of Father LE MOYNE; then the "fifteen gallon kettle;" then the "block," till now the whole number of boiling works are 316, of which, in 1862, but about 200 were in operation, owing to the lack of brine. In 1812, the experiment of making salt by evaporation of the water by solar heat was tried, and the result was found favorable; since which time this method of manufacture has steadily increased, until, in 1862, its product is in excess of 2,000,000 bushels, which, to distinguish it, goes into market as "solar salt."

Such are the outlines of its history, and now a word about the process of manufacture. Great changes have taken place; the dense thickets that covered the marshy ground around the lake have given way to the palatial residences of the city; the Indian wigwam, on the higher ground on the shore, to the brown sides of the saltblock; the curling smoke of the camp fire to the tall chimney waving its smoky banner in the air; and the corn-fields of the Indian to the long lines of the "solar salt-fields." Where the echoes of the French Count's cannon first broke the primeval stillness, now the fierce engine shricks along; while the light cance of the Indian and the lumbering batteau of the Frenchman have given way to the bulky canal boat, toiling eastward with the produce of broad

The brine which is used for producing salt contains from fifteen to seventeen per cent. of saline matter, of which about ninety-seven parts in every hundred are pure salt. Therefore, about thirty gallons of the brine will make one bushel (56 pounds) of salt, though formerly it took forty to produce the same amount.

The reduction of brine takes place in the following manner:-The salt water is conveyed from the pump by means of pump-logs, and carried to the boiling works, which are long, frame erections, with a tall chimney at one end: in the interior is a long arch or frame of brickwork, into which are set, in two parallell rows, the kettles. These rows run from the front of the "block" to the chimney at the other end, and are supplied with water by a pump-log running between them, with conduits to each kettle, supplied with stoppers to shut off or continue the supply. The number of kettles in a block varies from sixty to eighty, and even as high as one hundred and eight have been used. These are heated by a furnace, the doors of which are at the front end, the heat being carried the whole length of the arch by the draft iron, perfectly hemispherical, about four feet in



A VIRGIN FOREST IN PERU

dred and twenty gallons. On the top of the ten inches, until it deposits its oxide of iron and arch, on each side of the rows of kettles, are walks on which the workmen stand who take care of the process of boiling. On either hand are the bins to contain the salt, where it is allowed to drain for about fourteen days before barreling.

The brine, on being heated, after having been freed from some of its impurities in the reservoirs by means of lime or alum, becomes turbid and begins to precipitate its impurities. To free the salt from these, recourse is had to the operation of "panning," which consists in setting a shallow pan of sheet-iron, with a handle rising from the middle, in the bottom of the kettle and letting the precipitated impurities, which are mostly gypsum, settle in this. After the removal of this, the boiling continued, begins to precipitate the salt, which is scooped from the bottom of the kettles with long scoops and deposited in shallow baskets set on two sticks on the edge of each kettle, in order that the brine may drain into it. The salt, as thus taken from the kettles, is of the whiteness of snow, and after draining is deposited in the bins for drying, where it looks like veritable piles of snow. After the removal of the salt from the kettles the brine is again let in and the process repeated. The product of a salt block is about 250 bushels a day, and for the year about 40,000 bushels. The kettles have to be removed once in four or five days to "pick" out the deposit of "bitterings," as the impurities are called, and with which the bottoms and sides are en-

a square built brick-fronted arch, about twelve or fourteen feet wide and about six feet high, in the front of which is the furnace well supplied with fuel through two doors opening into the arch. On each side are flights of steps leading to the top of the arch, on mounting which, through the cloud of white steam that almost hides the sight, you can dimly see two long rows of kettles stretching back toward the chimneyed end of the building, and on the top of each kettle is a coarse, shallow basket, piled full of a product white as snow, while amid the cloudy chaos are seen indistinctly the forms of workmen dipping the white salt from the kettles into the baskets with their long ladles. On the right you look down in the bins where hundreds of bushels are piled in a vast snow-bank, and on crossing to the other side of the building, the tap, tap, of the hammer shows that the process of barreling is going on, which consists in shoveling the salt into barrels and heading, hooping, and marking with the brand of the maker. All above and around is indistinctness: for the cloud of warm steam fills all the building, revealing, only occasionally revealing, the rough beams and brown braces and rafters. On looking into the kettles some are observed with a white scum of crystallized salt on the surface. others in a state of violent ebullition, and others with the sides encrusted with pure white crystals.

A visit to a salt block reveals, on our entrance

In boiling, one cord of wood will produce about forty-five bushels of salt, and lately the introduction of coal has been claimed to be a great saving in fuel; one tun of the latter producing as much as a cord of the former, and costing, usually, less. These boiling works give a picturesque appearance to the city, and it looks very like a second Pittsburg with its tall chimneys dimning the air with their dusky plumes and the white clouds rising from the gray, wooden works. On the eastern shore of the lake, a few miles further down, is Liverpool, the residence of the veritable HIAWATHA.

In the above I have given but one method of manufacture, that of boiling; another method, that of solar evaporation, remains to be described. From the pump-works the brine is conveyed in long lines of pump-logs to shallow vats, about eighteen feet wide and continuous in length, sometimes nearly a quarter of a mile. These vats have divisions every twelve feet, but are arranged so that the water flows from one to the other. They are supported on piles, or posts, varying from three to eight feet in height, with the grounds being slightly inclined to allow the flowing of the brine throughout their entire length. The usual depth is about a foot, and the brine, being introduced at one end, flows very slowly the length of the range, perhaps a furlong, and then passes into another vat by the side of the former, and of the chimney. The kettles used are of cast- leisurely flows back again, and is again transferred, and so travels more than a mile exposed

greatly increases its strength. It is then drawn into the lime rooms where it deposits the sulphate of lime, and it is there kept running along till crystals of salt commence forming, when it is drawn into the salting rooms where pure salt is rapidly deposited, having a coarse crystallization in the forms of hoppers and cubes. These vats being affected only by the sun, must be covered, and accordingly double, or A shaped roofs are made which are slid aside in fair weather, being supplied with rollers, and having frames beside them upon which they can be rolled when the vats are in use.

The vats can only be used in dry, sunny weather, and this method of manufacture is suspended in the fall and re-commenced in the spring. Even a slight shower of rain is sufflcient to put back the process of evaporation for a long time. The covers are eighteen by sixteen feet, and the custom has obtained of naming the vats "covers," and calculating the amount of salt produced therefrom, a cover generally yielding fifty bushels, and the product of the 'field" being measured by the number of covers. An acre of land will be required for every sixty covers, room being allowed for the covers when not in use, and also for roadways, and will yield about three thousand bushels of

The number of covers in use in 1863 was 44,251, and these stretch over the low grounds around the lake, presenting a singular appearance with their long parallel rows of sheds, all about the same height, and presenting great uniformity. These sheds, at present, cover something over two hundred acres on the border of the lake, occupying land that has been reclaimed from the lake by lowering its outlet, or that which, some years ago, was so marshy as to be untraversable. The salt produced by solar evaporation is known as solar, or coarse salt, consisting of hopper-shaped and cubiform crystals, and before going to market is ground at mills erected for the purpose.

One large mill showed, on visiting it first, the large engine for driving the machinery, and after, through the engine room, next the elevating room, on the right and left of which were the bins or storehouses. In one of these was a huge snow-bank of pure, white salt about eleven feet high, twenty-four feet wide at the base and sixty-four feet long, this occupying the center of the room and leaving ample roadway at the sides; while further on was a precipice of coarse salt filling the whole end of the room. This was being dug down and carried away in wheelbarrows to the elevator in the center of the building. I was informed that the bank of salt which I saw, together with another of about the same size in the right wing, contained 160,000 bushels, a portion of the product of an adjoining "field." This, wheeled to the center, is emptied into a hopper, from which rises the elevator, carrying it to the upper rooms. In the second story the operation of cleansing is carried on, which consists in washing the salt, freeing it from impurities by chemical agents, then dipping into baskets, and afterwards spreading it in shallow drawers with coarse cloth bottoms, and conveying it to the "dry-rooms," where it is allowed to drain and dry. These cakes are afterwards broken and passed to the elevator to be ground. In this story the operation of filling is conducted, the barrel being placed upon a scale under the spouts from the room above, and into this the salt pours till the required two hundred and eighty pounds are in, when the supply is cut off and the barrel passed to another man who heads and brands it. Thus barreled it is merely rolled to the door and swung off to the canal below. In the next story the grinding is conducted, where, in several mills, much like flour mills, the salt is reduced to any required degree of fineness. The mills, which were not all in operation. usually grind about eighteen hundred bushels per day, most of which sells for purposes of dairy and table use.

The history of the salt business is one of much interest to the country, and there are those who still live who remember how all the salt for Western Pennsylvania was carried over the mountains on pack-horses, where now the loaded train shricks wildly with its barreled freight. The history of the Onondaga Salt Works serves to illustrate what our resources may be in time. Since the first manufacture, in 1789, the production has steadily increased, though varying much with the year. I give the production at decenwhen the Government of the State first took

arge of the manufacture:	
Year.	No. of bushels.
1797,	25,474
1800,	
1810,	
1820,	
1830,	
1840,	
1860,	
1860,	
1862,	
The total number of hushe	ls manufacture

since 1797 has been 146,991,422.

The view from any of the prominences about the head of the lake is interesting—the lake stretching shiningly away in the sunlight and cosily resting in its setting of swelling slopes and hills. All around its ends and sides the long lines and shed roofs of the solar fields, and here, there, and everywhere, the tall chimneys of the boiling works steaming forth to the smoky air. Back of all these, further up the valley, is Syracuse, with its pleasant streets, its beautiful residences, its great business thoroughfares, its hum and bustle; while, still beyond, the valley smiles in its wealth of fine farms pleasant hill-sides, crowned with noble mansions. and peace, plenty and prosperity broadly written on its fields.

