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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE. CHARLES D. BRAGDON, Associate Editor.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur passed 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 interests it zealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. To embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL LITE-BARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America

Agricultural.

IMPROVEMENT OF FARM STOCK,

EVERY tolerably smart man ought to know by this time that there is a good deal of difference between good and bad. Take it where you will, this holds true—the best and the worst are a good way apart.

Cattle form no exception to the rule. Give them the same chance, and one bullock will be good beef in July, and another will be "spring poor" in September. One sheep will shear eight pounds of wool, while another that has consumed more feed will shear only four. One horse will draw two tuns, while another can't be depended on for half a tun. One pig will be fat, and another poor, with the same keep. One cow will furnish two hundred and fifty pounds of butter for market in a season, "besides supplying milk and cream for a large family," while another will put the family "on short allowance," and do nothing at all for mankind at large, - there's the difference; and yet multitudes don't seem to see it. They go on breeding as though the only object was to get something with head and heels, no matter what.

The facilities for improvement are unbounded. The services of male animals can always be obtained from families of marked excellence at reasonable prices.

By cheating, and grooming, and puffing, some particular animals command fabulous prices, but the same blood, and the same merit, may always be got low enough if breeders will only look for it. Every cross you make brings you about half way from where you are, to the top of the heap-always provided that you cross discreetly with the best. Who then will be content to stay at the bottom?

Any man who raises an inferior animal, when a little cost and trouble would make it a superior animal, ought to be rode on a rail. I am not encouraging "Lynch Law,"-I pronounce that decision as a Justice of the Peace. It's a matter that belongs to unborn generations, who are blessed by every improvement of the race of domestic animals, and cursed by every transmitted defect. We are here to mend and not to mar, and the man who passes over to posterity constitutional defects that he might remedy, is a bad patriot, a bad Christian, and a bad husbandman.

Use no sire but of the first class. And mark what I say-throughout all your flocks and herds put every really good female to breeding.

The practice of letting the nicest heifers and ewes go to the butcher, and the best mares to the market, is a gross abuse of our privileges - an outrageous perversion of Providential favors to

First class animals should be solemnly set aside for the increase of their species. That way their progeny may eventually supplant all

much as peddlers and puffers are now telling of, and premium cows actually do what we read of. It may not, as a general thing, "pay to raise a calf," yet if a man has a very superior cow, he has no moral right to count the cost or trouble, but he should cross her with the best he can obtain, and save her heifer calves, as a faithful steward put in charge of a treasure to have had the impudence to commend it in the preserve and transmit. "Like produces like," is a motto in breeding; and yet many of the very best cows fall into hands so utterly demoralized that their progeny are "deaconed" the fourth day, or they are crossed with what is utterly worthless, and so their calves are not fit to be raised. The cow and the bull should both be of a good milking family, and have every other possible perfection.

It is still worse with horses. The fleetest, the strongest, and the handsomest, are put to other service than breeding. Every filly of unusual promise is at once secured by some fancy horseman, and away she goes to grace the carriage of ome graceless fashionable, or finds a place in a team where she makes herself so useful that she an't be spared to raise a colt.

The other day an intelligent and wealthy farmer invited me to his stables to see a magnificent farm team, six years old, well matched, large, powerful, and faultless in their propor-"You intend these for breeding," said I. "No, I can't spare them for that; I work them on my farm." I rebuked him with emphasis, reminding him that if they were put to breeding during his life-time their descendants might be remembered by scores and even hundreds. as good or better than they, and so the world be greatly indebted to him for a superfur class or horses—whereas, he proposed to annihilate some of the best blood of the country, and he ought to be prevented from doing it by "civil process" or "military necessity" if milder appliances did not succeed. Whoever has a faultless mare and don't put her to breeding, is short-sighted and perverse. He ought to suffer some temporary inconvenience in order to supply himself and others with more of the same sort.

Our farm stock is a jumble of all sorts, and sometimes a fine looking animal may have been badly bred, and upon trial would prove a poor breeder; of course then she may take up some other calling, but let her be tested, and in all cases let us beware of crossing animals that are essentially dissimilar.

The progeny of powerful mares is often next to worthless by breeding them to some lightlimbed roadster-you get neither a team horse nor a carriage horse. Above all things, we want, in the horse line, some eleven and twelve hundred horses, with good style and action, docile and hardy, and having got such a model. never let anything but that precise type be crossed with them, - breeding bays with bays, and blacks with blacks till we secure as much uniformity as there is in Devon cattle or South Down sheep. And now let every man look about him and see if he has not the means of raising a superior calf, colt, sheep, pig, turkey, or chicken, and if so go to work and raise it and keep raising that sort.—H. T. B.

CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Sambucus Canadensis.

