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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.

The Bi-Monthly Report.

WE have before us the Bi-Monthly Report of the Agricultural Department for March and April, 1864. We are indebted to ISAAC NEW-TOA for it. It may interest our readers if we tell hem what it contains:

1. The first four pages are devoted to a statemen of "the purpose and necessity of these reports." Judging by the arguments of this introduction to his report by the Commissioner, he is inpressed with the conviction that the criticisms of his reports, which a portion of the Agricultural Press has thought proper to bestow upon them, originated in a jealousy lest his fulminations should supplant said Agricultural period cals. He pours oil on the troubled waters very gracefully. In order, however, that the Government may be saved the expense of printing such arguments in future, we distinctly state that so far as the RURAL NEW-YORKER is concerned, it has not been greeneyed at all-not for a moment! On the contrary, it expects these reports. It would use its goad upon the Lepartment if they were not furnished. But it does not believe it the office of the Commissioner to make the Government pay for printing his puerile speculations and opinions upon tolics which it is manifest he knows nothing about. The Agricultural press want him to furnish facts, figures, data. And if he does his duty he will find ample employment in collecting and compiling the same without wading into water beyond his depth. It is very evident, from this and previous reports, that Commissioner NEWTON likes to look upon himself in print-anche is "great on an argument," But we trust he will manage so to remove all obstacles soon, that the time given to elaborate discourses on "the duty of the Department" may be devoted to the perfecting system of collecting information that shall prove valuable to all the people.

2. Eleven pages are devoted to the comparison of the British, Prussian and American modes of estimating their aroual productions, closing with a paragraph upon "the utility of these statistics." We find nothing in these eleven pages of especial general interest. It consists mainly in magnifying the duties and responsibilities of the Department We do not suppose there is an intelligent farmer in the land who does not fully appreciate the utility of such statistics as far as they approach correctness - certainly no commercial nan will undervalue them.

3. The succeeding twenty pages, from the 18th to the 37th, inclusive, are devoted to legitimate work. Page 18 contains a table exhibiting the number of horses, mules, cattle and oxen, cows, sheep, and hogs in the several loyal States as returned by the census report of 1860, and the estimated number in the same States in Jan-

uary, 1864. This estimate cannot of course be considered correct; but the Commissioner says "we have much confidence in the general correctness of the table, and hence publish it."

We give herewith the aggregate comparative figures for the following States:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska. Horses in 1859, 4,199,141; in 1864, 4,049,142. Mules in 1859, 301,609; in 1864, 280, 847. Cattle and oxen in 1859, 7,941,148; in 1864, 7,965,439. Cows in 1859, 5,726,964; in 1864, 6,066,748. Sheep in 1859, 15,104,272; in 1864, 24,346,391. Hogs in 1859, 17,060,035; in 1864, 16,148,712.

The Commissioner's remarks following the table from which the above figures have been taken, are probably as nearly correct in their deductions as are the figures of the table. They embrace facts which will aid the thinking man in forming his own opinions concerning prospective supply and demand.

The remarks and tables of the Cincinnati Price Current on "Pork-Packing in the West," are re-published and commented upon. Of the progress of the country in the production of hogs, the Price Current says:-"Previous to 1861, the hog crop did not vary over four or five hundred thousand hogs, being sometimes one or two hundred thousand above, and then the same amount below 2,000,000. But in 1862 the packing run up to nearly 3,000,000; in 1863 to For, beside being a practical farmer, he is a over 4,000,000; and this season it has fallen off over three-quarters of a million." The Commissioner, however, thinks the aggregate increase of production of hogs is not as great as the above figures indicate—that the difference in the number packed is due rather to the wintering over of stock in 1861, and to the fact that the Kentucky crop was turned north and packed instead of being sent south.

But we have not space to follow the Commissioner through his meandering among the figures in relation to swine, "English Imports of Wheat, "Imports and Exports at New York," comparison of "European and American Markets." If we were inclined to be captious, we might possibly find something to talk about. But we are not. We commend all legitimate effort to furnish the country with valuable facts, and enlighten producers in regard to their relations to the great markets.

On page 34 is a table of averages showing "the condition of stock, &c., on the first of April, 1864, in the different States; and on page 35 another "showing the condition of bees and more thoroughly and preparing a better seedgeneral features of the weather during February and March. These averages are made up from the returns of the correspondents of the Department in each State, by adding said returns in tenths from each State respectively, and dividing the aggregate by the number of counties in the same furnishing the same, giving the general average for each State in tenths and fractions of a tenth. Thus in the table "the average amount of maple sugar made this season" in New York is 121 tenths; in Pennsylvania, 13½ tenths; in Michigan, 12 tenths; in Illinois, 114 tenths; in Western Virginia, 15 tenths. Again "the average amount of acres sown in clover this spring" in New York, is 10½ tenths; in Ohio, 9; tenths, &c., &c. The average number of bee stands killed in New York is 1 tenths; in Indiana and Illinois, 4 tenths each; in Vermont, 2 1-7 tenths, &c. The average condition of living stands in New York, is put down at 9½ tenths; in Illinois, at 7 tenths; in Wisconsin, at 8 tenths; in Minnesota, at 10 tenths; in Vermont, at 11 3-10 tenths, &c., &c. This mode of furnishing information possesses some interest, and in so far as it approaches correctness, is of some practical value. But it would be gratifying to know the localities in each State from which returns have been made, and their number, so that there may be an approximate estimate of the value of these averages. For if returns are received from only ten counties in a State containing one hundred counties, the average would in no wise indicate the character or condition intended. Let us have tables containing the returns from each county (returned) in each State, Mr. Commissioner. Thus you will not only add materially to the interest of these averages, but far more to their value to all classes of men who are likely to base any calculations and transactions upon them.

4. Fifty-nine pages-more than half-of this

report are devoted to a Meteorological Report from the Smithsonian Institution. This report is elaborate and valuable to the meteorologist, and interesting to the general and curious reader. And it is a model after which Commissioner NEWTON may safely copy, in its elaborate detail of facts, and in the absence from it of all speculation.

As a whole, this bi-monthly report is an improvement over the last.

Comminution.—Comstock's Spader.

WE have before written of the importance of comminution in the preparation of soils for crops, and have referred to the want of suitable implements with which to do this work. In connection with this subject, it will be remembered that we have repeatedly named "Comstock's Spader." We named it in an article on corn planting in RURAL current volume, page 149. Since writing that article, learning that Hon. M. L. SULLIVANT, of "Broadlands," Champaign Co., Ill., of whose extensive farm operations we gave our readers some account on pages 229 and 237 last volume of RURALhad this machine in operation preparing his corn ground for the crop, we wrote him, asking him to give us his impressions of it, and of its value as a farm implement. We have from him, in reply, a very interesting letter, which we publish entire, with the introductory remark that we know no man whose opinions in practical matters connected with agricultural economy would have greater weight with us. figure farmer-a man who thoroughly analyzes, and systematizes his husbandry—who cultivates soil, as a man sells goods, for the purpose of making money out of the labor and capital invested. Here is what he says:

"I am in receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., and take great pleasure in replying to your inquiries about, and giving you my experience with, Comstock's Rotary Spader.

"I commenced working one of them on the 19th of April, preparing ground for corn, and have worked it constantly since, when the ground was in condition for working. It has spaded, up to this time, about seventy-five acres. A few days later I started two more, and a fourth some ten days since; they have all been running constantly when it was not too wet. I am working two of them with four horses and one man each; the other two we work in a gang, with a team of six pairs of oxen, driven and managed by one man.

"These machines work three feet in width and eight inches deep, pulverizing the soil bed than I have been enabled to do with the plow and harrow. The horse machines do one acre each per hour, with a speed of two and three-quarter miles; the gang will do one acre per hour, with a speed of one and three-eighth miles; but these calculations you can readily make for yourself.

"I expect, in a day or two, to have a machine the full width of a corn row, (three feet, eight inches,) at work, with a self-acting corn-planter attached. This machine will be capable of preparing and planting the ground at the rate of one acre per hour, with a speed of two and a quarter miles; we think four horses, or six oxen, and one man, will work and manage it readily.

"As to my oninion of it. I have no hesitation in saying that I think it the greatest step forward that has been made in agricultural machinery. I believe they will supersede the plow on our prairies, and similar soils, and cause a great revolution in Agriculture. So far, the wear seems slight; and I do not believe the cost of keeping them in repair will be greater, relatively, than plows.

"I can, by the use of these Spaders, prepare the soil and plant it to corn for fifty cents per acre, estimating the wages of men at one dollar and a half per day, and horses fifty cents each. Aside from the reduced cost of doing the work, as compared with the plow, I shall expect, from its deeper and more thorough comminution of the soil, to get a yield of from twentyfive to fifty per cent. more with the same cultivation than with ordinary plowing, which does not average more than four inches in depth in this State.

"Our spring has been backward and wet, the weather is now fine, and plowing and planting are going on as rapidly as is consistent with the scarcity of labor throughout the State. By the aid of the Spaders, I am getting well forward

with my corn planting, and hope to finish in good season-much earlier than usual.

"I trust you will make your contemplated visit to the West during the summer, and hope you will find it convenient to give me a call. I will be enabled to show you the results of the two methods of preparing the soil, as I intend to lay off one field into lands of equal size. spading and plowing them alternately, and giving both the same after cultivation. This, I think, will enable me to know if the favorable opinion I have formed of spading is correct."

Noxious Insects.

"WHAT were insects created for?-I don't see!" was the interrogation and exclamation of a farmer to us once, when they were destroying his wheat, and his boys were shooting every bird that appeared on his farm. Shall we tell you what we told him? They are the natural food of the fowls of the air-of the birds which sing in the tree-tops, whistle on the fence corners, and swarm through the grain fields. But our friend didn't believe it. Calling to one of his boys, who at that moment appeared with the victims of his shot-gun swung over his shoulder, he opened the stomach of the first bird he came to and found it full of insects, many of which were identified as the pestiferous chinch bugs of which he had been complaining. A second bird was dissected with a similar result, and the good farmer, convinced by demonstration, vetoed the use of powder and shot on his premises.

And now if any farmer wishes, the coming eason, to determine which are his friends among the birds, let him pursue the same course with such as he supposes to be his enemies. Shoot, dissect, and satisfy yourself as to the mission of the birds. We believe, in most cases, the birds will take care of the insects, if the farmer by right cultivation removes the causes of extraordinary propagation. Adequate drainage of land is one of the chief preventives of predatory insects. Extraordinary heat with an excess of moisture, often does in a few hours what birds cannot undo. But such are exceptional cases.

But our object in the outset was to talk of the relations of the birds to the insects. A few weeks ago, we urged the use of the scalpel on the farm in the location of the diseases of domestic animals; we now urge its use in determining what birds are the friends and co-operating aids of the farmer. The knowledge that the farmer may gain by such investigation he will value and appreciate, and it will do him more good than the written say so of anybody.

AGRICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Salt as a Manure for Oats,-A correspondent of the Irish Farmer's Gazette says:-"In this part of the country we generally sow oats after a green crop; and if a very favorable season sets in, our complaint is that the crop is too strong and lies down. Now, any general observer would say that the extra moisture that a topdressing of salt would give to the land should increase the evil we complain of; but I have found the very reverse to be the case, having dressed a rich loam with 15 cwt. to the Irish acre after a potato crop, and to my astonishment, instead of the crop lying down, the straw grew more like reeds than the straw that formerly grew on the same field without salt. I have topdressed other fields in the same way with less or more of the same results; and so generally satisfied are farmers in this part of the country with the good effects of salt as a manure, that some intend to try it on the flax crop."

Aslike Clover Injurious to Horses.-It is intimated in the Veterinarian that this clover is injurious to horses, causing tumefaction of the lips and nostrils, swelling and lameness of the legs, and a discharge of viscid matter from the heels. Horses feeding in pastures of this clover were thus affected. Removed, they slowly recovered under medical treatment. We do not think the fact settled, however, that this clover is really injurious, by the article referred to.

Breeding from a two-year old Filly. -The editor of Wilkes' Spirit, in reply to an inquiry, says there is a very great objection to breeding from a two-year old filly, or a threeyear old either. In the first place, it is likely to spoil the mare by calling upon her powers to bear and suckle a cold before she is herself full grown and developed. And second, the colt, being "the baby of a girl," is not likely to be of any account.



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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

SHEEP WORK IN JUNE.

SEVERAL of the directions given last month apply equally to this. Fences are to be put in perfect order, dry burs and thistles to be eradieated from the pastures — and if it has not already been done, flocks should at once be sorted and put on different fields, as recommended in May. This is very important.

The first business proper of June is washing. Public and frequented places of washing should be avoided if practicable, to escape the contagion of foot-rot and scab. Almost any little brook can be made to answer the purpose by constructing a slight temporary dam and conducting the water through a trough into a kettle or vat large enough to dip a sheep in.

Many trim the hoofs of sheep at washing when they are cleaned and softened by the immersion of the animal. This will do very well if the hoofs are free from rot, and if therefore they require neither extra care in paring nor the application of remedies.

The time between washing and shearing should vary according to temperature. The yolk starts much more quickly in hot weather, and it should have time to circulate through the wool sufficiently to render it soft and glossy. To this extent the manufacturer does not object to its presence.

The mode of shearing can not be described in the limits of this article. It should be neatly done - the fleece carefully gathered up and arranged on the folding table, and folded so that none but the inside ends of the wool from the shoulders and back of the sheep will show-and then pressed together and tied in a wool press. Incomparably the best press — indeed a perfect instrument in its way—is that described at page 174 of the Practical Shepherd.

It is inexcusable and fradulent to do up dung or any other extraneous substances in wool. All burred fleeces should be put by themselves -the buyer apprized of their condition and nvited to open as many as he pleases. are not visible in a properly done up fleece, to omit to apprize the buyer of their being in the wool is as much an act of dishonesty as it would be to sell rolls of butter containing hair and dirt. For neither ought the buyer to be considered bound to look, where the surface is clean.

Wool pulled from sheep which die of disease or poverty, ought not to be put in sheared fleeces. If unwashed, while the fleeces are washed, it is a flagrant fraud. If as clean as the wool, it is still a petty fraud - for "dead wool" is less valuable, and pulled wool should not be mixed with sheared.

Wool should be stored away in a clean, dry room, which is vermin proof and insect proof, and where no dust can enter. It shows best in a good north light. But exposure to light and air vellows it in a few months, and it is better therefore to cover it with cloths of some description. If there is sufficient space in the wool room, it is well to arrange the piles of wool so that nearly all the fleeces are visible to the examiner, without moving them. If the wool must go in large or thick piles, the fleeces of each pile should be arranged indiscriminatelynot the best selected and placed in front. When the buyer finds the pile thus "faced," he often acts on the supposition that the wool in the back part of it is worse than it actually is: Every buyer has a fair right to ask to "open the pile," without giving offence to any person. Indeed, he ought to open it as much in justice to the buyer as to himself.

The mode of sacking wool does not need to be described here. It is always better to sack it than to keep it in a dirty or exposed place.

At shearing is the proper time to make the annual registration of sheep. This is indispensable if a continuous and regular system of improvement is to be kept up—at least in flocks including any considerable number. In the

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latter case, no man on earth can carry the separate history, habits and characteristics of each sheep in his memory-and if he could, what would his successor do-when the

"Point of his nose and the tips of his toes Are turned up to the daisies?"

It is the simplest and easiest thing in the world for a decent judge of sheep to keep a most valuable register of his flock. Take any blank account book - rule a few pages into narrow perpendicular columns, and along the heads of these columns write the names of the different facts and "points" which you wish to preserve in regard to each sheep, thus:



In this table, the record is kept exclusively in figures. Where these pertain to a "point" or quality of the sheep, fig. 1 is maximum, fig. 5, minimum, and consequently fig. 3 is medium. Accordingly the above entries indicate the following facts:- No. 1 is 4 years old; has a fleece of medium fineness, of prime thickness, over medium length but of the lowest style; the wool covers the head middling well, the belly first rate, and the legs above average; yolkiness medium: size first rate: form above medium: wrinkles wanting; has a lamb; appears to be one of the poorest of mothers: fleece weighs 7 lbs.; on the whole the sheep is below middling in value.

The fatal want in the above described sheep, it may be remarked parenthetically, which, notwithstanding some marked excellence, places it so low in the scale of value, is its bad qualities as a mother. Yet without a register, many ewes might habitually exhibit that or some other defect which ought to occasion their exclusion from the flock, and yet escape drafting from the flock for years, because the defect was not known, or was forgotten at the time the annual drafting took place. Without a written record of this description continued from year to year, who can tell in a flock of 500, whether the ewe that aborts, disowns her lamb, or starves it to death, this year, did so last year - or, in other words, whether the fault is merely casual, or whether it is habitual? Yet it makes all the difference in the world in the value of the ewe, which way the facts are in this particular.

For the purposes of coupling rams and ewes together properly to attain breeding improvements, the great value of a correct register must be obvious to all - for coupling takes place at a time when the points of the ewe are not nearly so manifest as at the time of shearing.

For the convenience of selling understandingly at periods of the year when the wool is very little grown, and when therefore some of the leading points are not visible, a register is of the utmost importance. If kept continuously, in connection with a table of pedigrees, it becomes not only a history of the flock and of its improvements, but a complete record of breeding experiments - from which established laws or principles of breeding ought to be deducible.

The specimen of a register above given is drawn up on a moment's consideration. Every man can make his register embrace such points as he chooses. A register necessarily implies that each sheep is numbered in some way, so that it can always be clearly identified. So many are now turning their attention to the discovery of a safe and sure mode of affixing a permanent numbering to sheep, that we think it can not long remain unfound. We confess we are now inclined to look very favorably on the mode first adopted by ROBERT M. LYON, Esq., of Bath, N. Y., of branding the numbers on the ears, with small iron brands, which have been described in this paper. We do not very well see why a brand-mark on this part will not remain permanently. Our excellent friend Gen. O. F. MARSHALL, of Wheeler, N. Y.,one of the soundest and most sensible flockmasters in the State,—has examined Mr. Lyon's sheep, and he reports that the ear brand-marks are perfectly legible.