PERUVIAN FORESTS.

WE give above an engraving of a virgin orest in Peru, which has never before appeared in any publication circulated in this country. And we think it will interest our readers to know something about the productions of these forests. Peru is exceedingly rich in vegetable production; and each of its natural regions has its own flora. The coast district has not many plants; but east of the Andes the species are exceedingly numerous. Many species of medicinal herbs, and a great variety of aromatic balsams, oils and gums, are produced. Trees and shrubs which yield seven different kinds of wax are known; and, according to Peruvian writers, this territory is a new world in itself. Almonds, ginger, the balsam of copaiba, gum copal, &c., are all said to abound. On the coasts and the west slopes of the Andes are produced the cabbage palm, the cocoa nut, the chocolate nut, the cotton shrub, the pine-apple, tumeric, plaintain and sugar cane, beside some trees that have only Peruvian appellations. The coffea racemosis is found in the interior, and the berries are used in the same way as those of the cultivated species. The large-flowered jasmine and the datura arborea are abundant in the vicinity of Lima, and are much used by the women for wreaths and for braiding in their hair. No fewer than 24 species of pepper and five or six of capsicum are reckoned natives; there are several species of solanum, or plants of the potato genus, and the potato commonly called the Irish was originally brought from Peru. Tobacco and jalap are abundant in the groves at the foot or the mountains; and many of the flowers cultivated in greenhouses and gardens in other countries grow wild in the forests. Cotton is found in great abundance in a wild state on the banks of the Amazon and its tributaries. Among the numerous shrubs which clothe the highlands, the different species of cinchona or Peruvian bark are the most valuable. It is scattered along the skirts of the Andes over an extent or 2,000 miles, at an elevation of from 2,800 to 9,500 feet, and therefore thrives in a great variety of climates. On the east declivity of the Andes it forms a continued forest for many miles. Caoutchouc is procured from the inspissated juice of a variety of different plants. The tree ferns range between 1,500 and 5,000 feet above the sea; beyond the height of 10,500 feet, arborescent vegetables disappear; between 6,500 and 13,500 feet the alpine plants are found; species of the Wintera and Escallonia occur between 9,200 and 10,800 feet, and form scrubby bushes in the cold and moist climate.

COST OF CULTIVATING LAND BY STEAM. -A Mr. Smith, of Woolston, England, has published an account of the cost of cultivating land by steam for eight years, in which he says that the cost of preparing land for roots was, with steam, \$2.88; with horses, \$10.03; for barley two years, \$2.16 with steam against \$5.05 by horse-power; four years for wheat, \$50.20 by steam against the same for horse-power, and foots up a total for a number of other articles, which shows a gain of 200 per cent. in favor of steam. The writer says also that besides the diameter, and containing each about one hun- to the wind and sun, with an average depth of nial periods, commencing with the year 1797, economy of the plan he had much better crops. him least who is indifferent about all.

Beading for the Young.

ROUND SHOULDERS.

YOUNG persons should be careful not to deform themselves by improper postures when at work or play. A fine, well moulded, upright form, always commands our admiration. And young people should make especial effort, during their growing years, to grow upright. It should be a matter of pride with them. And parents and teachers should make it a part of their system to prevent deformity resulting from unnatural positions and habits. The following article, written by M. L. HOLBROOK, M. D., should be carefully read by young and old:

I speak of "round shoulders," hollow chests, and stooping forms. There are, perhaps, not three persons in any school of fifty pupils but have them. It is so among people of nearly all professions and occupations, sexes and ages. Indeed, our whole arrangement of society could have been no better calculated if on purpose to produce them. Military men and sea-captains are usually exempt, and so are Indians, and those peasant women of Italy and other countries that carry burdens on their heads. Schoolteachers are often exempt, though not always. Ladies with excessive vanity often escape.

Now what are the causes of this deformity, the consequences, and the remedy? First, and in general, round shoulders are caused by the prevailing practice of doing everything in a bent-over position, from childhood up, so that, like the pumpkin growing between two rails, we grow into bad forms. The low desks in our school-rooms, and the habit of placing our books on them, and bending over to study, produce round shoulders. I never knew a school-house with desks high enough, and do not believe there is one in America, perhaps not in the world. They ought to be so high that bending over them would be impossible, and the top adjustable, so as to be set at any angle of inclination. The desks we use in all our offices, shops, and places of business, are constructed as if man was hardly yet metamorphosed from some lower order of four-footed beings to what God made him-upright. The positions which we assume in our work tend to produce stooping. The chairs we sit in are mostly made for deformed people. Persons with square shoulders are pained and made uneasy by sitting in them. It is even questionable whether our chairs were not better without backs-(I mean those in which we sit to write and do work, and not our chairs for parlor and sitting-room use)than that they should, as they now do, crowd the shoulders forward and cramp the chest, and those with backs should be made after a normal and not an abnormal standard.

The way in which we lie in bed helps to produce round shoulders. High bolsters, and higher pillows on top of them, may make a bed look fine, and be very convenient for those who wish to watch their pretty toes all night; but if we wish to rise in the morning an inch taller than we went to bed, and preserve an upright form, we must not seek it by such means. True, the head should be kept higher than the feet, but not by bending the neck or back. Let the foot of the bed be a little the lowest; and if we lie on the back, lie without a pillow; or if on the side, with one high enough to keep the head in line with the body. But enough of causes which may vary for dif-

ferent persons. Let us look at effects:

First, round shoulders and stooping forms detract from a fine personal appearance, either when standing, sitting, or walking. Women like a beautiful face, eyes, feet, hands, fine dress, ornaments, splendid houses, horses, etc., etc., and take great pains, often run great risks of life, to obtain them. Why not work!as hard for fine forms?

But laying aside all thoughts of good looks, and turning for a moment to our ability to "do and to dare," we find that a truly graceful posture is the only easy one; that where the "bearing" of the body is not correct, as in stooping, we wear ourselves out by spending strength to support ourselves in an unnatural position; that those who go about their business gracefully, do more, and do it easier than the awkward. Stooping is unhealthful. The lungs are cramped, and do not fully inflate. This brings on consumption; and besides, the blood being only half oxygenized, we only half live. Nothing is so important in securing good health and good feelings, as thorough breathing.

The cure lies in higher desks in our schoolhouses, better chairs, smaller pillows on our beds, less work in bad positions, and vigorous training of the muscles of the chest, back and sides, in proper positions for counteracting the effects of sedentary habits and of work.

Plato said, no republic was complete without its gymnasiums. This is true of all schools; and more, in all cities and towns, the gymnastic hall, well ventilated, lighted, and warmed, where the sedentary, the studious, those confined much in-doors, both male and female, can, in appropriate costume, throw off the restraints of a confined life, and take vigorous body training under a master, with music, is full as important as was the gymnasium in the days of Plato.

THOSE who apply themselves wholly to little things are sure to catch the littleness.

Love sees what no eye sees. Love hears what no ear hears; and what never rose in the heart of man. Love prepares for its object.

THE good fortune of the bad bows their heads down to the earth; the bad fortune of the good turns their faces up to heaven.

LAVATER advises that we trust him little who praises all, him less who censures all, and

TO WE WANT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Anral New-Yorker.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 23, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

DISPATCHES of the 18th inst. state that sutlers and citizens have all left the army, and will not be allowed to return before next autumn.

Our scouts report that Longstreet is in Richmond with the greater portion of his army.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 16th, says that Gibbons' Division of the Second Corps was reviewed yesterday by Gen. Hancock,-Generals Meade, Sedgwick and others being present. The division is a large one, well disciplined, and was eulogized by all present.

Gen. Kilpatrick has been relieved from the command of his cavalry division; and ordered to report for duty to Gen. Gregg. He will take command of a brigade under the latter.

About noon of the 17th a party of rebel cavalry made an attack on the pickets at Bristow Station, but were driven off after a brisk skirmish. One man was killed and two wounded, belonging to the 13th Pennsylvania. Several of the rebels were wounded, but were carried off by their comrades.

The N. Y. Herald's Fortress Monroe dispatch reports a daring attempt to destroy the frigate Minnesota. An apparently floating spar approached her, and getting near, was ascertained to be a boat with three men it. The lookout warned them off, but they pushed boldly for the frigate, and in a few moments an explosion similar to that of twenty cannon was heard. The vessel shook as if with paralysis. The crew tumbled out of their berths and hammocks. When the confusion subsided, the order was given to pursue the daring rebels, but the Admiral's dispatch tug-boat Poppy, lying alongside, had no steam up. The other tug or picket boats were too far off to be of use, as these marauders rapidly disappeared in one of the creeks abounding in James river. The damage was very trifling, and has been repaired.

An expedition under command of Gen. Gra ham, consisting of the army gunboats, the 9th New Jersey and 15th Massachusetts, and the 118th New York regiments, and two sections of artillery, under Captain Easterly, left Fortress Monroe on the 9th, and landed at different points. They concentrated at Smithfield, Va., on the 12th, and succeeded in routing the enemy, capturing one commissioned officer and five privates, all wounded; also, several horses and carriages and commissary stores. The rebel mail and one piece of artillery, formerly taken from the gunboat Smith Briggs, were also captured. Fifty contrabands were also brought in. Our loss was one missing and five slightly wounded.

The Baltimore American has a letter from Point Lookout, which says that Gen. Heintzelman returned on the 14th from an expedition across the Potomac, having captured \$50,000 worth of tobacco on its way from Richmond to Baltimore, and also having taken prisoners a gang of blockade runners.

The American reports a fight near Winchester on Friday last, between Major Hunter, with a force of Pennsylvania cavalry, and large force under Imboden, in which from fifty to one hundred were killed and wounded on both sides. Passengers from the West report that it was a decided Union triumph.