LAERTES, of Elgin, Co., C. W., writes:-There is nothing more disagreeable to my view than to see the fences of a farm grown up with briars, sumach, white elder and other trash that should not be there. I consider elder (Sambucus canadensis) the worst of all—no better than the Canada thistle. The roots spread so fast that after a few seasons it is almost impossible to plow among them. The birds are continually carrying the berries - when ripe - to other fences, to eat them, and there drop the seeds, which spreads the evil to the neighboring farms. A little care would completely prevent such a nuisance. If farmers would pull every elder plant when first seen, and mow the fence corners about the first of August, every year thereby cutting every green plant and bush, they would afterwards find a crop of grass instead of weeds." Our correspondent drops hints from his pen which we fear will scarcely reach the class which ought to be affected by is their special mission on earth. Used in that them. For we do not believe there is a RURAL reader who permits his fences to become the inferior animals, a gradual improvement be harbor of fugitive brambles. This elder is an effected, and a higher standard reached from intolerable nuisance; and it is not confined in its year to year, throughout all ages. The time evil influence to those who permit it to grow on camphor twice ech day. Continue this pracmay even come when sheep will shear as their premises. It creeps into the snug, neat tice until after th worms begin to pass off."

farmer's domain despite his vigilance. Astonishing as it may seem to those who know it in the east, it has been introduced in the west by irresponsible speculators, as a fruit-bearing shrub, valuable for cooking and wine-making purposes! And it has actually been sold there as something very desirable! Some writers agricultural papers!

About Manuring Western Lands.

JOHN W. HAMMOND, of Henry Co., Iowa, writes us:-"A great many farmers in the West never haul any manure out on their farms, but let it go to waste in their stock and barn yards, year after year. 'Our land is rich enough,' they say, and ask what is the use of manuring. And yet any man can see that our lands in the West are getting less and less productive every year. The present generation may not suffer from such mismanagement; but our children must suffer unless such operations are stopped; and it may be that you could do some good by having some able arguments written and published in the RURAL showing the evil of such

Perhaps arguments might do good; but the best argument we know of is demonstration. And in such cases as our correspondent has given, one thorough, practical demonstrative man in a neighborhood, will furnish better arguments by his practice than any agricultual newspaper. Establish the fact by demonstration that it will pay to return to the soil what you take from it, and the work is done. American farmers are <u>not slow</u> to <u>follow in the nath</u> of such as make money to their husbandries.

Preach by practice, good JOHN HAMMOND!

Substitute for Lead Pipe.

J. A. R., of Škaneatelas, N. Y., writes: "The price of lead pipe being so high as almost to preclude its use, I wish to inquire through the RURAL if there is not some other material that will answer as well or even better for conducting water for house and barn use? Aside from its expensiveness, lead, as is well known, is very injurious in its effect on the water, making it almost unfit for domestic use when conducted for a long distance.

"I wish to insert a hydraulic ram at a spring for the purpose of forcing water some 300 feet to the house and barn, and also raising it about 25 feet. Will water lime cement bear the pressure and answer the purpose? I have seen glazed tile used for conducting water. Will that bear the pressure by cementing the joints? and must it be laid in water lime cement? Is there anv other material available for the purpose?"

I. S. Hobbie & Co., of this city, manufacture a wood pipe which is so prepared as to be rendered durable. The city of Elmira is supplied with water through this kind of pipe which has been laid down three years. We think small wood pipe would suit you. There is less objection to lead where there is a stream passing through it constantly, as would be the case with you. Yet its cost is an item, and wood is the best substitute we know of.

To Prevent Scratches on Horses.

PHILANDER B. EOYS, of Wayne Co., N. Y. writes: - "I have owned horses for fifty-six years. The first six years I had much trouble with the scratches every winter. By the advice of a friend who lad traveled in Sweden, 1 filled up the space urder my stable floor with earth, packed solid, latl my floor on the earth as a plank road is laid, even with the bottom of the sill of the stable, and for fifty years I have not lost the use of a hors one day by scratches, nor spent a dime to cur. I worked one span of horses twenty-two yars at farming, lumbering, and road work, without losing ten days by illness of any kind. Foundered horses are much tle that are stabled re much more comfortable in winter."

Pin Worms in Catta and Horses.

J. J. M., Chaieston Four Corners, N. Y., writes:-"I have lad several horses afflicted with this disease, nd have always cured them with rain water ad camphor. Rain-water is preferred that ha long stood in cisterns; and let the drink cosist entirely of this water, throwing in a tolespoonful of the spirits of



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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

REGULATIONS OF N. Y. STATE AG. SOCIETY IN REGARD TO PREMIUMS ON SHEEP.