In conclusion, let us say that the breedingflock, at least, should be seen almost daily throughout this month, for the purpose of learning whether "all is right." See whether every lamb is thriving, and if not, ascertain and, if practicable, remove the cause. Observe whether the udders of the ewes are swollen and inflamed by excess of milk, and if so, from time to time draw the milk. See that all ewes raising lambs have not only the most succulent feed, but access to clear, good water. See that all the sheep are frequently and freely salted. Have rifle balls ready for prowling curs. Count the flock once a week.

QUEEN PHILLIPPA AND WOOLEN MANU-FACTURES.

COL. RANDALL: Historians generally attribute the introduction of woolen manufactures into England to the enlightened policy of King EDWARD the Third; but it was rather to his beautiful and accomplished Queen, PHILLIPPA, to whom this great benefit was due. She knew their inestimable value to her native country of Flanders, and soon after espousing the mighty EDWARD, induced colonists to follow her to England. Their first settlement was at Norwich, in 1335. In fifteen years these manufacturers had become so rich and prosperous, that on Queen PHILLIPPA visiting them, accompanied by her gallant son, the renowned Black Prince, the grateful citizens of Norwich entertained them with a magnificent tournament.

This was not the only benefit that this enlightened woman conferred on the English na l days or weeks thereafter have their feet come in contact

tion. She caused the coal mines to be re-opened, which had only been slightly worked under HENRY the Third, and then inclosed again till her time. The coal mines and woolen fabrics ever since, have been, and still are, among the largest sources of the power and wealth of England.

Every school boy has read the affecting tale from FROISSART, of the gentle hearted PHIL-LIPPA saving the six devoted citizens at the seige of Calais, from the fierce vengeance of her husband; and every school boy has probably read of the great victories gained by her gallant son, the famous Black Prince, at Cressy, at Poitiers and at Najara. You may see the latter in effigy in the Tower of London, mounted on his fiery war horse, habited in the same armor he wore in his desperate battles. It is superb, though somewhat dented by the push of spear, and the blows of the battle axe. Judging from this armor, he was a man of only medium height, but his brother LIONEL was a giant of seven feet. His royal sire was upwards of six feet. while his lady mother was tall and portly. I have her beautiful portrait in full regal robes before me now while writing. May my fair countrywomen equal her in gentleness and goodness, and exceed her in beneficence to their A. B. ALLEN. native land.

WOOLEN UNDER CLOTHING BEST FOR OUR VARIABLE CLIMATE,

I was much pleased to see those articles in the Rural on wearing woolen under clothes, copied from Dr. Ball's excellent periodical. the Journal of Health. Cotton goods had been so cheap among us for many years previous to the two last, that they had gradually displaced much woolen.

If the latter were more universally adopted by both sexes, colds, fevers, rheumatism and consumption, and all diseases superinduced by them, would be greatly lessened throughout our country. I have not a doubt that the average of life thereby would be extended fully five years, and the average of death lessened in early life at least one-fifth.

Our climate is an extremely variable one, and requires to be closely watched and guarded against, particularly by females and children. Nothing will do this more effectually than wearing woolen under clothes summer as well as winter. Moreover, by so doing, we greatly benefit our flock masters and manufacturers, and adopt a truly patriotic course.

If Cotton be King, let Wool be President. The latter is the more appropriate style of ruler for our Republican Government and variable climate. A. B. ALLEN.

New York, May, 1864.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, MINOR ITEMS, &c.

SAMPLES OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL.—We have hereto fore noticed samples of wool received by us taken from sheep which drew prizes at the Intercolonial show at Melbourne, Australia, last autumn. From the same obliging correspondent—Dr. Charles, J. Kenworthy—we are now in receipt of specimens of the wool of L. CURRIE, Esq., of Lana, Victoria, Australia, whose wool took the first prize at both the Great Exhibitions in London. The prices of the sheep from which the samples are taken are furnished by Mr. Currie. Two ewes are marked at \$25 a-piece, two at \$30 a-piece, two rams, one aged and the other a second prize ram at the Melbourne show, at \$100 a-piece; and a first prize ram at \$250. All the samples are of a much higher grade of wool than American Merino breeders seek—but are considerably short of picklock Saxon. From their length and appearance, we judge they must come from fleeces of greater weight than those of the finest Saxon sheep, but by no means equaling the weight of American Merino fleeces. It is probable their additional weight over Saxon fleeces formed one of their recommendations at the London Exhibitions. All the samples but one are destitute of "gum," have a pale buff tinge, exhibit a very superior style and softness, and are of uncommon length for this kind of wool. The shortest is 2% inches, and three of them 3% inches long. But the outer ends indicate that they were taken from specimen locks left on the sheep, of more than a year'a growth, or else that they come from very open fleeces. And, what is remarkable, we find traces of jar in every sample but that of the first prize ram. We have written Dr. K. for the weights of the fleeces and the age of the samples.

TOBACCO WASH FOR SHEEP .- M. GREENMAN, of L-Bureau Co., Ill., is informed that inasmuch as there are material differences in the strength of tobacco. according to weight, there cannot be any fixed rule by weight for graduating the strength of a decoction of it to kill ticks. Cool a little of your decoction and try it on some live ticks. Make it strong enough to kill them promptly. Better have it unnecessarily strong than a particle too weak. It used to be said 5 lbs. of chonned plug tobacco would make a decoction to kill the ticks on 100 Saxon lambs. It would by no means do it on the woolier lambs of the present day.

HOOF ROT.-A. C. TAYLOR, of Normal, Illinois, has found a "sure cure" for this disease. It consists in thoroughly cleaning and paring the foot, and then dip oing it for some time in a saturated solution of blue vitriol. He says putting the foot in once a day for two or three days "is sufficient." We recommended the same process sixteen years ago in Sheep Husbandry in the South, and one year ago in the Practical Shepherdonly we proposed to make it far cheaper and more efficient by setting three or four sheep at a time in a tub containing a hot solution some three or four inches deep, and keeping them there from five to ten minutes. according to the severity of the case. We have on three different occasions perfectly cured a flock by one such application; and we never heard of it being done by one application of any other description. We hav tried all methods, and never found one that compared with this in efficiency. The feet were very carefully pared, and the sheep set in the tub one after another and held there by an assistant. When the tub was full of sheep, the one first put in was taken out to make place for the next one got ready, and so on. We kept the liquor constantly hot by frequently changing it, and we kept it at least three inches deep. We don't say that one such application would cure this most troublesome malady n any stage. We chanced to apply it in every case just as winter was setting in - and the sheep did not for

with water. We should not expect one application to cure a flock having the disease in its most active and inflammatory form, during July or August, when the flies were at work, and when some excessively bad feet were to be found in the flock.

By-the-by, our friend Gen. HARRIS, of the Ohio Farmer, has learned a new kink of an Ohio flock-master. It is, if we remember right, to employ white vitriol (sulphate of zinc,) in place of blue (sulphate of copper,) so that it will not show on the feet! In the first place, the white vitriol is not so good a remedy. In the second, what object can an honest man have to conceal the fact that he has "doctored" his sheep? General, who was your smart informant? Was it any relation of SILVERNAIL?

THE PAULAR MERINOS.—In our remarks on the Paular sheep of the Messrs. Rich, May 14th, we stated: -"The late John T. Rich, Esq., inherited his father's flock, and it has been in turn inherited by his sons John T. and Virtulan Rich." Julius Stickney, of Wheeler, N. Y., calls our attention to the fact that on the death of Hon. CHARLES RICH, M. C., his flock was inherited equally by his sons, John T. Rich, of Vt., and CHARLES RICH, of Lapeer, Michigan, that CHARLES, the younger, bred his flock pure until 1835, and then sold to the late ERASTUS ROBINSON and Ty-LER STICKNEY, of Vermont—the last the father of our informant.

SHEEP PEDDLERS .- "One of Them," who writes us from Fredericktown, Ohio, on this subject, is informed that the remarks he comments on did not appear in this department of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but in one over which we exercise no control, and which we do not see until, like other readers of the paper, we see it after publication.

Communications, Etc.

PIN WORMS IN CATTLE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I observe on page 93, current volume, an article on pin worms in calves, asking information on the subject, and speaking of it as a new disease. If you will refer to the New York Cultivator. page 51, January No. of 1852, you will see the same disease described correctly by me, asking for further information on the subject; but I never received any. Since that time, till last fall, twelve years, I have known of no similar cases of this disease. But then I had a fine, full-blooded Ayreshire calf, eight months old, afflicted with the same symptoms. I then secured the animal, pulled out her tongue, and shoved down her bronchus or windpipe, a couple of feathers fastened on the end of a pliable hickory stick, about the thickness of a goose-quill, turned it round as I drew it out. the same way as I operate on poultry for the the gaps, (of which I cured upwards of a hundred last summer, without losing a single one,) and the animal appeared to be perfectly relieved, ceased coughing, and went to eating, as usual; but about ten days or a fortnight after, it died and upon opening its bronchus, I found a bunch of these worms had strangled the animal.

Several of my neighbors, and my farmer, lost hogs of the same disease, and on examining their bronchuses, at my suggestion, they found nodules of these worms in their windpipes, which had strangled them; and I lost a horse, which we thought had the heaves, who dropped down dead in the road; but upon a postmortem examination, I found he had been strangled by a ball of these worms in his wind-

I have no doubt the disease is one of long standing, but has been mistaken for inflammation of the lungs, &c. Thirty odd years since, I lost a fine yearling, which had precisely the same symptoms, but not examining it after death. I concluded it had died of some other disease.

I have not the slightest faith in Dr. DADD's prescription for the cure of the disease, or its being caused by "diminution of rumination, or impaired digestion." I have no doubtif a gumelastic tube, or probang with a piece of sponge attached to the end of a wire, to be pushed out of the tube when it reached where the bronchial tube branches off in the lobes of the lungs and then pulled out, it would bring with it all these worms, and thus eradicate the disease.

With poultry, I have had to repeat the operation of removing the gap worms ten days after the first operation, even where I had removed as many as five and twenty of them from the chicken's windpipe the first time.

If any of your correspondents should know of any cure or preventive of the disease, I should like to hear of it. I have given you my experience on the subject, and now let others, who know more, do the same.

CHARLES F. MORTON. Mortonville, Orange Co., N. Y., 1864.

SCRATCHES IN HORSES,

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I have noticed in your Condensed Correspondence some cures and preventives for the perplexing disease, Scratches in Horses. I have discovered nothing, as yet, in print that coincides with my views and experience.

Scratches, like all other diseases, has its origin, and arises from impurities of and feverish blood. It is a surface disease, and, according to the organic laws of nature, locates in that portion of the system most exposed. A preventive I have never known to fail, if strictly adhered to is, feed the animal from one-half to a tablespoonful of saltpeter once a week, for two to four weeks, according to the magnitude of the disease, and alternate with rosin-a piece the size of a robin's egg-both well pulverized. Give saltpeter on Monday, and rosin on Thursday.

To cure the Scratches, use a sufficient quantity of alcohol to saturate the parts affected, with from two to three tablespoonfuls of gunpowder; put together, and when partially dis.

solved, apply thoroughly to the parts affected, with a flannel cloth. All ointments and salves of a greasy nature are injurious.

Licking Co., Ohio, 1864. E. B. CARPENTER

BOILING PANS, AGAIN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - In reply to S. H. S., Naples, N. Y., inquiring about cast pans for boiling sugar, allow me to say mine was cast in Olean, N. Y., by a firm now non est; but my neighbor had one cast by a firm now there under the cognomen of EASTMAN, MYRICK & Co.; at which time they cast two. I never knew what became of the other. I think they might be had at any foundry where anything of a mechanic was employed at molding and casting. My pan is three by six feet square, six inches deep at the edge, and near seven inches in the middle; it will hold forty gallons and boil. Thickness of sides five-sixteenths on top, and one-half an inch at the bottom; bottom fiveeighths thick. Think if I were to get any more would have two, three by four each, and set one higher than the other on the same arch and let sap run from one into the other while boiling, or of such size as would suit the bush I was fitting WM. W. HORTON. up for.

Allegany, N. Y., 1864.

TO KILL LICE ON COLTS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-As it should be our aim to benefit our fellows, and especially the afflicted, I will call the attention of an inquirer in a late number of your paper, who wished to know what would kill the lice on his colt, to a recipe on page 134 of the RURAL of 1863. Many recipes are not convenient nor valuable, because it is difficult to get the materials: this, on the contrary, is composed of materials always at hand. For what man should have a colt or calf, with lice on it, who has not got soap, vinegar and soft water?

Recipe.-Two parts good soap, three parts good vinegar, and five parts rain or soft water; heat together as hot as you can bear your hand in it, and put on, with a rag, enough to wet the animal all over. It proved effectual in the case that I used it, with one application.

J. M. STILSON. Alden, N. Y., 1864.

HOVEN OR BLOAT. - REMEDY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER. - Having been a reader of your paper for a number of years past, and having seen remedies published for hoven or bloat in cattle, but none like mine, I send one that I have never known to fail. It is to draw the tongue out of the mouth with one hand, and, with the other, put two or three handfuls of salt well down the throat or over the nub of the tongue. If it does not relieve in a short time, repeat the operation; but I have never known the first trial to fail to relieve the animal. L. P. T.

East Randolph, N. Y., 1864.

Inquiries and Answers.

HUNGARIAN SEED WANTED .- We have inquiries for Hungrian grass seed. It can probably be obtained at the seed stores. Parties who have it should advertise.

To KILL BURDOCKS .- (M. M. C., Olcott, Niagara Co., N. Y.) We know of no better way to kill burdocks than to dig them up wherever found. We doubt if a better way has been discovered.

PLASTERING A BRICK HOUSE .- (R., of St. Lawrence Co.) We would not plaster directly on the walls of a brick house. Such a house should always be lathed and plastered. Unless it is, the walls in cold weather will be damp and destroy health as well as paper that may be put on them.

APPLYING HEN MANUEE AND ASHES .- I see an inquiry from Mr. C. E., of Pennsylvania, asking for the best method of applying hen manure and unleached ashes to corn. I will give my method. I mix the manure and ashes, half and half, and as soon as the orn is planted I apply a small handful to the top of each hill.-H. DOTY, M. D., Delaware Co., N. Y.

BRUSH DRAINS.—Would you recommend as profitable the making of brush drains? Are they durable?—OREN WELDON, La Salle Co., Ill.

We have seen brush drains that had been in use a half dozen years, apparently in good condition. On stiff clay soils there is little doubt as to their durability and profit. On light soils we should dislike to risk

CAN CORN BE HOED TOO OFTEN ?- (Wm. Garnet.) We never yet knew that a field of corn was injured by excessive hoeing. We have seen fields that were ininred by too deep culture during the growing season But stirring the surface of the soil without disturbing the roots cannot be done too often for the good of the crop. And it should be continued much later in the season than is the usual practice.

Pratt's Ditcher.—Have you heard of, or do you know anything concerning this ditcher, about which considerable was said some years since?—Mason, Columbia Co., N. P.

We do not. It was found by those who used it to be material aid in digging ditches; but we suspect the demand for them was not sufficient to warrant continued manufacture. We may be wrong; but we have lost sight of them latterly. Its price was an obstacle to its success, though cheap enough compared with the cost of manufacture, perhaps.

To REMOVE WARTS .-- For the benefit of an inquirer we copy the following which we find in an exchange:-"Aquafortis will remove warts if properly applied. A small drop of it on the point of a knitting needle or any small pointed thing, and applied to the top only of the wart, will create a dead scale which can be removed by steeping the hands in warm water. The top is again touched with aquafortis, and the operation repeated till the wart is worn down to a level with the true skin; but care must be taken that the true skin around the wart is not touched; if this is attended to, the application is perfectly safe and efficacious. The same mode removes corns effectually, and this recipe has relieved many to whom we have given it."

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c.-The season is still backward. The air is chill, and a good deal of water has fallen since our last issue. Saturday night, the 28th ult., there was a frost in this vicinity—so heavy in localities that it could be scraped up in handfuls from the boards. But we do not hear that any damage has resulted from it.

Grain and Grass.-The breadth of barley and oats put in the ground will, we think, necessarily fall short of that of previous seasons; and the spring grain looks yellow and backward so far as we have had opportunity to observe. Winter wheat and rye, where we have observed it, on the warm soils, is coming on finely. On stiff soils it is backward, and, in some localities, thin. Corn planting continues, and should to the 10th inst. Some planting, on the uplands and warm soils, shows above ground. Potatoes look well where up; and planting continues. Clover looks finely, and pro to be a heavy crop we hear; but the season, thus far, has been rather too wet for a good stout stand of Timothy.

Fruits.-Apples, cherries and strawberries promise well. Grapes are also exceedingly promising. But we are sorry to say that gentlemen who have examined with some care, report to us that they fear the unfavorable weather—heavy rains—at the critital time of blossoming, has spoiled the promised peach crop—blighted the fruit and our hopes. We hope our friends may be mistaken. From all quarters of the State we hear of the ravages of the currant worm on currant and gooseberry bushes. Experiments to exterminate these pests are in order, and reports of successes will be gladly received and published. In another place in this colamn we publish a communication from a horticulurist in this county concerning the condition of the peach crop. Let others examine and report.

REPORTS OF CORRESPONDENTS ON THE SEASON .-H. B. E. writes from Cleveland, O., May 24th:-"The season here is very backward, and a large amount of rain has fallen. The winter wheat has been mostly plowed up, and the ground sown with oats. Corn is just being planted. Apple trees in full bloom. No peach or early cherry blossoms. Grapes much better than anticipated. Weather fine now."

H. N. L. writes from Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y.. May 30th:-" Lamentation is everywhere heard in this locality for the loss of the peach crop. But a few days ago the prospect for a fine crop was excellent; but since the heavy rains they have mostly blighted and fallen from the trees. What the cause is, to many, may be a mooted question, but to my own mind it is a very clear one. Having considerable experience in observing the bad effects of heavy rains upon fruit at the 'blooming period.' I attribute the present failure of the peaches to the above cause, to wit: that the rain came just at the time of the fertilizing process, consequently the effect was to wash off all the dust or pollen which insures the setting of the fruit."

THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.-We learn that despite the opinions expressed by leading agriculturists, the trustees baving the location of the above College created by national endowment, have connected it with Amberst College, Amberst, Mass. The Northampton Free Press discussing the matter says:-- "Gov. Andrew and several leading members of the Board of Trustees, have from the first favored connecting the college with some literary and scientific institution already in successful operation, and had it not been for the impossibility of obtaining a suitable farm, and the close contiguity to a large city, Cambridge, not Amherst, would have been the chosen place. Judging from information we have on the subject, the new college is to be merely an appendage to Amherst College, and not a separate and distinct institution of itself. If this opinion is correct the agricultural department will be absorbed and overshadowed by the other departments of the older college, and tea years hence, hardly any one not connected with the college, will know that there is such an institution in name or fact as the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

We fear the above prediction will prove true.

A MACHINE FOR SOWING PLASTER, ASHES, &c.-E. D. HALLECK of this city, (who has the machine for sale,) exhibited in our sanctum the other day a very simple device, called "J. R. CALDWELL's Patent for sowing Plaster, Ashes, Lime," &c., on Hil crops. It consists of a tin tube five inches in diameter and eighteen inches long, with a stiff handle at one end, a perforated bottom and slide at the other. This large tube is filled with plaster and ashes—one or both—the slide adjusted so that the operator, held of the handle, may shake any desired quantity from it won a hill of corn, potatoes, &c., as he walks along. It distributes the required amount evenly, puts it where it is wanted in spite of wind, a single shake does it, the hands need not be made sore by handling the fertil save time, labor and money we should think. If our judgment is not in error, it is werth to any farmer who top-dresses corn and other hil crops with plaster. ashes, &c., the \$1.50 to \$2 (according to size) asked for it. J. McGILL & Co., Pitsford, N. Y., own the right of this State, and manufacture it.

TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.—The New England Farmer urges the importance of a trial of these implements, and says:—"The trial should take place on the line of some railroad, and no: far from it. Perhaps Western New York would be as convenient a locality as could be selected,—near Albany, or beyond, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad. Shall it be done?" At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, a resolution was adopted urging the propriety of providing for a trial of implements. But we are not advised that the Executive Board have made any such provision. These implement trials are of great importance. We suggest that county organizations take hold of the matter if the State Society neglects to do so. It is no task at all to collect machines enough for a lively trial; and farmers who wish to purchase can better decide upon the merits of the respective machines by comparison of their work and manner of work, than in any other way. Time and money spent at such trials are rot lost.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The Cleveland Wool Grower announces the death of WM. DEWITT, Esq., of the Cleveland Agricultural Works, and the serious injury of Wm. F. GREER, Est., of Painsville, O., by a railroad accident on the Cleveland & Columbus R. R. The third car from the occomotive, containing these gentlemen, broke its conplings and left the track, while the balance of the train kept it. Mr. DEWITT was killed almost instanty, and fourteen passengers were more or less injured—Mr. Greek among the rest. These gentlemen were returning from Columbus, where they had been attending a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. DEWITT is spoken of by our Ohio contemporary in high terms, and his death as a disaster to Agriculture in that State. We are glad to learn that there are hopes of Mr. GREER's recovery.

Morticultural.

ORNAMENTAL TREES-No. III.

AMONG the many new weeping or drooping trees which have been introduced during the last ten or fifteen years, the most graceful and beautiful, beyond a doubt, is the Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.

With a tall, erect, elegantly proportioned trunk covered with smooth, silvery bark and clothed with branches bending gracefully outward and downward like the spray of falling water from a jet-d'-eau, with finger-leaves of the most delicate green quivering in the slightest breath of air, no wonder it elicits the admiration of all who see it.* Then it is one of the most hardy of trees, flourishing, we may 82y, everywhere. A celebrated English planter called the Birch "an amphibious plant, as it grows on rich or poor, wet or dry, sandy or rocky situations, nor refuses any soil or climate whatever." It is easily transplanted and grows rapidly and requires no pruning or care whatever but to be let alone.

We believe we were the first to disseminate it in the country. Our attention was called to it by a mere accident.

In the summer of 1848, H. W. SARGENT. Esq., of Fishkill, was traveling in Europe, and wrote some letters to Mr. Downing, who was then editor of the Horticulturist. Extracts from some of these letters were published, and in one, describing BOOTH's nursery in Holstein, he said:

"Among trees and shrubs rare to me, I noticed a Weeping Birch peculiar to Germany. It had descending shoots 32 feet long. The branches hang as perpendicularly downward as those of either the Sophora pendula, or the common Weeping Willow, and are quite as delicate and pensile as the latter."

Knowing that Mr. SARGENT was well informed in regard to trees, on reading his letter in the Horticulturist, we came at once to the conclusion that he had found a new tree.

We then took steps to procure it from the European nurseries, and, in 1849, we received two small plants, and was offered in our catalogue of 1850 and 1851 at \$2 per plant.

Propagated by budding or grafting on the common birch.

It is a little singular that we obtained the Kilmamock Weeping Willow in about the same accidental manner.

We think it was in a letter of some English traveler which appeared in the Gardeners' Chronicle, that a new and very beautiful Weeping Willow was spoken of as being in some Scotch nursery or garden.

We then wrote directly to the Scotch nurseryman, and, in 1854, we imported our first six plants at a guinea. One of them now stands on the lawn here a very much admired specimen. We intend to speak of the new willows in a future notice .- B.

* The accompanying wood cut is intended to be a portrait of a tree in the grounds of Ellwanger & BARRY, one of the first imported, now between 30 and 40 feet high. The cut is far from doing justice to

PHILOSOPHY OF FLORICULTURE.

THERE is a peculiar charm about the first flower bed, with all its absurdities of arrangement and tangled confusion, which is never quite equaled by any succeeding possessions of the kind, although they may be ordered in strict conformity to orthodox gardening rules and proprieties. Of course I do not mean that one season's experience in the cultivation of flowers is sufficient to exhaust the delights, or blunt the keenness of enjoyment, resulting therefrom. It furnishes an inexhaustible fund of enjoyment, and every lady who tries it will find herself "possessed in a furrow or two of garden ground, of a truly infinite dominion." It is this feeling of having discovered a new world of happiness, which invests the first flower-bed with its peculiar charm. From the time when the first tiny stem lifts its green banner to the sunshine, until the frosts of November have laid low each floral beauty, there is a constant succession of wonders, new every morning, and fresh every evening.

It is very true that other eyes may fail to discover the marvelous beauty so evident to your own in your little patch of wildness, and quite likely your neighbors, especially if they chance to live near enough to keep a watch over all your movements, will wonder what you find to look at so much in that "posy bed," and make themselves quite merry over your devotion to a few "morning glories" and "China Oysters;" but you will have the laugh on your side when they come to you next spring for seeds, as they most certainly will. You will also be favored with sundry hints from "practical" people about doing something use ful, which you will generally find means cultivating cabbages and onions, instead of flowers. Upon such persons it is of course worse than useless to waste words; you can only sigh over their blindness, and go your way rejoicing that to you it has been given to behold the glory of the LORD in all His works.

I would not be thought irreverent in speaking thus seriously upon what may appear to many a very trifling subject. It seems to me no small matter, that in a world where life is made up of little joys and sorrows, we should be quick to see, and eager to avail ourselves of every help which may render less tedious what is too often but a weary journey. Life, in many of our rural districts, from its monotony and isolation, is in danger of coming to partake too strongly of the animal and sensual, unless the refining influences within reach. "Life in great vigor as trees in the open air.



the country may be one of the richest on earth, but it may also be one of the poorest. If the great book of Nature be opened to the eye of him who resides there, and illumined with the light of heaven, from his little knoll he can see and enjoy all the glory of the world; but if he sees in Nature only the potato field which gives him food, then is this golden vein closed for him, and he himself stands, like the potato plant, fast rooted in the earth." But I fear that in pursuing the æsthetical branch of my subject, I am wandering too far from the practical.

It is absolutely essential to a full enjoyment of your flowers, that all the labor necessary to keep them in order should be performed by yourself. I will not insist upon the first digging of the ground in cases where the sod is to be removed, as that frequently requires an outlay of strength which many females do not possess, especially if unaccustomed to out-door labor; but after the first breaking up, there is nothing to which any woman in tolerable health will not find herself fully equal and much the better for. I would, however, add my caution to that of your correspondent who, in her 'Hints for Ladies," warns all who desire to be thought "delicate," or "interesting," to avoid floriculture. There is no mistake, it will make you most "distressingly healthy," and take all nonsense of that kind out of you. So count well the cost before you make a beginning, and if you find yourself incapaple of "enjoying good health," do not undertake the care of E. A. EATON. flowers.

Eatonville, N. Y., 1864.

PEACH CULTURE.

THE editor of the Gardener's Monthly pubishes an interesting editorial on "Peach Growing." from which we extract what follows:

In Peach culture, there is one fact which we think can not be contradicted,—that if the tree remain healthy for the first three or four years, it will live in good condition, and without any complaint that seriously affects the crop, for many years—as long in fact as an apple-tree.

If this be true, and we think it will not be denied, we have a starting point of immense value. It removes at once all fear of contagion for there is no reason why disease should not be as contagious to an old tree as to a young

There is another fact, fully as important as the above. Peach trees under glass, young or old, seldom have the diseases peaches in the open air do. Some few instances, we believe, have been adduced to show that peaches do at times have the yellows under glass. We have never seen it, nor have at least ninety per cent. of under glass fruit-growers; but as we have heard others say they have seen it, not to endanger the force of the argument, it is as well to concede that it does in rare cases exist in glass houses.

But the general rule remains, that peaches over four years old, to any much greater age, are free from dangerous diseases,—and that it is only when in open air culture that young trees meet fatal obstacles. If we look for the differences, we shall find

1. That old trees do not grow with as great luxuriance as young ones.

2. Trees in pots or tubs under glass, or even in borders under glass, where they are usually the whole mind be kept "wide awake" to all severely summer-pruned, do not grow with as

3. Trees under glass are not exposed to extremes of dry air, or low temperature, as are trees in the open air.

The effect of low temperature on succulent, or what is the same thing, unripe wood, is well known. Most roses grow very late in the fall. Some are to a considerable extent hardy, but the upper portions of their stems get injured. If we watch such stems in the spring, the upper buds, being quite killed, do not of course push,-the next dozen or more push, but are pale-have the yellows; -- the lower push more freely, pretty much as if the plant had been pruned low down. This is the invariable effect of frost on over-luxuriance.

In reference to the peach, its great luxuriance is its fault. It can not expect to escape the general law of injury from cold or sappy wood. All our efforts should be directed to checking that luxuriance, until age should do it for itself. New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina are famous for their peaches,—not on account of their climates, but for the poorness of their soils. We have seen finer peaches in mere quarry refuse in Pennsylvania, than in any State in the Union.

Natural trees, or peaches from the stone. without being inoculated or budded, are usually esteemed less liable to disease than the named nursery varieties,—not because they are seedlings, for budded trees are little less, but because they are not as vigorous the second year. A nurseryman buds his peach, and the next spring cuts it back to the bud, which of course pushes up with the vigor of a cropped willow; and even the first hard frost will scarcely detach the the Convention. The great Annual Fair of the N. Y. leaves from it. Should it escape injury till this extra vigor is past, the tree is safe. If not, it is a failure. What conclusion can be more clear?

We would lay down the following rules for the incipient peach-grower:

1. Choose an exhausted soil in preference to a new or rich one.

2. If possible, choose a northern or western aspect in preference to a sunny one, as the action of sun on frozen sappiness is one of the causes of injury to ill-ripened wood.

3. Choose trees for planting that are not over

4. Do not crop or cultivate your peach orchard with any thing which, by forcing you to add manures to the soil to obtain them, will make your trees grow luxuriantly. When their vigor has become exhausted, and the trees by age safe from disease, top-dressings can be resorted to, to maintain fertility.

CULTURE OF PERENNIAL PHLOXES.

THERE are few herbaceous plants superior to the many beautiful varieties of Phlox decussata, combining as they do fragrance, beauty and size of flower, with rich variety of color. They are well known also as being late autumnflowering plants, gifted with a hardihood that enables the most delicate of the newer varieties, with very slight assistance, to withstand the ssaults of frost with impunity. They are almost without an exception, readily propagated by the young growths of spring, which growths are already discernible above ground. These should be taken off when with two or three joints, and struck like Calceolarias. Plants are also readily multiplied by division of the old stool of a year or more old, though I have a preference for properly-treated cuttings, which make very handsome plants the second season.

Phloxes delight in a light loamy soil, especially if with a slight sprinkling of good decomposed leaf mould intermixed. I would observe, more especially, one marked feature in their successful treatment, attention to which increases materially not only their large heads of flower, but also the well-being of the plants generally. They should at all times be in a place shaded from the midsummer sun between the hours of 10 and 3, as from the very delicate textere of of the florets these become very readily scorched.

In such a partially-shaded border I would plant out a few of the more showy and better varieties, having the shortest, some of which barely reach 12 inches high, in front. What a beautiful little plant as an edging, or for the front row, would be the Phlox frondosa. Before planting it, it would be advisable to form (slightly covered with the soil, and slightly mound-shaped,) a ridge with moderate sized stones, say four or five thick, upon which to plant them firmly. This little frondosa I seldom meet with grown successfully; its neat little branches are 3 or 4 inches high, and cover, Heath-like, with pointed leaves; and it bears for its size, a large and lively flower, in color somewhat of a dark rose.—Cot. Gardener.

Inquiries and Answers.

THE HUDSON STRAWBERRY.—A friend sent me this spring some of this variety. What sex is it? Is it valuable?—Acer, Toledo, O.

It is pistillate, and highly regarded as a market fruit about Cincinnati.

THE BEST GRAPE SOIL.—What, in your opinion, is the best soil for the grape?—A Young Cultivator. This is a direct question, brief and personal. We answer as directly and concisely. A light, dry, deep,

MULCHING APPLE TREES. -- (A Young Farmer.) Would we mulch young apple trees, planted this spring? We certainly would do so, especially if planted on stiff soil, liable to bake. Mulching may be substituted for culture where help is scarce, and there is a great deal to do. And mulching is equivalent to a life. assurance of the tree.

THE EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY.—Is the variety known as Early Richmond the best cherry for the west?

—HAWKEYE, Cedar Co., Iowa.

It has three peculiarities which particularly adapt it to the west. It is hardy, productive, and bears early. But that it is the best cherry for extensive planting may be an open question. For there are many of the finer sorts that patient people have found to repay them for care and waiting for the trees to mature wood. The greatest obstacle to cherry culture in the west has been impatience. We have not got before us the experiences of growers in your State, so that we cannot specify

PROTECTION OF RIVER BANKS.—Will some one who has had experience and observation of successful protection of river and lake banks from the undermining wash of water, give me the benefit of such experience? Protection by tree planting is what is especially desired, as the land to be protected is not valuable enough for more expensive means. What are the best trees or plants for this purpose—and how should they be planted?—F. J. S., Toledo, Ohio.

The Golden Osler, (Salix vitellina,) is very much used for this purpose; but we do not think it any better than the Basket Osier (Salix viminalis,) which, while it will afford the desired protection, will at the same time yield a crop of great value to the willow-ware manufacturers, and profitable to the grower. Get the cuttings, stick them in the ground where you want them to grow, and if there is moisture there will be no difficulty. If our readers can name any thing any better than the Osiers for this purpose, let them do so.

Korticultural Notes.

CIRCULAR OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. -In conformity with a resolution adopted at the last neeting of this National Association, the undersigned give notice that its Tenth Session will commence in Corinthian Hall, in the city of Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, September 13th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, and will continue several days. All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural and other kindred institutions in the United States and the British Provinces, are invited to send delegations, as large as they may deem expedient; and all other persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be present and to take seats in State Agricultural Society will be held at Rochester on the following week, so that delegates who desire to do so can attend both meetings, and those who contribute collections of fruits to the Pomological Society can afterwards exhibit them at the State Fair. Throughout a large portion of the country the prospects of the fruit crop are very encouraging, and as the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York will place its entire collection at the disposal of the American Pomological Society, a display of extraordinary interest may reasonably be expected.

Among the prominent subjects which will come before the Society at this session will be that of the revision of the Society's Catalogue of Fruits. The Special Committee appointed for this purpose are now. with the varioms State and local committees, actively engaged in collecting such information as will aid in determining what varieties are best adapted to the different sections of our country, and this information, in the form of reports, will be submitted to the action of the Convention.

All the States and Territories are urgently invited to be present, by Delegation, at this meeting, that the amicable and social relations which have heretofore existed between the members of the Society may be fostered and perpetuated, and the result of its deliberations, so beneficial to the country at large, be generally and widely diffused. Members and Delegates are re quested to contribute specimens of the fruits of their espective districts, and to communicate in regard to them whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the Society and the science of American Pomology. Each contributor is requested to come prepared with a com plete list of his collection, and to present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable.

All persons desirous of becoming members can remit the admission fee to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treas urer, Philadelphia; or to the President at Boston, who will furnish them with Transations of the Society. Life membership, Ten Dollars; Biennial, Two Dollars. Packages of Fruits may be addressed as follows: American Pomological Society, care of JAMES VICK, MARSHAL P. WILDER, Rochester, N. Y."

President. JAMES VICK, Secretary. Newspapers and Periodicals that take an interest in omology, are respectfully requested to publish above.

Pomestic Geonomy.

CLEANING AND COLORING KID GLOVES.

ETHEL H., of Kewanee, Ills., recommends rubbing the white kid gloves with cream of tartar to clean them. She also furnishes the following for

Coloring a Royal Purple.—Two ounces of logwood; two ounces rock alum; pint and a half soft water. Boil, skim and cool. Then brush the gloves over with it. When dry, repeat the process until it is the right shade. Beat the white of an egg light and rub it over the leather.

THE same lady writes:-"I have a few other recipes which may be useful to some RURAL reader.

Rose Color.—Balm blossoms, steeped in water. color rose color. Set it with alum.

Straw Color .- Saffron, steeped in earthen and strained, colors a fine straw color. It makes a delicate or deep shade according to the strength

Bird of Paradise Color .- The dry, outside skin of onions (?) color a yellow very much like Bird of Paradise' color.

A Light Yellow.—Peach leaves, or the bark scraped from a barberry bush, colors a common light yellow. A little alum may help to fix the color of all of these.

A Purple Slate Color.—The purple paper which comes on loaf sugar, boiled in cider or vinegar, makes a fine purple slate color. To be done in iron, with a small piece of alum.

A Light Brown Slate Color.—White maple bark makes a good light brown slate color. Should be boiled in water and set with alum. It is best boiled in brass instead of iron.