Department of the South:

WE have dates from Gen. Gilmore's field of operations up to the 14th inst., from which we gather the following items of interest:

A Port Royal paper of the 14th, reports the capture of the side-wheel blockade runner Albut six of her crew were taken prisoners. She was from Nassau, with a cargo of stores for the rebel government, valued at \$85,000. The Savannah Republican, of the 4th inst., states that the Yankee prisoners at Taunton, Ga., are dying at the rate of 25 per day.

Nassau papers of the 5th inst., state that Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, are less rigidly blockaded than ever. The papers also say that from that fact fast steamers are coming in with supplies for the rebels.

Paymasters Herrick and Lockwood arrived at Port Royal on the 8th inst., with a million of dollars, to pay all the troops in this department. Jacksonville (Fla.) papers of the 5th inst., give a list of 349 wounded men in the hands of

A fire broke out on Folly Island, on the 8th inst, destroying a large amount of property. The government loss is \$40,000.

the rebels

The Palmetto Herald has Florida advices of the 1st.

The steamer Maple Leaf, while returning to Jacksonville from Pilatka, on the morning of the 1st, struck a rebel torpedo, which exploded, tearing off the steamer's entire bows, the vessel sinking in ten minutes. Two firemen and two deck hands were drowned. The passengers, 60 in number, were safely landed. The baggage was all lost, including that of two or three regiments.

A reconnoissance on the 2d, on the Jacksonville road, resulted in a skirmish with the rebel pickets five miles from Jacksonville, the enemy retreating.

A regiment of loyal Floridians was being or-

Dates from Pilatka of the 3d state that four of our pickets, five miles from Jacksonville, had been captured, but all was quiet there.

Eleven men of a Georgia regiment, and thir-

teen fully equipped horses, were recently captured above Pilatka.

On the morning of March 20th, while lying off Elbow Light, the U. S. steamer Tioga overhauled and captured the sloop Swallow, from Tombigbee river, bound to Nassau, with 100 bales of cotton, 80 barrels rosin, and 25 boxes of tobacco on board.

Department of the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS advices report a skirmish at Point Confee, March 30th, between our cavalry and the 2d Louisiana. The rebels were repulsed and twelve of them captured.

Rumor says 500 of our command were surprised and captured by the rebel Gen Taylor in the rear of our army near Alexandria.

A squad of rebels dashed into Washington near Natchez, Miss., on the 30th, but were repulsed, and four of them captured by a squad of our troops.

The reported sinking of the rebel ram Tennes see in Mobile Bay was unfounded.

The Free State Convention had completed its organization. It had voted 96 to 11 that members shall take the oath of Dec. 8, 1863, as the oath prescribed by the President's Amnesty Proclamation.

Advices from Texas state that Gen. Dana has been relieved from command of troops at Pass Cavallo. He was relieved at his own request and was succeeded by Gen. Warner.

The Federal cavalry, 4,000 strong, occupied Eagle Pass after a slight resistance from the rebels. Eagle Pass is 400 miles above Brownsville, and has been a great rebel highway for running cotton and other articles into Mexico. It was determined that our troops should occupy

the place permanently.

Corpus Christi had been re-occupied by our forces, and they had captured 800 prisoners. The old residents had nearly all left the place previous to its re-occupation.

Eight hundred cavalry had arrived overland and joined the Union forces. Refugees from the rebel conscription were flocking into our lines by hundreds daily.

Immense quantities of cotton had been secured by our troops. The 1st Texas cavalry, 1,100 strong, were co-operating with our forces. Some 5,000 of the people have taken the oath

inder the President's proclamation. A brilliant fight took place at Pensacola, be

tween the 30th and 14th cavalry and the 57th Alabama cavalry, in which the rebels were almost annihilated in a hand to hand encounter.

Movements in the West and South-West,

KENTUCKY. - Headquarters at Louisville are advised of a dispatch from Col. Gallup, received at Lexington, that the rebels are in full retreat from East Kentucky. The force that made the attack on Painesville numbered about 1,000. Col. True is pushing forward from North Sterling, in the direction of Pound Gap, to intercept them. No fears are entertained of the result of this incursion.

Another demand was made on the 14th for the surrender of Paducah, giving one hour for the removal of women and children. Captain Hill declined to surrender and prepared to meet the attack.

The 3d. 7th and 8th Kentucky regiments are overrunning Western Kentucky with impunity, and the inhabitants are in a constant state of suspense, not knowing at what time they may be attacked. Everybody has slept in their clothes lately, ready to defend themselves or decamp, as circumstances might require. The gunboats are constantly patrolling and taking every precaution to preven the rebels from crossing the river here, by destroying all the skiffs and sinking all other craft that could be used for that purpose.

The rebel Gen. Buford sent a flag of truce on the 13th, demanding the surrender of Fort Halleck, Columbus, Ky., the white soldiers to be treated as prisoners of war, but no protection liance, on the 2d, near Dafuskie Island, in the promised to colored troops found in arms. Five Strong detachments of troops have been sent Savannah river, where she ran aground. All hours were given for the removal of the women out in every direction against the Indians, and and children. About noon, two steamers ar rived at Columbus from below with 4,000 soldiers en route for home on furlough, and a battery, which were landed, and changed the calculations of the rebels.

> TENNESSEE. - On the 12th inst., the rebel Gen. Forrest attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Forrest sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison. meanwhile so disposing of his force as to gain the advantage. Our forces were under command of Major Boone, 13th Tenn. U. S. Heavy Artillery. The flag of truce was refused, and fighting resumed.

> Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the rebels the advantage of obtaining new positions. The battle was kept up until 3 P. M., when Major Boone was killed and Major Bradford took command. The rebels now came in swarms over our troops, compelling them to surrender.

> Immediately upon the surrender ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. Up to that time, comparatively few of our men had been killed, but the Confederates commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including those of both colors who had been previously wounded. The black soldiers becoming demoralized rushed to the rear, the white officers having thrown down their arms. Both white and black were bayoneted, shot or sabered. Even dead bodies were horribly mutilated, and children of seven and nine years of age and several negro women killed. Soldiers unable to speak from wounds were shot dead and their bodies rolled down the bank into the river. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who had joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded. Out of a garrison of 600, but 200 remain alive.

The steamer Platte Valley came up about three o'clock, and was hailed by the Confederates under a flag of truce.

Men were sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard as many of the wounded as the enemy had allowed to live. Fifty-five were taken aboard, including seven or eight colored. Eight died on the way up.

Six guns were captured by the rebels and carried off, including two 10-pound Parrott and two 12-pound howitzers. A large amount of stores was destroyed or carried away.

On the 16th, dispatches were received from Gen. Sherman, confirming the surrender of Fort Pillow, and the brutal conduct of the rebels immediately afterwards, which bids fair to be amply retaliated in that quarter in due time. The Star says, according to Gen. Sherman, our loss was 50 white troops killed and 100 wounded, and 300 black troops murdered in cold blood, after the surrender.

A dispatch dated the 17th, says that the rebels evacuated Fort Pillow after destroying everything destructible which seemed to distinguish it as a military post. They burned every building and remnant of a building, and ended by blowing up the walls of the fortifications and entrenchments.

A prisoner who escaped from Forrest at at Jacksontown had arrived at Memphis, and reports that at Forrest's headquarters he heard the determination expressed to hold Tennessee.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following dispatch dated Nashville, the 13th inst.: It is certain at last that East Tennessee has

been abandoned by the rebel troops, and that they have destroyed the bridges in their hasty evacuation. Seven of Longstreet's generals have been court-martialed in consequence of the failure of the campaign in East Tennessee.

Johnston's army is receiving heavy re-enforcements. Parts of Gen. Beauregard's army have arrived at Dalton, Georgia. Bishop Polk's army is on the way to Dalton. Johnston's cavalry are active. The bulk of his army is at Tunnel Hill.

ARKANSAS.-On the 11th, 400 Texan cavalry attempted to surprise the camp of 240 Federals at Rosedale, on the Arkansas river, but were repulsed with the loss of 12 killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was five killed.

Advices from Gen. Steele to the 7th inst. are received. His expedition had then reached a noint five miles south of Ekin Ferry, on Little Missouri river, and about 25 miles from Camden. where he expected Gen. Thayer, with a force from Fort Smith, to join him next day.

On the 2d, the rebel Gen. Shelby attacked Gen. Steele's rear guard, under Gen. Rice, with 1,200 cavalry and two companies of artillery, and was repulsed with a loss of 100 killed and wounded. Our loss was forty-four killed and fifteen wounded.

On the 4th, the rebel Gen. Marmaduke attacked Gen. Steele with 3,000 to 4,000 cavalry and five pieces of ertillery, on the south side of the Little Missouri river, and after five hours fighting was repulsed. There is a force of rebels five or six miles in advance, but it is not expected they will make a stand. Nothing has been heard by Gen. Steele of Gen. Banks or the gunboats in Red river.

Gen. Dickson, with a large rebel force, has succeeded in crossing the Arkansas river.

LOUISIANA.-By the steamer Pauline Carroll, we have reports of another fight up the Red river. Soon after our troops left Alexandria, a large rebel force under Snyder attacked our fortifications, but were vigorously repulsed. Our troops fought bravely several hours, with considerable loss. The enemy's loss was heavy. No further particulars have come to hand.

