TERMS, \$2.50 PER YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. SIX CENTS.

VOL. XV. NO. 28.}

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 756.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER. CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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

Agricultural.

CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

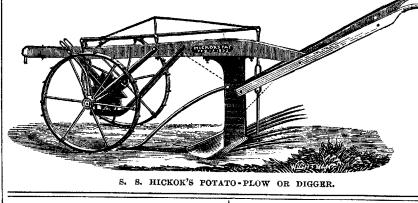
Keep the Weeds Under.

C. W. TURNER, of Massachusetts, sends us an article under the above title. We know there are many good farmers who are impatient under such advice; and yet the topic is timely and important. Labor may be scarce, but the horse-hoe and cultivator should be kept going. The importance of attacking the weeds early cannot be too strongly urged-the economy of doing so is a big item. But read what our correspondent says:

"The farmer has an enemy, silent, yet creeping, spreading, working its way onward and upward,-hard to subdue, harder still to conquer, and almost impossible to annihilate. This enemy is the army of weeds which infests our land, sucking up the very energy of the soil, and flourishing amidst the poverty it incurs. This enemy ought and must be kept under-humbled, laid prostrate with the ground. The surest way to effect this, is to begin early, now, before it gets a sure and strong hold. Attacked in its tenderness, under a wilting sun, it soon dies.

"Come, farmers, one and all; come with plow and cultivator, with hoe and rake, bush or anything destructive to the common pest. Let us The land and the man are both subdued. have a determined, inflexible purpose to keep I know it will cost labor and diligence. under this foe to our improvement and prosperity! Economy urges to commence now, while the weeds are tender and small. Experience teaches, that one day's active labor now is worth three or four when the roots are strong and stubborn. Take the garden, for an example, brush it over often, it is done with ease,the plants are thriving and refreshed. The garden is beautiful in its fertility. But let it become a mass of luxuriant weeds, and days must be spent to clean it. Some of the plants are slender and sickly, others uprooted and broken. It is, in a measure, so with field crops. Then there is the aftercrop. Often is the grain backened and choked by the powerful weeds. Frequently it might have been bound and stored "in good order," were it not for the growth of juicy weeds cut with it. It must necessarily remain unsheltered in the storm, or be put in to come out injured and smoky. The grass seed is often choked, and brings in poor returns. "It is clear to my mind, that the future crops

and the farmers' profits, are equally affected by allowing weeds to ripen and encumber the ground. To illustrate: - Take two fields of potatoes. One is hoed once or twice hurriedly, then springs up a thrifty yield of weeds. Before digging the potatoes the vines are overtopped. I have seen it necessary to mow the weeds before digging. Then the slow, hard toil of securing the crop, and the inferior yield generally, If a grain crop follows, it will be, most likely, as above described. The other field is well planted, and thoroughly hoed, three times if ecessary, even if it costs a few dollars extra. The money will be amply refunded in digging, yield of potatoes, and subsequent crops, even dinary waste—to say nothing of legitimate confour-fold, unless I am greatly mistaken. If sumption-of this war, the decrease in producscattering weeds spring up before maturity, tion occasioned by the withdrawal of producers they are pulled and burned, or destroyed in from the fields that feed to the fields of blood, ers can say something that will profit somebody permitted to spend her time in setting and



with ease and comfort,—the vines are drawn off our food crop is being shortened, and yet to run to swell the manure heap. When the rye is sown, it springs up with a broad leaf - quickly covers the ground-resists the winter betterthe grass seed 'takes well' in spring - the rye is plump and free from weeds,—a good yield of grass succeeds, and so on. I have seen just such instances. Possibly results are more marked here, on light soils, than on richer western lands. Although so evident, through carelessness, or calculated economy, failing to hire necessary labor, we see many such farms growing poorer yearly, whereas they ought and might be improving. Improvement should be the farmer's watchword in everything. But this is a subject in itself.

"As has been before observed, if we wish, or intend to master the weeds, we must begin now, and keep up a constant and persevering warfare of extermination, embracing every opportunity even into August. One used to the hoe well knows that he can hoe over four square rods of ground as quickly and with much more ease and comfort when the weeds are just standing, than he can ten feet square, when their roots are well set. Then, too, it can be done in dull weather. at least to much better advantage. These things are so evident that they seem simple to mention; still, some men do not seem to appreciate them.

"I have often passed the fields of a neighbor who kept a large nursery of trees, plants, root crops, &c. As he did not labor himself, all the work was necessarily employed. Instead of hiring early, he possibly laid out more work directly under the beam, which, when in mothan his help could do; at all events, when the seeds were thick, and going to seed, perhaps, he would bring in, of necessity, a number of extra hands. They soon get tiredthe hoeing goes slow—the weeds revive, unless very sunny. In fact, the weeds gain a triumph.

garden must be seen to, - the strawberries weeded, - the onions kept clean, &c., &c. However, will it not pay, in return, and in the satisfaction of seeing things well done? Possibly it may be well to sit down in winter. and. like a wise 'master builder,' make calculations how much we can do, and do it well-allowing for rainy days, &c., and then, with help divine, faithfully perform it."

Sow Buckwheat.

FARMERS, the crops—the bread crops—of the country are seriously injured by the drouth. There is no doubt about it whatever. There has not been a season in many years when there was so little food material in the hands of farmers and in store in the hands of dealers the first day of July, as on the 1st of July, 1864. We have seen, during the past week, oats heading out scarce six inches above the ground. Wheat has grown little for weeks, and the crop is without any doubt short. Grass in many localities is dying of thirst-timothy heads look as if the grub was at work at the roots, and yet we find no grubs at work. It is drouth that has famished the plant. From all parts of this State is there complaint. A letter from Western Pennsylvania says:-"The drouth is alarming. We fear rain now will not save us a crop of spring grain." From Wisconsin the tidings are disheartening, if one-tenth is true that is written us. A letter dated the 20th of June asserted that corn which had been planted five

weeks had not sprouted! Now, we are no alarmist, and have no fellowship with croakers. But knowing the extraor-

the gauntlet of three months' changes and vicissitudes of the season.

There is time to mature substitutes for what is lost, to a certain extent. Buckwheat is one and an important substitute, as a bread crop. It is a healthful food, notwithstanding the prejudices against it. It is growing more and more popular as a winter food. Sow it. It cannot be got in the ground too soon-nor too much of it. It will pay to sow it if it escapes carly frost. It will pay as well as wheat. In most of the large markets its flour retailed last winter quite as high as wheat flour. Do not fear that there will be no demand for it. Sow it if you have an acre you can prepare for it.

S. Hickok's Potato-Plow or Digger.

WE give herewith an illustration affording a side view of this new digger. We have seen a model of it, which has impressed us favorably. It not only lifts the potator's out of the soil, but by its vibrating prongs sitts the earth out and leaves the potatoes on the surface, and the soil in a finely pulverized condition. These vibrating prongs are attached to an upright rod, which passes through the beam, connecting with the lever above the beam, the forward end of which is attached to two small flat bars which pass down each side of the beam, connecting the upper with the under lever, which comes in contact with the cam, or notched wheel, which is keyed on to the axletree of the side wheels tion, gives vibration to the the prongs. The prongs may be raised or lowered by changing the pin to a different hole in the upright rod above the beam, where it connects with the lever. The depth of furrow is regulated by a slot in each of the forward braces, by means of which the wheels may be raised or lowered to suit the depth of potatoes, so as not cut them. When any change is made in the wheels the under lever must be changed also, so that the cam will have its proper effect upon the vibrating prongs, which is done by changing the bolt which connects the upper with the under lever.

This engraving and the above description will furnish answers to sundry inquiries on this subject already received and published. For further particulars, see advertisement in another

Soak Basswood or Linden.

EDWIN EWER, of Macedon Center, came into our office the other day with long, strong strips of the inner bark of the basswood in his hand, and said he thought it would be well to suggest to farmers who have plenty of this beautiful tree growing, that now is the time to put the bark a-soak, and thereby secure a strong, smooth, useful fiber for tying up grape vines, tying bags and for use in other places instead of twine or cord, which is now quite costly. The suggestion is a good one and timely, and we thanked our friend for reminding us of it. The way to do this is to peel the basswood of its bark. and put the bark into a pool or stream, putting weights on it to keep it under water. In four to six weeks the inner bark will be loosened and easily peeled from the outer. Then hang it up in the sun and let it dry. The fiber thus obtained is very useful. Mr. EWER said his womenfolk had suggested using this fiber for filling for carpets-as a substitute for rags. We do not know how it would wear, but should think it would make a pleasant summer covering for floors. Now let us suggest that our readers will gratify us if they make other economical suggestions, and thereby render each other service. Each one of our hundreds of thousands of readsome way. The men dig in the mellow soil we regard it as a matter of serious concern that else. Such interchange will benefit all.

GLEANINGS IN READING.

Salting Hay .- There is a good deal of testimony from farmers in circulation against the practice of salting hay as it goes into the mow, because it renders the hay moist, and is not a preservative. What do the practical farmers think about it? There is no doubt that there may be too much salt put on hay; but it by no means follows that a reasonable quantity will not be of benefit rather than damage.

Curing Corn Fodder by Artificial Heat .-The Maine Farmer suggests that the difficulty of curing sowed corn for forage be remedied by curing it in kilns as hops are cured. We do not think it would pay; and we think it unnecessarv. It is better to stack it out in small stacks. if that is the only way in which it can be preserved. But we have seen it preserved in airv lofts in the barn, successfully.

Covered Manures .- A late number of the Journal of Agriculture contains a statement of the result of an experiment made to determine the relative value of manure made under cover, and that exposed in the barnyard. Both manures were applied to potatoes in equal quantities. The yield on equal portions of land was as follows:-Manure from barnyard, 252 bushels per acre; manure made under cover, 297 bushels per acre.

The Brahma Fowls. - The Maine Farmer says:-"A farmer in Massachusetts who has had experience in keeping poultry of different breeds, and upon a somewhat extensive scale, has decided in favor of the Brahmas. He says, they surpass in laying qualities, and for the market, any breed of fowls he has ever kept. This opinion also corresponds with that of many parties in this city and elsewhere who have given them a fair trial."

Bedding Cows with Sand .-- At the State Alms House, Mass., the manager of the farm beds his cows regularly with sand, which he considers superior to any other substance for that purpose. It is warm, easy to lie upon, prevents the cows from slipping when reaching for food, is an excellent absorbent of liquids, easily shoveled in and out, a superior divisor of droppings, and is an excellent substance to supply to cold lands. For these reasons he likes sand for bedding.

Action of Plaster.-The editor of the Canada Farmer says:-"It furnishes two elements of plant food, lime and sulphur, and also fixes the ammonia of the atmosphere, and husbands it for the future use of the plants. It acts chiefly through the leaves of the plants to which it is not, however, be applied in rainy weather." We best time to select.

Clover Hay.—The New England Farmer says: Clover hay is not generally considered so good for horses as timothy and red top. Such, however, is not our opinion. We believe that clover, when properly managed, makes the best hay for any stock, that we produce, and is less exhausting to the soil than the production of most grasses. It not only makes up the variety necessary to keep cattle in health, but its yield is large and profitable; it takes less from the soil and more from the atmosphere, than most other green crops, and the portion remaining in the soil contains material to improve its mechanical condition, so as to progress the organic constituents which it elevates from the subsoil after subsoil plowing, and is almost sure of success on any soil worthy of cultivation.

The Sex of Eggs .- A correspondent of the Aroostook Pioneer writes: - Perhaps some of your readers will be benefitted by knowing that an egg placed under a setting hen for some two days and then exposed to a strong light by being held to an aperture through some opaque substance, so as to place the egg between the light and the eye, will exhibit lines of blood, if it is not addled. At a later period the egg becomes opaque, and, of course, can not be tested in this way. When I had the care of hens I used to place simply a nest egg under a setting hen until three hens were wishing to set at the same time. Placing eggs under each at the same time, in due season I tested them as above described, and took away the poor eggs, placing the good ones under one or two hens, thus securing a large number of chickens from each hen that was brooding chickens.



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 JULY.

THE sheep are now shorn, registered, marked, etc. Before they are to be considered prepared for summering, the following processes should be performed:

CUTTING THE HOOFS. - All Merino flocks equire to have their hoofs pared at least once a year, though their feet may be perfectly sound. Otherwise, their long, turned-up and turnedunder hoofs collect filth-give the sheep a hobbling gait - and present an unsightly and unfarmer-like appearance. The hoofs cut far easier after a period of rainy weather. The long toes should be shortened as much as is practicable without drawing blood, and the soles thinned in the same proportion. The best instrument we have seen for the first named operation is the following:



As these are sometimes necessarily used when he hoofs are dry and tough, they must be made very strong. The handles should be about twenty inches long and the rivet half an inch in diameter. The cutting blade is made from two to two and a half inches wide and descends upon a strip of copper. These nippers have not found a place in commerce, but can be made to order by any blacksmith capable of tempering an edge-tool. With these, a sharp knife, and a little experience, the labor we are describing is a brief one. Care should be taken to preserve the natural bearing of the foot - not lowering the toe, or heel, or either side, so as to throw the weight on any part improperly.

SHORTENING HORNS, ETC.—If the horns of rams press on any part of the head or neck their inner sides should be removed by a saw. Ewes' applied, and should be scattered in the shape of horns which threaten to grow into the head fine powder while the dew of morning or even- should be sawed off, if small, close to the heading is on the plants, that it may stick. It should if large, as near the head as may be, without causing a large effusion of blood. A butchers should not hesitate to apply it at any time of day | bow-saw is the best one for these purposes. It in dry weather. Just previous to a rain is the is becoming customary to twist off the horns of ewe lambs before they attain much size. Very little blood flows, and the operation appears to cause far less pain than docking.

PREVENTING MAGGOTS .- On the densely coated Merino, when not sheared before hot weather, it is not uncommon to find, say, one sheep in a hundred with maggots under the wool where it has been kept wet and foulgenerally about the vent or on the thighs. If they have not penetrated through the skin, carefully scraping them off and covering the part first with turpentine and subsequently with tar, is usually sufficient. But if they have burrowed into the flesh, the sheep should again be looked to within a couple of days at farthest - for the progress of these destroyers is signally rapid.

If rams fight (as they are apt to do immediately after shearing) and break the skin on their heads, maggots will soon be found about the roots of the horns-particularly when the latter press on the head, or when the narrow space between is left filled with wool. It is very well to smear the head back of the horns, at shearing, with tar softened with turpentine, in a strip say an inch in breadth. Those kinds of fish oil which repel the approach of flies would be still better. Rams, if kept together in numbers in July and August, require constant looking to in this particular. In the place of turpentine, some persons apply spirit of tar where maggots have been generated — others corrosive sublimate. The latter is dissolved in alcohol, and if the worms have penetrated deep and produced a very foul ulcer, it is more efficient than turpentine.

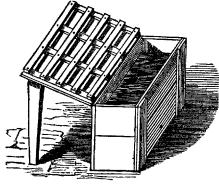
SEPARATING RAMS.—Rams ought not to run with ewes through the winter-but where this has been permitted, they should at least be sepa-

A CAYCLAN

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

rated, and effectually separated from them at shearing-i. e., placed in enclosures having fences which are good enough to discourage all attempts to escape. This is far better than depending on yokes, hopples, or clogs. When but one or two rams are kept, and it is necessary to resort to either of the latter contrivances, hopples made of strips of strong leather, about an inch and a half wide, securely fastened by sewing, just above the pastern joints of one fore and one hind leg-drawing these together a little more closely than they would be in the ordinary standing position -- constitute the safest and best mode. The orchard, where the rams are frequently pastured, is the worst place on the farm for them. The shaded grass is sour-and the Merino ram does not put on that dark color, now considered so desirable, if kept much in the shade. Cross rams should have leather blinders so attached to their heads as to prevent them from seeing, except downwards and back-

KILLING TICKS.—Lambs should be dipped in some tick-killing solution, within a fortnight after shearing. A decoction of tobacco was formerly in exclusive use for this object-and refuse tobacco of various kinds is still employed in regions where the plant is cultivated. But good tobacco is too expensive, and its place is supplied by various washes sold for that purpose. As convenient an apparatus as any which we have seen for dipping lambs, (or old sheep when necessary,) is exhibited by the following cut from the Practical Shepherd:

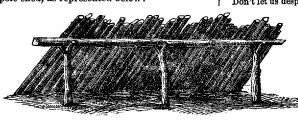


DIPPING BOX,

One man seizes the lamb (turned with its back down) by the fore-legs, and places the other hand around the nose, so that none of the fluid can enter the mouth or nostrils; another man grasps the hind legs, and the two dip the lamb all over in the contents of the box. They then place it on the grated shelf, and carefully squeeze out the wool. If this is done annually, or once in two years, after the ticks are killed out of the flock, the entire flock will remain free from these highly injurious parasites.

WATER IN PASTURES. - We have already insisted that this is a point of the highest importance—that it ought to be regarded as indispensable-in the case of ewes suckling lambs; and there is no doubt that it is vastly better for all sheep.

SHADE IN PASTURES.—This, like the preceding, is very important for nursing ewes, and vary advantageous for all other sheep. In a bare field, with no shade whatever but an ordinary rail fence, it "would pay" to construct artificial shades for ewes and lambs. It might be done cheeply near forests with the common pole-shed, as represented below:



A SHED OF POLES.

be large enough to afford the requisite shade.

SALT IN SUMMER .- Sheep should be regularly salted as much as they will eat, once or twice a week throughout summer, or else have salt kept constantly accessible to them. The latter would be decidedly best, did it not, during the busy periods of summer, tempt the flockmaster to neglect seeing his sheep. They ought to be carefully looked over at least twice each week-and counted as often, if pastured out of sight of the farm house, or in exposed situations. Besides, sheep are kept much tamer, if frequently called about the shepherd by their desire to obtain salt.

SULPHUR, ALUM, &c., &c. - Some people mix these and other drugs, with salt, "to keep the sheep healthy." Carrying coals to New Castle, salt to Dysart, or performing any other work of utter supererogation, is not, in our opinion, more absurd than "doctoring" an animal in perfect health, and exposed to no unhealthy influences, in order to guard against some special disease, or against diseases in general. And the misfortune is that the substances administered are not, in the stomach of a perfectly healthy animal, merely harmless. All the effect they produce, is just so far a departure from the usual and natural, and consequently the healthiest, discharge of the functions so affected. Instead of tending, therefore, to the prevention of disease, they rather invite it. There is not a greater fallacy in the whole range of popular errors, than the one that, because a certain drug or substance is a good remedy for a particular disease, its administration in health, will necessarily act as a preventive of that disease, These malopathic practitioners remind us of the "schoolma'm" who once a day spanked the school all round — the naughty children because they misbehaved, the others, to keep them from misbehaving!