To Color Nankeen.—A pailful of lye with a piece of copperas half as large as a hen's egg, boiled in it, will color a nankeen that will never wash out. A very beautiful nankeen color may be obtained from birch bark set with alum. The bark should be covered with water, and boiled thoroughly in brass or tin. If copperas is used instead of alum, a slate color will be produced."

A FARMER'S daughter, J. E. G., of Perry, writes:-"I once colored a pair of brown kid gloves by putting them in a dye of logwood and copperas when nearly cold, and letting them remain in it several hours. This gave them a dark purple shade. If put in the dye when hot it burns or crimps them up so as to render them

"Lighter colors may be had by using maple bark and copperas for drab, and black tea and copperas for slate color. Take one large spoonful of black tea, pour on it three pints soft boiling water, steep one half hour, but do not let it boil. Strain and put in an even teaspoonful copperas, dissolved in a small quantity of water. When nearly cold, put in the glove - after having wet them in soap suds, not very strong. Let them remain several hours, stirring occasionally. If not dark enough, add a little more copperas, and put them in again for an hour, or two, or three, until they are sufficiently dark. Then rinse in soap suds; afterwards in clear water. Stretch them while drying.

"By a similar process they may be colored with maple bark. Of course, more bark will be required than tea; and surely it would require more steeping. Color in tin or brass."

TELL US HOW TO COOK A DINNER.

THERE is no department of the RURAL more useful than this. And one can always learn many valuable things from it. Still, it seems to me there is a great deal more pains taken to teach us how to make cake and some of the nicer dishes with which to "tempt the palate," than to tell us how to cook meats and some of the heartier food that is necessary to satisfy hunger. It is no great knack to get up a nice tea, but it is something more of a study to cook a nice dinner, to broil a steak, or cook a roast, "to a turn," to roast a turkey, to cook wild meats, to make soups of different kinds, to cook fish and fowls, and all kinds of animals.

Why do not some of the good housekeepers, who cook dinners from one year's end to another, tell us more about it. This department of the RURAL should be one that would fit a young housekeeper to fulfill all the duties of her calling without the aid of any other cook book. It is a mistaken idea that these things are so common that every one knows without telling, how to cook them. There is not one woman in ten that knows how to boil a potato nicely, to say nothing of other vegetables. Why not tell us all you know, then, every body?

RECIPE FOR COLORING BLACK.—There was an inquiry in the 6th No. of the RURAL for a recipe to color black that will not fade. Here is one that will stand. For five pounds of woolen goods, take one-fourth pound of extract of logwood, one-half pound of blue vitriol. Dissolve the vitriol in water enough to cover the goods, and keep them in it over the fire at a simmer, but not to boil, two hours; then dissolve the extract of logwood in the vitriol liquid and put the goods in again; keep them in two hours longer, but do not let them boil. - M.

JELLIE CAKE.-Four cups flour, three cups sugar, one cup butter, one cup cream, five eggs, one teaspoon soda; rub the flour and sugar together and then add the other.—Mrs. S. KNAPP.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

DARK WITHOUT-CHEERFUL WITHIN.-What matters it though the storm rages without and clouds obscure the sun, if all is cheerful in the household. It cannot but be pleasant within if the good housewife has nice light biscuits for supper, as she will surely have by using De Land's Chemical Saleratus, an article sold at all the best family groceries in the United States.

A CONTRACTOR

Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. DOLLY'S CRADLE,

BY GENE PRATT.

Twas a cute little cradle, made out of gray willow, With bottom and rockers of just the right size, And a doll-baby's head lightly pressed the small pillow While blankets tucked 'round, almost hid its blue

But the red was all gone from Dolly's plump cheeks, Both feet broken off, and one arm torn away, And it seemed quite worn out with doll-baby freaks, As it lay in the cradle neglected that day.

You think I was childish, but let me explain The weak useless tears that bedewed Dolly's bed, As I held it caressingly, where she had lain So oft in my fond arms her bright curly head.

That dear one was "DEEDY," our darling and pet,-The youngest and fairest one of the whole band; And this was her baby and cradle, as yet She had left it arranged by her own little hand.

But I had returned to the old home that day, Too late for her welcome, and precious caress; Too late for one glimpse of her beautiful clay, Ere 'twas laid 'neath the violet sod to its rest.

You may call the tears weak that moisten the flower And the turf that has hidden our darling's white brow,

But they who have tasted of sorrow like ours, Will bear with our weakness more patiently new. "Quaker City," Ind., 1864.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WOMAN'S WAGES.

WHY is it that women are so poorly recompensed for their labor? If a man hires for a week with a farmer, at the very lowest rates, he will receive six dollars and board for that length of time. But if a frail woman hires to work in his kitchen, she must be content with one dollar. or consider herself well paid if she receives one dollar and a quarter! She is not expected to complain if the fatigueing task of milking, churning, baking, washing, ironing, scrubbing, and "cooking for hands" is almost too much for her strength. Now, why is this? Does she exert her strength less than the man? Or, has she a greater amount of strength than he, so that less effort is necessary on her part? If must rise earlier, and work later, than he? As a general thing the man is not required to be at work before six o'clock in the morning and is allowed to quit at six in the evening, with an interval of an hour for dinner.

Now we repeat, why is this? You may say "she does not do as hard work as a man." It is just as hard for her. The man does not work as long as she does; he has the hours from six in the evening, 'till time for him to retire to rest; also a time for repose in the morning, which she is denied. Her work begins with the day, and lasts until it is high time she should be resting her tired limbs on a comfortable bed.

If the man is so minded, he can spend these hours in mental improvement, with a view to them with aged and infirm parents, comforting them with his presence; and, they in turn encouraging him with kind words of hope-cheer; or, if he has a family he can spend them with it. enough for his mind and body, both, to rest; she is expected to take the care as well as the labor. He can support a parent, a delicate sister. or both if required, and still have enough to supply all his own necessary wants; while her poor allowance is hardly enough to supply her with necessary clothing. "Hardly," did we say? it is positively not enough; besides, if she is taken sick, what is to become of her? Few, if anu, of her employers would nurse her and pay a doctor's bill for her; but, as is too often the ease, she might find a home among some poor, but kind friends: and when health returned she clothing, in order to pay her doctor's bill. And thus she must toil week after week, with no hope of ever bettering her condition by her own exertions!

How often, too, does she support a feeble parent, brother, or sister, by her labor and kind self-denial, and toil on 'till the end of the week, hoping to go to them and spend the Sabbath the poor man's gift from GoD-with them; but in this too she is too often disappointed; for, "she can't be spared - going to have company home from church to-morrow-don't want to come home from church and go right into work." And thus the poor girl is cheated out of what God has given to every one alike; for does he not say, "Thou, nor thy man servant, nor thy maid servant," &c? Who ever heard of a white man having to work on the Sabbath as hard, and sometimes harder, than any other day? and yet white girls do it, often, very often. You may talk of slavery, but what is this? May God speed the day when woman shall be rewarded as she deserves for her labor, and no one dare to point the finger of scorn at her because she dares to work for her living, and to "earn her bread by the sweat of her brow." May the ablest pens of our land agitate this subject and show forth to the world the wrong that is perpetrated on woman.

Cadiz Branch, 1864. LIBBIE LINWOOD.

> MY LOVER AND I. LEAVES and the sun Make shadow and shine; I am my love's, And my love is mine.

Waves of the sea Sing sweet on the shore; Wlli part no more [Augusta Moore

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

- Angle, one of our fair correspondents, asks if some one with more wits than she has, will tell her how a man can be cured of smoking when a wife can neither persuade, nor scold, nor reason the case with him to do any good.

-MRS. JESSIE FREMONT, upon learning by telegraph of the death of Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, sent the following dispatch to a gentleman in San Francisco:-"Put violets for me on the coffin of our dear friend who sleeps."

- THE first instance in England of a woman passing a regular and formal examination for the medical profession, took place recently in London. The new doctor's name is Miss ELIZ-ABETH GARRETT.

- A SAD statement is made in one of the daily papers of a highly respectable young lady in Palmyra, N. Y., who married a rascal after a very short acquaintance, who came home from the army, representing himself to be an officer with whom she had corresponded. It was found — too late — that he was an imposter and a villain. This is only one instance, of many within our knowledge, where infatuated young women have got into trouble through correspondence with unknown persons in the army. It is a dangerous and unwomanly experiment.

-A CHATTY correspondent - "KATE," of Cattaraugus Co.- who says she was once flattered by a friend who charged her with being the writer of BARBARA MOORE'S articles, thus pictures the commotion which would result in her family if her letter should appear:-" Father will laugh and say, 'I guess KATE will be somebody after all.' Mother will smile faintly, while my darling sisters will 'cry out and shout' and I be considered the flower of the family the salt of the household. Grave uncles, dignified aunts, and awe-inspired cousins would be so anxious for the picture of the relative who wrote that piece.'" We have made up our mind to prevent such a commotion this time.

-ANOTHER fair one - "Bell," of Ohiodiscussing old widowers, exclaims - "What under the canopy of heaven is more detestable! Is there any thing on earth that can act flatter and greener than an old widower of sixty or seventy?" She proceeds to photograph one. Look at the picture! "Be he ever so old, as soon as he takes a notion, in his cranium, to marry, he is immediately metamorphosed into a not, why this difference? Why is it that she young man; he can see without glasses, walk without a cane, and spring on a horse with all the grace of a young man of twenty-five or thirty. In the course of time you will see his hair turning black, and his face white, all happening, of course, from mere chance, for we have no idea there is any such thing as hair tonic or cosmetics used. Why, he is one of the sweetest men in the world—so good natured, jokey and polite." "BELL" thinks this class of widowers should move to Utah. She evidently feels bad about something.

- THE condition of the poor women of Richmond is thus given:-Female labor is in good demand, it is true, but it is miserably compensated. A fair seamstress may work from daylight until midnight without earning enough to bettering his condition in life; or, he may spend | purchase a pound of bacon, half a peck of potatoes, or two pounds of bread; in other words, without earning enough to decently feed a single person. Yet these poor women, out of their miserable pittance, are obliged to feed themselves He can be free from other people's work, long and children, and as well to pay house rent, for which the charges are as excessive as for other necessaries. How, then, do the poor creatures live? I heard one of them, to whom this question was addressed by a sympathizing Marvlander, answer, "We are not living, we are dying."

EFFECT OF ALIEN NURSING.

AMIDST the mysteries of the human constitution, it is a new idea, but not without some plausibility, that an infant nursed by a woman not his mother, will contract some share of any No soldier is allowed at such times to have on might deny herself some necessary articles of her herself some necessary articles of h be the child, not of his parents only, but of them and of the third person from whom he has derived his first nourishment. The brave are produced by the brave, the good by the good; so declares the old adage. But sometimes a worthy couple, living in comfortable circumstances, striving to set a good example before their children, and spending much on the education of the young people, find that some one of their sons is utterly uncontrollable and worthless, runs away from all schools, enlists, goes a tinkering, becomes, in short, the black sheep of the family. Some observation of cases leads the writer of these lines to suggest a possible explanation in the character of a hired nurse. It seems, on physiological grounds, not unreasonable to suppose that the new being is not exactly completed at birth, like some of the lower animals, but is only so after a due period of lactation.

After this note was set down, the writer ighted upon a passage in a book, of which but a limited impression was taken, (Coltness, Col. lections, printed for the Maitland Club, 1842.) expressing similar views, which had been entertained by the wife of Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Lord Provost of Edinburg in 1650. Lady Stewart steadily declined the offer of her husband to have her children sent out to hireling nurses, saying:-"She should never think her child wholly her own when another discharged the most part of a mother's duty, and by wrong nourishment to her tender babe, might induce wrong habits, or noxious diseases." She added: "I have often seen children take more a strain of their nurse than from either parent."

THE years pelt a young girl with red roses till her cheeks are all on fire. By and by they begin throwing white roses, and that morning flush passes away.

Choice Miscellany.

WOUNDED.

Let me lie down. Just here in the shade of this cannon torn tree, Here, low on the trampled grass, where I may see The surge of the combat; and where I may hear The glad cry of victory, cheer upon cheer; Let me lie down.

Oh, it was grand! Like the tempest we charged, in the triumph to share; The tempest, its fury and thunder were there; On, on, o'er intrenchments, o'er living and dead, With the foe under foot and our flag over head;

Weary and faint. Prone on the soldier's couch, ah, how can I rest, With the shot-shattered head, and the sabre-pierced breast?

Comrades, at roll-call, when I shall be sought, Say I fought till I fell, and fell where I fought, Wounded and faint.

Oh, that last charge! Right through the dread hell-fire of shrapnel and shell Through without faltering, clear through with a yell, Right in their midst, in the turmoil and gloom, Like heroes we dashed at the mandate of doom!

Oh, that last charge!

Some things are worthless, and some others so good, That nations who buy them pay only in blood; For Freedom and Union, each man owes his part, And here I pay my share all warm from my heart; It was duty!

Dving at last! My mother, dear mother, with meek, tearful eye, Farewell! and GoD bless you, forever and aye! Oh that I now lay on your pillowing breast, To breathe my last sigh on the bosom first prest; Dying at last!

I am no saint. But boys, say a prayer. There's one that begins: "Our Father," and then says, "Forgive us our sins;" Don't forget that part, say it strongly, and then I'll try to repeat it, and you'll say Amen! Ah, l'm no saint.

Hark!-there's a shout! Raise me up, comrades, we have conquered I know! Up, up on my feet, with my face to the foe! Ah, there flies the Flag, with its star spangles bright, The promise of Glory, the symbol of Right! Well may they shout.

I'm mustered out! O Gop of our fathers, our freedom prolong, And tread down rebellion, oppression and wrong! O band of earth's hope, on thy blood reddened sod,

I die for the Nation, the Union, and GoD!

I'm mustered out! [Army and Navy Gazette.

HOSPITAL SKETCHES-No. IV.

SABBATH.

How we spend this day may be of some interest to you; so this pleasant Sabbath afternoon I will try and give its routine of incidents and duties. At six A. M. the drum bids us all "roll out of

bed;" but long ere this the cooks and some of the nurses have been "up and doing." Every bed has to be made in the best possible style, clothes brushed, boots blacked, hair combed and nails trimmed. The nurses have to mop, black stoves, and clean up generally.

After breakfast, at seven, the cook-houses and dining-halls have to undergo the same process of cleaning. At nine, inspection begins, which lasts until ten or after. The inspectors are the surgeon in charge, the officer of the day, the officer of the guard, the steward and ward master. Each of these are in full uniform-sword, belt and all. The ward master in advance some ten paces, enters ward 1 and commands-"attention; medical officers approaching."

The chief nurse repeats the order, and as the officers enter, all who are able rise and salute: the officers return the salute and pass in, carefully noting anything that may be out of order. The men remain standing until they are through. course is taken through all the wards, then

back through the cook-houses and dining-halls. Outside of the buildings, the grounds and every part of the yard come under the same

rigid scrutiny. Sometimes we also have an inspection of the men on duty here. At such times the steward takes the band and marches around the hospital, when all the men on duty except one for each place, fall in and march to headquarters. Drawn up here in two lines, "open order," the inspectors pass through and examine us in regard to cleanliness, length of hair, &c. We are then marched back, falling out at our proper places. If it is not eleven o'clock yet, the band march to dining-hall No. 1, and play the "Church Call." If it is later than this, it has to be omitted. Divine service lasts one hour and a quarter. and dinner comes at half past twelve.

Perhaps the greatest stir is made in the fifteen minutes between meeting and dinner, when we have to make a dining-hall out of our meeting house and set the tables for two hundred men. Yet seven of us do it, and do not seem to hurry much. There are no services in the afternoon except funerals. Supper comes at half past five, and at half past six the Bible Class meets. As so much of our getting ready has to be done in the morning, it makes the Sabbath a day of labor instead of rest. It is the hardest of the week.

As to the value of Sunday inspection, you will pardon me for making a comparison. I can liken it to nothing else but the fashionable way of "sparking." Meeting at "set" times, each one with smiles, gestures and speeches, all studied or copied, it is not difficult to appear well; but what can be learned of each other's character, of that which goes to make up the ing at all. So with this inspection. Nurses the less you get. That's so.

may neglect their duties all the week, and yet pass a first rate inspection Sunday morning. I have two objections to it. First-There is too much "pomp and parade" for my notions of the way in which the day should be kept. Second-If an officer wishes to prevent a religious meeting, he has only to make the inspection occupy the time that should be devoted to worship, and his object is accomplished.

J. P. BATES. Brown Hospital, Louisville, Ky., 1864.

THE TIME TO DANCE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Examiner (Baptist paper) talks very much as we believe, on a subject about which there is an honest difference of opinion among good people. We think it will do RURAL readers good to digest what he writes:

"I have been young, and am now older, and have discovered great need of finding home entertainment for the youth about me. Dancing is a natural expression of pleasure, or joy of any kind, either animal or spiritual. It is also the generator of joy, in the glow and excitement which pleasant exercises of any description afford.

"Now, if asked the meaning of the passage, A time to dance,' I should say it stood there, because there is 'a time to dance,' as well as 'a time to die,' and 'a time to weep.' I should say the time to dance is on the evening of a rainy day, when all the family have the blues for want of exercise. An hour or two of dancing, after tea, would send them to their rooms cheerful, happy, and if Christians, grateful and devout, instead of doleful, and discontented with home and home friends.

"I should say 'a time to dance' was any time in the day, or before ten o'clock at night, for all young women engaged in sewing, drawing, designing, or other sedentary employments, that they may have vitality enough in their blood to bless God, and rejoice with, instead of groaning over doubts and fears, begotten often by a wretched state of health. 'A time to dance' is when you take fifty or a hundred children to the woods on a picnic or excursion; or when shut up on board of a ship for weeks together; or for the patients of a hospital when they are convalescent; or when a son, husband, brother, or friend comes home safe, and with honor, from the war. When peace is established, and slavery is abolished, shall be 'a time to dance,' and it will be religious dancing, according to the feelings and emotions of the hearts of those engaged.