COLORADO. - A detachment of the 1st colored Ohio cavalry had a fight with a party of Cheyennes on the north side of the Platte river, near Fremont Orchard, 85 miles east of here, on the Stage Road, on the 12th. Two soldiers were killed. The Indians had several killed. some uneasiness is caused by the conduct of the Sioux, Arapahoes and Cheyennes, as they are making unusual efforts to obtain arms and ammunition, and having recently stampeded several herds of cattle and horses. Very stringent orders have been issued forbidding the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

FROM a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate relative to the commissioners and the amount of money received under the law to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, it appears that there were five commissioners in the district of Florida, and four in each of the districts of South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, at a salary of \$3,000 each, and two clerks in Florida, and one in each of the other districts, at a salary of \$1,200 each. In South Carolina, 103,574 acres of land were sold for \$27,399; in Virginia, 6,400 acres for \$110,407; in Florida, 124 acres for \$15,002; and in Tennessee, lands to the amount of \$52,500.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has decided it to be inexpedient to take any action on the House resolution in regard to Mexico at

The House Committee on Territories have decided to adopt the bill establishing the territory of Montana with Senate amendment, that all inhabitants, black or white, can vote.

The Committee on Emigration will soon report a bill, in substance recommended by Secretary Seward,-commissioners to be located at Washington, New York and Chicago. Mr. Seward's suggestion, that foreigners be allowed to vote after two years' residence, is stricken out, leaving the matter to be controlled by existing laws.

Congress is about to try legislation for the purpose of stopping speculation in gold.. The following is the bill which passed the Senate, and which awaits the action of the House:

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be unlawful to make any contract for the purchase or sale or delivery of any gold coin or bullion, or any foreign exchange, to be delivered at any time subsequent to the making of such contract, or for the payment of any sum, either fixed or contingent, in default of the delivery of any gold coin or bullion, or of any foreign exchange, upon any other terms than the immediate manual any other terms than the immediate manual any other terms than the immediate manual delivery of such gold coin or bullion, or foreign exchange, and the immediate payment in full of the agreed price thereof by the manual delivery of United States notes or national currency, and not otherwise, or to make any contract whatever for the sale, loan or delivery of any gold coin or bullion, or foreign exchange, of which coin or bullion, or foreign exchange, of which the person making such contract shall, at the time of making it, not be the owner.

Sec. 2. That it shall be further unlawful for sec. 2. That it shall be further unlawful for any banker, broker, or any other person, to make any purchase or sale of any gold coin or bullion or foreign exchange, or any contract for any such purchase or sale at any other place than the ordinary place of business of either the seller or purchaser, owned or hired or occupied by him individually, or by a partnership of which he is a member. which he is a member.

Sec. 3. All contracts made in violation of this act shall be absolutely void.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall violate any provision of this act shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined in the sum of \$1,000, and be imprisoned for a period not less than three months nor longer than one year, or both, at the discretion of the

Sec. 5. The penalty imposed by the fourth section of this act may be recovered in an action at law in any Court of Record of the United States, or any court of competent jurisdiction, which action may be brought in the name of the United States, by any person who will sue for said penalty, one-half for the United States, and the other for the use of the person bringing such action, and the recovery and satisfaction of a judgment in any such action shall be a bar to the imposition of any fine for the same offense in any prosperition instituted subsequent to the in any prosecution instituted subsequent to the recovery of such judgment, but shall not be a bar to the indiction of punishment as provided by the fourth section.

Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed.

The majority of the freedman heretofore dedeported to the Isle of Avache, have been returned to Washington by the Government, the colonization scheme having proved a failure. The fund set apart for colonization purposes is \$600,000 of which \$300,000 have been expended. The scheme having proved a abortive, Congress will undoubtedly repeal the law making that appropriation. The sum drawn by Senator Pomeroy has all been strictly accounted for, and the particulars of his transactions have been filed in the proper department. This gentleman volunteered to fit out an expedition to Chiriqui, which was defeated by the protest of the New Grenadian Government.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a recent communication, says:-But little disposition, so far as the Department is informed, has yet been manifested by the freedmen of the United State to leave the land of their nativity. I doubt if it be any just cause of regret. Time and experience, which have already taught us so much wisdom, and produced so many consequent changes, will, in the end, also solve this question for us.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS,

GAY, one of the most distinguished botanists of France, has just died. Though 70 years of age he had recently returned from a scientific tour. He leaves an immense collection of botanical specimens.

A DISTINGUISHED French chemist says our American refiners of petroleum, most of them, are bunglers and do not know how to refine this earth oil. He says only a few favorite brands are salable in Europe, and if well refined it would bring a much better price.

A VERY extensive emigration has taken place, and is still going on, from Canada and the adjacent British provinces to the United States. The high prices for labor, and the large bounties paid to soldiers, are the attractions. The number thus transferring themselves are counted by thousands. Five thousand young Nova Scotians have left that province for the States, and still larger bodies from Canada East.

THE question so much agitated among the physical geographer's of England, whether a lake can have two outlets, has been decided in the affirmative. Many examples in British North America are cited in proof, as the Trout Lake, the Prairie Portage, the q'Appelle, and the Backfat. The Jasper Lake, in the Rocky Mountains, has an outlet into Hudson's Bay, and also into the Pacific.

THE State Treasurer of Michigan reports that during the past fiscal year the total receipts into the treasury were \$3,482,675,70, of which \$2,481,-310 was derived from sale of bonds. The total payments for the year were \$3,127,555,50, of which \$1,972,186 was paid for the redemption of bonds. The balance in the treasury is \$154,121,-100. The amount expended by the State for war purposes during the year was \$232,903,94. The debt of the State is \$2,903,299,80, aside from the trust fund debt, which amounts to \$1,100,218,40.

A FEW months since nearly a hundred persons sat down at a festive celebration in the Hartz mountains, where pork in various forms was the principal food. Of these, eighty persons are in their graves, and of the remainder, the majority linger with a fearful malady. This strange event has led to the discovery that this food was charged with flesh worms in all stages of development, or trichinal found in the muscular tissues of the survivors and traced to the pork. These flesh worms are not killed by ordinary cooking, and multiply rapidly, by thousands. A great alarm exists in Germany, and the eating of pork in many places is now entirely abandoned.

List of New Advertisements

Hoofland's German Bitters—Jones & Evans.
Sheep Wash Tobacco—James F. Levin.
Depot for S. S. Books and Papers—Adams & Ellis.
Farm for Sale—R Z Mason.
The Celebrated Craig Microscope—Henry Craig.
Water for Horese, Catlle, and Sheep—E W Mills & Co.
Cheap Farm for Sale—R Cassedy.
Basket Makers—Osier Willows—C Van Der Brugh.
Agents Wanted.
Eggs for Sale—G H Bacheller.
Endless Chain and Lever Horse-Powers, &c—G Westnghouse & Co.

nghouse & Co. The Brinkerhoff Churn—Jsmes & G C Conklin. Agents Wanted—D B Herrington & Co. Sorgo Seed for Sale—James S McCalt

SPECIAL NOTICES. Woman's Rights-D B DeLand & Co.

The News Condenser.

- Small pox is prevalent in Boston.
- The British army this year numbers 147,118 men. - Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is dangerously sick. Board is only thirty dollars a day in Montgomery,
- Ala. - A military hospital is to be built immediately in
- The hotels at Niagara Falls are being opened for
- summer business. - Italy now ranks as the fourth on the list of Euro-
- pean naval powers. - Hay is selling for \$100 per tun at Black Hawk,
- Colorado Territory. - The spiritualists in the United States number ave
- million of persons. - In the Agassiz Museum at Cambridge, Mass., there
- are 100,000 specimens. - A free city hospital is to be opened in Boston about the 15th of next month.
- There are seventeen public schools, 212 teachers, and 10,128 scholars in Chicago.
- The whole cost of governing Boston is four and a quarter million dollars a year.
- The citizens of Auburn have resolved to stop the illegal liquor traffic in that city. - Last season's crop of tobacco, of Monroe Co., Mo.,
- s estimated at 5,000,000 pounds. --- Eight million of dollars were sent to the army of the Potomac on Wednesday week.
- A colony of one hundred and thirteen families has just left the East for Dacotah Territory.
- A gay youth at Stafford, Conn., aged 75, recently led to the altar a blushing maiden of 28. - The oil wells of Pennsylvania have produced 554,-
- 000 barrels of petroleum since February, 1862. - The woman's loyal league have 15,000 petitions
- circulating asking Congress to abolish slavery. - The Sanitary Commission and its agents cry loudly
- for potatoes, onions and pickles, for the soldiers. - Philadelphia is making an effort to get back the
- State Capital, which it lost some sixty years ago. - Eleven tuns of cotton raised in Utah have been
- eceived in San Francisco, and more is to follow. - The U.S. Senate proposes to do its own telegraphing, in disgust with the Associated Press Reports.
- A report from the Secretary of War states the number of colonels in command of brigades at 162.
- Several breweries at Chicago have been closed by the United States Assessor for alleged false returns.
- The deaths of rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, are at the rate of over one hundred per - The total amount expended in the city of Buffalo
- during the year 1868, for the common schools, was \$99,075.83. - There has been a decline of more than sixty million of dollars, in four years, in the annual production
- The grooms employed in the livery stables at San Francisco receive sixty dollars a month, and want seventy-five.
- -The shipments of copper from Lake Superior in 1863 amounted to about 10,000 tuns, and of iron ores 350,000 tuns. - In a lunatic asylum out West the official report
- states that 159 of the inmates became mad from disappointed love. - The number of deaths from crinoline in three years in London, it is stated, equals the loss of life by the
- Santiago fire. -The Bishop of London states that in his diocese there are 211 parishes deficient in clergy or church accommodation.