Where the exciting causes of disease are at

work, there is a legitimate mode of prevention. It consists in removing the sheep, or in removing or neutralizing those causes. If land is too wet, for example, for sheep, it is "sound practice" to drain it. If we could devise any way to prevent the sheep gad-fly from laying its eggs in the nostrils of the animal, it might be desirable to do so. If proper food—that is, a portion of green food in winter, will prevent colic in sheep, we should give it to them. If tar or fish oil near a wound will repel flies from that wound, it is prudent to put them on parts of sheep very particularly subjected to wounds. All this is simply proper management. It does not come in the category of drugging and dosing healthy sheep.

A healthy sheep requires nothing internally but proper food, drink and salt. Salt is a condiment as much adapted to its instinctive appetite and desires, as is its food. Nature, therefore, proclaims its usefulness to sheep, even in health; but she makes no such proclamation in respect to any other substance, which is included in the list of preventive medicines.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, MINOR ITEMS. &c.

SHEEP SONGS -We have received four. "The Sheep on the Hill Side," by "A Farmer's Daughter," contains pleasing ideas expressed in pleasing lines, but it is unequal in its parts. "A Sheep Ballad," by "M. B." is respectfully declined. "A Sheep Song," by "O. A M." is a creditable production for a young gentleman only fifteen years old," but does not meet our wishes "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love," by "Myra Myrtle," is not without considerable merit. The title is unfortunate, suggesting, as it does, a comparison with Marlowe's lines under the same name, which have been regarded as a gem of poetry for more than two hundred and fifty years.

We heartly wish we could clothe our rejection of these kindly meant offerings in words so gentle that they would fail to wound. But that we fear is impos sible. We have tasted of the same Marah. Once when about as old as O. A. M. we made an attempt to "wreak our thought" upon poetical "expression." With whe secrecy our literary progeny, carefully dressed up in feigned penmanship, was conveyed to the little far beer-drinking village editor-then as awful as Rada manthus in our young eyes! The little fat fellow let us down as easily as possible, by desiring "an inter view with the author"-as if he was in a quandary or the subject of publication. We were not deceived Our desperate attempts, however, to look unconscious when we next met him, no doubt made him the master of our secret—for he at once addressed us as the author He said he "considered our lines excellent blank verse but he didn't like that kind of poetry much," and h 'advised us to try rhymes." We looked blank enough We could have cried out with SHYLOCK, "thou stickes a dagger in me!" It broke us of poetry. We concluded that the Muses were not "our affinity." We have ridden many a hobby since, but never have attempted even to put our foot in the stirrup of the winged Pe gasus—at least for a public canter. And we have an abiding conviction that the world has not lost seriously by our concluding to remain a pedestrian.

Yet why should a failure in a department of literature which demands the highest genius or the most cultiva ted art—in reality, a strong mixture of both—cause such intense mortification to young and comparatively inexperienced writers? What right have they to ex pect to succeed on the first or the twentieth trial? Na ture now and thou turns up a marvel of poedical preco-city, like POPE or Chatterton, or a rough diamonlike Burns. But they are the rarest things in the world, unless it is successful Commanders-in-Chief in the army of the Potomac. Byron's early efforts were puerile enough, until, like the Virginia blacksmith, he had "grace pounded into him" by the Edinburgh Reviewers.

Don't let us despair of a Sheep Song yet-perhaps of

half a score of them! VIRGIL's Eclogues and Georgics, and many an old English pastoral, prove that the subject is a poetical one "The hour will come, and the man (or woman) will come, by-and by. Meanwhile let all who fancy they feel the inspira tion, put its genuineness to the test. One thing we religiously promise: there shall be no "kiss ing and telling." No eye but

Before this rotted away, suitable clumps of our own, now or hereafter, shall steal a glance as well protected trees, set out on knolls, would condemned productions. Once passed upon, we will promptly consign them to the Buddhist Nichan, or

> SCROFULA, &c.-A. WATROUS, of Fairfield, Iowa. thus describes, May 10th, a disease which has appeared in his flock:-"The first thing to be discovered is slight swelling on the side of the under jaw, (one of both,) which soon extends all around the head as far back as the ears, and on making an incision through the skin presents the appearance of putrid jelly, as i aused by a bruise; the sheep loses all use of her limbs, and dies within thirty-six hours. A post-mortem examination had to day of No. 1, a few hours after death showed a highly inflamed state of the interior upper nart of the face, with a secretion of a yellowish sub stance, which discharges more or less from the nostrils in the last stage of the disease. Nothing wrong about any part of the body except what seemed to be an over flow of the gall, which emitted an offensive smell.

We have never witnessed this, or any analogous disase in sheep, and should like to receive further information on the subject. The description of Mr. WATROUS calls to mind Professor FINLAY Dun's account of ar occasional manifestation of scrofula-though we are not inclined to think that the cases are identical says:-" When a scrofulous constitution presents itself prominently in an adult sheep, it is generally in the orm of a pulmunary consumption. these are not the only evils which assail sheep of a scrofulous constitution. They are occasionally affected by chronic swelling, about the neck and throat, at first hard, but afterwards softening, bursting externally, and discharging an unhealthy pus. These swellings are analogous to clyers in cattle, and like them are most apt to occur in scrofulous subjects living in localities exposed to east winds. Scrofulous sheep are likewise subject to intractable swellings of the joints, to foot rot in its most tedious and aggravated form; and to rickets, a disease of the bones, occurring in early youth from perverted nutrition, and consisting in a softening of the osseous tissue."

TOE NIPPERS.-I. W. PARK, of Dodge's Corners, Wisconsin, inquires where the kind of toe-nippers decribed in the Practical Shepherd can be procured. We have never seen any but those made to order by a blacksmith.

Communications, Etc.

RAISING AND CURING SOWED CORN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Having been successful in growing and curing sowed corn for several years, I will send you my method. First, I sow as early in June as I can, about five bushels of shelled corn per acre. I use a Buckeye wheat drill, and let all the spouts run the same as for wheat. It then comes up and grows so thick that no weeds or grass can get up among it.

When ready to cut, I take a corn knife and step into the corn to where I want a shock to stand, and take a few stalks from four different ways, pull the tops together and tie them to hold up the shock. I then commence cutting close to where the shock is to stand, and set up against these stalks that are tied together. I cut and set up as much as I can tie conveniently around the top, the same as the other corn. I do not cut out the center of the shock; it is unnecessary. Just before winter sets in, bind in bundles and put in the barn or stack.

Be sure to let it stand until late in the fall before binding or it will heat. Raisin, Mich., 1864.

TO CURE A KICKING COW.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - They say no one knows so little but what something can be learned from him; so I thought I would give my remedy for a kicking cow. First, secure her; if in the stable, all the better; if out of doors, by a three-cornered pen made of boards; in either case, secure her so that she cannot move forward; then place a bar or pole (by boring holes through boards secured on each side) across her back just forward of her hips; if it causes her to crouch down a little, all the better. Then place another bar just above her hocks, (to prevent her from backing,) and then another bar in front of her hind legs and just low enough so as not to interfere with milking, and close enough to the bar, behind her, to prevent her from moving her tegs much. If this is properly done and don't prevent her from kicking, I think the sooner he "kicks the bucket" the better. A. M. Monroe Co., N. Y., 1864.

REMARKS. - Would it not be well for A. M. to secure a patent for his process? A friend at our elbow suggests that it might be an improvement to place the legs of a cow in masonry, emented with water lime. Seriously, we think a strap over the knee of the animal the most -ffectual and simplest preventive of kicking. There are few animals that are not easily ramed by such means, combined with gentle, kind usage.

THE BEST DOMESTIC FOWLS.

THE Black Spanish and Speckled Dorking are the two most popular fowls in England. The Andalusian is a bird of one color, of a light blue feather-in every other respect resembles the Black Spanish, white skin and flesh, long lead-colored legs, producing very large, white eggs. The hen is not inclined to sit. The cock carries the same stylish, high, single comb as the Black Spanish; in fact, I consider them of the same pedigree - all descendants from one

In 1853, I purchased of Thos. H. Fox, 44 kinner street, London, several of his Black Spanish, at high prices. That year, his birds were on exhibition at several poultry shows throughout Great Britain. He took seventeen first prizes on his Black Spanish. The prize cock he sold for \$400. The same winter I purchased a trio of the Andalusians of Her Majesty. the Queen. The original stock were presented VICTORIA by Earl DERBY. At the same time I bought several other birds, paying as high as £15 for one pair. One hen, chick of ten months' growth, weighed ten pounds, down weight.

The true English Speckled Dorkings are arge, and the most noble, graceful and handsome feathered birds of the hen species. They are good layers and careful sitters. Their eggs are of the common size, white shell and rich meat; their skin and flesh white, and of the finest of flavor. Birds bearing yellow legs and skin are never exhibited at their great poultry shows.

At the Smithfield exhibition, London, I purchased a trio of Speckled Dorkings of W. FISHER HOBBS, Boxted Lodge, Essex, for which I paid twenty-six guineas, (\$130.) He exhibited several trios of the same class and beauty, for which he took the highest awards, and sold each trio at the same price. One coop was purchased for the Queen, who employed HARRISON WIER, the celebrated bird painter, to make a life size picture of them, for which Her Majesty paid him £100. I sought his skill in putting on to the block for the engraver, delineations of several of my birds, which I intended should have graced the pages of our American journals; but unfortunately the person in charge lost them on his way home.

Stock fanciers visiting England, should make a trip to "Shaw Farm," about three-fourths of a mile beyond Windsor Castle. WILLIAM WILson, Esq., the overseer, said I was the only American gentleman who had inspected the neat stock and farm up to that date, during his administration of some two years, though many visited the castle and stud of fine draft and coach horses, &c.

At the time set for selecting pigs and poultry at "Shaw Farm," the Queen, and His Royal Highness, Prince ALBERT, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and young VICTORIA, walked down, with a desire, in part, perhaps, to meet the "Live Yankee" customers, who repeatedly expressed themselves highly pleased to know that some of their fine stock was going out to New England. S. W. JEWETT. California, 1864.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

Scare Crows,

In response to an inquiry by E. M. P. in a recent RURAL, we have the following, which, though late for this season, we place on record:

S. B. J., of Kingston, writes: - "Take three common steel traps—fox or rat traps—set them on the angles of a triangle—just far enough apart to put in half a dozen rotten eggs inside the triangle. Cover the traps with fine dirt or sand, having the traps elevated above the eggs. I think the punishment the one gets that gets into the trap will keep the rest away."

A. McD., of Orleans Co., N. Y., writes us that he raises black fowls which he hangs in his corn field - three to eight acres - and is not troubled by the crows.

A. J. G., of Benson, Vt., writes that as soon as the corn began to come up, he covered two steel traps nicely with dirt, staked them down strong and sprinkled corn over them. He adds: "The next morning I had one of the black thieves. I took a strong cord and tried his legs to a stake. He soon commenced cawing, and in a short time had most of the crows in the neighborhood flying over him. They took up the caw; and in a short time I had caw-music enough. They soon deserted him, and although I sprinkled corn temptingly over the traps, no crows came near. The plan was a success."

Relative Weights of Water, Milk, Cream, &c.

S. S. O., Deer River, N. Y., writes us:-Conversing, a few days since, with a practical farmer-one whose large fields are among the best of our State-in regard to the weight of water and milk, rich milk and poor milk, butter and water, cream and skimmed milk, he affirmed that milk was heavier than water, rich milk heavier than poor milk, cream heavier than skimmed milk, and that common oils were heavier than water, all of which is contrary to my experience and education. I therefore submit these questions to you, or your numerous readers, for conclusive answers."

There is one way to decide all such questions, and that is by actual test; and it is such a simple matter to test it where one has the material, that we do not know why there should be any discussion about it. Without actually knowing by test, it would be our opinion that the practical farmer is right.

A Lice Exterminator.

O. T. Hobbs:-"Lice on trees, lice on cattle, lice on anything, lice on everything, will 'vamose' on application of Seneca (petroleum) oil. On bodies and limbs of trees use pure oil; on cattle, &c., dilute with milk. How many inquiries will be made about "lice" during the next year? Don't answer any one till they try the only safe and reliable remedy known."

Yuquiries and Answers.

BURYING BEES.—I wish to ask of A. H. HART, of Calumet Co., Wis., his manner of burying bees, spoken of in RURAL of June 18th.—A. B. C., Westfield, N. Y.

Union Sewing Machine.-If D. M., of Kansas, will turn to page 158, current volume RURAL, he will find an answer to his question concerning this machine.

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE .- (W. M., Earlville, N. Y.) Address Hon. Chas. Cook, Havana, N. Y., or Rev. Amos Brown, LL. D., at the same place, for the information you desire.

N. Y. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. - S. PETTIT, of North East, Pa., writes in response to the inquiry of E. J. BAKER, page 198, that his opinion and experience s, that the less Mr. Baker has to do with New York Commission Merchants, the better for him.

BEES SWARMING.—Will Mr. QUINBY, of this State, or some experienced bee-keepersay how often bees swarm —whether first swarms swarm the same season again? —A. B. C., Westfield, N. Y.

First swarms do sometimes swarm the same season. We have known such instances.

"A DRIVE GATE."-(S. C. B., Syracuse, N. Y.) We do not know, "of our own knowledge," whether there be a "drive gate" in use that will open when the horse steps upon the platform connected with it, and close of itself after the horse passes through it. We have see models of such gates, but never saw one in use; neither do we know where they are manufactured.

WASHING MACHINES AND WRINGERS .- Wishing to purchase a good washing machine and wringer, the best there is in use if possible, can you recommend either one that is advertised in your paper?—A Subsciber, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kanses.

We know that the Universal Wringer is an excellent nachine, and have no doubt that the Champion will give satisfaction; but the latter has never been used in our family. Of washing machines per se we know

To Remove Films from Horses' Eves.—What is the best thing with which to remove a film from a horse's eye, caused by an injury received going through bushes?—J. H. H., Chaut. Co.

We advise you to call a skillful Veterinary Surgeon if there be one near, and your horse is a valuable one As a rule it is much cheaper and safer than to apply prescriptions given without any knowledge of the char acter or extent of the injury to the eye. But if compelled to treat your horse yourself, buy MAYHEW's Horse Doctor, price \$3.50, or DADD's, price \$1.50, and study them carefully.

TAR MANUFACTURE.—I wish to inquire if any reader of the RURAL can tell us the process of making tar. I have a plenty of pine pitch, and being a flock-master, and consequently using a good deal of tar, and it being very high, I should like to make my own.—A. B. C., Westfield, N. Y.

Tar is made from blocks of pitch pine, roots of fir trees, &c. It is arranged in a conical stack, much as you arrange wood for burning charcoal—fitted to a cav ity in the ground generally made in the side of a bank In the bottom of this cavity is placed a cast-iron pan from which a spout leads out through the bank. The heap is covered over with turf or sod, and is then fired as in making charcoal. Tar collects in the latter part of the charring process, and runs off into barrels placed to receive it. Tar is seldom obtained in quantities sufficient to render it an object except in charring the resinous woods of the pine family.

Rural Notes and Items.

WEATHER, CROPS, &c. - The weather of the past veek has generally been favorable to the growing crops. On the evening of July 1st there was a copious shower here, and on the following day considerable rain fell in the eastern part of New York and New England. Such is especially true of Connecticut, as we can testify from personal observation during a trip from New York to New Haven and vicinity on Saturday. The effects of the recent drouth are apparent, however, in most sections of the country, both East and West, and we continue to receive doleful letters on the subject. But our latest advices speak more cheerfully in regard to "the situation" of farmers, and crop prospects; and hence our report is favorable.

CROP PROSPECTS - Official Reports .- A Washington paper gives the following summary of the forthcoming reports of the Department of Agriculture on the Condition of the Crops in June:

Apples.—A good crop in the Eastern and Middle States, but not good in the Western, much of the bloom having fallen off without setting the fruit Peaches.—In the Eastern States the crop promises well; in the Western it is almost totally destroyed, with many of the trees.

With many of the trees.

Grapes.—Many were killed to the snow-line on the first day of January, others had the fruit buds more or less injured in the West, but still a fair crop is antici-

Wheat (Winter.)—The growing condition of the crop is most excellent, except in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, where drouth has prevailed, and in one or two other localities, but it was severely injured by the cold of last February, where there was but little snow on the ground. The general injury from this cause is estimated at not less than thirty per cent. As the time approaches for harvesting this crop in the Eastern and Middle States, however, bids fair to be a superior one.

Spring Wheat.—In amount this crop is not quite an average, on account of the lateness of the spring and the searcity of labor, but it is in a very favorable growing condition.

Corn.—The lateness of the spring kept back planting, but the wet, warm weather has brought this crop forward very rapidly, and it promises well at this time. It is nearly an average dsop in the number of acres planted, many injured wheat fields having been put into

Oats.—Universally spoken of as the largest and most promising crop of the kind ever sown in our country. Clover and the Grasses.—These are in excellent condi-tion, and the expectation is that the hay crop will be unusually large.

Sheep.—The condition of this important stock is rery good, for it received the best of care. The increase per cent. is equal to that of last year.

THE ADVANCED RATES OF THE RURAL (from 1st inst.,) are cordially acceded to as just and proper, by both agents and subscribers, so far as ascertained. Indeed, some admit that the new rates are too low, as they certainly are, considering the prices of provisions, and goods, wares and merchandise generally. But we shall endeavor to stand by our terms, in the hope of a change ere long in price of paper, etc., so that we may another year realize some profit. The single and club subscriptions coming in at new rates look well, but we should prefer the old terms at the former cost of publishing the RURAL. Those remitting for the paper should observe the PRESENT subscription rates.