"Now, no one can look on such dancing as here described, and at the eleven commandments, including the Saviour's own 'new commandment,' and make it out a breach of either of them. The real and only difficulty is the great fascination of this amusement, which renders it so difficult of control. Yet Scotch Presbyterians have danced for centuries; Swiss Calvinists dance before their own cottage doors; French peasants dance, and sleep with quiet conscience; and can not we Americans learn an equal amount of self-control in such matters? "There are one or two items worthy of note

in the Bible view of the question. First, that the historic dancing named is not condemned, but the idolatry or licentiousness connected with it. Now, that dancing and sin have gone hand-and-glove from the beginning of the world, needs no proof; but so has music and sin, eating and sin. What we want is an eye clear enough to discover what and which is the sin, and strength of will or grace enough to leave the one while taking the other.

"In the glorious lists of graces and virtues named by the various Apostles as the fruits of the Spirit, dancing is not named as one of them, therefore have no faith in 'religious dancing;' but neither is it named in any list of the fruits of the carnal mind. The just inference, then, seems that it has in itself no moral character whatever, and that its right or wrong is dependent altogether upon circumstances.

"Note, also, that Solomon makes no mention fact is, the subject of what is sin, and what is not, is still greatly mystified-hundreds of men, whose consciences are quite easy while those who reap down their fields receive naught for their work, would be horror-stricken to see a son or daughter skipping about the parlor to the music of the piano. Hundreds of women will keep girls working in their kitchens cooking heavy dinners on the Sabbath, who would be shocked not to be seen in their own seats in the church themselves, and yet have never pointed one soul to Christ during all their life, and do not feel condemned.

"When shall we cease tithing mint and cummin, and attend to the weightier matter of the law?

"Let all young persons take especial notice that I make no plea or excuse for balls, masked balls, expensive dressing, and always planning about dress, late hours, and being so fatigued by 'recreation' as to require, perhaps, more than all the next day to recover from it. Living in and for pleasure, in any form or shape, is often enough condemned both by Moses and Christ; but learn, young friends, to use the 'world as your own and Christ's servant,' resisting all its attempts to overcome."

CALMNESS. - Be calm amid troubles. To jump and bounce because you are in hot water, is to be like a potato or a dumpling-more particularly a "small potato," or a dumpling that fruition of God, and be forever satisfied with is half-baked. Yes. You will always note that the shallower a stream of water is, the more joy and glory that Thou hast prepared for me noise it makes. Therefore, don't lather yourself turn my heart from the vanities of earth, that I into a foam as you float along, or people will may be pressing on to Thee, into Thy very pressay that you are shallow. Whoever did him-ence, where is fullness of joy, and to Thy right sum of connubial happiness? Absolutely nothself any good by fretting? The more you fret, hand, where are pleasures for evermore.—Divine

Sabbath Musings.

THE PLACE FOR MAN TO DIE.

How little recks it where men die, When once the moment's past, In which the dim and glazing eye Has looked on earth its last; Whether beneath a sculptured urn The coffined form shall rest, Or, in its nakedness, return Back to its mother's breast.

Death is a common friend or foe, As different men way hold: And at his summons each must go-The timid and the bold! But when the spirit free and warm Deserts it, as it must-What matter where the lifeless form Dissolves again to dust?

The soldier falls, 'mid corses piled Upon the battle plain, Where reinless war-steeds gallop wild Among the mangled slain: But though his corse be grim to see, Hoof-trampled on the sod. What recks it, when the spirit free Has soared aloft to GoD?

The coward's dying eye may close Upon his downy bed, And softest hands his limbs compose, Or garments o'er them spread; But ye who shun the bloody fray, Where fell the mangled brave, Go-strip his coffin lid away, And see him in his grave?

Twere sweet indeed to close our eyes With those we cherish near, And wafted upwards by their sighs Soar to some calmer sphere But whether on the scaffold high, Or in the battle's van. The fittest place where man can die, Is where he dies for man!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SABBATH MUSINGS,

THE first day of the week! What a glorious fact is brought to our remembrance by the return of this day. More than eighteen hundred years ago to-day, the Lord of life and glory burst the bars of death, and rose triumphant from the grave, and so showed to a fallen world

what was in His power to do for it.

O blessed day! that recalls to our remembrance all that our Saviour has done for us: how 'He, in His innocence, suffered indescribable agony, in order to obtain pardon for guilty man; how He, though 'rich,' yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich;" how He "left all the glory that He had with the Father before the world was," and came to earth to suffer the most ignominious death, that we, poor, alienated, ruined mortals might have life eternal; how "He was wounded for our transgressions," and "bruised for our iniquities;" how the wicked Jews laughed and mocked when they beheld His indescribable sufferings, and vainly exulted when they saw His body laid in the cold cheerless tomb, while His few followers went quietly away to mourn in secret the death of Him whom they had hoped was to redeem Isreal."

But how was the scene changed, when two more suns had set and risen, and He, over whom there was mourning on one side, and rejoicing on the other, burst the fetters of the grim monster, and stepped forth in triumph from His dreary prison-house.

Oh! how strange it is people will be so negligent in their observance of this day, which commemorates an event of such infinite importance to the human race. We are rapturous in our exultations over the day that commemorates the declaration of our National Independence, but how cold and careless in respect to the day which brings to our minds our Lord's victory over that tyrant before which the mightiest of earth's monarchs are compelled to lay down their scepters. What a glorious conquest was made then! and how soul-cheering the hope of a 'time to lie,' or 'a time to blaspheme,' or | that it affords us, that if we will but accept 'a time to be drunk,'-real immoralities. The | Christ's offered mercy, Death has no shackles strong enough to bind us; but that we shall only "lay aside these vile bodies" to have them raised again after a little while, and "fashsoned like uto Christ's most glorious body."

THE FULLNESS OF JOY.

HERE, the vessel is too capacious to be filled with all the pleasures and delights the world can lay together. Hereafter, our pleasures and delights shall be too full for the most capacious vessel to comprehend. Our glory shall be so great that power as well as goodness shall come forth from God himself to renew and enlarge these vessels, that they may be made capable to receive and to retain their glory. We are too weak for such a weight of glory; therefore, God will bear us up. And because our joys cannot fully enter into us, we shall fully enter into them. Who would then set so large a vessel as the soul under a few drops of carnal pleasure, and neglect the spring of everlasting joy? O, my soul! what a glorious day there is coming when the vessels of mercy shall be east in the ocean of mercy, and be filled to the brim! When the sons of pleasure shall drink their fill at the torrents of pleasure, and be set forever down by the river's brink. When the soul that is sick of love shall lie down in the bosom of love and forever take its fill! When the children of God shall have a full the presence of God! Lord, let the thoughts of Breathings.

Traveler.

Isthmus Correspondence of the Rural New-Yorker. TROPICAL RURAL MATTERS.

"WINTER is coming:" so said an old resident, yesterday, and his assertion is true, I think, for this is the worst day we have had in sometimea regular fall day. Not a cold piercing wind, nor a frosty ground - but only a bleak sky and plenty of rain. You will understand that "tropical summers" commence about the middle of December, and continue till the middle of April, when it is succeeded by a month or six weeks of peculiar weather, which may be properly called "fall." Winter sets in about the first of June, and lasts till December.

While farmers with you have nearly, if not quite finished planting and sowing their spring crops, the farmers about here have just harvested and gathered theirs. The coffee crop of Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica, was all gathered in February and the first of March, and is now on its way to market. The coffee is full and plump this year, and the crop abundant. If I am not mistaken, the Costa Rica coffee ranks next to the Java with some, while with others, it is called quite its equal. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you would like to keep your "grocery account" down in this latitude, where coffee is only fourteen cents a pound, and good brown sugar seven and a half cents by the half barrel? But when you come to pay gold for it here, and then pay freight and custom house duties (duty on coffee, five cents per pound) in specie also, and then find the worth of the "cost" in "green backs"-I am thinking that your "grocery book" and mine, would "foot up" very different amounts.

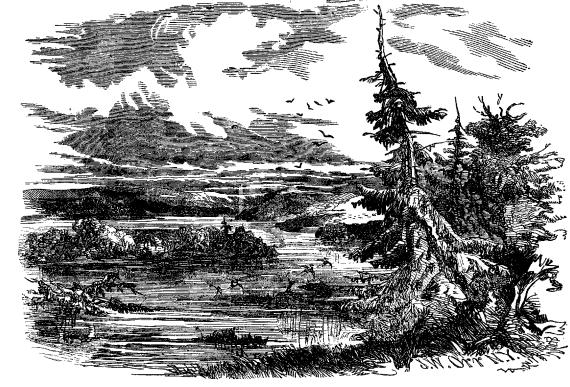
But, then, you have the advantage of me in another respect. You can go out and get a nice "quarter of lamb" for dinner, if you feel so disposed, any day-while I should consider myself well off, if I were able here to purchase a quarter of "Billy Goat" once a month. "Billys" are the only kind who lose their lives at the butcher shop, and they very seldom. I should like to ask you, Mr. Editor, why sheep can not be raised, and kept on the "Isthmus"? Are there not some kinds, with thin fleeces, that could soon get acclimated, so as to thrive "after a fashion?" There is good pasturing along the banks of the Chagres River, although the alligators, in some parts of it, are inclined to dispute the rights of "man or beast," to trespass along the shores -while the tiger cats claim the hills and ravines, as their private property. These tiger cats are very destructive to the fowl tribe, and young pigs - but never attack men, except when hard pressed. The young ones are often caught in the neighborhood of Aspinwall and the stations along the Panama railroad, and are very playful till they reach the age of six or eight months, at which time they are apt to prove treacherous, and need close confinement thereafter. Many large ones are taken in traps, and their skins - some very beautiful ones, too, - are exposed for sale at the native stores. The little black urchins, especially the boys, frequently amuse themselves in catching small alligators, from one to three feet in length, and tying a string around their bodies, fastened to some stationary object, throw sticks at them to see how expertly they catch them in their mouths.

But to return to marketing. Veal is not to be had here, for a cow never gives sufficient milk to fatten a calf; and it is impossible to make good veal out of a "weaned calf," unless you have plenty of the right kind of nutriment to give it. A cow that gives a quart of milk once a day, is a pretty good cow, in this part of the country. (I wonder how the dairymen of Herkimer would thrive with a few such milkers?) Pork is plenty, such as it is. Not corn-fed, or even swill-fed, but such as run around the streets, eating spoiled fish on the beach, dead goats, dogs, or whatever else they come across. I never till now have seen poor hogs. But there are poor ones here. You can see them about the streets, at all times, and so poor that not only their ribs but their cheek bones and their hips seem ready to burst the dirty skin which covers them. The hogs are troubled with a small reptile or insect which inserts itself in the foot, just above the hoof, and lays its eggs and breeds; hence most that you see have monstrous legs and thin bodies. The "coral snake," about six inches in length, with black and white rings around the body, destroys a great many young pigs. Its bite is a deadly poison, and the natives state that they can find no antidote for it. In former times, when passengers crossed the Isthmus by going up the Chagres, in canoes, several lost their lives from the bite of the coral snake, which had stowed itself under the canoe seats.

Chickens and turkies are very plenty, but never fat and sweet, as you find them in colder latitudes. They are very apt to catch a disease, which consists of a swelled tongue, and unless the swelling is pricked immediately, they die, within thirty hours.

By the way, Mr. Editor, in my walk through the jungle, a few days since, I picked a handful of cotton from a wild cotton tree, and if you are at all interested in cotton culture, I will send you the specimen. Also a specimen from Chili, South America. My watch tells me that it is time to stop writing and hasten to my legitimate luties. Mas poco tiempo, Aspinwall, April 27, 1864. ISTHMUS. duties.

MR. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, in 1842, found a fossil foot-print in the New Jersey red sandstone, at Boonton, presenting three thick toes, furnished with claws or nails. The track meas ured six inches in length, and three and a half inches in breadth. Mr. LOGAN, about the same time, discovered reptilean tracks in the strata of the coal formation in Nova Scotia.



THE HEAD-WATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE head-waters of the Mississippi are computed by Nicollet to be 2,986 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, following the course of the stream - NICOLLET traced the Mississippi to a small rivulet in the extreme northern portion of the United States, in a region known as the Hauteure de Terre, 1,680 feet above the level of tide, in latitude 47 degrees 10 min. north, longitude 94 deg. 55 min. west.

Various Topics.

NOTES ON CONGRESSMEN.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of some Eastern paper has amused himself by preparing the following notes on members of the present Congress:

The best speaker on the Union side is William D. Kelly, Pennsylvania; on the democratic side, D. W. Voorheef, Indiana.

The best parliamentarian, Union side, E. B. Washburne, Illinois; democrat, S. S. Cox, Ohio. The readiest debater, Union, John A. Kasson, Iowa; democrat, Geo. H. Pendleton, Ohio. In the last Congress, John A. Bingham, Ohio, C. L. Vallandigham, Canada.

The member with the best blood is John Low, Indiana, whose patriot grandfather was a member of the old Continental Congress, 1776. His maternal grandfather was a member of the first Congress under the Constitution, his father was a member of Congress during the war of 1812, and Mr. Low, the present representative, is now serving his second term.

The oldest consecutive member is E. B. Wash burne, Illinois, who has held his seat for eleven years. In the last Congress, was John S. Phelps, Missouri, who was a Colonel in the Union army, and had been in Congress for eighteen years.

The oldest man is Thaddeus Stevens, Pennsylvania, who is almost 72 years old. The youngest is Gen. James A. Garfield, who is only 32 years old. Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota, is just 16 days older.

Walter D. McIndoe, Wisconsin, a very efficient gentleman, has only one hand.

The General of highest rank is Major-General Robert C. Schenck, whose commission dates from August 30th, 1862. The other Generals are Garfield, Ohio; Dumont, Indiana; Blair, Missouri.

The handsomest man is William Windom of Minnesota.

The wealthiest man is Oakes Ames, a manufacturer from Massachusetts, who is worth over two millions.

The most rapid speaker is the Speaker, Schuy ler Colfax, Indiana.

The tallest man is Brutus J. Clay, Kentucky. The shortest members are J. W. McClurg, Missouri; Augustus Brandegee, Connecticut; Nehemiah Perry, New Jersey; Francisco Perea, New Mexico; the difference to be decided by the respective thickness of the soles.

The smallest member is S. S. Cox; the largest s John D. Baldwin, Massachusetts. The most productive - Gen. Ebenezer Du

mont, the father of nineteen children.

The most graceful man is William H. Wadsvorth, Kentucky. The dignified man is Rufus P. Spaulding, Ohio.

The most sarcastic man is Thaddeus Stevens, The social man is Gen. F. P. Blair, Missouri. The member who has sent away the most speeches is S. S. Cox, this Congress; the last, B.

Wood, the speech Fernando wrote. The largest farmer on the Union side is Josiah B. Grinnell, Iowa, who has six thousand acres of land, and keeps six thousand sheep. The big farmer on the "other side" is a good substan-

tial Union man, Brutus J. Clay, Kentucky, who owns sixty-five hundred acres of land and whose home farm contains two thousand acres, worth \$150 per acre. Mr. Clay has two hundred and seventy-five negroes, fifty mules, two hundred sheep, one hundred and fifty blooded cattlesome of the most famous in the United States. His usual stock of cattle is about 400 head.

The member who never fails to move ar mendment is William S. Holman, Indiana. The member who lives the farthest East is

rederick A. Pike, Maine. West, John R. Mc-Bride, Oregon. North, I. Donnelly, Minnesota. South, Cornelius Cole, California, whose district reaches down to Mexico.

James Brooks is the best read man, and has a

New York city.

Idaho is the largest territory, and has an area of 326,373 square miles. Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, has the largest district of any memberhis is 500 miles wide.

The House has 25 members with bald heads, 30 with moustaches, and two with wigs.

Henry Winter Davis lives the nearest, 39 miles, and has \$32 for mileage. William H. Wallace, of Idaho, travels 7,997 miles, and gets \$6.397.60 for mileage.

The politest member is Reuben E. Fenton, New York.

Three members represent each a State-Messrs. Smithers, Delaware; McBride, Oregon, and Wilder, Kansas.

There are 17 members who are slaveholders. There are 24 members from slave States, of eighteenth century. whom 14 vote with the Union party and 10 with the democrats.

The best penman is Augustus Frank, New York; the poorest, Thaddeus Stevens, Pa.

The member who is always there, sound and true, is Henry L. Dawes, Massachusetts; the antipode, Benjamin Wood, New York.

HOW MEN ACT IN BATTLE,

A LETTER from a soldier makes the following interesting comments on the manner in which battles are fought, and explaining why it is, that after a terrible conflict of perhaps hours duration, there should be so small a proportion of killed and wounded.

If you were never in battle you would not guess there were half the random shots fired that there are. Why, sir, I have seen whole regiments and brigades deliver their fire when I was sure that they did not even wound a single man. Such firing, besides wasting the ammunition, does not intimidate the enemy at all; on the other hand it makes them feel that there is but little danger, consequently he is more bold, and delivers his fire more accurately. Besides, if men are allowed to make these random discharges, it seems to become a habit, and they become so excited at it that they would oftener miss a man at ten paces than they would hit him. Just in that way battles are often lost, while the company commander, if he would only stop it and show them that they were doing no good, they would soon become collected, and after they once knew their folly, would, of their own accord, fire deliberately, and probably save the day after it had been comparatively lost.

Why, sir, in battle, you often see company commanders charging around, with their swords flourising about their heads, crying out, "Give it to them, boys, give it to them!" - manifesting in themselves, and creating in others, all the excitement possible. Now, a second thought would show to their better judgment that they were doing more harm than good; for men become so excited under such circumstances that they would miss an elephant at ten steps. You often see the above blustering around when the enemy are off at a distance of at least one thousand yards; and to hear the roar of musketry and the excited commanders, you would think they would soon come to a hand-to-hand contest. What is it that excites a man in battle? Why, it is the danger. If you shoot at a man once he is very much excited; shoot at him a hundred times and miss him every time, and all his fear and excitement is gone; but reserve your fire until you can do some execution, and when they come to fire into them, cut his clothes, wound his neighbor, kill the second man from him, and let him see it, and the day will be won.

ABOUT VELVET.