- All veteran regiments in Ohio belonging to the

- Department of the South have been ordered to the Army of the Potomac. - Two mines are now worked in Newfoundlandone of lead and one of copper-each employing over
- one hundred persons. - The Republican National Committee do not seem inclined to postpone the time for holding the Union National Convention:
- Rebel Gen. Lee's orderly, who has deserted, says over two hundred rebel soldiers have been shot during the winter for desertion. - Brigham Young is about to prove to the "Saints" that he can "keep a hotel," having purchased the Salt
- Lake House for \$25,000. - The House Committe on Commerce have agreed to report a resolution providing for the termination of the Canada reciprocity treaty.
- Culpepper is to be invested with a formidable cordon of fortifications, with a view to rendering it a permanent depot of supplies.
- Vermont has furnished two thousand and twentyfive more soldiers than have been required of her under all the calls thus far made. - The number of Members of Congress now absent
- from their seats on account of illness is proportionately larger than it has been for years. - New Jersey has opened a new trade with South merica. 25 tuns white oak spokes have been shipped
- from Sussex Co. for that market. - The New Hampshire Patriot gives the aggregate debt of one hundred and fifty towns in the State as \$3,973,600—for bounties principally.
- On Tuesday week seven young women graduated at the Penn. Female Medical College. Prof. Ann Preston delivered the valedictory address. - Beware of the "Great United States Stock Compa-
- ny," a new lottery swindle purporting to be for the benefit of the U.S. Sanitary Commission. - Kentucky slaveholders loudly complain that their able-bodied chattels are running away to the free States
- or to Canada to evade military service. - The Oldenham (Eng.) Chronicle reports the commencement of an extensive emigration of English female factory hands to the United States.
- The Governor General of Canada receives a salary of \$81,111 per annum, besides \$10,000 or \$15,000 for contingent expenses, for Secretary, Clerks, &c.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Publisher to the Public.

STEREOTYPES OF ENGRAVINGS.

THE Publisher of the RURAL NEW YORKER is Drepared to furnish to order Stereotypes of almost any of the large number and variety of Engravings which have appeared in the RURAL in former years—including Fruits, Flowers, Animals, Portraits, Scenery, Miscellaneous, Music, &c., &c. The assortment comprises several thousand illustrations, many of them choice and well engraved, and as the originals have not been used, perfect stereotypes can be taken. Stereotypes will be furnished at from one fourth to one-third the original cost of engraving, and in many instances for much less. Those ordering engravings should design nate the volumes of the RURAL in which they appeared. Address the Publisher.

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 compliance. This change of address in volves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must paycierks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and therefore those who are benefited must pay a tariff of 25 cents for each change of address.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, April 19, 1864.

THERE has been a pretty general advance in our market during the past week, and in some departments of trade the upward movement has been quite large Whether it is purely speculative or not remains to be seen. On Saturday (16th inst.) the start in New York was in proportion to the rise throughout the country but the reports to-day (Monday,) exhibit a considerable decline in our commercial emporium.

FLOUR-Spring wheat brands are up 25 cents; choice

grades 50@75 cents per barrel. GRAIN—Genesee wheat sells at \$1,50@1,75 per bushel, a gain of 5@8 cents; Canada white is worth \$1,80@1,85, an advance of 5@10 cents. Corn brings \$1,00@1,05. Oats

bring 70(a)72 cents. MEATS -- Pork is \$1,00@2,00 \$\to\$ barrel higher. Dressed Hogs 50 cents per cwt. better. Hams and Shoulders have advanced 50c@\$1,00 & 100 lbs.

DAIRY-Butter is down to 30@31 cents for choice roll, and 28(a)30 cents for firkin.

POTATOES are in good demand at 45@50c P bushel. SEEDS-Clover is up 25@75 cents.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.				
Flour and Grain. Eggs, dozen13@15c				
Flour, win. wh't \$7,25@10,00	Honey, box12@14			
Flour, spring do. 6,25(a)6,50	Candles, box 131/2014			
Flour, buck wheat, 2,00(a)2,00	Candles, extra 14 (@15			
Meal, Indian2,00(a)2,10	Fruit and Roots.			
Wheat, Genesee1,50(a)1,75	Apples, bushel60@80c			
Best white Canadal, 80(a)1,85	Do. dried \$2 th 8 @81/4			
Corn	Peaches do17@18			
Rye, 60 fbs. @ bu. 1,10@1,15	Cherries, do18@20			
Oats, by weight 70@72c Barley1,20@1,30	Plums, do 14(2)16			
Barley1,20(@1,30	Potatoes, & bush45@60			
Beans	Hides and Skins.			
Buckwheat 65@60c.	Slaughtered8%@9c			
Mests.	Calf 18@18			
Pork, old mess00,00@00,00	Sheep Pelts50@4.00			
Pork, new mess 25,00@26,00	Lamb Pelts 60@2,00			
Pork, clear 28,00@28,00	Seeds.			
Dressed hogs,c't 10,00@10,50	Clover, medium \$7,00@7,25			
Beef, cwt7,00@10,00	Do. large 7,75@8,25			
Spring lambs 2,00@3,00	Timothy 3,00 33,60			
Mutton, carcass 6@9c Hams, smoked15,00@16,00	Sundries.			
Should are	Wood, hard \$6,50@7,50			
Shoulders11,50@12,00	Do. soft4,00@5,00			
Chickens 12 014c	Coal, Scranton 8,75@10,00			
Turkeys 13@15 Geese 45@60	Do. Pittston 8,75@10,00			
Geese 45@60 Dairy, &c.	Do. Shamokin . 8,75@9,75			
reary, acc.	Do. Char 12@15c			

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 18.—ASHES—Quiet and Steady; sales at \$8.57½ for pots, and \$11.00 for pearls.

FLOUR-Market may be quoted 30@40c lower for State and Western, and very dull. At the close buyers insisted on a still further material decline. Sales at \$7.30@7.40 for superfine State; \$7.00@7.36 for extra State; \$7.30@7.40 for superfine State; \$7.00@7.36 for extra State; \$7.30@7.40 for superfine Western; \$5.00@7.36 for extra State; \$7.30@7.40 for superfine Western; \$5.00@7.36 for shipping brands extra round hooped olio, and \$8.40@7.36 for trade brands, the market closing heavy. Sales of choice extra State were made at \$7.90@7.35 for common, and \$7.90@9.76 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour rules quiet and steady; sales at \$7.70@7.35 for common sale, \$7.90@7.35 for common sale, \$7.90@7.36 for one at rules very firm; sales at \$6.30 for Brandy-wine; \$6.00@6.00 for Jersey; \$6.00 for common State, and \$6.30 for Marsh's caloric.

GRAIN—Wheat market may be quoted 3@5c lower, and very dull. Prices nominai at \$1.73@1.76 for Chicago spring; \$1.73@1.76 for Milwaukee club; \$1.76@1.78 for amber Milwaukee; \$1.77@1.84 for winter red Western; \$1.50@1.87 for amber Michigan; choice white Michigan at \$2.00. Rye rules quiet at \$1.33@1.35 Barley dull and nominal at \$1.40@1.60. Barley Maltrules quiet and nominal at \$1.50@1.80. Peas rule dull at \$1.14 for Canada.—Corn market rules dull and 2c lower; sales at \$1.32@1.35 for old shipping mixed Western. Oats are dull and drooping; sales at \$8@980 for Canada; 90@99%c for State, and 90@99%c for Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork market less active and easter; Sales at \$22.76@2.60 for mess; \$25.50@2.76 for old mess;

c for State. Uncess sweet, and prime.

HOPS—Market rules steady; sales at 16@30c for common to prime.

Corn Meal has advanced during the week and is now salable at 21@22s.

GRAIN-Wheat opened in moderate demand, with sales at \$1,70@1.50 for winter red State; white do \$1,80@.

187%; white Michigan, \$1,962.200. Rye sells at \$1,40.—
Oats in demand at 35@37%c. Corn, old Western mixed, \$1,30@1.33. Barley, two-rowed State, at \$1,35@1.40.

SEED—The market for Clover during the week has worked stady at 12@12%c \$0 h, for medium, and 14@14% for large. Timothy steady at \$2,58@3.25 for Western and \$3.25.20,50 for State reaped.

HOPS—Are without change; we quote mouldy \$600c; fair 12@18c, and prime 20@25c \$n h.

OHICAGO, April 18.—The leading markets are dull and easier. No movement of consequence in flour, market flat and uninteresting. Wheat is only in moderate request; closed quiet \$1,22\(\chi_0\)], \$21,25\(\chi_0\) spring. Corn quiet and easier, \$9\(\chi_0\)37\(\chi_0\); \$9\(\chi_0\)34\(\chi_0\); rejected 83\(\chi_0\)61 d corn neglected and nominal. Oats dull and easier,

68@69c.
TORONTO, April 13.—FLOUR—Superfine \$3.60 for shipment, #) barrel; \$3,75@3.85 for home consumption: Extra \$4.40@4.50; Fancy \$4,10@4.20; Superior \$4,75@6.10; Bag Flour \$4.00 per 200 his.
GRAIN—Fall Wheat 86@00c common to choice; \$0,93@.10,96 good to choice; \$0,93@.10) extra. Spring Wheat in 90d demand at 75@32c. Barley 70@30c. Oats 32@30c. for common to good; 44@41c for good to extra. Peas 44@30c PROVISIONS—Hams \$10.00@11,50 per 100 fbs. Bacon \$7,50@3.60. Cheese \$11,00@11,50 wholesale; 12%@18c per fb retail.—Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—BERF CATTLE—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Extra, \$00,000,000; First quality, \$16,50(217,90; ordinary, \$14,00(205,90; common, \$15,00(214,00; inferior, \$12,00(212,00;

COWS AND CALVES.—Extras, \$00@00; First quality, \$55@55; ordinary, \$45@60; common, \$40@45; inferior, \$53@40. PAL CALVES — Extra, \$2 fb, 00@00 cts; First qual-13@3&c; ordinary, 8%@9; common, 7%@8c; inferior ity, \$33%c; ordinary, 8%@\$; comman, 737%c. Sheep And Lambs—Extras & head, \$10@13,50; prime

THE REAL PROPERTY.

quality, \$8,00@8,00; ordinary, \$7,50@8,00; common, \$6,50 @7.50; inferior, \$5,50@6,50. SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 81/4@9c; still-fed, 81/4@9c.