THE New York State Agricultural Society ppointed a Committee on "Regulations as to Shearing Sheep," consisting of Hon. A. B. CONGER, J. McGRAW, Jr., and DANIEL B. HAIGHT, which reported as follows:

CONGER, J. McGRAW, Jr., and DANIEL B. HAIGHT, which reported as follows:

Sheff Shearing for Exhibition.—The Special Committee appointed to examine into the practices of sheep exhibitors, who resort to the especial contrivance of giving their sheep a model form which the carcasses do not possess, in the practice of what is ordinarily termed "stabble shearing," report that it is well understood that, for the purpose of carrying out this system, animals designed for exhibition are shorn in mid-winter, not closely nor evenly, but so as to hide their natural defects or to give undue prominence to certain parts of the carcass. That they are then blanked, so as to prevent their taking cold, and afterwards, and for some little time before exhibition or sale, they are again trimmed, the wool being left, as in case of most of the animals exhibited at the Fair, in some places twice as long as in others.

Your Committee consider this a gross deception upon judges who examine only by their eyes, and, also, upon farmers, who are not cognizant of these products, with product purpussers ally undertake the business of breeding; and, also, a great source of injustice to such as exhibit their sheep after the ordinary system of shearing, as late as the first of June, on an average, and closely and evenly shorn at that.

For the purpose of correcting these evils, your committee recommend that a copy of this report, or so much thereof as the Executive Committee may approve, be placed in the hands of the different committees in the class of sheep, and that they be requested to discriminate in their awards between those animals shorn after the fair and ordinary methods and those who have undergone any or all the methods of stubble shearing, as above alinded to—giving to no animal a prize for its outward appearance which the form of carcass, not even fattened, will not justify.

Your Committee also resommend, as and for the future action of the Society, and as a fair notice to future exhibitors, that all sheep not fairly and evenly sh

Thereupon the State Society adopted the following regulations:

All the Committees on Sheep shall ascertain the time of the last shearing, and which must have been since the 20th of April; and in the case of breeding ewes over two years old that they have raised and sucked lambs this season, the age of each animal, and such other facts as may enable them to determine which are really the most valuable animals for the objects for which they are bred. The information above required must be given by the exhibitors in a statement verified by the oath of exhibitor.

exhibitor.

In the sheep classes (except fat sheep) sheep which are in such condition as to be unfit for breeding, on account of flesh, will be excluded from competition.

This is an excellent move in the right direction. The practices of a portion of the exhibitors of sheep at our State Fairs, have long since driven from those places the animals of most of our substantial flock-masters who will not condescend to resort to the same arts.

The above report, from the clear pen of Ex-President Conger, alludes more particularly to the practices of the exhibitors of English sheep. These are "trimmed" or "cut into form," as it is termed in England—the object being to improve the apparent form of the carcass and give to it all the fine external points of a mutton sheep. Thus, should there be a little want of breadth in the hind-quarters, a slight depression in the crops, or the like, the wool is left just enough longer over the parts to supply that want exactly; and if well done, the effects of this sheep-barbering can not be detected without a careful handling of the carcass, and probably hardly then, where the covered up defect is not glaring, unless by practiced hands. This, it is some consolation to know, is an English art. The universal Yankee Nation can not claim the benefited by the same usage in the winter. Cat- invention—and we do not believe a patent for it has been issued in our Patent Office, though there has been for nearly everything else that was ever thought of, whether in Europe or America! Some persons may be surprised to learn that "cutting into form" is not uncommon among exhibitors of sheep at the Royal and other Agricultural Exhibitions of England. The art was imported into the United States with the fancy English sheep; and we know of certain English shepherds in this country who perform it with a skill which might make their | they are bred." This is well expressed, and it fortunes in barbering Fifth Avenue exquisites! covers the whole ground. And the regulation

regularly sheared — but are clipped over a little every month or two, as one has his hair cut so as always to be kept at exactly at the best show point!

"Stubble shearing" was an invention of those first-rate geniuses, the Vermont sheep peddlers. Its primary object was to give the best appearance to the fleece, instead of the form, though the latter consideration is now, also, to some extent, attended to by the real artists of the trade! If a person, desirous of purchasing a stranger Merino ram or ewe, finds its fleece, on the first of September, a third or a half longer than his own sheeps' fleeces, or than the usual length, has he not a right to infer that he has found a prize in that particular? Well, if he does, he is a greenhorn! Suppose he can further learn satisfactorily that the stranger was not sheared earlier, or much earlier, than his own sheep — does that increase his chances of buying an extraordinarily long-wooled animal? Not a bit of it! It only shows that when the sheep he is buying was shorn, the wool was left three-eighths or half an inch long over its entire body, instead of being clipped off with the usual closeness. This is, Vermont-ice, "stubble shearing." The wool is left still longer on the foretop, legs and belly—if inclined to be deficient in those parts. The latest touch we have heard of is the creation of artificial "wrinkles." It is said that the loose skin on the elbow, the short wrinkle immediately back of it, and those short, curling wrinkles on and around the tail which constitute "the rosette" - all now 'fashionable" points among fanciers - can be got up very respectably with the shears; and that where the external crust on the wool is dense and compact, few persons would detect the deception without feeling through or under the wool.