TAPPAHANNOCK WHITE WHEAT .- Some days ago WILLAD HODGES, Esq., of Brighton, this county, left at RURAL office, several heads of the above named variety of wheat grown from seed obtained (through Patent Office) from Maryland. It was sown Sept. 10, and harvested on the 2d inst. #Grew by the side of Dickinson wheat (as early a variety of white wheat as we have in this region,) which was still green and apparently would not ripen in a week or ten days. The label on the package of seed said-"It is earlier than the Blue Stem, and makes first quality flour." berry is plump and fine, but the heads short. It may prove the long sought desideratum for this region,time and experimenting will decide. Mr. Hongas has no seed for sale, but thinks very favorably of the variety, and purposes continuing its culture.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF MICH. FOR THE YEAR 1863.—This report is before us. It is made by C. A. Kenaston, Sec'y pro tem. From it we learn that the attention of the Board, the past year, has been mostly devoted to the State Agricultural College. The report discusses the object kept in view by those in charge of the College, which has already been reviewed in our columns; it also contains a brief history of the College, with an appendix embracing the Faculty's Report, Report on the Relations of the Farm and Garden to the Instruction of the College, Chemists' Report, Register of Meteorological Observations, Pedigrees of Stock, and other papers. The volume of 130 pages is a valuable one as illustrating the progress of Agricul-

CHINCH-BUG IN MARSHALL Co., ILL.-JOHN HEP-BURN writes:-"The bug is destroying two thirds of the wheat here in Marshall and La Salle counties. The corn is backward this season." It is not good evidence that two-thirds of the farmers in the counties above named, are neat and tidy in their farm operations. If they were so there would be fewer chinch-bugs. All refuse-corn stalks, stubble, &c.-should be plowed under or burned up in the fall. The grass and weeds should be cleaned away from the fences also. Then there will be fewer bugs the next season.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT AND LAND DRAINAGE. -A correspondent of the Canada Farmer proposes that an Act of the Provincial Legislature shall be passed, similar to that existing in England, by which money may be borrowed for permanent farm improvement at a low rate of interest, such loan to have precedence over all other incumbrances, and to be paid off, principal and interest, in 21 years. He urges that the great expense of draining—which he estimates at \$30 per acre - prevents the mass of farmers, attempting it extensively.

To CURE A HARD MILKER.-I will give you my mode of curing a hard milker. I first take a short strap, lift the cow's right fore-foot, and slip the strap over the knee. Now squeeze the teat gently (to force the lower end of the teat out) with the left hand, while you cut it with the other. The knife should be turned and cut a little from both ways; this will help nine times out of every ten. -S. T., Clockville, Madison Co., N. Y.

WEST POINT CADET.-A Monroe Co. Boy is informed that he should apply direct to Mr. CLARKE, either by letter or personally at once. We have not the rules and regulations of the school, and cannot answer your inquiries in detail. Mr. CLARKE will be able to do so,

To Remove Warts from the Hands.—(Mrs. S. V. H.) On page 182, current volume RURAL, we give a remedy. We have been successful in removing them by cutting them off with a sharp knife or razor. They will bleed some, but it is but little inconvenience

SEL SOLVENIE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Korticultural.

PRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

SUMMER MEETING.

[Continued from page 215, last No.] PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

Question .- What treatment should the strawberry plant receive before setting out; and how deep should it be planted?

H. N. LANGWORTHY .- I think the prosperity of the plant depends somewhat upon the mode of culture. I have adopted a mode of treatment which I think secures good results. If a plant has good, long, strong roots, I take hold of them with my hand just below the crown of the plant, and cut off all below my hand-leaving roots as long as my hand is wide. This shortening in causes the lateral roots to develop quickly and strongly. I then dip the roots in clay water, make a hole with a dibble and put the roots in straight-do not spread them-I set the plant deep, as deep as practicable and not suffocate it.

J. J. THOMAS.—I tried an experiment in planting this last spring. I directed a man to set four rows of plants-one row I directed to be set after the common mode, with a dibble. Three rows I ordered planted as follows:-Take up the plants carefully with a spade, shake off the soil, cut off the roots, make a hole with a mound in the center, and spread the roots over the mound, as a man would spread a sheaf over a shock of wheat. I recently examined these four rows, and found that the three rows where the roots were spread have made about twice the growth of the other row. And the man planted rapidly where he spread the roots. It did not require much longer. I am satisfied it is better to spread them.

POPULARITY OF STRAWBERRIES.

Question .- What is the average period of popularity of the different highly lauded varieties of the Strawberry?

J. J. THOMAS.—I think about five years is the average. And the reason of the decline in popularity, may be due to the fact that when we get a new strawberry, for which we have paid a big price, we give it a fair chance, and with good culture it produces well, and large fruit. When the plants get cheap and plenty, we neglect it, and it resents our neglect.

H. E. HOOKER.—The popularity of varieties usually continues until plants are common. And I think Mr. THOMAS has placed the average duration of popularity too high. Still I am not certain that some of these varieties do not do better than others—do not wear a good deal longer then five years. Hovey's Seedling is still popular in Boston. And BURR'S New Pine still has an excellent character, although it may not be found in the nurseries.

THE PRESIDENT.—One cause of the depre ciation of popularity is doubtless that after they become to be generally cultivated, and people have experience with them on different soils, climates and seasons, some defect is developed or discovered which was not at first noticed.

MOORE, of MOORE Brothers. - HOVEY'S Seedling has been named here as retaining its popularity. If there is a humbug, HOVEY'S Seedling is one.

THE PRESIDENT.—Not in Boston. It is no humbug there. It is the favorite in the market. It is not safe to call any variety a humbug; for it may be proved to be something else in certain localities, on different soils, and in different climates.

J. J. THOMAS.—I understood Mr. HOOKER to say that I had placed the average of duration of the popularity of varieties too high. I met a friend recently who thought he had never known a berry to equal the HOOKER, and that has been known more than five years.

Mr. HOOKER gracefully acknowledged the compliment.

BRAGDON.-A berry may be popular, and ceases to be advertised, it does not follow that a plant has lost its popularity. WILSON'S Albany is by no means discarded among market growers-its popularity as a market fruit is not diminished, notwithstanding what has been said of its acidity and want of flavor. And while some people are absorbed with novelties, there are some good old fogies who do not abandon HOOKER, and LONGWORTH'S Prolific, and Burn's New Pine-who find it profitable and palatable to cultivate them. But if we are to judge simply by the prominence given varieties through the papers, of their popularity, five years is quite long enough to place the average.

THE TRIOMPHE DE GAND.

The experience of gentlemen with this strawberry was called for.

GEO. ELLWANGER.-It stands No. 1, and always has since I have been acquainted with it. It is so as regards quality, hardiness and productiveness. With the same care and culture, it speaks for itself on our grounds to-day.

HOOKER.-I always liked it. It is a splendid, handsome berry, good for exhibition purposes. I do not like its flavor as well as some do, nor as well as I do some other varieties. It does not produce half as much as WILSON'S Albany. And my experience is that it requires better care.

ELLWANGER--It is not so productive as WILSON'S, but it is as valuable. It does not require any better cultivation.

MOODY.-I am satisfied that some varieties do better in one locality than in another-even with good cultivation. With me, the Triomphe, side by side with WILSON'S, with the same cul-

ture, produced one quart to WILSON'S five. But I think such results and such difference is due to locality; for we know that it is not uniformly the experience of cultivators. And I wish to say here, in proof of what I have said concerning locality, that with me HOVEY's Seedling is one of the best varieties. And further, I never had any strawberry, either staminate or pistillate, that was not improved by standing in beds with other varieties.

WINE GRAPES.

Question .- What are the best varieties of hardy Grapes for wine making?

Moody.—I think Delaware and Diana to be the best wine grapes for this locality. But I do not believe every man's farm is adapted to growing grapes for wine making purposes. I think the Delaware will make a good wine. It is a hardy grape. I think its wine has hardly body enough for most wine drinkers, and it can probably be improved by mixing with the juice of some other grape. I have never so mixed it. I have made a wine from the Diana which has been pronounced good wine by good judges. I think it will prove a valuable wine grape.

MARKET GRAPES. Question.—Which are the best Grapes for market?

HOAG.-I regard the Hartford Prolific, Diana and Delaware about equal in value as market grapes. The Concord cracks badly, and is marketed with difficulty. The Hartford Prolific and Delaware are the best. The Diana is a shy bearer: and the Concord is not so productive as the Hartford Prolific. Yet I get good crops from it. The Perkins does well with me. Have but few of them. It is a little foxy, but sells readily at one shilling per pound. I don't think the Delaware keeps well. The Diana is an excellent keeper, and is valuable on that account. Nothing keeps like it.

MOORE.-A good market grape is yet to be produced.

HOOKER.-The Concord does crack and mildew and spoil. But I was told by a cultivator that if picked carefully, and allowed to stand and wilt, it would carry well.

HOAG.—It does not pay to raise it. I sold mine two years at four cents per pound, because it cracked and carried badly.

REYNOLDS.-In the New York market I was told that it dropped from the stems badly-it splits, molds, and drops off. But a great many are sold there at good prices.

DOWNING.-If picked ripe they do not adhere to the stems, split and mold.

THE BEST KEEPING GRAPES. Question. - Which varieties are the best keepers?

CHAS. DOWNING .- My experience is that they do not keep at all. They mildew badly with me, for some reason. I have tried all sorts of ways to keep them, too. Some of my neighbors succeed well. I suppose it must be some peculiarity about my place.

H. N. LANGWORTHY.-I succeed in keeping grapes in good condition easily until New Years. I keep them later, but after that time they require more care-looking and picking over. I keep in small boxes, holding five or six to twelve pounds. I pack two layers in plain boxes; do not pack them in anything. Bore small holes in the sides of the boxes, to give them air. My experience is that they require air. I keep the Isabella in this manner.

FISH.—I keep the Isabella until the first of February, and sometimes until April. I keep the Diana still longer. It will keep the longest of any variety with which I am acquainted.

LEIGH .-- I succeed in ripening the Catawba, and think I can keep it longer than the Diana. The Concord can not be kept at all.

Ross.-I use half-brrrels for gathering my grapes. I saw a barrel in to, bore holes and put ropes in the sides for handles, and gather my grapes in them. I also bore a dozen holes in the sides of each half-barrel. I fill them carefully, set them in a chamber where they do not freeze, and have no difficulty in keeping them yet but little may be said about it. So long as a until they are consumed by the family. I do variety is new, and nurserymen can sell plants not put anything between the layers—do not profitably, they advertise it. When the plants handle them at all after they are taken from the get plenty and there is no sale, but little noise is vines and deposited in these barrels. The top made about the plant. And yet because it grapes in the barrels will wilt some, but remove them and we find those underneath fresh and good. They seem to undergo a curing processeither sweat or attract moisture. I keep the Diana in this manner until June. The Concord does not keep well; neither does it ship well, unless they are allowed to wilt and packed carefully in small packages. I find it (Concord) the most profitable grape I can grow. I do not let the barrels, in which I store my grapes, stand on the floor-I elevate them. I sometimes pack in shallow boxes or drawers in the same manner, and store them, piling the drawers one on top of another.

J. J. THOMAS .- I have no doubt that the gentleman who last spoke cultivates his grapes in a very fine manner-for the best cultivated grapes keep the best. There are exceptions, or course. But other things being equal, the rule holds good. They used to pack grapes in baked saw-dust, in crocks, and keep them pretty well.

H. N. LANGWORTHY.—The imported grapes used to come to us packed in baked saw-dust or cork-filings, and sealed in crocks or cans. But my experience proves that our grapes must not be excluded from the air. I have tried it and

failed. BEST SOIL FOR GRAPES.

Question.—What soil is best adapted to the growing of

H. N. LANGWORTHY.-Almost any soil will produce grapes, if it is put in good order. Undoubtedly there is a soil better adapted for the production of grapes for wine making purposes than others.

which drains itself. Have known good crops of grapes taken from heavy, drained clay soil.

J. J. THOMAS. - Dr. FARLEY, of Union Springs, grows good crops of grapes on gravel and clay-well drained and well manured first. MOODY.-A good clay soil is required to produce a grape which will make a good quality of wine.

THE PRESIDENT.-In Bloomfield a heavy soil is producing good grapes. A good, heavy, well drained soil, is now regarded the best for grape culture.

Ross.-I was once of the opinion that a light, loamy soil was preferable, and planted accordingly. A portion of my vineyard is on clay soil; and the grapes mature better than on the light soil. If the season is long enough, they ripen on the sand, but not so early as on heavy soil.

LEIGH.-My experience is precisely the reverse of the last speaker's. My grapes on sandy, light soil, ripen first, and are of best quality. My clay soil is drained.

SMITH, of Livonia.-Do not different varieties require different soils? A grape cultivator told me the Diana required a poor soil; and he attributed my failure with it to the fact that my soil was too rich.

LEIGH.-I would make the soil rich in the outset-before planting; but after grapes begin to bear they should not be manured. While making wood there is less objection to manure. [Continued next week.

THE PEACH CROP - NATURAL AND ARTI-FICIAL CAUSES.

I HAVE a peach orchard, of about eight hundred trees, seven years old, and quite thrifty, upon the southern slope of a hill, protected by an apple orchard on the north. They promise, to-day, at least one and a half baskets, on the average, to the tree; and very many of Honest Johns, Large and Early Yorks, unless the half should drop, would break the trees.

Now if, as Mr. Langworthy states, (page 182,) the rains are the cause of the destruction of the crop in Greece, and other places, why are mine as yet saved? For I certainly think we have had as much rain this spring in Henrietta as in Greece. Now, I charge the salvation of my crop thus far, not to natural causes alone, but to the southern slope and protection on the north from the north wind and frost that we had while the trees were in blossom, (although I saw no frost where I live, of which others complain.) Apples and cherries in this vicinity appear to be all right. H. CORBIN.

Henrietta, N. Y., June, 1864.

A NEW CURRANT WORM-ITS PARENT,

THOMAS BARLOW, of Oneida Co., writes to the Utica Herald, that he has succeeded in securing the parent of the worm Which is proying upon the currants and gooseberries in that county, and thus describes it:

"It is about three-eighths of an inch in length; abdomen lemon yellow; head and eyes black; upper and lower sides of the thorax black: the other sides of the thorax vellow: legs yellow except the tassal joints of the hind legs, which are black; amennæ about half the length of the body, or three-sixteenths of an inch; four wings, or hynen opterous, with a small black spot on the outer edge of the upper pair, about one-third distant from posterior extremity.

"The worms passed into the pupa state the 26th of May, and on the 8th of June they appeared in the perfect fly. The whole insect has a shiny, glassy appearance, like a winged parasite. The wings are very transparent, and ribbed considerably, like the wings of an aphis. The abdominal form is nuch like that of the ant, and the wings lie dong upon the body. with but little spreading at the hind ends. Although I have specimen of last season presented me, as stated in a former article, they were in too much of a siriveled condition for definite description.

"Having appeared thus early, we may well apprehend another arm; of worms to prey upon our shrubbery as the consequence. I can find no description of thisinsect in any work at my command on entomology. Although it first appeared in this section lat year, so far as any information I have been sole to contain is concerned, it may not be unknown to entomologists of our country, and it would be interesting to learn whether it were kown in this country before 1863. They mus not be confounded with the well-known curant worm, which is a looper, white, with a pllow line along the back, a line of large yellov spots on each side, and the body covered with black spots similar to this novel depredator. The current worm is from a yellow moth wih dark spots on the wings. But few of thes have appeared this season. The others have come in armies, and committed vast ravages though our country."

PLANTING AND PRUNING THE GRAPE.

MR. G. HEINES, of Downington, Pa., gives his mode, in the Gardenr's Monthly, as follows:-"Having procure the vine, I cut it back to two buds, and pant as follows: I dig the hole deeper than waned, put into it a good forkful of fresh horse manire, upon that about an inch of good soil, and tien the vine, tramping all firm. After the ouds have started, I select the strongest and rain perpendicularly, leaving the other to run upon the ground. In the following fall, (November,) I cut down the upright cane to two buds, and the horizontal to one. Next year I selec again the strongest shoot, and train perpendeularly, leaving all others to run upon the round. In the fall I grow good grapes. My vineyard is on a ridge to bear, if not, I repeat the operation of last meadows.

year,) to the lowest rail of the trellis, cutting back all others to one bud, as before.

"The third spring I do not tie up the bearing cane until all the buds have fairly started. Selecting, as before, the strongest cane from the buds, at the base of the vine, I tie it as near perpendicular as possible, leaving the others to run upon the ground, as before. The bearing cane I pinch very little indeed, or not at all. In the fall, of the third year, I cut down this (bearing) cane to within two or three inches of the ground, laying down the cane, which I trained perpendicularly to the lowest rail, as before, leaving it to bear the next year, and cutting all other canes to one bud. This principle I carry out in the following years. I allow no cane to grow higher than seven feet, but I often select two or three of the strongest buds at the base for bearing wood, making my choice of numbers according to the strength of the vine.

"It is now nearly five years since I started this plan, and thus far I have had always more wood than wanted; but I think my experience not sufficient, since ten years are required to test any mode thoroughly. I offer this for what it is worth."

THE CURRANT WORM,

SPRINKLE lime on the ground, under the bushes. In the evening, and early in the morning, while the dew is on, shake the bushes. After rain, a new dressing of lime will be necessary. Repeat the operation till all are destroyed. From 1856 to 1860 I had neither current nor gooseberry, the worms having nearly destroyed the bushes. There is not a current worm on my premises now, and having been exempt so long, I claim the victory. How long will it be till a dozen readers, or more, of the RURAL will complain of current worms, and inquire O. T. Hobbs. for a remedy? Randolph, Pa., 1864.

Notes and Queries.

TRAINING THE CONCORD GRAPE.—In RUBAL of June 11th, in your article on "Grapes in the Mississippi Valley," it is stated in reference to the Concord in vineyard No. 10: "A vine prıned with long canes produced only four or five hunches of fruit, while another, pruned after Mr. Husmann's plan, yielded 14 or 15 ibs. of grapes." Will you be so kind as to say what is Mr. Husmann's plan with reference to the length of cane, number of canes, whether on stakes, or trellis, or otherwise in the instance referred to? And confer a favor and benefit on your constant reader—J. G. Colson.

The first spring after planting he cuts the vines back

to two eyes, leaving two shoots to grow if vines are strong. Pinches off all suckers and laterals to one joint or leaf beyond leading shoots. The second spring after planting he cuts the weakest vines back to three bnds; of those that are strong enough, one cane is cut back to two eyes, and the other to eight or ten for bearing if a crop is desired. Treat the same way as the summer before, with the exception of the canes left for bearing. The third year, suppose the vine is cut back to four eyes, producing four shoots of which two are to bear the next season. And suppose the young shoots are grown three feet long, say about the end of May or June. He now goes through and pinches off the tops of the canes destined for bearing. They will then immediately throw out suckers from the axils of the leaves, of which, say four on each cane should be allowed to grow. These will make medium-sized canes each, and it is on these that he expects fruit the next year, as they produce fruit much more readily than strong canes. When he comes to prune these for the next year's crop, each of the principal canes will present the appearance of a young tree, with a well grown top of four branches. These branches are now cut back to from three to six buds each, according to the strength of the vine, just like cutting back a young tree, and are securely fastened to the trellis, one cane with its branches on each side of the vine. The two smaller shoots are cut back to two eyes each, to produce each a cane for the next year's bearing, which should be treated in the same way during the summer. Under this treatment the Concord produces fruit much more abundantly than on the strong canes left to grow unchecked. This is substantially Mr. Husmann's mode s given by himself in an essay on Grape Culture in the Great West.