ALBANY, April 13.—NEEVES—The market just closed was one of the most active of the season, and remarkable for the heavy transactions that took place. About 1,400 were taken for the Eastern markets, and 300 or 400 hereabouts, leaving 3,200 for New York. The average quality of beeves was good—quile up to last week. Pht.ES—The market closed steady and firm at the following quotations:—Premium \$5,362,900; extra\$7.37(a5; first quality \$6,37(a5,87; second do. \$5,37(a5,87; third do. \$4,326,24.75.

in the standard of the standar

BRIGHTON, April 13.—BEBF CATTLE—Extra, \$12.00 @12,50; ist quality, \$1(@11,50; 2d do, \$10,00@10,50; 3d do, \$9.2%@9,75 \$100 fbs. Stores—Yearlings, \$00@00. Working Oxen—Sales at \$143, \$200@\$270. Milch Cows—Prices ranging from \$40 to \$75. Sheep and Lambs—Prices in lots at 71%@9%c \$2 h; extra 9%c. Swine—wholesale. \$@9 cents \$1 h; retail, \$@11c \$2 h; fat hogs, prices \$%@0%c \$2 h.—Lambskins, \$3,50@4,25; sheepskins, \$3,50@4,26. Hides, 10%c \$2 h. Tallow at \$%@0%c.

10%c & h. Tailow & tracers.

CAMBRIDGE, April 13—BEEF CATTLE—Extra \$11,60 (21,50); 1st quality \$10,75(2)11; second quality \$1,75(2)10; 00; third quality \$1,70(2)3,00. Working Oxen—\$55, \$15(0)250. Cows and Caives—\$35,00(2)65,00. Yearlings, \$00(2)0); Two years old \$00,000(20),00; three years old \$25,00(2)5,00. Sheep and Lambs—\$5,50(7,00 each; extra \$7,50(1),00, or from 71%(2)0c \$2 h. Hides \$1/200 \$2 h. Tailow \$0.00/20,00 \$2 h. Pelits \$3.50(4),00,00 \$2 h. Cair Skins \$18(2)0c \$2 h. Veal Calves from \$3(2)12.

TORONTO, April 12.—BEEF — Inferior \$5.96 % cwt; extra \$5.00(36.50 %) cwt, wholesale; \$5.00(36.00 ordinary; 9.00(30) for superior, retail. Calves scarce at \$4 to \$5.00 each. Sheep at \$5.00(37.00 each according to size and quality. Lambs \$2.34.00 each. Sheep and Lambskins at \$1,22.31,30. Hides 4)6(36.5 Calfskins at \$30.00 g ib.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Foreign wools are active and advancing; importers offer sparingly. The advance is 10 and 20 per cent. over March prices. Domestic fleece is higher, but holders meet buyers more freely; Sales today 60,00 hs. domestic fleece at 74,078c, fair to good; prime and choice held at 86,038c; 500 bales ordinary Mestiza at 26,034c; and previously, this week, 175,000 hs. domestic at 72%,0800 or low to choice fleece, including 10,000 hs tub-washed within the range; 25,000 hs pulled, 74,076c; 500 thes blestiza, 37,040c; 250 do Donskoi, 47,052%,070 do. "Tribezon" (Mediterranean), 31c; 90 do washed Africa, 62%,000 hs. Alihany. April 13.—Within a few days the following

BOSTON, April 12.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:—Domestic—Saxony and Merino, fine, \$\mathbf{2}\$ it, 80,035c; full blood, 78,030c; half and three-fourths blood, 72,076c; common. 58,070c; pulled, extra, 80,035c; do, superfine, 75,083c; Western mixed, 60,070c, Foreign—Smyrna, washed, 38,050c; do, unwashed, 23,035c; Syrian, 20,042c; Cape, 34,045c; Crimea, 19,035; Buenos Ayres, 17,046c; Peruvian, 35,045c.

TORONTO, April 12 - Wool scarce at 35@41c \$16.

Married.

AT the residence of D. M. HATCH, Esq., Murray, Or-leans Co., N. Y., on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. TOOF, WM. PARSHALL, Esq., of Fayette Co., Pa., and Miss MARTHA A. HAWKS of the former place.

New Advertisements.

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

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

SORGO SEED 30 CENTS A QUART—Also pure Imphee Seed, with full directions.
745-2t JAMES S. MCCALL, Lyons, N. Y.

A MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL D To Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wares, and all expenses paid.

Address D. B. HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

EGGS FROM MY BLACK-CRESTED WHITE CU-ban White Fronted South American Musck Ducks (a superior Poultry for early market,) being fall layers and rapid growers. Also Brahma Footra, Silver and Golden Seabright Bantams from selected stock. Frice \$1 per dozen. C. H. BaCHELLER, Lynn, Mass.

DASKET MAKERS OSIER WILLOWS 10 good Basket Makers wanted, to whom constant work will be given for several years—also 100 tuns Osier Willows wanted for which the highest market price will be paid at C. VAN DER BRUGH'S Willow and Rattanwork Manufactory. 33 Main Street, Crystal Palace Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE BRINKERHOFF CHURN.—Is the best ever offered to the public. (See Rural, April 9th, 1864.)
The undersigned own the right to make and sell these churns in Livingston Co., N. Y., to whom all orders from said county must be addressed. We are manufacturing the churns at Mt. Morris, N. Y., and are prepared to fill orders. Send for a churn and try it. It will save you enough time in one season to more than pay its cost.

JAMES & G. C. CONKLIN, Mt. Morris, N. Y.

HORSES, CATTLE. AND SHEEP

Must have a plentiful supply of good water to thrive. We manufacture a wind mill expressly for pumping water from wells, which we warrant to work as stated in our circular, which will be sent gratis to every reader of the Rural, on application to 45-2t E. W. MILLS & CO., Marcellus, N. Y.

Indless chain and Lever Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Threshers and Separators, Clover Hullers, Circular and Cross-cut Wood Sawing Machines, Broom Corn Scrapers, Cider Mills, &c., Manufactured by G. Westinghouse & Co.,

Schenectady, N Scheliectady, 14. Y.
Send for a Circular containing description and cuts of above named machines. Address [745-cowtf. G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO., Schenectady, N. Y.



TARM FOR SALE.—The farm and residence of the late Z. M. MASON, deceased, in the town of Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., containing 18% acres, situated 4 miles south east of the village of Lima, and 4½ miles distant from either West Bloomfield or Honeyoye Falls Railroad stations. House and out-buildings all new, having been built within the past 18 months; also nearly all the fences. Land well adapted for either grain or stock: 30 acres wheat now in the ground; 7 acres timber, rest tillable land. For further particulars apply on the premises, or of the subscriber at 82 Genesec St., Auburn.

$_{ m A}$ dams & Ellis,|

Depot for S. S. Books and Papers. NO. 40 BUFFALO STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y. THRY FURNISH

THE CHILDS' WORLD, THE CHILD AT HOME, THE CHILDS' PAPER. THE YOUNG REAPER, Sc.,

to Sunday Schools, at Publishers' prices. They have more than 3,500 of the best S. S. Books published in this country. As they are Agents for all houses publishing S. S. Books, they sell them at their prices.

Bradbury Golden Chain and Shower, The Sweet Singer and Choral Harp, Question Books, Class Books, Record Books, Cards, &c.,—every thing needed by a Sunday School. and Chorai Harp, Question Bods, Class Bods, Accorded Books, Cards, &c.,—every thing needed by a Sunday School.

N. B.—Send your address for a Catalogue and Scents for one of their S. S. Hymn Books, just published.

SHEEP WASH TOBACCO.

Will not injure the most delicate animal.
Killis Ticks on Sheep.
Cures Scat on Sheep.
Kills all Vermin on Animals and Birds.
Cures all Skin Diseases on Animals.
Kills Bags on Roses, Lice on House Plants.
Kills Bags on Roses, Lice on House Plants.
Kills Bed-Bugs and Water Roaches.
Kills all vernin that infest Grape and Cranberry
Vines.

Sixteen Gallons Wash. For sale by all Druggists, and at Country and Agri-cultural Stores. Price, 75 cents per pound. A liberal discount to the trade and large purchasers. Orders promptly sent by express.

Agent South Down Co., 23 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. R. H. ALLEN & CO., Agricultural Warehouse, 189
and 191 Water Street, New York.

DUDLEY & STAFFORD, Druggists, 69 Beckman
Street, New York.

745-2t

JAMES F. LEVIN,

CTRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Russell's Great Prolific Strawberry Plants, every one warranted true to name, for sale at \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100, packed in good or-der. Cash to accompany orders. Address J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

GOODRICH'S SEEDLING POTATOES—For \$1 two hs teach of Garnet, Chill, Cuzco and Pinkeye, Rusty-coat (enough to raise 5 bushels) sent post-paid. Garnet, Chili and Cuzco, per boll, by R. R., \$2,50, 744-2t
P. SUTTON, Remsom, Luz. Co., Pa.

BROOM SEED.—200 bushels prime un-chopped Seed.
Also, 25,000 Broom Handles.
Also, about 134 tuns broom brush and 6 or 8 M feet 1/2 inch Basswood lumber, for sale by
JOHN SHELDON, Moscow, Liv. Co., N. Y.

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

DRS. BARCOCK & TOBIN,

744-tf 27 Bond Street, New York.

THE PURE BLOODED STALLION

SABEK, Bred by A. KEENE RICHARDS, of Kentucky, from his imported Arab Mokilohdi, uam by Zenih — Zenith by Eclipse. Terms, \$15.

Also, YOUNG HONEST TOM, a first class Draft Stallion, sired by imported horse Honest Tom—his dam a fine mare from Ohio. Terms, \$8. These ramous horses will stand this season one mile east of Rose Valley.

For full pedigree and particulars address D. ELLENWOOD, Agent, Rose, Wayne County, N. Y.