VELVET is a fabric of Chinese origin; the manuscript of Theodulf, which dates in the eighth century, and consequently at a time when the fabrics of Byzantium and Italy were not in existence, includes among its colored illustrations a pattern of figured velvet, of which the Chinese origin is evident. In the middle ages, in London, Paris, and Venice, velvet was

district of the smallest area - three wards in the compulsory wear of all who wore a crown or girded on a sword. Enriched with golden embroidery, it became the mantle of Kings; plain, it took the place of fur, and was used to line the hats or caps of citizens of quality. In 1530, the use of it had spread so greatly among the nobility, that Henry VIII. was obliged to issue a sumptuary edict to compel the use of cloth garments. The manufacture of velvet, first introduced into Byzantium by Persian workmen, soon spread into the principal towns of Italy. In 1700, the velvet of Lyons, brought by that time to great perfection, competed successfully with that of Genoa, but its use was only general among the nobles of the kingdom. The ladies of quality wore, by preference, brocades, Pekin silks, damasks, satinettes, and striped and shaded silks; and this during all the

The velvets manufactured in the middle of the last century, are a proof of the astounding progress that had been made in this manufacture, cut and uncut mingled together, shaded by five or six different toreads, representing flowers of extreme finish and delicacy, waved among armorial designs of singular variety; all the velvets of that age are chef d'œuvres, not surpassed by our own. During the first years of this century, even up to 1820, plain velvets were but little worn among women. In France and other countries it was generally a thing above their means, and even above their wishes. The time is not long passed when a velvet vest in a trousseau was looked upon as a sign of a great fortune. Now, velvet, without passing the limits of a rich and elegant article of attire, begins to be more generally worn.

A SKIRMISH DRILL

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Evening Post, with the army, describes a skirmish drill, as he saw it, in our army near Culpepper:-"In the valley half a dozen companies are drawn up; suddenly a part of the men are launched out from the clump, and walk in a very open line leisurely up the hill. We are too distant to hear the word of command from the officer who walks behind; but we see them, now bending down and creeping warily forward, now turndown. Now half of the line-every other man fires; the men who have fired drop quickly to the ground, and load their muskets lying prone upon their backs. Now the other half fire, and load in the same way. Now they push ahead on to more level ground; and here, after they have fired, they load standing-but not standing still. The loader rests the butt of his musket on the ground, and walks about it much as a circus pony walks around the tent-pole. This is that the enemy may have no steady mark.

This is skirmish drill; and it gave me a better idea of actual battle than any thing else I saw. The skirmisher's movements are very deliberate; he does not run, but walks, though in somewhat tortuous course; no action is hurried-not even the firing, for he must take aim-it is his duty to hit his man.

IS MAN A RUMINATING ANIMAL.—One of our dentists, says the New Bedford Mercury, has met with a man who ruminates like an oxall his food in due time, after being swallowed, being returned to the mouth and remasticated This is done without any exercise of the patient's will, and is attended with the same quiet enjoyment that marks the countenance of a ruminating cow. The case is to be reported in the Dental Cosmos, and we may refer to it again. It is certainly a most extraordinary physiological fact.

GUTTA PERCHA is now used to protect the feet of horses from tenderness and slipping. It is first cut into small pieces and softened with hot water, then mixed with half its weight of powdered sal ammoniae, and the mixture melted in a tinned saucepan over a gentle fire, keeping it well stirred. When required for use, melt in a glue pot, scrape the hoof clean, and apply the mixture

Beading for the Young.

PROFANE WORDS.

As polished steel receives a stain From drops at random flung, So shall a child when words profane Drop from a parent's tongue.

The rust eats in, and oft we find That naught that we can do To cleanse the metal or the mind, The brightness to renew.

GENTLE WORDS.

It is not much the world can give, With all its subtle art, And gold, and gems, are not the things To satisfy the heart. But oh, if those who cluster round The altar and the hearth, Have gentle words and loving smiles. How beautiful is earth.

OUR WINTER AND SPRING BIRDS.

THE American Bunting is the only beautiful bird that stays with us in our northern regions through the winter; and he keeps himself usually in the warm woods, and seems to show that he does not need human society. To be sure the crow keeps himself among us, but he in no wise commends himself to us by his dress, his manners, habits or disposition. He is avaricious, unsocial, a glutton and a thief. We don't number him among our songsters. In early spring, and long before the snow is off, Mr. Bluebird makes his appearance. He is always welcome, because he is the herald of spring. His blue coat sets him off to advantage; but I can't say he is a favorite of mine, and that simply because his notes and tones of voice are so melancholy. He sings as if he had the dyspepsia, and as if he was hardly dealt with by the rest of the world. He is like one of those people who always sing on the minor key, and have sorrows and troubles more and greater than other folks. It makes you uncomfortable to come into their presence. They don't open the mouth but to complain of somebody or something. Perhaps the bluebird feels as cheerful as any bird can; if so, he has a poor way of uttering his joy. He sings as if his boots hurt his corns, or as if he was in some hard pain.

But there is our robin! He comes upon us suddenly, and at once opens his lips and pours out his song as if just waked up, and every note as cheerful as if he were the happiest fellow in the world. He sings and flies as if too well satisfied to have a want, too welcome to fear evil, too happy to keep silence. Every child and every man greets his return. The brings with him the air of spring. Sometimes, indeed, he miscalculates, and has a hard snow-storm follow him; but he only betakes him to the evergreens assured that it's the last skirmish between winter and spring. There is no bird in New England to be compared to the robin—a wide-awake, cheerful, honest fellow, never corrupted by fashion, never made vain by attentions, never jealous of neglect, and never complaining. The brilliant oriole may flash before him, the humming-bird may buzz past him, and the sweet hermit thrush may sing in his hearing, but he is never filled with envy .- Rev. John Todd.

THE LAW OF THY MOTHER.

"FORSAKE not the law of thy mother." Every day furnishes testimony to the wonderful influences of a mother's words. We find, in an exchange, the following which every boy and girl, and every mother should read:

"A mother, on the green hills of Vermont, stood at her garden gate, holding by her right hand a son sixteen years old, mad with love of the sea. 'Edward,' said she, 'they tell me that the great temptation of the seaman's life, is drink. Promise me, before you quit your mother's hand, that you never will drink." Said he, for he told me the story, 'I gave her the promise. I went the broad globe over; Calcutta, the Mediterranean, San Francisco, the Cape of Good Hope, and during forty years, whenever I saw a glass filled with the sparkling liquor, my mother's form by the garden gate on the hillside of Vermont, rose up before me; and to-day, at sixty, my lips are innocent of the taste of liquor."

"Was not that sweet evidence of the power of a single word? And yet it was but half; 'for,' said he, 'yesterday, there came into my counting-room a man of forty, and said to me, 'do you know me?' 'No,' said I. 'I was brought once,' said he to my informant, 'drunk, into your presence, on shipboard; you were a passenger; the captain kicked me aside; you took me into your berth, kept me there until I slept off my intoxication, and then you asked me if I had a mother. I said, never, that I knew of; I never heard a mother's voice. You told me of yours, at the garden gate; and today, twenty years later, I am master of one of the finest packets in New York, and I came to ask you to come and see me.' How far back that little candle throws its beam—the mother's word on the green hillside of Vermont! God be thanked for the almighty power of a single word."

I'LL DO IT TO-MORROW.—There were two boys in a school I used to go to when I was young, which was about forty years ago. One was remarkable for doing with promptness and perseverance whatever he undertook. The other had a habit of putting off everything he could. "I'll do it to-morrow," was his motte. "I'll do it now," was the motto of the other boy. The boy who loved to put things off had the best natural talent; but he was outstripped in the race of life by his neighbor, whose motto was "I'll do it now." Let that be your motto, "Never put off till to-morrow" what you can do to-day .- S. S. Times.

A STATE OF THE STA

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Anral New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 4, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

THE latest reliable news from the two great armies in Virginia at the time our last issue went to press, placed them in the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House. On the night of the 19th, the rebel cavalry attacked the right and left wings of Grant's forces. The attack on the right wing is thus described:

The attack, which was impetuous, was met with great steadiness, and a heavy volley from the rifles of the colored soldiers brought the rebels to a halt. They however formed again and advanced, but were met with unflinching bravery. Finding that they could make no impression, they left the field. The next morning not a rebel was to be seen in our front. Here, as on our left, the rebel strategy, so often successful with this army, of cutting off our supplies, failed, and they abandoned the attempt

Important army movements have taken place the last few days, which has changed the aspect of affairs very materially. Lee became aware, it seems, by the maneuvering of Gen. Grant, that a flank movement was being made; and it was more than probable that his strongly fortified position would be of little avail, should a large opposing force get in between him and Richmond. While Grant, therefore, was endeavoring to get Lee within his toils, the latter concluded to place his army in another position, nearer the rebel capital.

Long before daylight on the morning of the 21st ult., Gen. Hancock, with an immense force, started southward. We give, in a condensed form, an account of the operations:

The Herald special says:-On the 21st, the 9th corps was ordered to advance and march to Bowling Green. Sedler's brigade made a sortie to open the way. The rebels were driven a mile, when they rallied on their main line and advanced in considerable force. Reaching the vicinity of our rifle pits, they charged across the open space, and carried the position originally occupied by our skirmishing line. In the meantime the 6th corps filed into the intrenchments just vacated by our troops, and the whole line was in addition bustling with artillery. To this position the rebels advanced on double quick with a furious yell. Our boys received their fire and allowed them to come within good range, when they suddenly sprang up and poured in a terrific volley. The artillery at the same time opened along the whole line, much to the surprise of the rebels, who supposed it gone. A front and cross fire of canister and shrapnel tore through their ranks, causing great slaughter, and the defiant yell of the rebels suddenly ceased, and their broken columns retreated to the woods once more. Two subsequent charges were as gallantly repulsed, and at nightfall the rebels gave up the attack. The rebel loss is estimated at little less than 500. Ours very trifling in comparison.

Another correspondent, of May 23, gives a continuation of the movements, as follows:— The advance reached the North Anna yesterday A. M. The 5th corps are arriving by the telegraph road from Guinney Station, along which they had followed the enemy for several miles, skirmishing and taking a number of prisoners. Ewell's corps were in the rear of the retreating foe, and when they got to the North Anna, they took position on both; sides of the river. The 2d corps removed to Milford on the 22d, and at 1 P. M. yesterday came up, taking position on the left and reaching the railroad. It was found the enemy held a strong position on the south side of the river, with their advance on a peninsula formed by a small stream which enters the river near the railroad crossing. road. Merney was in front, Gibson on the right, while the 5th corps were on the way to Milford, a mile to the right.

Skirmishing in front of Birney's command began at 2 P. M., and at 4 the batteries got to work, while Birney's division was ordered to charge and carry the works, and if possible get possession of the bridge across the river. The charge was made in splendid style, and although met by a shower of bullets from the rifle pits, as well as by the shells, our men never halted till the enemy were driven across the bridge, and our guns placed so as to command it. Some of the men went half way across, and one was seen with a rebel flag and was forced to throw

it in the river to prevent its recapture. The highest praise was given to the line by Gen. Hancock, for the gallant manner in which they stormed this strong position. The contest continued till after dark, each party holding his line. Our loss is about 250; that of the enemy full as heavy, beside a number of prisoners taken by us.

At about 5 o'clock Gen. Warren effected a crossing and a position on the south bank, and threw up breastworks. Soon after, he was attacked by a large force of rebels, whom he drove back with heavy loss. Their dead and wounded were lying thick on the ground in front of our lines after they retreated. Our less here was about 300.

About dark Gen. Burnside's corps came up and took position between Hancock and Warren, and made preparation to cross, while the 6th corps took the right of the 5th. Every one was confident of a victory on the coming day.

The Herald's special of May 23d, 10.30 P. M., says, the news from Warren and Hancock is beyond our expectations. Both corps effected a lodgment on the right bank of the North Anna, and late this evening, after a sharp and

decisive engagement at each crossing, they succeeded in crossing the enemy's line of rifle pits, and driving him from his vantage ground.

Advices of the 24th are as follows:- The army advanced at an early hour this A. M., but the enemy was found to have fallen back in the night, and their skirmish line was captured after firing the first round. It was suspected that this might be intended as a ruse, and caution was exercised as the troops advanced. Skirmishing took place at several points, but the 2d corps had met no force of the enemy up to 2 P. M., when your correspondent left the Warren had advanced some two or front. three miles, the enemy seeming determined to dispute his advance, although at the same time falling back.

8 P. M.-A messenger who left the front at 6 P. M., reports the enemy crossing the South Anna, with our troops in close pursuit. Over 600 prisoners have been brought in since yesterday, and more are arriving. Firing was heard this A. M. in the direction of Fort Royal, and it was supposed to have been from a rebel battery placed twelve miles below Fredericksburg.

An orderly of Gen. Lee was brought into headquarters on the 24th, on whom was found dispatches from Lee to Ewell, ordering him to fall back to the defense of Richmond.

The Secretary of War, on the 25th, gave notice that everything was progressing in a satisfactory manner. The rebels had been out-generaled, and 1,000 prisoners captured.

The N. Y. Sunday Times (the 29th) says that on Thursday night our army was all withdrawn from the south bank of the North Anna, and immediately on the march for Hanover Ferry on the Pamunkey river, at least twenty miles southeast of its former position, below the confluence of the North and the South Anna, and within twelve miles of Richmond. Our cavalry secured the ferry, capturing 75 prisoners, and advancing at once, occupied Hanover Town, a small village only a short distance from the ferry.

Gen. Grant says the whole army marched with great rapidity and in the highest spirits. The movement was a complete surprise to the enemy, as only a small force of rebels was met. Hanover Town must not be taken for Hanover Court House, which is fully eight miles northwest of the former, and which was vesterday morning occupied by a force of from 3,000 to 4,000 infantry, and two brigades of cavalry. Hanover Town is about fourteen miles above White House, on the Pamunkey, and not to exceed twelve or fourteen miles from Richmond. Rv this movement. Gen. Grant has reduced his former distance from Richmond one-half, and must certainly be as near the rebel capital as Lee himself.

Special dispatches announce that Lee has re treated from his strong position at Sexton's Junction, which is probably true, in view of Grant's movements.

Gen. Grant has changed his base, and his supplies must now come to him principally by way of West Point, on the York river.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Rochester Democrat May 28, is to the effect that during Thursday night and Friday morning, Lee evacuated his strong position on the South Anna, and, with his whole army, was in full retreat toward Richmond. He was being pursued closely.

A Herald correspondent with Butler, Sunday May 22, gives an account of a midnight assault by the rebels the night previous. The pickets received the fire firmly, and gradually fell back, when the artillery opened on the rebels with withering discharges of grape and canister. Siege guns and light batteries were brought to Department of the South bear, and the rebels were mown down like grass. Still they advanced, receiving another discharge, when they halted.

A rebel caisson was exploded, scattering death in all directions. The gunboats on the Appamattox, also joined in shelling the woods where Barlow's division occupied the right of the rail- the rebel reserves were stationed. Finally, the rebels finding our forces so well prepared to receive them, withdrew, leaving their dead on the field, numbering two hundred and sixtythree. Our defenses, constructed by some of our best engineers, are almost impregnable. Light skirmishing was going on (Sunday) when the dispatch closed.

On the 27th, a detachment from the cavalry expedition under Sheridan, arrived at Grant's headquarters, announcing the safe return of the command across the Pamunkey the day previous Gen. Custar had cut the railroad twelve miles below Hanover Junction on the 21st, burning two bridges and tearing up a mile of track. He encountered a body of rebel cavalry behind barricades, but could not induce them to come out and attack him. The party had to bridge the Pamunkey at White House, which they did in twenty-four hours, over which the command passed. The horses of the expedition are pretty well exhausted, but a few days of rest and feed in the fine clover here, will again put charity. them in condition.

Department of the Gulf.

THE N. O. Era, of May 7th, has the following particulars of the successful withdrawal of our army and gunboats from Alexandria:-On the 12th inst., the gunboats Lexington and Mound City passed below both falls, where they received orders to remain till they should be joined by the rest of the gunboats and transports.

On the morning of the 13th, the dam at the lower falls gave way, which necessitated the building of another between the two. This was completed in the evening of the same day, when all the gumboats with the transports passed down it.

When they arrived at Alexandria they found

street, and the whole town was in flames. Women and children were running frantically up and down the river bank in great distress, where were a great many shell and large quantities of powder, grape, &c., on the bank near the fire.

Orders were given to all men to assist in removing them to a place of safety.

Gens. Banks and Smith were both present, and did everything they could to check the progress of the fire, but without avail.

After a time the heat from the buildings became so intense that all the boats were obliged to drop some distance down the river, where they awaited orders.

At three o'clock the order came to get under way. They passed down the river a distance of about eight miles, in accordance with an order from Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 14th, they again started down the river. Saw nothing of the guerrillas till about eleven o'clock, when they were fired into from the left bank of the river. They returned the fire briskly and succeeded in driving them off. They were then about twenty miles from Alexandria, and had proceeded about ten miles further when they were again opened upon. Firing was kept up ten or fifteen minutes. It was replied to promptly, but did not succeed in driving them off. The whistle sounded to lie up for the night. At half past six o'clock a steam tug came up with orders to get under way at daylight.

On Sunday, the 15th, fearing that torpedoes might have been placed in the way, the gunboats Carondelet, Louisville and Lexington went down some distance to reconnoitre, which so detained them that they did not get under way till about noon.

From Suagay Point down, for a distance of sixteen miles, they were subjected to a continual and destructive fire of musketry from the rebels. who were concealed in the bushes.

About five miles below Shay's Point, they were fired into by about 200 guerrillas. Five balls passed through the Hattie Stephens. One man was killed and several wounded.

They were again fired upon a few miles above Fort DeRussey. For upwards of an hour the enemy poured upon them a shower of musket balls, but without doing much damage. Some gunboats were left at Fort DeRussey,

and some came down as far as the mouth of the Black River. Gen. Bank's advance is now at Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya River.

Admiral Porter's report of the release of the Mississippi squadron, caught by low water above the falls at Alecandice, gives a glowing account of how the feat was performed.

The idea of constructing a dam to set back the water, originated with Lieut.-Col. Bailey, and was of such a novel character that it was ridiculed by all the best engineers. However, at the request of Admiral Porter, General Banks furnished 30,000 men to perform the work. For eight days these men worked up to their necks in water under a broiling sun, and at the expiration of that time a portion of their work gave way. Admiral Porter instantly mounted a horse, rode to the upper vessels and ordered one of them to pass the falls if possible and go through the dam. She succeeded in getting over the falls, and then with a full head of steam stemmed for the opening in the dam. All eyes were strained to watch her, all hearts beat anxiously as she neared the opening where the water was rushing through furiously. She plunged in, went through and rounded to safely amid the cheers of 30,000 soldiers. The others were, after much labor in repairing the dam, brought over in like manner.