A SAMPLE OF RHUBARB "WINE" FROM MICH. James Kenney, of Michigan, sends us a sample which he says " is made as pure as the juice of the plant and sugar can make it " He adds :- "This wine is not old enough yet to be near as good as it ought, but judges of wine can tell what it will be when it has age. As I am taking your paper I should like to hear what you think of the wine." We thank our friend for sending us the sample. He does not tell us after what formula it is made; but we are compelled to say that we have asted much better samples of rhubarb juice and sugar This will suit the taste of such persons as like cordials with a rhubarb flavor. No one who is a judge of wine, however, would fail to call it too sweet; and age will only improve it by developing a greater amount of alcohol from the sugar that is in it-rendering it more intoxicating. Our friend asserts there is "a great call for it," and he finds its culture and manufacture profit-We are quite well aware that there are a great many temperance people who do not drink "liquor." who are greedy after alcohol in the shape of currant, gooseberry, rhubarb and other similar "wines." And as we have before said, there are many people who buy wines now-a-days and pay big prices for the same, who get nothing but rhubarb juice, water and sugar, under the names of "Sherry," "Madeira," &c.; and they do not know the difference.

WILD FLOWERS FOR NAME .- A Lady in Barry Co., Mich., sends flowers and writes :- " The one with green flowers is a woody trailing vine. It grows flat on the ground and never climbs unless forced to. After the blossoms are gone come pink colored burs which when ripe, open and expose to view bright, scarle berries. It is very singular in its growth, adding one foot to its length every year. It also branches pretty freely, and is perfectly hardy and very pretty. I have one in my garden which is now about eight feet long It is pretty to train on lattice work."

This is the trailing variety of Euonymus Americanus -E. Americanus var. obovatus. Torrey & Gray: Euonymus obovatus, NUTTALL. Strawbery Bush She adds:-The one with pink flowers resembles the

Phlox Drummondi in growth, but is a perennial instead of an annual. Our uncultivated lands are now covered with them. They grow well in gardens."

This is Phlox pilosa L. It is found on the borders of thickets and prairies from New Jersey to Wisconsin and southward. May and June.

The scarlet specimen sent us is the Castilleia o -scarlet painted cup-a very beautiful plant, remarka-HOAG.—Good corn soil, well drained, will bend down the upright case, (if strong enough ble for its large, bright, scarlet bracts. Grows in wet

Pomestic Geonomy.

GINGER SNAPS.—One cup of molasses, one cup sugar, one cup butter, a small tablespoon of ginger, one teaspoon of saleratus, dissolved in as little hot water as possible; flour enough to make it a consistent thickness. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

ANOTHER.—Two cups of molasses, one cup lard, one tablespoon ginger, one of saleratus, a teaspoon of salt; flour, &c., as above. For a smaller batch take half the quantity.—M. M. C., Independence, Iowa, 1864.

TO KEEP LARD,--- ISABEL SMITH, of Ohio, writes:-"If I had lard that I feared would mold, I would put it over the fire and boil it as long as it would bear without browning. Then strain through a linen cloth into whatever you wish to keep it in, and cover close. In rendering lard, I cut it in small pieces, then put in a kettle and add a little water to prevent it burning in the outset. Keep it boiling until the scraps swim and look brown-not burnt,-then take off and when cool enough strain. My lard keeps well."

HOW TO MAKE ALUM BASKETS.—Tell A. A. M., of Ohio, to make her basket of covered wire, in any shape she chooses, so it is very open. then dissolve five pounds of alum in three gallons boiling water, suspend her basket with small threads in a wooden vessel, pour the liquid over and let it stand in the shade twenty-four hours, and she will have a beauty. The longer it remains in the liquid, the heavier the basket will be.-MOLLIE W. GRAVES, Indiana.

MOLASSES CAKE FOR HARD TIMES.—Here is a good recipe for a molasses cake which I wish every woman knew how to make these hard times:-Take one and a half cups molasses; half cup butter-milk; half cup butter; one teaspoon soda; one tablespoon ginger; three cups flour. Bake in two small round tin dishes.—A FARM-ER'S WIFE.

TO MAKE HARD SOAP FROM SOFT. - Take salt in the proportion of a pint to a gallon of. soap, put in a kettle and boil half an hour; set off to eool; take the top off (it will be hard) and put in the kettle with rain water and boil more; then set it off and when cold the soap is on the top; cut in cakes and put it to dry.-E. T. C., South Boston, Michigan, 1864.

A GOOD WAY TO MAKE BREAD PUDDING .-Soak the bread and prepare the mixture as usual. When the table is nearly ready, put your pudding into the spider and boil it, stirring it. I think it better than baked in an oven, and it is a saving of wood in summer.—A. E. WATERS.

CREAM SPONGE CAKE.—Beat two eggs in a teacup, fill with sweet cream, add one teacup of sugar, one and a half of flour, a teaspoonful of cream tartar, half one of soda, and a pinch of salt.—Mrs. E. A. C.

WASHING DAY IN THE DARK AGES!



TO HOUSEKEEPERS EVERYWHERE

IF you don't want your clothes twisted and wrenched, and pulled to pieces by the above old-fashioned BACK-BREAKING, WRIST-STRAINING and CLOTHES-DESTROY-ING process of washing and wringing, go before next washing-day and buy one of the best LABOR-SAVING, CLOTHES-SAVING, HEALTH-SAVING, TIME-SAVING, and MONEY-SAVING inventions of the age.

THE

UNIVERSAL

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GOOD CANVASSER.

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23 For full description and instimonials of the UNIVERSAL WRINGER, please refer to pages 106, 116, 124 and 146 of the Rural

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

WHAT WAS IT?

IT was not a scold, nor a cuff, nor a kick, The wound of a sword, nor a blow from a stick, A shot from any sort of a gun That was ever forged beneath the sun, A fall from a horse, nor a bite from a dog, A burn from a torch carried out in a fog, That made me ache confoundedly Just where a gentleman's heart should be

It was not a plaster, nor lotion, nor draught, Homeopath practice, or Allopath craft, Nor any description of patent pill That ever was pounded to cure or kill: Nor the cure for nerves that are running to seed-A sedative puff of the fragrant "weed," That cured my pain. 'Twas a smile for me Just where a pretty girl's lips should be.

For my heart has been aching for many a day, And my mind full of trouble and sorrow, I vowed that I never would see her again, But I haunted her steps on the morrow; I worried my friends, and neglected my work. Was horridly jealous of stupid young Smirk, In short, was a nuisance to hear or to see, Just as a fellow in love should be.

Well, well, it's all over; my smile I got, And stole something else from its pretty birth-spot, Went home with a breast that with rapture was thrill

Gave Cable a sovereign instead of a shilling, And the sweet lips that cured me-at breakfast and te Are just where a gentleman's wife should be.

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

REPLY TO LIBBIE LINWOOD.

I THINK that your correspondent, in the RURAL of June 4th, is slightly mistaken in some of her conclusions. She takes the ground that women are not paid as much as they earn. I differ with her in some respects. In the first place employers usually pay all that they can afford to. Take for instance any ordinary farmer (and I suppose RURAL readers are mostly of that class,) and calculate the expenses of carrying on the farm and supporting a family, and then judge whether fifty or sixty dollars a year, besides the board of a person, is not all a farmer can afford to pay without doing a losing business. Besides, women need not work for that if they can do better at anything else. There is no compulsion about it.

Again, she says her pay is positively not enough to furnish her with necessary clothing. I think pencil and paper, and a good head for calculation, would show her a different result, even taking her lowest estimate, one dollar and a week, or fifty-two dollars a year. Few farmers wives have that amount to lay out on themselves each year. I do not see why, with good management, a girl, even making due allowance for present prices, could not dress herself respectably on that amount and have something left, at the end of the year; but it would take the same sort of forethought and self-denial which are required to lay up anytihing in any other business.

Of course if a person earns more than a cer tain sum they ought to have it; but taking the average quality of work that is furnished, there is a chance for a difference of opinion whether they do not usually get their dues. As to the disagreeables of working in any kitchen but your own, they are by no means confined to one party. Selfish and exacting mistresses are common, so is careless and incompetent help. It takes quite an experience sometimes to convince a person that "those that travel one road do not know the stones in another," and that in every station there is something to be borne.

I must not pass over one question. She asks who ever heard of a white man working as hard or harder on the Sabbath as any other. I suppose that white men milk the cows, feed the stock, and do such necessary work on Sundays as well as other days; and who should do the who are paid for doing it? No good woman will keep a girl from church to wait on company; nor will any considerate girl refuse to relieve the careworn mistress on such days, a reasonable part of the time. As to such a life being slavery, we are all slaves to our duties if we look at things in that way. I suppose if they only knew it, those who labor habitually, even if they do it from necessity, are happier than those who merely live for pleasure.

BETTY WRINKLE. Elkhorn, Walworth Co., Wis., June, 1864.

A WOMAN'S PRAYER EFFECTUAL.

An English paper-the Sunderland Timestells the following story:

The furniture and stock of a well-known dealer in second-hand clothes, in Newcastle, were distrained the other day for rent, and a respectable auctioneer made his appearance to conduct the sale, when the mistress of the house thus addressed him, in the presence of a crowd of Castle Garth tailors, who had flocked thither to buy:-"Now, Mr. ----, you are come to take my few things, and to rifle this house. which has been a place where souls have been saved-a house of prayer-a Bethel, where God has met his chosen ones." "Well, Mrs. R-I'm very sorry. It's an unpleasant thing for me. I'd rather not have been here this morning." "I have one request to make, then, and that is, that before you commence we shall all kneel down and ask the Divine blessing on what you are about to do. It is a good opportunity; there never have been so many precious souls in this room before." "O, dear, no; there's nobody here has time for anything of the sort. You really must excuse us." "No, but I'll not

So the lady went down on her knees. The that I might marry her."

auctioneer and the tailors took off their hats as reverently as they could. Poor Mrs. Rpoured forth a torrent of supplications, fervently and eloquently, and emphatically to the point. Her involuntary hearers were awe-struck. When she rose from her knees all the auctioneer said was, "I hope, gentlemen, none of you, after this, will bid against Mrs. R— for any. thing she may want to buy in for herself."

And neither did they; for-proclaim it on the Castle Garth Stairs, where Mammon has been hastily presumed by us to reign supreme-she was allowed to buy everything in at her own price, and that, moreover, as she afterwards observed to a friend, "in faith," for she had not half-a-crown in her pocket.

WHY PEOPLE MARRY THEIR OPPOSITES.

JUST as nature cares for the average in the form, God seems to care for the average in the spirit. He will not have your children all earthly or all heavenly; the nerve quicker at the slightest touch, or be impassive to the keenest stab. To look at a dollar as if it were a penny, or as if it were a pound; to be all poetry, or all prose, is not the Divine intention. Oh! how many lives have been embittered, or utterly ruined, for want of faith in the great purpose of God! They shall look on the world and see the divinest purposes wrought out by adversity. They shall look on the outer form of their own life, and still see the "mystic like indifference." Then they shall come to this highest of all things-the mutual human soul-and chafe and wonder at the divine diversity that is there. The man shall dislike the spiritualism of the woman, and the woman shall also deplore the reasoning tendencies of the man: the one frets over this impulsive vivacity, the other over that impassive serenity; fall out because the one is nomadic, and the other is domestic; grow sharp because one does not know the worth of a dollar, and because the other knows it too well: wonder why respectively they can be Liberal and Orthodox. Will they not see that there is a vastly deeper purpose in this than their mutual waveless felicity? That as by earth and sea, and day and night, and all balancing of an antagonism, God forever works out blessing, and is most blessed of all in this, so not because you love each other shall you, what you call, bear this difference in your blended life; but because this may be the most sacred of all amalgams, the perfect success of the divine chemist, the very elixir of life to you and your children, you shall live in perfect accord, "self-reverent and reverencing each other.-Rev. R. Collyer.

VIRTUE NEEDS CULTIVATION.

VIRTUE sooner or latter find its level throughout the character. When one set of virtues remains long more vigorous than others in a character, we may be sure it is not from any deliberate conscious preference of them. Nothing but efforts for virtues which are not can keep alive virtues which are. This is particularly true of what may be called native virtues. They wither away at the root and perish, if the soil is not turned up for other fruits.

But though one virtue cannot atone for the absence of another, one exercise of a virtue may take the place of another exercise of the same virtue, as to direct influence on the character. The outward consequences vary as the objects are different in the two cases. Thus love keeps the heart warm, whether heaped on one helpless sufferer, or divided among a crowd. But the results as to happiness and minor points of charactor differ.

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

- No less than thirty young ladies, some of them belonging to families of rank, are attending the Academy of Medicine at St. Petersburg, with a view of preparing themselves for practice.

- THE ladies of France have decided that a bathing costume for the coming season consistunavoidable work in the house then, if not those ing of a perfectly tight dress, will be most convenient and healthy, and if in variegated colors, will look most picturesque! "We should think so." Of course the bathers at Newport, Long Branch, and elsewhere, will import this fashion.

- ELIZA STEWART commends LIBBIE LINwood's recent article on "Woman's Wages," and says:-- "She has sagely given good shots at everybody, and hit the naked truth, and should be extolled by every lady. It is a well-known fact that ladies are obliged to have food and raiment, which cost money, and, if obliged to travel, they must pay for their passage just as much as men. I believe woman's wages should be equal to man's."

- TALKING about Night Courtship, a contemporary says:-"Our advice would be on this subject, if asked for, what a wise father and mother practiced in regard to their daughters, to wit, when gentlemen called to see them at night, never to leave them to entertain such company alone, but always to remain and assist them, as good and responsible parents should never fail to do. The sooner unseasonable night-courtships are among the things of the dark age, like 'bundling,' the better for Christian civilization."

- LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE, the famous wit and beauty, made the most sarcastic observation that was ever published about her own sex. "It goes far," said my lady, "to reconcile me to being woman, when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of marrying one." What if a man said that? But see how another lady, the unhappy Countess of Landsfelt, inverted the sentiment, and turned the satire into the most delicate and generous compliment. "I never behold a beautiful woman," said Lola Montez, in one of her lectures, "but I fall in love with her myself, and wish I were a man

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LIFE MELODIES.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

THERE are rich and wondrous melodies

In every human life. That rise above all discords, And melt away all strife; Notes of bewitching sweetness, That rise and float along, Be the strife however wasting, The discord ne'er so strong. There's a measure, pure and perfect That bears a tuneful part In the music of existence,-The old song of the heart. Here Faith and gentle Charity, And Hope, with earnest strain, Are mingling in a melody We long to hear again; And the hoping and the trusting Shall be known amid all strife, 'Till the world's great toil is over, And all its happy life; 'Till the cares that oft-times follow, And tears that sometimes gleam. Have perished, like the terrors Of a vain and transient dream.

But the richest, rarest melody Is scattered o'er the soil, Where heart and hand together Make music as they toil: From each upspringing blossom From each unfolding leaf, From every hidden seedling. And every golden sheaf,-There bursts forth joyous music, The music of the land, That casts a crown of trimmph On the busy, working band. Oh! the chords are rare for sweetness, And the notes are rare for worth, That bind the heart and hand-work Together here on earth.

III. There's a melody of Nature That's heard throughout the land, It is heard among the breezes That fevered brows have fanned 'Tis heard amid the bird-notes Re-echoing o'er the earth, Notes we've heard with pleasure Since th' glad day of their birth: In thousand, thousand changes We're roaming day and night, And some are wrapped in shadow And some are bathed in light: But music o'er them throweth (Or fair or born in gloom,) A beauty that we cherish From childhood to the tomb: And we trust this joyous melody Will never cease its flow, While atill we fondly cherish The days of long ago.

There's a picture half hidden 'Mid vines and 'mid leaves, With birds singing gaily On the old cottage eaves; 'Tis the home where our childhood Spent magical hours Of pleasure and sunlight In Nature's bright bowers; Where we wove the green grasses With buds of the rose. And wondered where wave After wave ever lows: We sang with the vild birds. And danced withthe streams That sparkled and lippled In silvery gleams Other pictures ther: are Bringing joy in tieir train, And we wish, ah! now vainly, To see them agan: The dear thoughts of youth-time Will nevermore case, But sing to our spiits The music of peace.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jun, 1864.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

DEAR PARENTS:-I have something to sav to you, and if our gool editor will give a young girl a place in his valuable paper, I trust that it may not be wasted. Not that I think I can say anything new to parents, but I wish to have you remember what many seem to forget, and that is. vou can never wir the love and confidence of your children by the sweat of the brow.

Some appear to thisk, if they work and care well for their children it is enough; but children look for loving words, smiles and caresses, and when these are wanting, although the parents may work far beyond their strength, love and confidence ar returned only in a small proportion, and the harts of the parents and children are forever strangers; and O! what parents can do the wole work God has given them to do when this is the case? I wonder that there are those hat are model parents in every other respect, but refuse what is so dear to the child-love, tht speaks in looks, words and little acts of affecton. Little do they think when they rise above such trifles, that they have soared above the reach of their children; and life is full of bitteness to the child, who has no bosom friend to trut, no ear that will kindly listen and enter intoits joys and sorrows. I know it is hard, for I have felt it.

For a little while in the morning of my life I had a dear, gentle moher. O! what a priceless treasure was that! butit was not mine long; for one morning I woke tolearn that the death angel had been in our houshold and left me motherless. From that night there was a great blank in the world to me. Through childhood I passed with no loving "good night" whispered in my ear; no bruise, or adie, or pain of mine was kiss. God had given me a warm, loving heart, and O, how I longed for love and sympathy, but it came not.

My father was a good man, one that feared God, and walked uprightly; and I believe now he loved his children, but I saw nothing then that spoke to my young heart of love. He trained us carefully, but never entered into our joys and sorrows as though he had once been a child. Long before I can remember, I grew too old for a seat upon his knee. He never sought my confidence, and why should I give it? I looked up to him with reverence as a father, but would as soon have thought of making a confident of the cold moon so high above me, as of the man that never stooped to such a foolish thing as to kiss his children, or say a sweet, loving word to them.

I had a step-mother; one that cared well for me, and would deny self for my sake; and I grew into long dresses under her care. For vears I had called her mother, but the years brought no tenderness, no sympathy for me. All my life I had hungered more and more, and now that I had come to years, I was starving for home-love. Every one told me I had a good mother; and from my heart there ever went up a "God bless her!" But when they said my own mother could not have done better, I could not but think how many times I had felt that something was wanting. There were several children, and not until we had grown up, and one was passing away, did we know that all had hungered for love alike, so utterly had our hearts been strangers. While we were taught to be kind, had love also been instilled in our young minds we might have been all the world to each other; but now, O, how little we knew of each other's hearts.