W 00DBURY INSTITUTE, Woodbury, Conn., will open April 5th and continue fourtien weeks. An excellent school and pleasant home for boys.

Pupils received at all times and charged pro rata from date of entrance. For Circulars address the Principal, 745-3t

P. B. HULSE.



THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD,

A 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, Bochester, 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 vol-ume 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 has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep.

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 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 Ag'l Society. It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever pub-shed, 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 the Ohio 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 Cultiv

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 admi-rable. It does not the one in the reading of it. Its details are lucid and yet thoroughly practical.

From the Scientific American, New York. ryom me scenning 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 454 large duodecimo 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 for D. D. T. MOORE. varding the price to

Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y. Agents Wanted for the above popular work in all sheep raising and wool growing Counties not already assigned to canvassers. Active and efficient men, with a small amount of money (from \$50 to \$100) to start the business, can make the agency profitable.

HOP ROOTS!

The great and increasing demand for Hops in this country and abroad, and the importance to those about to engage in the business of procuring the best varieties, has induced the subscribers to enter into an arrangement with the leading Hop Growers of Onelds and Madison Counties, for a supply of the best Cuttings from the highest cultivated yards.

To those wishing the best quality of

Hop Roots,

We would say, we are now receiving orders, and are prepared to forward Roots, (as soon as they can be taken from the ground in the Spring,) to any part of the country, carefully packed, and upon the most satisfactory terms. terms.
For further particulars, address the subscribers, at
Waterville, Oncida Co., N. V., to whom all orders should
be directed and will receive prompt attention.
Waterville, April, 1864.
SQUIER & CONGERS.



"The Grape Culturist"—a plain, practical treatise on the cultivation of the native grape.

Full and explicit directions are given for propagating by cuttings in the open air and under glass; also the best method of grafting, layering, pruning, training, hybridizing, growing from seed, building propagatup houses and hot-beds, Garden culture, Vineyard culture, Diseases, Insects, description of varieties, and a general review of the various systems of training in use.

More fully illustrated then any others well beartefers.

review of the various systems of training in use.

More fully illustrated than any other work heretofore issued upon this subject—Price \$1,25. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

Address
ANDREW S. FULLER,
Horticulturist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE PATENT "STAR" NO CHIMNEY BURNER
I for Kerosene Oil Lamps and Lanterns. Gives a brililant 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.,
748tf Manufacturers, 2 Platt St., New York.

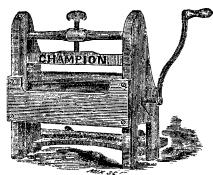
GRAIN BINDERS! GRAIN BINDERS!

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.

743-13t ALLEN SHERWOOD, Auburn, N. Y.

REJECTED APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS ARE prosecuted in Appeal by us without charge unless xessful. Send for Circular on the subject. J. FRASER & CO., Patent Agents, Rochester, N. Y.

HE CHAMPION



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

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 of fastening. A child eight years old can securely fasten the Wringer to any size Tue, Pounding Barrel on BOX.

The Rollers are fastened to the shaft under Haley's Patent, which is acknowledged to be the

Most Effectual Fastening in Use.

Most Effectual Fastening in Use.

The shaft being covered with Cement, and closely wound with a strong twine, prevents the Rubber from coming in contact with the shaft. 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 manager of fastening, which not only prevents the Rollers from becoming loose on the shaft, but renders the use of coo-coming loose on the shaft, but renders the use of coo-wheels (used on some Wringers) entirely unnecessary. Wringers with Cog-Wheels twin 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.

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

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

LF AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. RETAIL PRICES.

No. A, 10 inch Roller, \$7.00 No. 1, 9 inch Roller, 6.50 Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retall by, 744-tf] N. B. PHELPS, 21 Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y.

CHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE OHEAP,—"Duke O of Orleans" 3877, A. H. B. and Bull caff "Usurper" E237, A. H. C. K. WARD, March, 1864. [743-31] LeRoy, Genesee Co., N. Y. NORWEGIAN CORN.—Early eight-rowed, yellow Corn that will rinen in

Now 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 25 cents, will forward endugh to plant one hundred hills.

742-tf

Russilvator. Vi Burlington, Vt.

GIANT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY want an Agent in each county, to solicit orders for their their new 815 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 T. S. PAGE, Toleglo, Chio., Gen'l Agent for the United States.

BEST MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE IN THE WORLD.—Which has taken the first premium three years in succession at the Vermont and New York State Fairs. COUNTY, TOWN AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS FOR SALE. 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 distinctity to avoid mistakes. K. P. KIDDER. Burlington, Via, Practical Autoniturist

Burlington, Vt.,
Practical Apiculturist.

L ily and every Soldier must have it. 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 mail for 30 cents, when desired. BAIN TILE MACHINE, BEST IN USE MANU.

A. LA TOURRETTE, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y. Wateriot, Seneca Conference wateriot, Seneca Conference wateriot.

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

SEED WHEAT, &c.—For advertisement of BOOTE'S SHARER see RURAL of January 39th 1864. Good Far-mers, Country Merchants, and others are invited to a 734-tif

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—ESTABLISHED 1850.—Fire and Water Proof, for roofs, outside work, decks of vessels, iron work, brick, tin, railroad bridges, depots, &c. Depot 74 Matden Lane, New York.

ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent.



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

A MMONIATED 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 Amonias os fixed that it can not evaporate, making it equal, if not superior, to any other fertilizer. Pamphlets, with copies of analysis by Dr. JACKSON, Mass. State Assayer, and Dr. Liebig, of Baltimore, with testimonials from scientific agriculturists, showing its value, can be obtained from

J. O. BAKER & CO., Selling Agents, 739-tf

87 Wall Street, New York.

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.

HOTT'S HIAWATHA HAIR KESTORATIVE.

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 duil, 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 toilet, 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.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE PLANTING OF THE APPLE TREE.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

EN STONE

COME, let us plant the apple tree. Cleave the tough greensward with the spade; Wide let its hollow bed be made: There gently lay the roots, and there Sift the dark mould with kindly care, And press it o'er them tenderly, . As, round the sleeping infant's feet We softly fold the cradle sheet; So plant we the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree? Buds, which the breath of summer days Shall lengthen into leafy sprays; Boughs where the thrush, with crimson breast Shall haunt and sing and hide her nest;

We plant, upon the sunny lea, A shadow for the noontide hour. A shelter from the summer shower, When we plant the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree? Sweets for a hundred flowery springs, To load the May-wind's restless wings, When, from the orchard row, he pours Its fragrance through our open doors; A world of blossoms for the bee, Flowers for the sick girl's silent room, For the glad infant sprigs of bloom, We plant with the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree? Fruits that shall swell in sunny June, And redden in the August noon, And drop, when gentle airs come by, That fan the blue September sky, While children come, with cries of glee, And seek them where the fragrant grass Betrays their bed to those who pass, At the foot of the apple tree.

And when, above this apple tree, The winter stars are quivering bright And winds go howling through the night, Girls, whose young eyes o'erflow with mirth, Shall peel its fruit by cottage hearth, And guests in prouder homes shall see, Heaped with the grape of Cintra's vine, And golden orange of the line, The fruit of the apple tree.

The fruitage of this apple tree Winds, and our flag of stripe and star Shall bear to coasts that lie afar, Where men shall wonder at the view. And ask in what fair groves they grew; And sojourners beyond the sea Shall think of childhood's careless day, And long, long hours of summer play, In the shade of the apple tree.

Each year shall give this apple tree A broader flush of roseate bloom, A deeper maze of verdurous gloom. And loosen, when the frost clouds lower, The crisp brown leaves in thicker shower. The years shall come and pass, but we Shall hear no longer, where we lie, The summer's songs, the autumn's sigh In the boughs of the apple tree.

Oh, when its aged branches throw Thin shadows on the ground below, Shall fraud and force and iron will Oppress the weak and helpless still? What shall the tasks of mercy be, Amid the toils, the strifes, the tears Of those who live when length of years, Is wasting this apple tree?

And time shall waste this apple tree.

"Who planted this old apple tree?" The children of that distant day Thus to some aged man shall say; And gazing on its mossy stem, The gray-haired man shall answer them: "A poet of the land was he, Born in the rude but good old times; 'Tis said he'made some quaint old rhymes

On planting the apple tree."

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MARIAN WEST

BY MINNIE MINTWOOD.

[Concluded from page 132, last number.] "I do believe," said SUE FRY, "that ED ALLEN would break his neck for MARIAN WEST! And she, like a great goose, seems to delight in noticing him. I suppose she thinks he saved her life at the Falls to-day,"

"And that he did," said ELLEN GREEN. "She would surely have perished if it had not been for his heroism."

"Heroism, greatly!" sneered SUE. "I'm sure, even in my dying moments, I'd not want ED ALLEN in my sight. Why, he doesn't take those awful eyes of his off from her long enough to eat his meals. But then she always noticed him more than any other girl in school,-and then, to-day, just before the train started, he came along with two engravings of the Falls, and offered her one,-which she took. If he had given it to me, I'd have told him he better trade it for a hat!

And so the girls rattled on, and apace the term closed. EDWARD ALLEN claimed the fulfilment of Marian's promise. She expressed anew her deep gratitude to him, but he merited none, he said, saying it was only a duty. He gave her a short sketch of his life,—his motherless and sisterless boyhood,—how his life had been spent on a farm, where he had learned only of nature, and entered the Seminary as unsophisticated as ever a boy could, totally ignorant of fashionable etiquette and customs. As he arose to go, he added, "I fear you have never fully forgiven me for that awkward present I sent you. I wish you could utterly forget it,—and if you will try, will you not keep this as a token of my faith in you?" and he handed her an elegantly bound volume of poems.

He had done so much for her, she could do this much for him, and "Aurora Leigh" was added to her treasures.