THE North Carolina Times of the 21st ult. is received. There is nothing very new in it. The Rebels in Washington, N. C., set fire to the town on the 11th ult., destroying all but about twenty houses, and robbed all the women | driven back with a loss to them of 2,500 killed and children in the place.

Surgeon H. J. Meminger, of the 2d North Carolina (loyal) volunteers, has been detailed on special duty as surgeon-in-chief, with several assistant surgeons to assist him.

Surgeon Hand, Medical Director, whose administration of affairs has been crowned with such success, has nearly relieved the department of the small-pox:

General Harland has been assigned to the command of the sub-district of Newbern.

Dr. Page, of the Sanitary Commission, has tarted several vegetable gardens for the use of the hospitals and soldiers in camp.

Maior H. T. Lawson, Second Massachusetts heavy artillery, has been appointed Provost Marshal of Newbern.

The poor Union refugees from Plymouth and Washington, whose houses were burned over their heads, are at Newbern in great numbers, in a very destitute condition. They are mostly women and children, without bedding or proper clothing, who are worthy objects of Christian

The steamer Arago from Hilton Head arrived at New York the 25th ult. The expedition from Jacksonville had explored the whole country on the east side of the St Johns for 250 miles. Two blockade runners were taken, and 2,000 head of cattle. A great many loyal Floridians were enabled to escape from the swamps.

The monitor Montauk, one of the vessels which lately attacked Fort Sumter, had arrived for repairs at Port Royal. Two casemates of Sumter were opened, and a large portion of new parapets were tumbled into the water. The south face of Fort Moultrie was also knocked down. Our batteries on Morris Island were somewhat injured. The attack was still going on, and it was expected that the effectiveness of Sumter would be entirely destroyed.

We learn from Folly Island that on the 15th some person had set fire to a building on Front ult., an important expediton was made by the

103d N. Y. V., which was highly successful, and resulted in the capture of a rebel picket post. The troops landed on James Island, from boats in Secessionville Creek, advanced through the marsh and took the rebel pickets by surprise.

Valuable salt works had been destroyed near Murrill's Inlet, S. C. Upon reaching the works, an armed crew was sent ashore, who succeeded in destroying and burning the buildings. Extensive arrangements had been made for extending the works to double their size. There were four works, each containing twelve large pans, the water being raised from the beach by horsepower into cisterns, capable of holding 100,000 gallons.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE following document of the Secretary of War gives cheering accounts of the move ments of the Union army:

Washington, May 28-9.50 P. M. WASHINGTON, May 28—9.50 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:—An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomae, at Magahick Church, ten miles from Hanover Town, dated yesterday, five P. M., has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna, Thursday night and moved toward Honover. withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna, Thursday night, and moved toward Honover Town, the place designed for crossing the Pamunkey. At nine, Friday morning, Sheridan, with the first and second divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanover Town, finding there only a rebel vidette. The first division of the 6th corps arrived at ten A. M., and now hold the place with a sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any and now hold the place with a sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps is pressing forward with rapidity. Weather fine. A later dispatch, dated at seven o'clock this morning, (28th.) from headquarters, Magahick Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely. Weather clear and cool. The troops came up rapidly and in great spirits, and that the army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon. Breckenridge is at Hanover Court House with a force variously reported at from 3,000 to noon. Breckerridge is at Hanover Court House with a force variously reported at from 3,000 to 10,000. Wickham's and Lomax's brigade of cavalry are also there. The dispatch further states that after seizing Hanover Ferry yesterday, Gen. Lorbert captured seventy-five cavalry, including six officers, who say that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized and flee before ours on every occasion.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, of May 28th, six of lock A M. near Dalles reports that the

six o'clock A. M., near Dallas, reports that the enemy, discovering his move to turn Altoona, moved to meet our forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Pumpkinvine Creek, and we pushed them the Pumpkinvine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has chosen a strong line, and made hasty, but strong parapets of timber and earth. Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas, the center about three miles north. The country is densely wooded and broken. No roads of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive. No dispatches from any other field of operations have been received. other field of operations have been received to-day. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War. Secretary Stanton's official of the 30th ult.,

which we give, is also encouraging:

Washington, May 80. To Major-General Dis:—A dispatch from Gen. Grant has just been received. It is dated yesterday, the 29th, and states that the army has been successfully crossed over the Pamun key, and now occupies a front about three miles

South of the river.

Yesterday two divisions of our cavalry had a severe battle with the enemy south of Hawes' store, driving him about a mile upon what appears to be his new line. We will find out all bout it to-day.
Our loss in the cavalry engagement was 350

Our loss in the cavary engagement was 350 killed and wounded, of whom but 44 are ascertained to have been killed. We having driven the enemy, most of their killed and many of their wounded fell into our hands.

Another dispatch, dated yesterday (29th) P. M. at 20'clock, details the movements of the several access that in a there

corps then in progress, but up to that time there was no engagement. Earlier dispatches from headquarters had been sent, but they failed to reach Washington.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated near Dallas, May 29, 7:30 A. M. The General reports that on Saturday an engagement took place between the enemy and McPherson's corps. They were and wounded in our hands, and about 300 prisoners. Gen. McPherson's was not over 300 in all.

The Times Washington special says the Senate Military Committee is considering the proposition to allow the President to call out volunteers for a less period than one year. Also, to repeal the \$300 exemption clause.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE steamer City of Baltimore arrived at New York May 30, with late advices from England. A large number of ship-owning firms in Liverpool have united in a memorial to the House of Commons, setting forth the dangers to which British shipping may be exposed under a state of affairs which permits a belligerent to construct and send to sea a vessel of war from a neutral port, as in the case of the Alabama, &c., and praying that measures be adopted by the British Government, in conjunction with that of the United States and other powers, to prevent such a state of things.

The Times says:—The leaders of both parties in the House of Commons seem aware of the danger to which the shipping property of this country is exposed, and it is hoped that no interest taken in foreign troubles or quarrels will lead the House to overlook so important a British interest.

The petition was forwarded to Mr. Honsfall for presentation.

The House of Lords had their attention called by Earl Ellenborough to cases of kidnapping of foreigners in New York into the Federal service. Earl Russell remarked that Lord Lyons had made complaints to the United States, but had received no satisfactory answer.

The House of Commons had a debate relative to the admission of the pirate Georgia into the river Mersey. The Attorney General said the Government could not interfere.

List of New Advertisements.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant's Spy—C W Alexander. United States 16-40 Bonds. Important to Owners of Sheep—F W Whittemere. Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. To Toboco Growers—Chas W Cornell. Todd's Iron Stamps for Marking Sheep—A Todd, Jr.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Dark without-D B DeLand & Co.

The News Condenser.

- Coal is \$14 per tun in Boston.
- Hay is only \$5 per tun in Providence, R. I. - Hamilton College was recently struck by light-
- ning. It is said Garabaldi speaks fourteen different lan-
- The European population of New Zealand is
- 160,000. - Manton Marble has written a letter to President
- Lincoln. - There are 1,433 full-blood Merinos in Middlebury,
- Vermont. — Strawberries are \$1 and upwards per quart in New York city.
- Rev. E. P. Hammond is holding revival meetings in Chicago,
- The Hartford "National" horse show will be held Sept. 18-15.
- They have a live Horticultural Society at Levanworth, Kansas.
- The African M. E. Church has three bishops and 40,000 members.
- The town of Landgrove, Vt., made 22,900 lbs. maple sugar this season.
- The rebels assert that Longstreet was shot by his own men by mistake.
- Mad'lle Patti has settled an annuity of \$1,200 upon her father and mother. - There is a Pleuro-pneumonia excitement at Han-
- cock and Stoddard, N. H. - A nugget of gold was recently found in New Zealand, weighing 59 ounces.
- The yield of gold in Australia and New Zealand for 1863 is near \$40,000,000.
- The Vermont State Fair is to be held at White River Junction, Sept. 13—16.
- It is asserted that sixty thousand Tennesseeans have taken the amnesty oath.
- Garabaldi says Gen. Grant is the "right man in the right place." Doubtless.
- Charley Noyes, the express robber, escaped from jail at St. Louis Friday week. - Gen. Grant is reported to have said he would take
- Richmond by the 4th of July. - Sharp people assert that Leach's "perpetual mo-
- tion machine " is no humbug. - Charles Kean, the English actor now in Australia,
- is coming to the United States. - The Superior Court of New Haven, Conn., has
- just untied 16 connubial knots. — The city of Mexico is importing an opera company and ballet dancers from France
- A vile woman in Chicago stole and sold another voman's child for \$100 recently. — Of 112 representatives in the rebel Congress, 52 are
- from districts held by our troops. - Manton Marble, Editor of the N. Y. World, was
- narried in Rochester the 25th ult. - The people of Auburn propose to build a horse ailway to the foot of Owasco lake.
- The rebels propose defending Richmond with "stink balls," other methods failing.
- Federal prisoners taken by the rebels in the recent battles have been sent to Lynchburg.
- The Emperor of Austria has postponed the international exhibition of 1866 at Vienna.
- The magistrates of Blackburn, Eng., fined a man £5 for kissing a woman against her will.
- A letter mail from Cincinnati to New York containing drafts for over \$1,000,000 is missing. - C. F. Tingley, of Philadelphia, died suddenly in
- Davenport, Iowa, while on his bridal tour. - The Princess Helena has received a proposal of
- marriage from a gunner in the Royal Artillery. - The Allumni of Bowdoin College propose to erect
- monument in memory of the late Prof. Cleveland. - J. Howard, Jr., City Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle,
- is the author of the bogus proclamation, sensational. - A colored Sergeant, Stephen A. Swarts, has re-
- eived a second lieutenant's commission for bra
- Fifty thousand dollars have been realized in San Francisco from the sale of confiscated Chinese wines. - Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court, Ill., has not yet learned that there is such a State as West Virginia.
- Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the Ledger story writer, is captain of a company doing garrison duty at Kittery Fort.
- Miss Lucinda Proctor, daughter of Jas. N. Proctor, Summer Hill, Ohio, was recently drowned in Conneaut
- A daughter of Thomas Bowers, Winsted, Conn., crept into a pail of hot water recently, and was scalded to death.
- In the stomach of a healthy cow slaughtered at New Redford, Mass., were 1 lb. and 10 ozs. of rivets and nails. - Gen Horatio Gates Wright, the successor of Gen.
- Sedgewick to the command of the 6th corps, is a Con-- Maxmilian says he has nothing to pardon to those who have fought the French in Mexico from convic-
- tions of duty. - W. G. Shenks, war correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, with Sherman's army, was killed instantly at
- Express trains are run from New York to Buffalo, over the Hudson River and N. Y. Central roads, without change of cars.
- The new two cent coin, to be made of bronze, is in size about midway between a Spanish shilling and an American quarter of a dollar. — The best dressed woman in Springfield, Mass., does
- not wear a single article not made in America of American growth and American made. - The Prince Imperial of France gave a fete the 8th
- to his young associates of the Societe du Prince Imperial—a children's benevolent association. A Republican Convention is called to meet in Indianapolis on the 1st of June to nominate a candi-
- date for Congress in the 6th Dist. of Indiana. - The "pretty waiter-girls" have all been expelled
- from the concert saloons of Philadelphia, under the operation of a new law enacted by the legislature.

Special Notices

THE LOWEST PRICE of this Journal is \$2 a year, in advance. Agents who continue to remit at former club rate (\$1.50) will please note and act in accordance with

SheepWashTobacco

KILLS TICKS on Sheep. Cures SCAB on Sheep. Kills VERMIN on animals and Birds. Cures all SKIN DISEASES on Animals. Kills BUGS on Roses, LICE on House Plants. Kills CANKER WORM on Apple Trees.
Kills BED-BUGS and WATER ROACHES. Kills all VERMIN that infest Grape & Cranberry Vines

For sale by JAMES F. LEVIN. 28 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. R. H. ALLEN & Co., 189-191 Water Street New York DUDLEY & STAFFORD, 69 Beekman Street. New York City, W. H. PIERCE, 107 BankStreet, Cleveland, Ohio, BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. 749-4w.

STEREOTYPES OF ENGRAVINGS.

THE Publisher of the RURAL NEW YORKER is pre pared 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.

PRICE OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

On and after the 1st day of May, 1864, the lowest price of the Rural 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 cts. per pound! "Comment is unnecessary."

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, May 31, 1864.

WHILE wheat drops down in the West, flour advances here, notwithstanding water communication is estab-lished. Oats have advanced. Butter is quoted at an advance of a few cents. But we have few noteworthy changes to make this week.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen17@18c
Flour, win. wh't. \$7,50@8.75	Honey, box18@20
Flour, spring do. 6,50@7,00	Candles, box14@14½
Flour, buckwheat, 2,00@2,00	Candles, extra 15@15%
Meal. Indian2,00(a)2,10	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee. 1,40(a)1,70	Apples, bushel75@100c
Rest white Canadal.60(a)1.85	Do. dried \$2 h 969%
Corn1,25(a)1,30	Peaches, do18@20
Corn 1,25(a1,30) Rye, 60 lbs. (2) bu. 1,20(a1,25)	Cherries, do18@20
Oats, by weight 75@80c	Plums. do16@18
Barley 1,20@1,30	Potatoes, & bush 70@90
Beans	Hides and Skins.
Buckwheat 55@60c.	Slaughtered 8@9c
Meuta.	Calf 18@20
Pork, old mess00,00@00,00	Sheep Pelts50@5,00
Pork. new mess. 29.00(a)30.00	Lamb Pelts 50@2.00
Pork, clear 30,00@31,00	Seeds.
Dressed hogs.c't 10.00@11.00	Clover, medium . \$7,50@7,75
Beef, cwt8,00(a)11,00	Do. large 8,00(a)8,25
Beef, cwt. 8,00@11,00 Spring lambs 2,00@3,00	Timothy 3,25@3,75
Mutton, carcass. 8a9c	Sundries.
Hams, smoked. 17,00@18,00	Wood, hard\$6,50@7,50
Shoulders13,00@13,50	Do. soft 4.00795.00
Chickens 12@14c	Coal, Scranton 8,75@10,00 Do. Pittston 8,75@10,00
Turkeys 13@15	Do. Pittston 8.75@10.00
Geese 45@60	Do. Shamokin . 8,75@9,75
Dairy, &c.	Do. Char 12(a)15c
Dairy, &c. Butter, roll25@28c	Salt, bbl 2,20@2,35
Butter, firkin24(a)26	Straw, tun8,90(@10,00
Cheese, new14@15	Hay, tun 16,00@21,00
Cheese	W 001 30 th 600750
Lard, tried1414@15	Wool, 19 ib 60@75c Whitefish, ½ bbl. 8,50@9,00
Tallow rough 0081/	Codfish, quintal7,75@8,25
Tallow, rough 0.38½ Tallow, tried11@11½	Trout, half bbl 8,00 @8,25
TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF TAXABLE AND TA	T 1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

o prime.

TOHANTO, May 25.—FLOUR—Dull and lower; Superine \$3.55% 75 & barrel; Fancy \$4.0% & 10; Extra \$4.40 & 10; Extra \$4.40 & 10; Dolly fixtra \$4.76 & 50.00 & 10.00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 24.—BEEF CATTLE—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Extra, \$60,000,000,000. First quality, \$18,000(19,00); ordinary, \$3,500(17,50); common, \$15,000(16,50); inferior, \$14,000(16,50) @15.00.
COWEAND CALVES.— Extras, \$60,000; First quality, \$56,365 ordinary, \$45,050; common, \$40,045; inferior, \$30,040
VEA CALVES.— Extra, \$7 ib, 00,000 cts; First quality, 9,40,10c; ordinary, 84,000; common, 74,08c; inferior \$4.070 VEA CALVES - EXITS, \$ 10,000 mon, 7%@86; inferior 5%@87; \$\frac{1}{2} \text{common}, 7%@86; inferior 5%@87; \$\frac{1}{2} \text{common}, 7%@86; inferior 5%@87; \$\frac{1}{2} \text{common}, \$\frac{1}{2

Sales at \$175. \$250@\$325. Milch Cows—Prices ranging from \$40 to \$60 ordinary; \$85 to \$100 extra. Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, 7629% \$15; wool sheep 10@1ic. Swine—wholesale, 836@0 cts \$15; retail, 10@1ic \$15; New York State hogs 1236c \$15; retail, 10@1ic \$15; New York State hogs 1236c \$15; wholesale; retail 14c; for select lots Western for peddling 9,0100 \$15; fat hogs prices 836@836c \$16 h. Lambskins, \$3.5864.50; sheepskins, \$3.5864.50. Caliskins, 22@23c. Hides, 11c \$15. Tallow at 10c.

Tailow at 10c.

OAMERIDGE, May 25.—BEEF CATTLE—Extra \$12.00
@12,50; 1st quality \$11,25(011,54; 2d quality \$10(010,50);
third quality \$10(02,50). Working 0xcn—\$55.15(0250,0)
Cows and Calves—\$25,06(267,0). Yearings, \$01(200; Two
years old \$00,00(20,0); three years old \$23,00(257,0). Sheep
and Lambs—\$5,00(25,00) each: extra \$5,00(25,0); Disc
\$5(29,2); 27 b. Hides \$1/6010 \$70 b. Tailow \$629/6 \$7 b.
Pelts \$5,00(4,50) each. Calf Skins 22(225c \$7 b. Veal
Calves from \$4,00(2)0.

TORONTO, May 25.—BREF—Inferior \$5@5½ \$2 cwt; extra \$5.00@1.00 \$2 cwt, wholesale; \$7.00@10.00 ordinary; \$11@32.50 for superior, retail. Calves plenty at \$2 to \$5.00 each. Sheep at \$3.00@7.00 each according to size and quality. Lambs \$2.00.00 each Sheep and Lambskins at \$4.00@1.00 each according to for the condition of the condit

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 25.—During the past week the following were the quotations for the different grades:

Domestic.—Saxony fleece 78@22; full-blood Merino 75
@77; ½ and ¾ do. 73@76; Native and ½ Merino 70@73;
extra pulled 75@30; superfine do. 73@76; No. l. do. 80@
65; California fleece unwashed, 40@45; Do. common do.

21@33c.