O, I wonder not so many boys leave the parental roof to seek happiness in the highways and byways of earth, when no cord of love exists to bind them there; and that so many girls in their eager grasp for love, are to-day feeding upon husks. Alas! they might have been saved had there existed full confidence between parent and child. God only knows what I might have done had I not found JESUS a loving friend, and learned to tell Him everything. Dear JESUS, He could stoop so low as to sympathize with even me, and whisper words of cheer. But my heart was long burdened before I found this

O, parents! be entreated of one who, in her sad longing hours, dare not go to father nor mother for comfort, because their sympathy seemed lacking and their love chilly, and let your sympathy gush forth in your daily life, and your love be warm and ardent. Do not soar among the stars where your child's heart can never reach you, but live in its affections as parent and bosom friend. Let the sweetening of your life be what some may term "sickish," rather than let your children grow up longing for love, and at last go forth in the world to seek what you have refused—go forth and meet Satan as he walks abroad clothed as an angel of light, to allure their loving hearts, and east them among breakers, and bring your grey hairs down in sorrow to the grave. CARLIE.

REMARKS.—There is a profound lesson in the testimony and plea of this young girl which ought to thrill every parent who reads it. There are few students of life as it is seen in our homes, our streets, thoroughfares and public haunts, who cannot attest the truth of every word so simply, sincerely, and touchingly recorded above. Let it sink with weight into your hearts, parents.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-GEN. BEAUREGARD has sent to Mr. GREG-ORY, M. P., a fragment of the flagstaff which so long held aloft the Southern flag over the battered ruins of Fort Sumter.

-THE English papers record the death of Mr. ABRAHAM CROWLEY, the brewer of the scholars, and besides this they were liberal supporters of an Alton boys' school.

THE great English poet TENNYSON is exposed to great annoyance from the curiosity of intruders. Strangers are found from time to time seated in his garden, peering in at his windows, wandering freely through his grounds. From the lawn in front, when conversing with his family in assumed privacy, he has, on casually looking up, discovered an enterprising British tourist taking mental notes of his conversation from the branches of a tree above. Mr. TENNYSON has been compelled to make fences, raise embankments, train foliage, and in fact half fortify his house, and in spite of all this, is not permitted to enjoy what any of our readers so circumstanced would expect to enjoy as a thing of course - the quiet freedom of a country home.

-PRINCE ALFRED, of England, is thus talked about by an Edinburg correspondent:-"Like his eldest brother, the prince is a heavy smoker. Nothing, in fact, seems to please him better than a good pipe of tobacco and a chat with two or three cheerful companions. He is also of a mechanical cast of mind, and in his smoking-room at Holyrood he had fitted up a turning lathe, with which he was in the habit of amusing himself by making neat little boxes and other articles as presents for his visitors. In photography he is remarkably proficient, having imbibed a strong relish for it from his mother, who is known to be practically conversant with the art, and to have instructed her family in its details. A photograph of the Prince, taken by himself a few days ago at Holyrood, now forms one of the chief attractions in the saloon of a fashionable and popular artist here. I may further mention, as facts which are not generally known, that his royal highness is equally ever cured by that healing balm-a mother's expert on the violin and harmonium.

Sabbath Musings.

WANDERING.

BY FRANCES E. WHIPPLE.

AFAR from Thee, my Lord, Oh, rough and perilous my clouded way! Oh, sad heart, tolling on from day to day, No comfort from Thy Word, No blessing, swift descending, when I pray, Bridges the midnight gulf of sin and doubt, That from Thy peaceful presence shuts me out.

Afar from Thee, O Lord! And tares are growing where the wheat should be; The fruit upon the long neglected tree Is withered, and no hoard Of harvest wealth will autumn yeld for me; For fallow lie my soul's fair meadow lands, And needful toll awaits my idle hands.

Afar from Thee, O Lord! And Thy immortal sympathies that roll In thrilling waves across the raptured soul Wake no responsive chord In mine, untuned, and lost in uncontrol; Upon the willow hangs my harp unstrung,

And Zion's songs my mute voice leaves unsung.

Afar from Thee, O Lord! And painful grows the burden that I bear, Without Thy arm its heaviness to share; And I, my bark unmoored. And colors drooping on the evening air, Am drifting onward to the rolling sea,-My Lord! that I were drifting nearer Thee!

EVENING QUESTIONS,

1. HAVE I read a portion of God's Word ton day? and if I have, has it been hurriedly, and without meditation, or reverently, and with a sincere appreciation of its preciousness?

2. How have I prayed to-day? Has it been formally, without realizing thoughts of God; without sensible nearness to God; or with affection, fervor and confident dependence on Christ's

3. Have I been sensible of any holy motion of God's Spirit in my soul; or have I encouraged or discouraged his gracious visits?

4. Have I longed after God, panted after his manifestations to my soul, and felt that in his favor and love alone could I be happy?

5. Have I studiously repressed evil thoughts and desired to be delivered from their intrusion? and have I made any successful assaults on my easily besetting sins?

6. Have I been guilty to-day of envy, jealousy, pride, evil speaking, or unkind feelings? Have I returned good for evil? Has sin overcome me, or have I overcome sin?

7. Have I realized my nearness to eternity, and encouraged myself to meditate on and to seek preparation for death, judgment, and the coming of my Lord?

8. Have I met crosses and disappointments, wrong or slandering, with meekness and patience?

9. Have I been covetous, or have I resisted the tendency of my heart to avarice by the performance of benevolent and charitable deeds? Have I given anything to the poor, or purposed to do good unto all men as I have opportunity?

10. Have my secular avocations absorbed too much of my time and attention to-day?

11. Have I lived to God's glory, or for my own selfish ends to-day?

12. Is it a matter of consciousness with me that religion is my chief concern and the source of my greatest pleasure?

13. Have I been gentle and courteous towards my inferiors and dependents, kindly affectionate towards my equals, and respectful towards my superiors?

14. Have I spoke unadvisedly with my tongue or harshly judged others?

15. Has the world been in any way benefited by my living to-day?

16. Have I had opportunities for doing anything for Jesus, and have they been embraced? famous Alton ale. He was a great advocate of Have I spoken well of him to any perishing sineducation, and his firm solely supported a girls' ner? Have I given away a religious tract, magschool in which were one hundred and fifty azine or book to any one, with prayer for the Spirit's blessing?

17. Have I prayed for the prosperity of the church and the conversion of sinners, and considered all I have as given me for the promotion of the Lord's kingdom among men?

OUR LIFE.

THE following paragraph is said to have come from the pen of GEO. D. PRENTICE. They are worthy, true and beautiful words:

"There is but a breath of air and a beat of the heart, betwixt this world and the next. And the brief interval of painful and awful suspense, while we feel that death is present with us, and that we are powerless and He all powerful, and the last pulsation, here, is but the prelude of endless life hereafter; we feel in the midst of the stunning calamity about to befall us, the earth has no compensating good to mitigate the severity of the lost. There is no grief without some beneficent prevision to soften its intenseness. When the good and lovely die, the memory of their deeds, like the moonbeams on the stormy sea, light our darkened hearts, and lend to the surrounding gloom a beauty so sad, so sweet, that we would not if we could, dispel darkness that environs it."

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

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

ATTACUS CECROPIA

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Inclosed in this box I send you a winged animal which I found upon my cherry tree. Having never seen one of the kind before I send it to you for a name. What kind of a duck is it? I send it alive; and not knowing what kind of forage he likes best I send none with him -A. H. GIL-LETT, Rose, N. Y., June 16, 1864.

THE name of the moth sent us is Attacus Cecropia. And since it belongs to a very interesting family it may gratify our readers, especially the inquirer, if we say more about this family and this particular moth. It is a member of a family called Saturnians (SATURNIADÆ) - some of which wrap themselves in cocoons of very strong silk fully equal to that obtained in India from the tusseh and arrindy silkworms. The caterpillars of which these moths are the perfect insects are gross looking, naked, thick, clumsy, warty and repulsive looking, well calculated to make a lady shrick, if she is at all predisposed to be nervous. They live on trees or shrubby plants, the leaves of which they devour; some of them, when young, keep and feed together in swarms, but separate as they become older. When fully grown, and ready to make their cocoons, some of them draw together a few leaves so as to form a hollow. within which they spin their cocoons; others fasten their cocoons to the stems and branches of the plants, often in the most artful and ingenious manner; and a very few transform upon or just under the surface of the ground where they cover themselves with leaves or grains of earth stuck together with a little gummy matter. The escape of the moth from its cocoon is rendered easy by the fluid which it throws out and softens the threads. Thus much about some of the leading peculiarities of the family to which almost entirely to close the opening after the the moth our friend has sent us belongs.

This "duck" that our correspondent sends us, is a moth, the name of which stands at the head of this article. It measures near 64 inches from tip to tip of its wings. The hind wings are rounded and not tailed. The ground color of the wings is a grizzled, dusky brown, with the hinder margins clay-colored; near the middle of each of the wings there is an opaque kidney-shaped, dull red spot, having a white center and a narrow black edging; and beyond the spot a wavy dull red band, bordered internally with white; the fore wings, next the shoulders, are dull red with a curved white band; and near the tips of the same is an eyelike black spot within a bluish-white crescent; the upper side of the body and the legs are dull red; the fore part of the thorax and the hinder edges of the wings of the abdomen are white; and the belly is checkered with red and white. This moth usually makes its appearance this month -June.

There are few people who would not call this a very big butterfly -- who would hardly credit the assertion that it is a moth,"and not a butterfly. And there are few people who know how easy it is to distinguish between a moth and a butterfly. We believe there is no exception to the following rule in classification. And knowing it, any child may distinguish between a moth and a butterfly if he can get sight of the antennæ, or "horns," or "feelers," as they are often called. The antennæ, or these "feelers," on the butterfly are always clubbed at the endthat is they are enlarged, somewhat resembling the ends of a drum stick. The moths are never so clubbed; but are of various forms, usually tapering to a point. But the antennæ of this moth, which we are talking about, are peculiar, and distinguish them from others of the same family. These antennæ are wide and flat like short oval feathers.

There are few of our readers, probably, who have not seen the caterpillar which spins and winds itself up in a cocoon, from which this moth emerges in this "leafy month of June." This caterpillar is usually found on apple, cherry, and plum trees, and on currents and barberry bushes in July and August. When young, it is of a deep yellow color, with rows of minute black warts on its back. It comes to its full size by the first of September, and then measures three inches or more in length, and is thicker than a man's thumb. It is then entirely of a fine, clear, light green color; on the top of the second ring are two large globular, coral-red warts, beset with about fourteen very black bristles; the two warts on the top of the third ring are like those of the second, but rather larger; on the top of the seven following rings, there are two very long egg-shaped vellow warts, bristled at the end, and a single wart of larger size on the eleventh ring; on each side of the body there are two longitudinal rows of long, light-blue warts, bristled at the



Just as night comes on. the inner cocoon were it not for the fluid provided for the purpose of softening the threads; but it easily forces its way through the outer cocoon at the small end, which is more loosely woven than elsewhere, and the threads of which converge again, by their own elasticity, so as

insect has escaped.

Let my mind be ever

Bright as yonder sun;

Pure as are the breezes

Thus we have given the reader a description of what wonders are worked in the transformations of a single insect which GoD has made and placed before us to attract, interest and teach. And yet we go about through the world seeing nothing and knowing less of the Divine economy which created and perpetuates these creatures. Let us keep our eyes open and learn more of the mysteries which are locked up to the thoughtless and unreasoning, but which open to the key of Observation and Analogy.

RUINED OR NOT?

"GOLD is 190, and the property of the country will be destroyed," says Mr. Faintheart. "Gold is going to 200, and I shall be broke,"

says Mr. Weakknees.

"I am ruined! My bank balance is worth only fifty-five cents on the dollar," says Mr. Neverthink.

Let us stop a moment, gentlemen, and look into this matter. Facts are better than fears, and principle is better than prejudice. You are suffering - ves, suffering, there is no other word for it - under the delusion that the amount of gold and silver coin in the country is an equivalent of its wealth. Now, do you know that the highest financial authorities have never estimated this amount at over two hundred and fifty millions, and it is probably much less, even in time of peace. But suppose we admit that it is three hundred millions; and now do you know that, according to the United States Census of 1869, the wealth of the country-its real and personal property—was estimated (rather too low than too high) at fifteen thousand millions. If you will just take your pencil and cypher out the proportion that three hundred millions in specie bears to fifteen thousand millions of property, you will discover that it is - what? fifty per cent.? No! Twenty-five per cent.? No!but exactly two per cent.—that is, the whole amount of specie in the country never was two per cent. or a fiftieth part of the specie value of the property; and if, at any one time, the whole property of the country had been forced to sale for the specie in the country, it would not have brought two cents on the dollar of its actual specie value.

Specie, or the currency that may stand for it, is only the convenient and recognized medium for making an exchange of products. It represents property in the market, property in transit, but never the fixed property of a nation. Money is the lubricator. It don't make values it simply lubricates the machinery, and keeps the wheels of commerce running smoothly. When too abundant, the wheels run too fast and when scarce, there is too much friction.

and when scarce, there is too much friction.

And now, Mr. Faintheart, can you pick a flaw
in our statement? Is it not absolute truth?
But what shall we say to Mr. Weakknees, who
is afraid of bankruptey, and Mr. Neverthink,
who is only afraid of his bank-balance. If Mr.
Weakknees is in debt, it is now easy to get out.
Pay up while money is plenty, and be happy.

each side of the body there are two longitudinal rows of long, light-blue warts, bristled at the end, and an additional short row, below them along the first five rings.

We have copied the above description from HARRIS, that our readers may identify and watch the work of this caterpillar with the more interest—especially while it is spinning its co-coon, which it does early in September, on the twigs of the trees or bushes, where it feeds. The coceon is fastened longitudinally to the side of a twig. It is on an average three inches long, and one inch in diamater at the widest part. Its shape is an oblong oval, pointed at the upper end. It is double, the outer coat being wrinkled and resembling strong brown paper in color and thickness. When this tough outer coat is cut open, the inside will be seen lined with a quantity of loose, yellow-brown, strong silk, surrounding an inner oval cocoon, composed of the same kind of silk, and closely woven like that of the silk-worm. The insect remains in the chrysalis form through the winter. The moth, which comes forth the following summer, (like the one sent us,) would not be able to pierce If a mortgage on your land will be due next

War Literature.

Meadows, fields, and mountains,

Clothed in shining green;

Through the willows seen

With the rippling fountains,

Dragoon's Song.

CLASH, clash goes the sabre against my steed's side, Kling, kling go the rowels as onward I ride: And all my bright harness is living and speaks, And under my horse shoe the frosty ground creaks; I wave my buff glove to the girl whom I love. Then join my dark squadron and forward I move

The foe, all secure, has laid down by his gun; I'll open his eyelids before the bright sun. I burst on his pickets, they scatter, they fly; Too late they awaken-'tis only to die Now the torch to their camp; I'll make it a lamp. As back to my quarters so slowly I tramp.

Kiss, kiss me me, my darling! your lover is here. Nay, kiss off the smoke-stains; keep back that bright Keep back that bright tear till the day when I come,

To the low-wailing fife and the deep muffled drum, With a bullet half through the bosom so true, To die, as I ought, for my country and you. [George H. Boker.

We never Drink."

On the stage were seven or eight soldiers from the 8th Maine regiment—civil, well behaved intelligent men, as was apparent from their conversation. While at the stage-house in Lincoln, there came into the office a poor old blind man -stone blind, slowly feeling his way with his cane. He approached the soldiers and said in gentlest tones:

"Boys, I hear you belong to the 8th regiment. I have a son in that regiment."

"What is his name?"

".John------,"

"Oh, yes, we know him well. He was a Sergeant in our company; we always liked him." "Where is he now?"

"He is now a lieutenast in a colored regiment and a prisoner in Charleston." For a moment the old man ventured not to

reply; but at last, slowly and sadly he said:

"I feared as much. [have not heard from him for a long time."

They did not wait for another word, but these soldiers took fron their wallets a sum of money amounting to twenty dollars, and offered it to the old man, saying at the same

"If our whole company were here we could give you a hundred dollars."

The old man replied: "Boys, you must put Linto my wallet for me

for I am blind." But mark what followed. Another indi-

vidual in the room, who had looked on this scene, as I had, with fælings of pride in our citizen soldiers, immediately advanced and said:

"Boys, this is a handsome thing, and I want you to drink with me. I stand treat for the company."

I waited with interest for the reply. It came: "No, sir, we thank you kindly; we appreciate your offer-BUT WE NEVER DRINK!"

The scene was perfect—the first act was noble, was generous; the last wis grand.

The "Vulgah Nunses."

MR. MAYOR SLAUGHTER, of Fredericksburg, took himself off to lichmond immediatly after Grant moved from the Rapidan, but Mrs. Mayor Slaughter yet remains in the ancient and battle-spoiled city. She ocupies her own house, which is described as a pleasant but unpretentious mansion. She is said to be as bitter and haughty as a good rebel weman slould be, and was excessively offended by the presence of the vulgar Yankees. On the authority of one of the persons interested, I have a story illustrative of the love she bears the north. Among the persons present in Fredericksburg two weeks ago, to aid in taking care of the wounded, were several Northern women-"ladies in the best sense." said the Agent of the Christian Commission who told me the sory.

One night four of them were sent by the Provost Marshal, to find sleeping accommodations at the house of the Mayor. Mrs. Slaughter was very indignant at the ourage, but they were finally permitted to occupy the floor of one of the rooms. Next day her ladyship succeeded in inducing the Colonel commanding the post, to give her a guard "to protect her from the of their technical execution.

soldiers." When the lady nurses returned at night to avail themselves of the shelter of a roof, they found this guard on duty, and were refused admittance. The case was reported to the Provost Marshal, who at once had an interview with the Colonel. An officer, with another squad of men, was sent to the house. Mild demands failed to attract the attention of Mrs. Mayor, and it was only after very decided demonstrations that she was brought to the door. 'What do you want?" was her question. "These ladies will accept accommodations with you to-night, and I shall put a new guard about the house that I may be sure that you will not be harmed." Very persuasive? Well, Mrs. Mayor thought so, and the vulgar Yankee women were admitted. "I understand the ladies lay on the floor last night. That, of course, was an oversight on your part—will you be good enough to have some beds brought in for them now?" There was scowling and rage, but a couple of mattrasses came in, nevertheless. "Now some blankets, if you please, Madam," said the officer. "I have no bedclothing" was the answer. "Corporal, take a man and search the house for some blankets!" Very persuasive young officer do you think? Well, Mrs. Mayor thought so, and the blankets came out forthwith, without the aid of the corporal.