The summer vacation passed away,-only too

resumed her studies at the Seminary. A few days later, among her letters, she found one from EDWARD ALLEN. It was filled with those sentiments which all men at some period in their lives say to some woman. And how much oftener said with the pen than otherwise, when the heart can be calmed down to nicer rhetoric and more grammatical precision. Questions are more easily asked and answered by a movement of the pen than the lips,-notwithstanding all ADELAIDE PROCTOR'S sweet "Letter" says to the contrary. There was, however, no fine flourishes of rhetoric or attempts at nicety in ALLEN's letter. He was too unlearned for that. But there was an honest expression of what he felt and what he wanted. He knew and felt the disparity between them, but he would feel better to know if it was too great to be crossed. He did not tell her that he would try ever to "win a name," for he did not feel that he could. He had wealth,-but that was but a trifle toward making a human soul happy,-and he closed by telling her he wanted her to grant nothing as a payment for a debt of gratitude which she might think she owed to him.

MARIAN read it all carefully,-she was not one to treat such things lightly. It was a very simple thing to her,—but weal or woe to another. It annoyed her. Was this her reward for treating him deferentially? It seemed almost insulting in the fellow. True, she owed to him her present existence, for which she thought she was duly grateful. Would it not teach him a better lesson to expose his confidence, than to again shield him from ridicule by secrecy? She could not see her way plainly, so the letter was laid away, unanswered. He might get over his foolish passion, she thought, and it would save them both pain. But it was not to be so.

ALLEN waited for an answer, but, despairing, sought to relieve his mind in new scenes. A hasty survey of the battle-grounds of Virginia and Tennessee, and he started homeward again, calling to get a verbal answer from MA-RIAN. She well knew his errand, and would most gladly have had it different. There was no sarcasm-no glosses of deceit-as she frankly told him it could not be as he wished; it would be best so, and he would some time thank her for this decision.

"If you say it is for the best, MARIAN, it must be," he said, after some minutes of painful silence. "I'm sorry I have troubled you so much,-but will you not be my friend? Your friendship would be worth living for."

"You have that already, Mr. Allen," said MARIAN; "and what you have so well earned shall not be withdrawn now."

The low sultriness of September was melting into the gloriousness of October, as MARIAN WEST was anxiously watching by the bedside of her only and darling brother, who had been stricken down with fever. Several students had already died, and PHILIP WEST was lingering, with scarce a rising of his breast to tell of life within. In his delirium he would repeat snatches of his lessons in a moaning way, and toss his hands wildly around him in feverish pain. For days and nights had MARIAN watched with him. There seemed to be no one to relieve her,-all were so terror-stricken with fear, and worn out with the care of others. The doctor said she must have rest, or perish from exhaustion. Every nerve had been strained to the utmost to meet each new de-

"Will you let me watch with your brother, to-night, Miss WEST? I will do all in my power," he added, as if to persuade her.

MARIAN was too much exhausted to refuse, and so EDWARD ALLEN bathed the feverish face of the boy, as he slept that dull, heavy sleep, in the awakening of which are the issues of life or death. MARIAN slept soundly, and it My 25, 24, 22, is a noun which makes some people inwas late when she awoke. She started up wildly to find that she had been so long from her brother. He might be dead for aught she knew. But her delight was almost unbounded to find him better,-the crisis was safely passed, and with proper care he would recover. As he grew better, many delicacies found their way into his room, and when sufficiently strong, he daily rode with EDWARD ALLEN over the smoothest roads, and where autumn had tinged the foliage most gorgeously. "A friend in need was a friend indeed" to MARIAN, and she thought she had been well repaid for all she had suffered for EDWARD ALLEN'S sake.

A year passed away with blights and glories. The last page had been written upon and sealed with eternity's amen. The earth had been crimsoned with blood, and received into her bosom the forms of her heroes. Back from the groves of Gettysburg came many a one with arm or leg gone, a sightless eye, and anon an unmaimed form gladdened his mother's heart, with the browned face unmarred, but the eves wearing a sadness beyond their years. ED-WARD ALLEN came back—one arm gone!

"I wanted to tell you, MARIAN, how much I bless vou! You befriended me when I deserved your scorn,-you suffered ridicule for my sake. By your nobleness of heart you have made me a man, with a man's soul for heroism and integrity. By your scorn, you would have made me a bitter, cynical creature, hating God and humanity. God knows how much we are tempted in the army to crime and dissipation. but I thought of all you have done for me. how much I had caused you to endure, and I determined never to do anything of which I would be ashamed to have you know. The third of July was a dreadful day,—I only wanted to live to tell you this!" and a proud smile passed over his face as he glanced at the empty sleeve by

Have we not other MARIAN WESTS who quickly for wearied students,—and Marian have the courage and independence to do right N-ever, T-hither.

regardless of what people may say? A little word or act of kindness to some of earth's frail ones may write a glorious amen for us in the Great Book, which we hope may have all lines of pardon across the pages. Hilldale Farm, near Ludlowville, N. Y., 1864.

Wit and Kumor.

JONATHAN'S SPEECH.

WHUT! you standin roun and shirkin. Watchin others in the strife, Waitin while your Country's workin, Tuggin for her very life!-O, I'd be ashamed to own it! 'Fore I would such insult stan, If I was a man I'd a shown it, Let 'em know I was a man!

Now's the time-your Country's callin, Callin on you every one; She don't want no stingy crawlin. Sneakin off as some have done; An I tell you plump and squarely, That this war must be put through, Better treat your country fairly-Fairly as she's done by you.

What's the use your money-makin, All the money you could make-Why, 'taint wuth a Freeman's takin, When his Country is at stake; An I tell you, mark my sayin, You will come to understand That the thing that is most payin Is the savin of this land.

LITTLE JOKERS.

CURRAN described a politician, as "one who, buoyant by putrefaction, rises as he rots."

Quills are defined as things that are sometimes taken from the pinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another.

KNOW THYSELF.

I've not said so to you, and I am not going; There's many people better worth your knowing. "I COME for the saw, sir," said an urchin. What saucer?" "Why, the saw, sir, that you borrowed." "I borrowed no saucer." 'Sure you did, sir-borrowed our saw, sir." Be off, I never saw your saucer." "But you did, sir-there's the saw, sir, now, sir."

A LADY made a call upon a friend who had lately been married. When her husband came home to dinner she said, "I have been to see Mrs .-- " "Well," replied the husband, "I suppose she is very happy." "Happy? I should think she ought to be, she has a camel's hair shawl two-thirds border."

'Oh! you want the saw!"

THE language spoken in the countries through which Captain Burton traveled ought not to be hard to rhyme. He says, in the London Atheneum:—"I spent six months in Unyamwezi. I collected a vocabulary of the Kimyamwezi. I conversed with hundreds of Wamyamwezi natives, all of whom called their country Unyamwezi, their individualities Manyamwezi and their nation Wanyamwezi."

Corner for the Young

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

I Am composed of 27 letters. My 1, 2, 3, 4, is a transitive verb. My 5, 6, 7, is a verb in the past tense.

My 8, 3, 8, 7, is a qualifying adjective. My 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, is a transitive verb, present

My 6, 7, 8, 9, is a noun.

My 16, 17, 18, 19, is a qualifying adjective, also a suffix. My 20, 21, is a preposition.

My 22, 23, is a pronoun in the plural number. My 26, 27, 23, is an article.

dependent and others dependent. My whole is a proverb. A. M. THOMPSON. Cortland, Rent Co., Mich Answer in two weeks.

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

Won odse otn veol ot acwth hte lifthgt
Fo eth nswalfesko, mrfo ireth yira gihth
Sa ot het retah hyte lyteng delig,
Ro ginelm ni eth 'soacne edit?
Lefrawi nda ew anc nyol creat
Hte celyef avil atht sidhe eht ceaf
Fo aterun ofmr ron ediwreld tgish,
Utb onso a oreb fo surpet ehitw,
Eth irfa igarondn fo het smort,
Si daneltm r'oe erh yuneleq rofm.
S. Clinton Co., Iowa, 1864.

HATTIE. Lyons, Clinton Co., Iowa, 1864. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A PUZZLE.

My first is an insect.
My second is an organ of the body.
My third is a verb.
My fourth is a measure.
My fifth is a vowel.
My whole is a blessing.

WILLIE POTTER. State Bridge, N. Y., 1864. Answer in two weeks.

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

A MERCHANT has owing him \$2,400, to be paid! as follows:—One sixth in two months, one-third in five months, and the rest in eight months; in what time ought that payment to be?

John G. Benson. Cold Brook, N. Y., 1864.

Answer in two weeks

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 743.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:-South Carolina. Answer to Anagram:-

The wandering mariner whose eye explores
The wealthiest isle, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so beautiful and fair,
Nor breathes the fragrance of a purer air;
In every clime, the magnet of his soul,
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that pole.

A slight cold," coughs.

Faw are aware of the importance of checking a Cough "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires. 745-4t

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WITHOUT ANY FIBRE.

It is excellent stewed, and when baked it much resembles a sweet potato in flesh and flavor; and is superior to any pumpkin for pies.

It is a robust and vigorous grower, running very freely, having the peculiarity of rooting at the joints like a Verbena, and is

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From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Bantist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadephia.

Is have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those affected with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the En-Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of thers. I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indetted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodity and mental vigor which I had not felt for six mouths before, and had almost despared of regalning. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere. I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully,

Eighth, below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church,

Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson,—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similiar effects on others.

Yours, truly,

WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa. Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E.

Church, Philadelphia. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson,—Dear Sir:—Having used your German
Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say
that it has been of great service. I believe that in most
cases of general debility of the system it is the safest
and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowl-

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [New Jersey] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist Churches.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. I.

Dr. C. M. Jackson,—Dear Sir.—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Baptist Church.
Dr. Jackson,—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materiality benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxbourough, Pa.

From the Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

On C. M. Jackson, Respected Syr.—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

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