Foreign—Peruvian washed, 40@50c; Chillan Merino unwashed 34@36; Do Mestiza do 30@32; Valparaiso do 27
@30; Entre Rios do 33@36; unwashed 16@20; Cordova
washed 45@90; Cape Good Hope unwashed 40@46; East
India washed 30@60; African unwashed 26@36; do. washed
45@60; Mexican unwashed 26@36; Syrian do 26@34;
do washed 45@55; Syrian unwashed 26@36c.

ALBANY, May 25.—The stock of both pulled and fleece here is small and prices are well maintained. The sales since our last embrace 2,000 hs Black at 66c; 1,800 hs fleece at 73c; 3,600 hs Wisconsin do at 73c, and a small lot of new clip, the first of the season, at 70c—Jour.

BOSTON, May 25.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:— *Domestic — Saxony and Merino, the \$\overline{R}_{0}\$ \$\verline{R}_{0}\$\$ \$\verline{R}_{0}\$\$

TORONTO, May 25 - Wool scarce at 37@41c \$7 fb.-

Married

IN Hudson, Ohio, on the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Pres. H. L. HITCHCOCK, EDWARD W. STUART, A. B., of Milan, Ohio, and Miss HATTLE E. WHEDON, of the former place.

Died

AT Williamsport, Pa., after a lingering illness, on the morning of the 28th ult., Mrs. KATE C., wife of G. C. NICHOLS, aged about 25 years.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line.

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

TO TOBACCO GROWERS.

TOBACCO CULTURE ADAPTED TO THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE MOST IMPORTANT METHOD OF MANAGING A CROP TO FIT IT FOR THE MARKET. SECOND EDITION REVISED.

Published by

Published by CHAS. W. CORNELL, 19 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Torders from the Trade solicited, to whom a liberal discount will be made.

751-4t TODD'S IRON STAMPS for

MARKING SHEEP. Parties ordering stamps should name the station where they will have them sem and they will be forwarded the first train. See notice in the RURAL of

A. TODD, Jr. Ontario, N. Y., May 30, 1864.

MPORTANT

ΤO

Owners of Sheep.

WHITTEMORE'S CURE FOR FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP!

This Remedy can be relied on as a POSITIVE CURE for Foot-rot in the WORST CASES. A trial will convince any one that it is just the article required. If your sheep are affected with disease, lose no time, but at once purchase a bottle, and you will save dollars where you pay out cents for this Remedy.

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was \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000.000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is TWO HUN-DRED MILLION DOLLARS. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported unsold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

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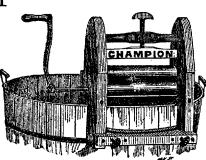
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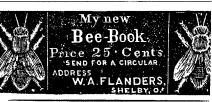
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THE REPORT

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HYMN FOR SPRING.

AL MYSINT

LIFT YOUR HEARTS!

BY CLIO STANLEY.

SUBSUM Cordal On the hills the morning brightly breaks; While far and near Sweet orisons the valley-echo wakes

Sursum Corda! Joyfully we hail the welcome sound. While far and near The echo breaks along the frozen ground.

Sursum Corda! Now at length old Winter's reign is over, While far and near The hills and dales are dotted o'er with clover.

Sursum Corda! Now the silence of the year is past, While far and near We hear the glad, sweet song of birds at last.

Sursum Corda! Hear the ripple of the awakened stream, While far and near

We catch the brightness of the sunlight's gleam Sursum Corda! Evening bells ring out your sweetest song,

While far and near The echoes shall your grateful sound prolong. Philadelphia, Pa., 1864.

The Story-Teller.

MY HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.

BY A LADY.

"WHAT shall I do to pass my time away pleasantly and usefully?" was the question I put to myself after the last "good-bye" had been spoken, the last kiss exchanged, and the parting words of my husband had died out of the now desolate room, leaving a lingering echo in my heart which sounded like desolation. "It will never do to sit down here idly, and brood in vain regret during his absence; and surely, if he thought I should do nothing but pine and grieve for him, it would add a heavier weight than now rests upon his mind; for then two sore causes for trouble would rest upon him. It is enough to feel that our dear country calls for him in her affliction, and God go with him in her cause. I should blush for him if he held aloof now, nor offered himself in the full vigor and pride of his young life, as a shield against the arrows of destruction which threaten her, and which have already severed some of the brightest links which united our beloved nation. And while he has gone forth, brave in defense of right and truth, shall I sit down and cry like a miserable, selfish child, because it can not have the toy it loves best always in its hand? No, no. That will never do! I should never claim to be a daughter of my proud, beautiful mother, America, could I for one moment be guilty of such a selfish weakness."

So ran my thoughts as I stood beside the window, listening to the last clang and clatter of the bell on the boat which bore him away.

Slowly it put off from the wharf, and then up to God went as deep and fervent a prayer as ever wlfe breathed for guidance and safety. His last kiss was still warm upon my lips—his last words ringing in my ears-and soon, perhaps, that voice, with its loving tones, might be forever hushed, and the warm lips, cold and mute, under the icy seal of death! Yet not for one moment would I have recalled him, even while I grew sick at heart, and a heavy dread strove to creep into my brain, driving away its usually hopeful and pleasing fancies.

"It is right and just," I murmured, as I turned away, "and God will go with him. I know what I shall do. I shall go and take care of the poor sick boys up at the hospital,"

my bonnet and cloak were donned, and I was on my way with a light heart. Are there any wives. mothers or sisters who will wonder how I could feel light-hearted, when I had just sent my husband away to battle-perhaps never to look upon his dear face again? I will tell you why. I trusted in God, and was yielding to an impulse to good deeds. I say good, because I was animated solely by the desire to render assistance and relieve suffering, and not for what other people might think or say of me.

On entering the hospital, I found the attending physician, Dr. L-, there, and introduced myself.

"I have nothing to do," I said, "and want you to employ me. Can I render assistance in

any way?"
"Yes, madam," was his prompt response. "If you will come in sometimes and prepare something nourishing, and talk to them, to keep

them in good spirits, we shall be very glad." I shall certainly do so. I am glad if I can be

I laid aside bonnet and cloak, without further ceremony, and went to the sickest man I saw. "How do you feel?" I asked, bending over

"Weak, ill-nigh to death," he replied, in a one so pitiful and full of despair that I felt the ears spring to my eyes. I sent them back to teir source, however, and spoke in a full, firm, It kind tone.

Oh, no. You are not near death. You are illbut you will not die. Uncle Sam has use for yo yet, and in a few days you'll be up and reay to shoulder your musket again. Don't youthink so?"

Hi eyes sparkled in their deep sockets, and a momntary flush rose to his pale cheek.

"O, if I could only think so! But the time drags o slowly, and here I lie useless, helpless, keepingthose who could fight away to take care

"O, well, you needed a little rest any way," I said, cheerfully. "Now, I want to do something to cure you. Do you want your face bathed?"

"Yes, if it is not too much trouble," he said, eagerly.
"Not a bit. Now be easy, and I'll soon have

"Not a bit. Now be easy, and I'll soon have you feeling nicely."

I got a basin of water, combs, brushes, sponge and soap, and came back to him. His large, dark eyes rested with child-like pleasure on my face, as I carefully bathed his face and hands. He had grown so feeble that he could scarcely connect a sentence without pausing, and lay panting on his pillow from the slightest exertion. After bathing his face, I took the comb and straightened out the snarled masses of long, black hair that grew thickly over his brow. I soon found that illness had made him childish, though I at first started at his childish bluntness. "You're mighty purty," he said, suddenly,

"You're mighty purty," he said, suddenly, and for a moment I did not know what to say; but then, I thought, "I may seem so to him,

but then, I thought, "I may seem so to him, poor fellow," and only smiled in reply.

"What's your name?" he next asked.

"S--," I replied.

"You sin't married, are you?"

"Yes, and my husband's gone to fight as you did at Fort Donelson."

"Oh, dear," he said, fretfully, "I'm so sorry.
What did you get married for? Never mind; I'll put a spider in his dumpling when I get well."

With the last words a mischievous light broke over his face, and his black eyes twinkled. I laughed merrily at him, and he seemed to enjoy it hugely. Poor fellow!— little enough amusement he had. If he could amuse himself at my expense I would have no objections.

expense I would have no cojections.

My next patient was an orphan boy, sixteen
years of age. Frank B— belonged to Birge's
sharpshooters, and a braver heart never beat
in the bosom of mortal man than that which throbbed in his.

throbbed in his.

While bathing his face, I asked him what induced him to leave his home and friends in Nebraska, to come away and peril his life at such an early age. His reply is worthy to be written by that of the noble Nathan Hale, who regretted having but "one life to offer to his country." He said:—"I joined the army because I was young and strong. I have but one life, and that would be worth nothing to me if not offered to my country." "Noble boy! how many more like him have

fallen willing sacrifices!

The next day I carried a basket of apples, oranges, pies, tea, &c., to the hospital. As I went in, several of the men lifted their heads and nodded pleasantly.

"I'm glad you've come back," said one, and another thought "it looked so home-like to see a woman amongst them."

My "admirer" with the black eyes clasped

my hand when I offered him an orange, and

kissed it gratefully.
"If I live," he said, "I'll always pray God to bless you. If I die, I'll watch over you from

"Poor fellow! I wonder if, from that heaven to which his spirit has flown, he is watching over me to night as I pen these lines?

Frankie's blue eyes greeted me with a glad smile before I was near enough to speak to him. When I bent over him and asked how he felt, he answered me cheerfully, saying he hoped to be able soon to return to his regiment.

he answered me cheerinity, saying he hoped to be able soon to return to his regiment.

I bathed his face, gave him a cup of hot tea, with some toast, and left him sleeping sweetly.

Those who have never visited the hospitals, can not conceive of the wretched condition in which the men are brought into them. That day twenty-eight were brought in from Donelson and Savannah, and such objects I never saw. Their faces and hands were stiff with coal-dust, and building with fever. Their hair long and matted; beard uncut and full of dirt.

It was a serious task to attempt rendering them comfortable, but I did not shrink from it. On the contrary, I felt grieved at my inability to serve more than one at a time. Oh, how I longed for the power to stir some of my own sex who, in that town, passed the days in thoughtless idleness, to action, if only for an hour, to assist in bringing those poor sufferers to a comfortable condition.

From morning till noon, I toiled faithfully, glad from my heart and thankful for the impulse that had sent me there. I went home and dined and feeling tired, wanted to lie down

glad from my heart and thankful for the impulse that had sent me there. I went home and dined, and feeling tired, wanted to lie down and rest. But then I had promised to bring some fruit to the boys in the afternoon, and I could not feel satisfied till I had done so, knowing that I could rest any time, while they lay tossing in pain and fever, perhaps longing for a cooling draught they could not get.

It was four o'clock before I got away again, and then I was really tired. So days merged into weeks, and it became a regular routine. From eight till ten or eleven, and from half past the poor sick boys up at the hospital."

To think, with me, is to act. In a moment nay beant and cloak were donned, and I was on the point and cloak were donned, and I was on the point and cloak were donned, and I was on the point and cloak were donned, and I was on the point and cloak were donned, and I was on the point and the point at the point that the point that the point and the point

sacrifice. sacrince.

Poor little Frank B— daily grew weaker.

Nothing could tempt him to eat, and his cough grew worse, while his face became thin and pale. He never lost his joyous spirit, but always seemed hopeful, even when too ill to

rise from his berth. One afternoon I was startled on entering, by the most piteous cries, and found that they came from my little favorite, generally so brave and

patient.

"Why, Frankie, what is the matter?" I asked, bending over him.

"Oh, you have come! I did wish for you so much. Oh, 1 shall die, and I wanted somebody by who seemed to care for me a little. You do like me. don't you, dear Mrs. S—? You've like me, don't you, dear Mrs. S—? You've been so kind to me. Oh! this pain!—I can't stand it long!"

stand it long!"

His hands grasped mine nervously, and every fiber of his frame quivered with pain. I saw that the dews of death were standing thickly already on the broad, beautiful forehead, over which the fair hair clustered so prettily, and my eyes filled with tears of sorrow deeper than words could express. I stooped to kiss him, and a glad cry escaped the poor blue lips of the dving box.

and a glast cy secapet the poor vide his of the dying boy.

"Oh, kiss me again, won't you? That is like my sister. Do kiss me once more; I feel better. Oh, I wouldn't mind to die if my sisters were here to tell me they loved me. You do love me a little, don't you?"

"You a great deal Frankie; as much as if I

"Yes, a great deal, Frankie; as much as if I were your sister. Don't you think so! I'm sure you're a good boy, and I am sorry to see you suffer so."

He drew me down toward him, and pressed his face close to my arms. I could endure no more. The poor boy's mute appeal for tenderness and sympathy in his dying hour, far from home, breathing out his young life amid strangers, unnerved me. I drew that young, bright head to my bosom, and my tears fell fast

upon its sumny curls.

Did the gentle sisters he loved, have one thought of the scene that was transpiring on that night, while perchance they sat and taked of him, their only and petted brother, in their far off home in Nebraska?

"You will stay with me to night, won't you?"

"You will stay with me to-night, won't you?"
he pleaded again. "Oh, you won't leave me to

"No, Frankie, I'll stay with you."
He was comforted, and became more quiet as I clasped his hands and tried to soothe him. Gradually a purple hue overspread his face.

Now his lips became whiter, and the large, clear eyes grew restless. When he could no longer speak, those eyes plead for some token of endearment, and each time that I pressed a kiss upon his forehead, a look of deep and earnest gratitude softened the suffering expression of

About nine o'clock he breathed his last, and now, every time I look down at my hand and see the little ring of mine he wore before he died, see the little ring of mine he wore before he died, I seem to see the parting look of his great, sad eyes ere they fixed if death. How sad the task to brush back the damp locks from the cold brow, and compose the blue limbs in their last repose! That night I wept and prayed for the sisters as I had never wept and prayed for myself, for he was all they had.

A few days after this, another of my patients, one who was fast recovering, I thought, had a relapse, and was again confined to his berth. There had been a storm that dashed in the windows and he are the storm that dashed in the windows and he are the storm that dashed in the windows are the storm that dashed in the s

There had been a storm that dashed in the windows, and he got wet.

On Friday, he asked me to write some letters to his brother, sister, and his betrothed. I did so, while he dictated. He appeared to be well educated, and had a rich vein of mirth and sentiment pervading his nature. This I soon discovered in his dictations, and was much interested. He showed me the miniatures of his friends, and talked of soon returning home. Bade me say to his sister that he was coming soon. If he couldn't get a furlough, he would

soon. If he couldn't get a turiough, he would make one, &c.

Saturday found me almost blind from inflammation of the eyes, and I did not get to the hospital again until Monday morning. Sad faces greeted me. Matron, physicians and nurses wore serious faces, and the steward quietly placed letters, miniatures and description roll in my hands. I looked toward Fred's place,—it was vacant! was vacant!

was vacant!
Oh, that was a sad task that I had then to perform! To sit down, three days after writing those pleasant, hopeful letters, and tell them that the heart which dictated them was still forever! I wrote to the lady he would have made his wife, and returned her letters. I had rather have performed any other task on earth. The poor old father and mother, whose bent forms, were fast tottering to the grave—the forms were fast tottering to the grave—the bright, sweet-faced sister—the loving brother!
To all these I must convey tidings that would sting the hardest heart. Yet, such is the fortune of way! tune of war!

These are but a few of the many instances of the kind which might be given to the public. Every day, for three or four weeks, I witnessed such scenes, and performed such tasks as those

Since that, however, fortune has called me to seenes of a more startling nature. I have seen where the conflict raged, the forms of the dead, dying, and among those who yet lived, such suffering as the heart could not conceive without the eye having witnessed it. Forms mangled, crushed—to live and suffer for a few days, and then to die in the most horrible agony.

Oh, God! when will it cease? When will the hand of the father fall listless as he attempts to cleave his son to the earth, and brothers cease to regard each other as foes? Will peace ever be restored? Shall we ever again be united? Alas! will we ever leve each other again, or give room in our hearts for other than revengeful, bitter feelings?

Corner for the Young.

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

I am composed of 51 letters. My 48, 16, 50, 15, 8, 40, 19, 23, 51 is a musical instru-

ment. My 31, 4, 28, 34 is an article of food.

My 36, 41, 3, 38, 6 is a Cape in Africa.

My 9, 35 is a preposition. My 18, 14, 1, 21, 44, 50, 10, 39, 51, 26, 7 is a name given

to a laborer. My 20, 45, 87, 24, 13 we are sorry to lose. My 5, 80, 25, 2, 47, 3, 11, 49 is a girl's name. My 29, 42, 43, 33, 50 is sometimes used medicinally.

My 1, 19, 32, 22, 46 was a king of the Amorites. My 49, 28, 17, 12 is the name of a relative. My 27, 29, 48 is a town in Michigan.

My whole is one of the Proverbs of Solomon. Ripon, Wis., 1864. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NATIONAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 20 letters. My 7, 15, 8, 3, 9 is a Rebel General. My 14, 12, 13, 9, 20 is what nearly all are seeking. My 10, 11, 6, 13, 1, 12, 13 is a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet

My 14, 6, 10, 12, 13 is a Rebel Ambassador My 19, 12, 10, 3, 17, 16, 6, 13, 10 is a Union General. My 10, 3, 20, 14, 12, 18, 19 is a Governor of a Northern

State. My 8, 15, 11, 4, 2, 3, 16 is a Rebel Governor of a South

ern State. My 1, 5, 9, 7, 18, 19, 6, 8 is a good Union Newspaper. My whole is a violent Secession sheet down South. East Palmyra, N. Y., 1864.

Answer in two weeks

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

EWSET si het nogs fo rbids, Ni mursem's afyle wlid-dowo; Ubt tewsere arf eht rdswo Ahtt arceg a nigvol hdoohield; Tub het maletrest tutres owl Eth velo on lil and omerhts, Teh maunh raeth nolae nca kown, Heret's onen no herat keil erthom

Salem, Ohio, 1864. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 749.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Never put off till o-morrow what you can do to-day.

When the humid shadows ho Over all the starry darkness And the molecular weeps in rainy tears,
What a joy to press the pillow
of a cottage chamber bed,

Answer to Anagram:

And to listen to the patter Of the soft rain overhead. Answer to Riddle:—The letter M.



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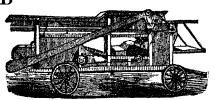
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