Birds that sweetly warble

All the summer days;

Their CREATOR'S praise.

All things speak in music

Who Surrendered.

INCIDENTS of individual bravery on the battle-field are too numerous to mention; but once in a while something a little out of the regular war routine takes place which is worthy of note. Here is an amusing waif, and a perfectly true one, verified by dozens of brave witnesses:-A Capt. A. B. Smith, whose regiment I have forgotten, was advancing with three men to relieve our outer pickets yesterday, when twenty rebels jumped from behind the bushes and were demanding the surrender of the Captain and his little band, when he turned the tables and ordered the rebels to surrender, or he would blow them to a warm region. One of the rebels attempted to shoot the Captain, and was shot by one of the Captain's men while taking aim. The entire party became alarmed at this summary mode of dealing justice, and they surrendered to the gallant lit tle "Yankee" band, no doubt convinced by this time that one Knight of the southern Cross whipping five mudsills is more theoretical than

Lincoln on Captions People.

A GENTLEMAN just returned from Washington relates the following incident that transpired at the White House, the other day. Some gentlemen were present from the West, excited and troubled about the commissions or omissions of the Adminstration. The President heard them patiently, and then replied:-" Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold and you had put it in the hands of Blondin, to carry across the Niagara river on a rope, would you shake the cable, or keep shouting out to him, 'Blondin, stand up a little straighter; Blondin, stoop a little more; go a little faster: lean a little more to the north; lean a little more to the south?" No, you would hold your breath as well as your, tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safe over. The government are carrying an immense weight. Untold treasures are in their hands. They are doing the very best they can. Don't badger. Keep silence, and we'll get you safe across."

Grant and Meade.

THE headquarters of the Lieut-General and General Meade are always established near each other, and, in action, the two Generals and their staffs are always together. General Meade retains the immediate command of this army, while General Grant exercises a general supervision over the movements over the whole field. In regard to the operations of this army, the two Generals are in constant consultation, and it would, I think, be hard to say how much his own practical share in the command is. Perhaps I may say that General Grant indicates the strategic moves and combinations, while General Meade takes charge

Beading for the Young.

THE INNER VOICE.

I saw a little spotted tortoise sunning himself in the shallow water. I lifted the stick in my hand to kill the harmless reptile; for, though I had never killed any creature, yet I had seen other boys, out of sport, destroy birds, squirrels, and the like, and $\hat{\mathbf{I}}$ felt a disposition to follow their wicked example. But, all at once, something checked my little arm, and a voice within me said, clear and loud, "It is wrong." I held my uplifted stick in wonder at the new emotionthe consciousness of an involuntary but inward check upon my actions—till the tortoise and the rhodora both vanished from my sight.

I hastened home and told the tale to my mother and asked what it was that told me it was wrong. She wiped a tear from her eye with her apron, and taking me in her arms, said, Some men call it conscience, but I prefer to call it the voice of God in the soul of man. If you listen and obey it, then it will speak clearer and clearer and always guide you right; but if you turn a deaf ear, or disobey, then it will fade out, little by little, and leave you all in the dark and without a guide. Your life depends on heeding this little voice."—The Nation.

THE PRECIOUS LITTLE PLANT.

Two little girls, Bridget and Walburga, went to the neighboring town, each carrying on her head a heavy basket of fruit to sell for money enough to buy the family dinner. Bridget murmured and fretted all the way, but Walburga only joked and laughed. At last Bridget got out of patience, and said, vexedly:-"How can you go on laughing so? Your basket is as heavy as mine, and you are not one bit stronger. I don't understand it!"

"Oh!" said Walburga, "it is easy enough to understand. I have a certain little plant that I put on the top of my load, and it makes it so light I hardly feel it. Why don't you do so too?" "Indeed!" said Bridget, "it must be a very precious little plant! I wish I could lighten my load with it! Where does it grow? Tell me. What do you call it?"

"It grows," replied Walburga, "wherever you plant it and give it a chance to take root, and there's no knowing the relief it gives! Its name is Patience."—Herder.

BE KIND TO YOUR MOTHER.

SHE guarded you when well, and watched over you when sick.

She sat by you when fretful, and put cooling drinks to your lips, and spoke soothing words n your ears.

She taught you to pray, and assisted you in learning to read.

She bore with you faults, and was kind and patient with your childish ways. She loves you still, and works for you, and prays for you every day you live. No one is so kind or so patient with you as she. No one loves you so

Are you kind to her? Do you love her? Do yóu always obey her?

Corner for the Young.

For the Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 16 letters.

ered

My 7, 8, 14, 2, 4 is a fluid. 8, 9, 14, is a point of the compass. 6, 8, 14, 16, 2, 9, 9 is what we all ought to as-

11, 9, 10 is what we often do ly 2, 8, 4, 14, 10 is a planet.

My 1, 6, 15, 4, 13, 11, 8, 12, 16, 8 is a girl's name. My 5, 8, 11, 12 is what many wish to get.

My whole is the name of a hero long to be remem-

East Candor, N. Y., 1864. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN! ANAGRAM.

HET seertda tspo no rheta ot em Si ochm, wsete mheo; Eth!ydnil-faar evi dolgen ot ese Saw ehmo, stwee meoh. Reeh who remdhca het neses fo geeilfn, Erhes rewhe sthrae ear os rengidaen, Lal eht lowdr si ton os ghirceen

Sa comh, ewtse hemo. Detroit, Mich. 1864. MOLLIE R. C-Answer in two weeks

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. PROBLEM.

Two travelers, A and B, set out to meet each other, A leaving C. at the same time that B left D., they trayel the direct road and meet 18 miles from the half way point between C. and D., and it appeared that A could have traveled B's distance in 15% days, and B could have traveled A's distance in 28 days. Required the distance between C. and D.

Canandaigua, N. Y., 1864.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 754.

Answer to Enigma: -The Practical Shepherd. Answer to Geographical Enigma: — Bear ye one aother's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.

Answer to Anagram:
Our country stands with outstretched hands,
Appealing to her boys;
From them must flow her weal or woe—
Her anguish or her joys.

The friends of right with armor bright, A valiant Christian band, Through God our aid may yet be made A blessing to our land.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:-46 57537-100000

A STATE OF THE STA

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Anral New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 9, 1864.

The Army in Virginia,

THE Herald's correspondent of June 28th -says the rebels are closely watching Gen. Fos ter's movements, and the indications are that a conflict may be brought on at any time.

A battery fired on our gunboats on the 29th, (in the neighborhood of Fester's command,) but it was speedily silenced by a response from the vessels.

The Herald's correspondent from Burmuda Hundred the 29th, says the armies are taking the last repose before girding up for battle. Artillery within the last few hours has been placed to bombard Petersburg more effectually.

Gen. Smith has advanced his line still nearer the doomed city, occupying the works which our movements compelled the rebels to vacate. He has dropped a shell into Petersburg every fifteen minutes during the last three days, and the Register gives lugubrious accounts of the annoyance which they cause.

Wilson's division and Kautz's cavalry have been on another raid, making a detour by the Nottoway, thence across to the Petersburg and Weldon and also to the Lynchburg railroad.

The Washington Republican Extra of July 3, has the following from Wilson's recent raid on the Danville Railroad:-All the details of the expedition have not yet reached us, but it is known that after Gen. Wilson reached Burksville, where, as we published some days since, he hurled destruction upon rebel property of every description, tearing up railroads, heating and twisting the rails, burning the sleepers. destroying the depots and burning rebel government buildings, he pushed on toward Lynchburg, and precipitated a force upon that region. Returning, and when not far from Petersburg, he encountered a very large force sent out by Lee to cut him off, and if possible to destroy or capture his forces.

Whether by arrangements between Generals Wilson and Kautz, we don't know or pretend to say, but the undaunted Kautz determined to try the strength of the rebel lines, and did so. He charged, at the head of his division, and swept through the rebel columns as a whirlwind sweeps through a field of wheat. The dash was successful. Wilson could not advance with his artillery and trains, and was forced back.

Kautz came up and reported the facts, and with re-enforcements returned and made a diversion to save Wilson's main force. At the same time the 6th Corps and 1st brigade of the 2d Corps were ordered forward to divert the enemy in another direction. The movement was a grand success. The rebels were badly whipped, and Gen. Wilson and his forces, who had held their ground, were relieved from their critical position, and came in in triumph, covered with the imperishable laurels they had won in their great and hazardous expedition.

The rebels were not only badly damaged in having their communication cut and their supplies destroyed, but they lost heavily in killed and wounded.

Gen. Wilson's losses were considerable; but the work he accomplished has been of the very greatest importance.

Capt. Whittaker, of Gen. Wilson's staff, with 40 men, was sent with dispatches to General Meade, and had to cut his way through the rebels, losing 25 men.

The Secretary of War has reports, which say that Wilson destroyed 60 miles of railroads. Wilson's loss is estimated at from 750 to 1,000 man His other losses were a small wagon train to carry ammunition, his ambulance tra twelve cannon. His artillery and train were generally brought off.

The rebels, under command of Gen. Ewell, in large force, attacked Gen. Sigel at Martinsburg, After fighting four or five hours, Gen. Sigel, (ascertaining that the enemy had a greatly superior force to his own,) determined to evacuate the place. He fell back to Harper's Ferry, and holds a strong position on Maryland Heights. There are reports of other fights in that vicinity, but we have no particulars further than that the Federals held their ground. Great excitement exists at Frederick and Hagerstown.

Movements in the West and South-West.

NORTH-WEST GEORGIA. — Advices from Chattanooga of June 25, say that yesterday at five o'clock, A. M., a flag of truce was sent into Lafayette in the name of Gen. Pillow, demandng the immediate surrender of the town, and threatening to burn it if the demand was not complied with.

The rebels were 3,000 strong, and had completely surrounded the town; and on the refusal of Col. Watkins - who had only 400 men - to surrender, the rebels advanced from all directions. At 9 o'clock they occupied three-fourths of the town, when Col. Croxton, of the 4th Ky., came up and captured about 70 of them. General Pillow left 100 dead and wounded on the field.

THE following telegram dated July 3d, at Marietta, has been received at Washington from General Sherman, giving the successful result of the flanking operations in progress for some days back:-The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight and Marietta at 8.20 A. M. Thomas is moving down the main road toward the Chattahoochie, and McPherson toward the mouth of the Nickajack, on the Sandtown road. the enemy will halt this side of the Chattahoochie or not will soon be known.

ARKANSAS .- The Little Rock Democrat of the 21st ult., says that a regiment of rebel cavalry under Slemmons, attacked our pickets at Pine Bluffs, a few days since, but were repulsed with the loss of several killed. While the fight was going on, a party from the 7th Wisconsin cavalry, under Lieut. Graves, found the deserted camp of Slemmon's regiment, with all their equipage. The rebels were pursued 30 miles.

On the night of the 19th, the 8th Missouri, stationed at Brownsville, on the railroad, was attacked by the rebels of Shelby's command. The object of the rebels was to destroy the railread, but they failed. Re-enforcements were sent to Brownsville, and considerable skirmishing occurred on the 20th. Shelby has six pieces of artillery.

Information has been received from the cavalry expedition recently sent southward from Fort Smith, that a rebel force, 800 strong, under Col. Welles, was attacked on the 26th ult., and all who were not killed were captured, and sent as prisoners to Little Rock, and that our loss was very slight.

The Memphis Review, of June 28, says Gen. Shelby lately entered Arkansas, from Missouri, with 2,500 men, and assumed command of all the rebel forces between the White and Mississippi rivers. He is enforcing the rebel conscription, and devastating the country.

Leavenworth papers state that Gen. Cooper's rebel force recently sunk a steamboat loaded with Government stores in the Arkansas river, twenty-five miles above Fort Smith. The rebels had a battery of three guns, and Gen. Cooper with a large force occupied his old position on the Arkansas river.

MISSOURI. - St. Louis advices of June 29, say that in consequence of the disturbed condition of the State, occasioned by prowling bands of guerrillas and bushwhackers, Gen. Rosecrans has ordered one or two companies of the enrolled militia to be raised from each county for the protection of their respective localities. The forces to be armed, equipped, and put into service at once.

TENNESSEE .- A train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad was attacked by guerrillas near Colliersville, on the 23d. Two soldiers were killed. A citizen was also killed, and two wounded. Six soldiers who jumped from the train were captured and taken to the woods. One of them, who escaped, says that his companions were murdered by the guerrillas.

The steamer McComb's was fired into on the 24th ult., by guerrillas, near Shawneetown, and the captain of the boat was seriously wounded. General Meredith has assumed command of the post at Cairo. General Cheatham is assigned to the duties of taking charge of all the colored troops in Kentucky, and the recruiting of new troops. He will continue to act in this sphere in Tennessee with his headquarters moved to Louisville.

WEST VIRGINIA .-- By way of Gauley Bridge, the Cincinnati Gazette has dispatches dated at Meadow Bluff, June 26th, giving an outline of the expedition to Lynchburg. Starting from Staunton, our forces struck the Lynchburg and Charlottsville railroad, and destroyed it very thoroughly at various points. On Friday week they reached within a few miles of Lynchburg, where there was a skirmish; but learning that Early's corps arrived from Richmond Friday night, our forces withdrew on Saturday. Besides the railroad, we destroyed a large amount of rebel stores, and brought away one hundred prisoners, seven guns and six hundred horses.

The Secretary of War on the 28th ult., published the following dispatch from Gen. Hunter: "I have the honor to report that our expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting great injury upon the enemy, and victorious in every engagement. Running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of an enemy believed to be superior to us in numbers, and constantly other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so without serious loss, to this point, where we have met with abundant supplies of food. A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immediately. eceiving re-enforcements from Richmond and to this point, where we have met with abundoperations will be forwarded immediately. The command is in excellent heart and health, and will be ready after a few days rest for service in any direction."

Gen. Hunter, with the whole of his command, has arrived safely at Charleston, W. V., without the loss of any Government property. He destroyed rebel property to the amount of \$5,000,-000. His total loss in the expedition will not exceed 2,000. Rebel loss at least 5,000.

Department of the South.

THE steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, has arrived. All quiet at Hilton Head. The Palmetto Herald states that Secessionville, near Charleston, was vigorously shelled by our forces last week. It is reported that another rebel ram was launched at Charleston.

Five rebel Generals and forty-five rebel field officers arrived on the 29th ult., and were imediately sent to the front under fire of rebel batteries in retaliation for Union officers being similarly placed in Charleston. It was reported at Hilton Head on the 29th,

that Admiral Dahlgren had received information that the pirate Alabama with three other pirates, was soon expected off that coast. The monitor Nahant, gunboats Flambeau, Winona, Pawnee, and Saratoga have joined the fleet off Charleston. Our batteries continue

shelling Charleston.

Four rebel rams are now in Charleston harbor, and two more nearly completed. The frigate New Hampshire had arrived at Port Royal.

Department of the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS papers of the 21st ult. say the rebels have withdrawn from Tunica Our cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whether Bend. Another steamer was considerably injured below Bayou Sara by a shore battery. No lives lost.

Gen. Banks has issued an order that all shipments of gold to New Orleans must be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer, to be delivered to the consignees or to merchants only upon satisfactory assurances that it will not be used in contravention of the regulations of the Treasury and War Departments.

The archives of the State of Louisiana were recently found buried near Baton Rouge. With them important documents, giving names to prominent men doing business with the rebels, were also discovered.

Gen. Banks has ordered all sick and wounded to be sent north as rapidly as possible, and numbers have already been forwarded by the steamers Merrimac and Catawba.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE Conference Committee of the two Houses of Congress on the Tax Bill, made their report the past week. The bill has finally passed and become a law.

Both Houses passed bills amending the Enrollment Law; but as both bills were different in important particulars, no agreement was arrived at. A Washington correspondent of the 30th of June, says:-The effect of the action of the Senate, last night, was to ignore the House bill, further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and to substitute a bill similar to that recently passed by the Senate, with the addition that the draft is not to be less than one, nor more than three years.

The commutation clause, in the enrollment act, is repealed, and provision is made for imposing a special tax of five per cent. on incomes to meet the expenses of bounties.

Another correspondent of July 1, says that most of to-day has been spent upon the Enrollment Bill. After amending and re-amending a substitute, the House rejected both that and the Senate bill, and asked a Committee of Conference. A Committee on the part of the House was ordered to be appointed.

A joint - resolution repealing the Gold Bill which passed three weeks ago, was taken up in the Senate on the 1st inst., and carried, without debate, by 24 yeas to 13 nays. The House passed the bill by a vote of 88 against 29.

It has been decided by the Senate that the Arkansas Senators are not entitled to seats.

The Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Chase) resigned on the 30th of June. President Lincoln nominated Ex-Gov. Tod, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Tod declined, and his name was withdrawn from the Senate, (the 1st inst.,) and Wm. P. Fessenden, of Maine, nominated by the President. The Senate immediately confirmed the nomination. It was unanimous. Mr. F. has accepted the office.

The N. Y. Tribune says the Secretary of War has discharged all colored messengers in the War Department, and has ordered the employment of disabled soldiers in their stead.

The following order from the Provost Marshal General is highly important. The system of representative recruits is one that can not fail to commend itself to the favor of the country, and aid essentially in filling our armies. Under its operation four hundred were obtained in one day (June 30) in Washington:

War Department, Pro. Mar. Gen's Office, Washington, June 26, 1864.

Circular No. 21.—Persons not fit for military duty, and not liable to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally causes, nave expresset a desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to procure at their own expense, and present for enlistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Proyest Marshels and all patriotism is worthy of special commentation and encouragement. Provest Marshals, and all others acting under this Bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable representative recruits presented, in accordance with the

design berein set forth.

representation in the service will be forwarded from this office, to be filled out and issued by Provost Marshals to the persons who put in

representative recruit: JANES B. FRY, P. M. G.

A Washington dispatch of July 2, says that the Conference Committee on the Enrollment Bill had agreed, and would soon make their report to Congress. Commutation is abolished, and recruiting allowed in certain rebel States which are named in the bill. Fifty days is the time for volunteering before a draft.

The N. Y. Commercial's correspondent says line of steamers for the transportation of passengers and the armymails, has been organized, leaving New York at 10 A. M., and arriving at Bermuda Hundred a 5 P. M. next day. He says fifteen or twenty steamers are to run between New York and City Point to carry sick and wounded soldiers

The Tribune's Washington special of July 2, says: - The following is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books of the Treasurer's returns and requisitions in the Treasury Departmenton the 28th day of June, 1864: Debt, interest payable in coin, \$860,471,-788.45. Debt, interest payable in currency, \$392,328,665.20. Delt on which interest has ceased, \$370,170.09. Debt bearing no interest, \$486,866,065.79. Total, \$1,740,036,689.53.

The annual interes on the outstanding debt on June 28, payable in gold, was \$52.024,843.54. Interest payable in surrency, \$21,682,315.68,making the total annual interest on the whole debt \$73,770,159.22.

The amount of fractional currency outstanding was \$22,210,433.1), and the unpaid requisitions amounted to \$5(2,620. The amount in the Treasury was \$11,765,986.40.

A joint resolution has passed both Houses of hostages.

Congress requesting the President to appoint a day of fasting and prayer.

The Herald's Washington special says the President will call for half a million more men immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A YEAR or two since the farmers of certain districts in England declared war upon the feathered throng, because of depredations committed by them upon the grain. Now the grube and the caterpillars and the other creeping things are devastating by myriads the fields from which the birds were banished, and it is a matter of gratification to us to learn that the thick-headed clod poles who banished them have thus come to grief.

THE reported death of the rebel General Bishop Leonidas Polk is confirmed by the rebel papers. He was killed by one of Sherman's sharpshooters, near Marietta, Georgia. He was educated at West Point at the expense of the nation-but afterwards entered the ministry, rose to the prelacy, and when the rebellion broke out he kicked off his robes, and joined the conspirators in their unhallowed purpose to overthrow the Union.

THE Constitutional Convention in session at Annapolis, Md., passed, by a vote of 35 ayes to 57 nays, the following article of the Bill of Rights: "Hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and all persons held to service or labor as slaves, are hereby declared free."

PERSONS arrived from Colerado report meeting 10,000 immigrants, including men, women and children, between Denver City and the Missouri frontier. The chances of making a living there are very poor, as the mining claims are all taken, and there was a surplus of labor on the 1st of May.

THE Syracuse Standard says:-A couple of our citizens have lately sold their interest in the oil regions, consisting of a well and appurtenances, and right of grounds eight rods square in which to bore for oil, for the sum of \$100,000, and another citizen has lately returned with a pocket full of rocks—say \$250,000

A TERRIBLE railroad accident happened to an emigrant train at St. Hilarre, C. W., on the 29th ult. Eleven cars, with 354 persons on board, mostly German emigrants, went through Beloit Bridge, and nearly one hundred were killed, besides many badly injured. St. Hilarre is nineteen miles from Montreal.

AMONG the "sights" at the department of arms and trophies in the Philadelphia Fair, is a fac simile of the "Swamp Angel," just cast at Pittsburg, and its ball of 1,000 pounds weight. The gun is twenty feet long, and above five feet in diameter at the breech.

THE Ohio coal beds, salt works, iron mines and oil wells are being worked more extensively than ever before, and the owners and operators are realizing large fortunes. One man, who couldn't buy a hat a few weeks ago, has struck an oil well which he now holds at \$100,000.

THE rebel Gen. Gardner, who was taken prisoner at Port Hudson, and has been confined in Fort Lafayette for some months, was recently taken from the fort and sent, it is supposed, to the headquarters of Gen. Foster, in front of Charleston. MISS SHEPARD, a young lady of Saratoga,

died recently from the effects of "Gelseminum," administered through mistake, by her physician, who had intended to give "Geranium," but was deceived by the similarity of the labels and the medicine itself.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SCOTT is passing the summer at West Point, where he is putting the finish to a work descriptive of his life and times. The General is capable of producing an interesting chapter in our military and civic history.

REBEL papers state that "Stand Wait," Chief of the Cherokee nation, has recently been commissioned as Brigadier-General in the rebel army. He is the first Indian who ever attained that rank.

WHEN our forces captured Staunton, Western Virginia, the hotels were charging \$20 per day for board, or \$6 per single meal. The next day the price of a meal in our currency was fifty cents.

THE rebels are about to recognize Maximilian the First. A letter intercepted by some of Gen. Sherman's soldiers, states, apparently upon good authority, that representatives will shortly leave Richmond for Mexico.

THE receipts of cotton at the port of New Orleans during the first six months of 1863 were 18,076 bales, against 113,258 bales during the same time in 1864. The receipts were chiefly from Louisiana.

DONAHOE, a notorious guerrilla, was arrested the other day in St. Louis, where he was stopping at the United States Hotel. In the early part of the war he served with Morgan, accompanying him in many of his Kentucky raids.

SENATOR HICKS, of Maryland, has recovered from the illness which was caused by the amputation of one of his feet, and has addressed the Senate, remaining seated, but speaking with effect.

THE Siamese Twins are still living in North Carolina. One has nine, and the other has eight children. One of the latter is in the rebel army, but the others are either girls or boys too young to fight.

A LARGE number of secession residents of Loudon, county, Va., have been brought to Washington during the last few days, and consigned to the Old Capitol, to be held as

List of New Advertisements.

S.S. Hickok's Patent Potato-Plow or Digger —George M. Baker. f Baker.
The Bugle Blast—Jas Challen & Son.
Valuable Real Estate for Sal.—Mrs Wm H Lee.
The Children of the Battle Field—W H Barnum.
100 Agents Wanted—H Thompson.
\$75 a Month—D B Herrington & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Agents Wanted-L L Todd & Co.

The News Condenser.

- Garibaldi is going back to England in the autumn. - Mrs. Lincoln calls the Cabinet "The Happy Family."

- A little girl died in Norwich recently from eating almo<mark>nds</mark>. - The government is about to build an army hospital

at Utica, N. Y. — Grisi is going to sing again in London, not in opera

but in concerts. - Erysipelas is the enemy of the Pope, and gont of

Lord Palmerston. - The Lake Survey has been resumed, with head-

quarters at Detroit. - Gen. Kilpatric is now at Newburg. He walks by

- Detroit is going to have a U. S. General Hospital

which will cost \$50,000. - Mr. James Augustus St. John is engaged upon a

life of Sir Walter Raleigh. - The Tom Thumb Troupe was robbed of \$1,297 at Whitehall, N. Y., recently.

- Agassiz and Longfellow will spend a part of the summer together at Nahant.

- Chief-Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, died on Saturday week aged 88 years.

- Among those going to Saratoga for the summer are Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Grant.

- Land has recently brought at Ilminster, Somerset, five thousand dollars per acre.

- George Augustus Sala has come back from Mexico where he was taken for a spy. - A machine in Bridgeport, Conn., makes a pair of

lady's shoes in fifteen minutes. - 12,000 white refugees from the South have passed

through Cairo since June 1, 1863. - Ten thousand meals per day were cooked in the

kitchen of the Philadelphia Fair. - New York has lost two Generals and 13 Colonels thus far in the Virginia campaign.

- Excavations have been commenced for the founds tion of a fine opera house in Chicago. - Another large fire has occurred in Aspinwall, one-

third of the place having been destroyed. - Hon. Gerrit Smith offers to subscribe \$50,000 tow-

ard a railroad from Oswego to Rochester. - In the regular army McClellan is the senior Major-

General, Halleck second, and Butler third. - A machine in Bangor, Me., opens the furrow, cuts, drops and covers potatoes at the same time.

- Madame Charlotte Varian and Mr. Hoffmann have been lately giving concerts in St. Paul Minn.

- The scull race between Josh Ward and Hammill s announced to come off at Pittsburg, Penn. - Dancing is going out of fashion among the young

ladies in the upper ranks of society in France. - There are large numbers of women in Washington

eeking in vain for husbands and sons in the army. - John Morgan surrendered to Gen. Hobson in Ohio, and Gen. Hobson surrendered to John Morgan in Ken-

— The rebel prisoners say, that if Gens. Grant and Sherman ever get to heaven, it will be by a flank move-

- The new Trinity Church at Bridgeport, Ct., a handsome stone edifice costing \$20,000, is nearly com-- The consumption of oysters in the city of Paris

during a year is estimated at one hundred and thirty millions. - Miss Jean Ingelow, the talented English poetess,

has sent one hundred dollars to the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair. - Secretary Chase says the expenses of the gov-

rnment for the year just closing will foot up about \$900,000,000. - The papers confirming the appointment of Bishop McCloskey as Archbishop of New York have been received from Rome.

- The Illinois delegates to the Baltimore Convention presented Rev. Dr. Breckinridge with a beautiful silver pitcher, worth \$150. From January 1 to May 19, 1863, the exports of gold from California were \$18,095,705; for the same time

this year, \$24,429,906. - A man has offered the Philadelphia Common Council \$10 per post for the exclusive privilege of advertising on the lamp posts.

- An Irish grievance petition with 400,000 signatures has been presented to the House of Commons by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. - A little girl in Paris is said to have been poisoned

o death in bed by the carbonic acid gas emitted from May lillies in her room. - Robert J. Walker is reported to be suffering from

the effects of an amateur balloon excursion taken in London in October last. - Gen. Judah has been relieved from the command

of his division for alleged mismanagement during the recent battles at Resaca. - A cargo of four thousand shovels and a lot of siege guns were shipped from Washington a few days since,

consigned to Gen. Grant. - Marseilles has suddenly become a great cotton market from the increased cultivation of cotton in

Egypt, Turkey and Italy. - Maj. W. W. Leland, who has paid \$200,000 for the Union Hall, Saratoga, was on the staff of Gen. Grant

in his western campaign. - An inquisitive clerk in the Dead Letter Office found that out of 6,854 letters written by females, only 375 were without postscripts.

- Hanover and the friends of Dartmouth College, N. H., are trying to get the new Agricultural College attached to that institution.

- A late Richmond paper states that 97,000 different prisoners have been confined in Libby Prison since the commencement of the war. - Miss Major Pauline Cushman, the noted Union

cout and spy, has been offered \$1,000 a week to play in the Washington Theatre. - Chicago has contributed about \$4,000 in money and

several thousand dollars' worth of various articles to the Rittsburg Sanitary Fair.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Special Notices.

JULY 9.

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."

A NEW system of Physiognomy, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Hands, Feet, Skin, Complex ion, with all "Signs of Character, and how to read them," in the Phrenological Journal. Also Ethwolfingy. Physiology and Psychology, in July No Sent by first post, for 20 cents, or a year for \$2, by FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Agents Wanted .- \$50 per month guaranteed. For terms and specimens address, with stamp, L. L. Todd & Co., New York. 756-12t.

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

A NEW HALF VOLUME AND NEW TERMS.

AGENTS, Subscribers and all others interested are advised that the Second Half of Volume XV of the RUBAL NEW-YORKER will commence on the 2d of July proximo. A goodly number of subscriptions expire with the present month, and as our terms are strictly in advance, those wishing the uninterrupted continuance of the paper should renew at once-either by remitting the single copy price or joining clubs. Each subscriber whose term expires with the present half volume (June 25,) will find the number of his or her last paper-No. 754-printed after name on address label. As we purpose making the ensuing half volume quite as interesting and valuable as the present, it is hoped that all herein addressed will kindly rememthe RURAL and make some effort in its behalf. We trust, especially, that those who have the welfare of the paper, the cause it advocates, and community, at heart, will lend a little timely aid in the way of adding to our list a few hundred or thousand names at rates which will afford some profit - for, as we intimated months ago, most of the subscriptions to our present volume, (certainly all received at the club rates previous to May 1st,) pay us no profit whatever. Though we are bound to keep the RURAL afloat, and up to the standard, even at a pecuniary loss, we think that, while most of its subscribers are more prosperous than formerly, it is entitled to substantial recognition from the thousands who acknowledge its merits and the benefits derived from it by individuals and communicy.

For reasons alluded to above, and more fully stated in previous numbers - such as the great advance in prices of printing paper and other material, wages, provisions, etc., - we are constrained to increase the Subscription Rates of the Rural, and hence on and after the 1st of July, 1864, they will be as follows: - Single Copy, \$2.50. To Clubs and Agents, Three Copies for \$7; Six Copies for \$13; Ten Copies for \$20. Agents who have formed clubs for the present volume can make additions at the rate of \$2 per yearly copy or \$1 for six months.

- The above rates are very low in proportion to the price of stock, material, cost of living, etc., and we have been strongly advised to make the single copy price \$3,—but we only make such advance as is neces sary, looking to the "good time coming," when "this cruel war is over" and peace restored throughout the land, for actual profits. June 11, 1864.

STEREOTYPES OF ENGRAVINGS.

THE Publisher of the RURAL NEW YORKER is prepared 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 Those ordering engravings should designate the volumes of the RURAL in which they appeared Address the Publisher.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, July 5, 1864.

Our reporter again avers that "every thing is going up," and for evidence refers to the following which, he asserts, will not lie. Lucky are the holder of staple commodities, but we unto those who are obliged to purchase the same for "home consumption."

Rochester Wholesale Prices.



THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 2.—ASHES—Sales firm, at \$12,60 for pots, and \$14.62% (al-\$62% for pearls.
FLOUR—Market for State and Western rules dull and heavy; may be quoted \$60,750 cents lower. Sales at \$9,756,010 for superfine State; \$10,90,01,90 for extra State; \$10,756,011,50 for superfine Western; \$10,756,011,50 for common to medium extra Western; \$10,60,01,50 for common to medium extra Western; \$10,60,01,50 for rommon to medium extra Western; \$10,60,01,50 for trade brands extra round hooped bho; \$11,380,013,00 for trade brands, the market closing dull.
Canadian Flour dull; \$60,756 higher; sales at \$10,50,011,05 for common, and \$11,00,011,75 for good to choice extra.—
Rye Flour rules quiet and steady; sales at \$1,050,155 for inferior to choice. Corn meal in moderate request; sales at \$3,00 for Brandy whie; \$7,85 for caloric and Atlantic Mills.
Sales at \$2,250,23 for Chicago spring; \$2,350,238 for Sales at \$2,250,238 for Sales on the sales at \$1,850,100 Brandy which are red State. Bye rules quiet at \$1,850,100 Brandy which are red State. Bye rules quiet at \$1,850,100 Brandy which are red State. By a rules quiet at \$1,850,100 Brandy which are red State. By a rules quiet at \$1,850,100 Brandy which are red State. By a rules quiet at \$1,850,100 Brandy which are red state. By a rules quiet at \$1,850,100 Brands; \$2,500,000,00 Peas quiet at \$1,800,100 Brands; \$2,500,000,00 Peas quiet at \$1,800,100 Brands; \$2,500,000,00 Brands; \$2,500,000,000 Brands; \$2,500,000,000 Brands; \$2,500,000,000 Brands; \$2,500,000,000 Brands; \$2,500,000,000 Brands; \$2,500,

common and prime.

HOPS—Market rules steady, with a moderate demand; sales at 10@28c for mouldy to prime.

MAN DE DE

BUFFALO, July 4.—Flour—Sales \$9 for unsound Canada; \$44@14.04, for extra State; \$10,76 for Illin is spring extras, ani* \$12,04@12.69 for the range of double extras. Grain—Wheat, No. 1 Chicago spring \$2,12@2.13; No. 1 Mil waukee club and amber Michigan \$2,06@2.15. Corn. \$1.37@1.49 for No. 2 and \$1.41@142 No. 1. Bye, none in market. Provisions—Mess pork \$41@42; plain hams 19c; sugar cured 22c; shoulders 16c: land 18@19c; butter, ordinary to choice, 30@36c; cheese 16%@17%c.

CHICAGO, July 2—There is a good demand for flour; also white winter extra \$11; red_winter do \$40; spring 10 \$9.76.4[0]; superfine \$8.00; GRAIN—No. 1 spring \$2.04.32.06; No. 2 do \$1.96.32.01, Jorn, No. 1, \$1.32.01, 33; No. 2, \$1.22.01, 31; rejected \$1, 22.12.33. Oats No. 1, \$1.32.22; No. 2, 73.32.22.

TORONTO. June 29.— FLOUR — Prices dull; Superine \$3.85(3.70 %) barrel; Fancy \$4.00(4.10); Extra \$4.25 (4.34); Double Extra \$4.55(4.34).

GA.30; Double Extra \$4.65(4.34).

GA.30

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 23.—BEEF CATTLE—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Extra, \$00,000,000; First quality, \$16,00017,00; ordinary, \$14,00016,00; common, \$12,00013,50; inferior, \$10,00012,00. @12.00.

COWS AND CALVES. — Extras, \$00@00; First quality. \$55@56; ordinary. \$45@50; common, \$40@45; inferior. \$55@40.

380,349. Veal Calves — Extra, \$6 fb, 00@00 cts; First qual-zy, 10@10½c; ordinary,8½@5½; common,7½@8½c; infe-

rior 6 37%c. SHEEF AND LAMBS—Extras 32 head, \$8,09,00; prime quality, \$6,500,7; ordinary, \$6,000,6,50; common, \$4,50 25,50; inferior, \$3,000,4,50. SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 10,011%c; still-fed, 10,011c.

SWINE.—COTA-ted, nearly, no.211/2c; sull-ted, no.216.

BRIGHTUN, June 29.—BREF CATTLE—Extra, \$13.00

ali3.00; ist qual., \$12.00(ali3.00; 2d do, \$11.00(ali3.0); 3d do, \$10.25(ali3.00; 5); 100 bbs. Stores—Yearlings, \$00(ali3.00); 2 years ald, \$30(ali3.00; three years old, \$30(ali3.00); 2 years ald, \$30(ali3.00; three years old, \$30(ali3.00); 3 to \$40(ali3.00); 3 to \$40(ali3

GAMBRIDGE, June 23.—BEEF CATTLE—Extra \$12,00 gi2,51; ist quality \$1,05(dil.75; 2d quality \$10.5(dil.75; 2d quality \$10.5(

TORONTO, June 28.—BEEF—Inferior \$4.0654 % cwt; extra \$6.44(06.50 % cwt, wholesale; \$7.40(01.0)(0 ordinary; \$3(01.20) for superior, retail. Oalwes plenty at \$6 to \$6,00 each. Sheep at \$3.54(04.50 each according to size and quality. Lambs \$2.02.50 each. Sheep and Lambskins at \$1,90(02.00). Hides \$6.06.60 caskins at 10(02.02 %) b.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

WOOL IN NEW YORK .- We copy from WALTER Brown's Monthly Wool Circular, dated July 1st:-"We had a regular and steady trade in domestic fleece wool during the early part of June, with improving prices; the demand coming mostly from consumers for moderate parcels. Toward the middle of the month, however, a largely increased demand sprang up, the effect, apparently, of new causes acting upon the market. The anticipated increase of tariff rates had already operated to advance materially the prices of all foreign vools, but, hitherto, this cause had not much affected domestic fleeces. When, therefore, the annual lull which precedes the new clipping was near its close. and the time had arrived for the accustomed movement in the rural districts of dealers and agents, there were indications of a greatly increased number of operators: among these were many new adventurers in whose eyes all fleeces were golden. At this juncture, also, the bill designed to check speculation in gold became a law, thus introducing an additional element to the problem of future prices. Immediately following this event, the market became excited and prices rapidly advanced, until, at the close of the month, we have to quote a rise of 10 to 15c, per pound on all descriptions of fleece wool, with a fair prospect that prices will hereafter range for choice selections, from one dollar up-wards. Pulled wools have sympathized with fleece, and have been taken freely at sellers' prices. The mar ket is nearly exhausted, and what remains is held at high rates. There will be a long interval before the market can be again stocked with these wools, hence a difficulty in obtaining supplies must be met by manufacturers who mainly depend upon them in the produc-tion of their fabrics. California wools have been in very good request, and are sought after by an increasing number of manufacturers; many parties having this season given them a trial for the first time. They are deservedly popular, and found to be profitable as a substitute for ordinary fleece and pulled wools, and for mixing. They have excellent felting qualities, and the spring shearings, as well as the fall, of long staple, are excellent spinning wools. California growers will doubtless increase their flocks. The business must be profitable, while their wools are rapidly winning their way into the esteem of a large class of manufacturers. Foreign wools of all descriptions have been remarka bly active, and have been taken by speculators and consumers at extreme prices. The stock is greatly reduced, and all kinds are held at prices based on the new tariff."

ALBANY, June 29.—But little doing in this market. The new clip which is daily bought up in the street is bringing 80c, 25c, and the only sale from warehouse reported 18.7,000 fbs. fleece on p. t.—Journal.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The receipts are light, and the narket is struct. Medium to fine fleece sell at 80@85c;

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Dealers endeavor to make the price at 40/2/5c, but farmers generally decline sell-ing at less than \$1.

DETROIT, June 29.—The market has been very much excited, prices ranging from 80@90c.

Wond in Michigan.—We give below, from the Detroit Free Press of June 29th, the quotations of wool in different sections of Michigan:—Jackson, 79c; Battle Creek, 70@/5c, average 7sc; Ann Arbor, 80,886c; Coldwater, 65@80c; Ypeliantl, 17@81c; Hudson, 80@8°c; Adrian, 9c; Grand Rapids, 70; Ionia, 76@82; Lansing 75@80c.

WOOL IN CANADA WEST.—We give the quotations of wool at different points to June 29:—At Toronto wool sold 40.043% 對 計: Cohourg at 45c; London at 43@44c; Gait at 42@46c; Guelph at 45@46½c; Hamilton at 45c.

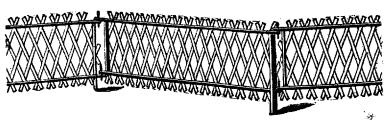
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ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded, 60 cents a line.

The edition of the RURAL is now so large as to ender 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.

100 AGENTS WANTED—To sell Family Sewing Machines. Price \$16,00. Positively warranted to do as good work as any chain stitch machine in the world. For terms, address with stamp, 736-2t H. THOMPSON, Mecklenburg, N. Y.

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First, It separates the row by a curved bar in front of the standard-throwing aside the weeds and vines, which prevents choking, so annoying in other machines. Second, The mould-boards pass under the potatoes without cutting or injuring them, and, together with the earth, are delivered upon the vibrating prongs, the rapid motion of which thoroughly slifts the earth, and elewes the potatoes upon the surface to be gathered up at pleasure.

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THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD—Is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand an head of every person owning sheep.

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From Col. B. P. Johnson, Sec'y N. Y. State Ag'l Society.

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

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From the Michigan Farmer.

From C. L. Flint, Sec'y Mass. Board of Agriculture.

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It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever pub-lshed, and does great credit to Dr. RANDALL.

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I have devoted all my lesure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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

ALAS for him whose hopes have passed Unheeded by the churlish years! Across his closing days are cast The shadows of a thousand fears.

The spirit, once so firm and strong, Bends shrinkingly to manlier wills As turns the stream with mournful song To curvings of the seated hills.

And well for him who, through the smoke Of battles in the war of life. Can smile at each remembered stroke That won the victor's wreath in strife.

Oh. hopeful soul of sunny youth! Oh, bounding heart that longs to cope With life's reverses! know this truth,-Fact seldom treads the paths of Hope.

Wyoming, N. Y., 1864.

The Story-Teller.

THE CONTRARY MAN

by MARY GRACE HALPINE.

IT was a matter of principle with Mr. Coldstream to be always on the contrary side. In this respect he differed from the 'amiable old lady immortalized by Dickens; for, whereas "everybody went contrary," with her, he went contrary with everything.

Had he been born in England, and had fitness been all that was necessary, he would, doubtless, have figured largely before Parliament as one of the "opposition;" but, being born in republican America, he was obliged to confine the exercise of his peculiar talent to a more limited sphere.

To find out what his opinion was upon any subject you had only to express your own, for he was sure to take the opposite side. He was politically a democrat—that is, he always voted that ticket; but if we may credit his repeated declarations, he was opposed to every principle they advocated. He quarreled persistently, with all their leading men; finding fault with all they did, and all they failed to do.

He had been a member of the orthodox church for a number of years; but why he ever joined it, was a puzzle to most of the brethren. For, according to his own language, he subscribed to none of the articles of faith; strenuously opposing them Whenever they were mentioned with the slightest approval.

He carried his amiable spirit into all the relations of life. He married his wife simply because her friends opposed it, and displayed afterwards a wonderful ingenuity in finding out her opinions and preferences, in order that he might contradict and thwart them, until, after the first few months, she moved about the house, to whose well ordering she devoted all her energies, with a timid, deprecating air, as though she really begged pardon for being there at all.

She rarely ventured to express an opinion of her own; but when she did she was cut short by the original observation, "What do women know about such matters?" or my "wardrobe is in shocking condition, Mrs. C. Not a decent collar, or above a dozen shirts that I can wear. Not a very remarkable circumstance, however. when you will occupy yourself with matters entirely beyond your province and comprehension."

In the early part of her married life, she had inadvertently expressed the belief that in purchasing articles belonging exclusively to her own attire, she could lay out the money to better advantage than he. This was enough. cotton. He was, as he frequently asserted, "a that you treat the young gentleman in a proper martyr to her incompetence," spending whole | manner." days in penetrating into the mysteries of dry argains, in the shape of dingy silks and ribbons, and prints and delaines, of such outre pattern, that his wife trembled whenever she saw him coming home with a bundle under his arm, for he would rarely entrust his precious commodities to the care of another.

Mrs. Coldstream bore this very potently, until, one day, he sent home a bonnet of light blue, and profusely ornamented with flowers of the same delicate hue. She was a dark brunette, and taking it from the bandbox, she held it at arm's length, and surveyed it with an air of consternation.

"How could you select such a color as this, my dear?" she said to her husband, who stood by regarding it with evident complacency. "I can never wear it in the world; I look like a fright in blue."

Nothing more was needed. From that time henceforth blue was the color with Mr. Coldstream. In all its shades, from the darkest indigo to the lightest azure, it was the principal color of his wife's wardrobe; meeting her every remonstrance with the assertion,

"A beautiful color, Mrs. C., and so becoming to your complexion!"

Mr. Coldstream had two children, a son and daughter, who were brought up on the agreeable principle of giving them everything they didn't want, and continually crossing their inclinations. The natural result of this was that the son left his home at the first opportunity, and the daughter determined to do so, as soon as she could obtain that indipensable article to enable her to do so with propriety, namely, a husband. As she was pretty and sensible, and had more than an unusual share of feminine tact, her prospects in this respect were

very encouraging. "My dear Patty," said her mother to her one

Reed's coming here any more; your father has a strong prejudice against him."

Now Patty owed her euphonious name to the fact that it was among the few that Mrs. Coldstream disliked; a dislike that was shared by the young lady herself, who at one time made an effort to change it to Martha. An attempt that was instantly vetoed by the father, who declared "that Patty was her name and Patty it should be." A fact that he lost no opportunity of impressing upon her mind, whenever he saw her in the least inclined to rebel against his authority.

"So he would have against any one that anybody else liked," was Patty's rather unfilial rejoinder. "It is only because he thinks I am partial to him. But I've made up my mind to one thing, I won't give up Charley!"

And Patty's eyes grew bright, and she set her foot down in a very decided manner.

"But, my dear, what will you do?" said Mrs. Coldstream, looking very much distressed. 'Your father declares that he shall not come into the house again. And you know as well as I do, how set he is in his ways."

"I know he always contrives to be on the contrary side, whatever happens. You need not look so troubled, mother. I won't have any trouble with father, if I can help it, if it is only for your sake. But I'll manage to have my own way for once in my life, as you shall see."

Patty smiled as she said this, and though her mother shook her head dubiously, as if she had little faith in the assertion, she offered no further remonstrance.

The next day they were all seated together in the family sitting room. Mr. Coldstream was in a rather melancholy mood: nothing having occurred for some time with which he could find any fault, or get up any contention.

Patty sat by the window, to all appearance completely absorbed in fashioning some dainty bit of embroidery, though occasionally her bright eyes gleamed out upon the path that led to the road with an expectant look.

Suddenly she heard a step. Even before her eyes fell upon the young gentleman, who was just opening the gate, the warm color flashed up from her cheeks to the temple, probably with anger, for she immediately exclaimed:

"I declare! if that disagreeable Charley Reed isn't coming here again!"

"Hey, what's that!" said Mr. Coldstream, pricking up his ears, as though like the war horse he scented the battle afar off.

"Charley Reed," returned Patty, very composedly threading her needle. "I really wish he had sense enough to know where he wasn't wanted. I suppose because I've talked with him considerably lately, just to pass away the time, he fancies I'm in love with him."

Here the young lady gave her head a toss, as much as to say, whatever he may think, she hadn't the least idea of it.

"You'd show your sense, if you was, then," retorted her father; "instead of encouraging uch a set of silly, brainless popinjays, and which I am determined you shall do no longer Mr. Reed is a very promising young man, as I have often had occasion to remark, and his preference is an honor to any lady."

Mr. Coldstream was blessed with a very convenient memory, and his daughter's language had aroused such a strong spirit of opposition, that he actually believed that he had always regarded the young man with unusual favor.

"Those who like his company are welcome to it! I'm going up stairs," said Patty.

And rising from her seat, she began to pick up her work, in a very cool, deliberate manner. "You'll do no such thing, Miss Patty!" said Mr. Coldstream, as soon as he could recover Ever afterward, at a serious inconvenience and from his astonishment at the unprecedented loss of time, he insisted upon purchasing every sudacity of her words and looks. "Just rething for her, from a shawl down to a skein of sume your seat, if you please. And see, too,

Patty flirted down into her seat, muttering goods and millinery, and bringing home such something, to which her father could not reply, my daughter should have. And if that sum is as just at this moment the person in question entered.

The young gentleman, though noted for his ease and self-possession, was evidently embarrassed by his reception. The unexpected cordiality of the old gentleman, who the last time he was there had treated him with marked But she knew that Charley was not able to buy rudeness, and the as unaccountable coolness of a house, neither would his moderate salary adhis daughter, puzzled him.

Mr. Coldstream darted a displeased glance at his daughter, regarding this as a tacit rebellion against his authority.

"Patty," he said, clearing his throat and speaking in a loud voice, "don't you see your neighbor, Mr. Reed?"

Patty arose stiffly from her seat, extending, with a very ungracious air, her two fore fingers to the young man.

As she did so she glanced around. Her mother's pompous air, and Charley's rueful look, were too much for her risibilities, and unable to conceal the strong inclination to laugh, she precipitately left the room, overturning her workbox as she went, and scattering its contents at the feet of her lover, who had risen from his seat, and who began seriously to fear that the young lady had taken leave of her senses. It was some time before Mr. Coldstream's astonishment and anger would allow him to speak.

"Very rude and improper conduct." he said at last. "If this is the way that you are bringing up your daughter, Mrs. C., it is high time she was taken out of your hands."

The reader will readily conclude that under the circumstances, Mr. Reed did not care to prolong his stay.

When he arose to leave, Mr. Coldstream invited him to come again, in a tone and manner that would be very gratifying to him had it not been for the fears that he began to entertain day, "it won't do for you to encourage Charley that he had not obtained that strong hold upon

the heart, that he was so desirous of winning, as he had supposed.

In the meantime Patty had run out the back way, down through the orchard, to the garden gate, which she knew he would pass, waiting for him.

Charley's countenance brightened as he caught a glimpse of her smiling face. What she said seemed to be satisfactory, so much so that, at its conclusion, he caught her in his arms, kissing repeatedly her cheeks and lips. And though Patty blushed, and said "For shame, Charley!" she did not look in the least angry, nor did she make the slightest resistance.

Charley did not fail to respond to Mr. Coldstream's invitation, spending at his house at least two evenings in every week, taking very philosophically the various exhibitions of sullenness and ill temper with which Patty rewarded his perseverance, seeming on the whole to rather enjoy them than otherwise. This quite delighted Mr. Coldstream, who declared him to be vastly superior to the common run of young men, just the husband for Patty, in as much as he would have a mind of his own, and not give way to all her whims and caprices.

Patty immediately began to extol the graces and accomplishments of the elegant Alphonso Fitzpoodle, following it up by lavishing upon him, when he next called, her sweetest smiles. This had the effect of elevating the young coxcomb to the seventh heaven of felicity, and from which he was brought rudely down by Mr. Coldstream's coolly informing him "that his company was not desirable, and that furthermore, he needn't trouble himself to call upon his daughter," much to the satisfaction of the latter, to whom Fitzpoodle was an insufferable bore.

Encouraged by Mr. Coldstream's words and manner, and not at all discouraged by Patty's coolness, Charley made a formal proposal to the former for the hand of his daughter. As he was careful to insinuate that Patty's manner toward him was not calculated to inspire him with much hope, Mr. Coldstream immediately gave his unqualified approval.

"Never mind Patty," he added; "leave her with me. She will come round in time if she sees there's no help for it. And if you carry a steady hand with her, not giving her too much of her own way, she will make you as good a wife as you can find."

Mr. Coldstream smiled grimly to himself, as he said this. And certainly Rarey never felt more satisfaction at an opportunity of subduing some vicious horse, than did this amiable individual at the thought of bringing to terms his refractory daughter.

At the first opportunity he informed Patty of what he was pleased to term "her undeserved good fortune."

As he expected, she stoutly rebelled, and a she expected, he as stoutly insisted. A stormy scene followed, and it was not until Mr. Coldstream gave her the alternative of marrying Mr. Reed or leaving his house, that Patty yielded, and then it was with a very ill grace. "I won't be married for six months, at any rate!" she said.

"You'll be married this day fortnight! I do not approve of long engagements, as I've often told you," was the anticipated rejoinder.

"Then it shall be done very quietly, as in that case I shall need no further outfit, and shall escape the announce and fatigue of shop-

"You need not trouble yourself to give any further directions," replied Mr. Coldstream, with a lofty air. "I an quite competent to decide these points. You will be married in a manner suitable to your station, and also in the presence of your friends and acquaintances, and not slyly, as though you were ashamed of the husband I have selected for you."

Then taking a roll of bills from his pocketbook, he handed it to his wife, saying,

"It is my wish that you see that Patty has everything, in the way of clothing, that is fitting ot sufficient, you call on me for more."

It was Patty's wish to go at once to housekeeping. Though surrounded by every nominal comfort, she had never enjoyed the peace and freedom inseparable from a truly happy home, and which she now hoped to realize for herself. mit of his renting such an one as she wished. But she was aware that her father was the owner of several tenements, and had been hoping all along, that he would offer to give them one, which he could well afford to do. She knew his peculiar disposition too well, however, to let him know that she had any such expectation, or even wish.

One day, as she was conversing with one of her young friends, she remarked, in a very confident tone,

"We shall board, as a matter of course. I don't intend to tie myself down to housekeeping yet awhile, I promise you?' Her father heard this, as she meant he should.

"Don't be too sure of that, Patty. I don't approve of young people's boarding out, as I've often said before. It gets them into bad habits -the wife especially; making her shiftless and extravagant, which you are too much inclined to be already. It is, of course, my intention to settle something on you the day of your marriage, and it shall be a house."

"Charley won't be able to furnish it, so we shall have to board for a while, at any rate."

"I'll take care of that. I rather think I'm able to furnish a house as well as my neighbors. So, don't flatter yourself you'll get off on that score."

Just then Charley entered the room, to whom he made known his intentions, asking him if he had any choice.

"I will leave that to you and Patty," he said,

looking very much gratified; for it was something which he had hardly expected.

"Well, Patty, what do you say?" Now if Patty had not known her father so well, she might have thought he was really desirous of ascertaining her wishes in order that he might gratify them; but as it was, she was too wary to be caught in such a trap.

"If I must go to housekeeping," she said, "I don't care much where! Only don't let it be that dull, lonely place on Pleasant street."

"The very one that's the most suitable, as any one, with the least particle of sense, would see. It is very convenient, in perfect repair, besides having a nice garden attached to it." And taking his hat, he invited Charley to go

over and examine it. "The very one I wanted?" exclaimed Patty,

gleefully, as the door closed after them. But there was something in her mother's eyes that instantly sobered her.

"I know what you are thinking of," she said, in a low voice. "And I'm half ashamed myself, at acting such a deceitful part! But what can I do? You know very well how everything would be if I should speak and act as I feel, and that there is no other way to get along

Mrs. Coldstream could not deny this.

with father."

"I am not blaming you, my dear," she said, gently. "But this peculiarity in your father is calculated to cultivate in those living with him, a spirit of artfulness and deception, unless the disposition is naturally truthful and sincere, as I trust yours is. I hope, in your new home, you can act yourself, and will not try to be anything else."

"I know one thing," exclaimed Patty, energetically, after a long and thoughtful silence, that if I thought Charley would ever have to be managed so, dearly as I love him, I would sooner die than place it in his power to make me so completely wretched!"

It was not until Patty stood beside him whom her heart had so freely chosen to be made his in the presence of God and man, that she dared to shadow forth the blissful and happy emotions that filled her bosom.

The change was so sudden and complete that her father noticed it.

"Ah! she is making the best of it, as I knew she would," he said to his wife, in a tone of triumph. "See what it is to have firmness and judgment! If she could have had her own way, she would have married that contemptible coxcomb, Fitzpoodle, instead of being the wife of an honest, sensible man."

As time moved on, not only proving the true worth of the heart she had won, but binding it to her own by yet dearer ties, Patty felt that earth did not contain a happier home than her own. Her father, however, took the whole credit to himself, declaring she owed her happiness entirely to him, and often asked her if she didn't remember how bent she was on rejecting Charley, and throwing herself away upon the most worthless man in town!

Patty never attempted to disprove these assertions, though she sometimes remarked, with a roguish smile, that she was not the only person who "went by contraries."

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