The Committee do not allude to another fraudulent practice of exhibitors — viz., that of coloring Merino sheep. Fashion demands a very dark external color, doubtless because it indicates a good deal of yolk in the wool-and yolk makes weight. The breeders of highpriced Merinos usually house their sheep at night, and from rain storms in summer, to preserve all the yolk in the wool. The sheepjockeys obtain the same result, so far as external color is concerned, by putting on a preparation of oil and burnt umber with a very little lamp-black-generally soon after shearing. If this is skillfully applied, it is difficult for any but a very experienced eye to distinguish it from a natural coat of dark yolk. Many persons who think they can do so, utterly fail when put to the test. Summer-housed sheep are often blacked, in addition, because they lack the darkcolored yolk; and the jockeys, when it is practicable, prefer summer-housing in addition to coloring, in order to retain the internal yolk both because it gives weight, and because, among close judges, it is as much looked for as external yolk.

The State Society's regulation points to a further circumstance highly useful to be known in regard to ewes of all breeds when put on exhibition, viz., whether they have raised and suckled lambs the same season. Every practical person knows that a dry ewe is rounder, heavier, and far more beautiful in every way, and has more wool, than one which has recently suckled a lamb. And there are two other items of information which ought to go to the viewing Committee with the preceding - to wit., when the ewe lambed, and when the lamb was weaned. Our State Fairs are held within two or four weeks of the usual time of weaning lambs, and the ewe in such cases has had no time to recover her condition. Merino ewes have repeatedly taken prizes at the State Fair which lambed between November and January, and whose lambs were weaned off on turnips and grain before their dams went out to grass in the spring,—so that the ewes were dry some five months before exhibition. If well kept in winter, such ewes have nearly the advantages of dry ones.

There are various other facts in relation to sheep which must be known to enable the most consummate judges to form an accurate opinion of their comparative merits. The State Society has wisely given the viewing Committees full power to require statements of all such "facts as may enable them to determine which are the most valuable animals for the objects for which We are told that certain fancy rams are never adds:—"The information above required must

SELIG- CAYOUNT

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be given by the exhibitor in a statement verified by the oath of the exhibitor." The requirement of an oath is not even made optional with the viewing committee. The information must be verified by the oath of exhibitor, in all cases. This is exactly right. Some men remember better when put on oath; and it is necessary to treat all alike in the matter. Under this regulation the exhibitor must furnish the information, and by no proper rule of construction would his oath of facts be competent, if made on hearsay, or on information mainly derived from other persons, whether those other persons be his shepherds or laborers of any kind. Sometimes an honorable man has a tricky, dishonest shepherd, who would wade through falsehoods knee deep to have the name of having managed the victorious sheep at a State Fair - particularly if given the premiums, a very common donative from wealthy breeders to their shepherds on such occasions.

What is to be done, then, when the "exhibitor" does not personally take charge of his own sheep, and has no actual knowledge of the facts required by the viewing committee? Shall his sheep be thrown out? This would be unjust. .We see no fair way of disposing of the matter except to require him to swear that his sheep have been in the charge of A. B.; that he believes A. B. to be a person of truth and veracity; that A. B. furnishes the following facts on oath, (the required answers to the questions of the viewing committee,) which he, the exhibitor, believes to be true. Thus, the oath of the person actually cognizant of the facts, will be obtained.

Every person appointed on a viewing committee will do well to reflect in advance what facts, besides those revealed by ocular inspection, are necessary to "enable" him and his associates "to determine which are really the most valuable animals for the objects for which the are bred." We would suggest the following list of questions in regard to sheep:

- 1. How old is the ram exhibited by you!
- 2. Has he been fed anything besides grass and salt since the 1st day of May last? - if so, what, how often, and in what quantities?

8. When was he shorn?

4. Was he or was he not intentionally so shorn as to leave the wool on him longer in some places than in others, for the purpose of improving the appearance of the form, or of the next fleece, or for any other purpose whatever?

5. Was he, in your judgment, shorn both as evenly and as closely on every part as sheep of the same breed are usually shorn by careful flock-masters, who are not fitting them for exhibition or sale: did the wool left on him at shearing, according to the best of your belief, exceed an eighth of an inch in length?

6. Has he been blanketed, housed nights or in rain storms, or in any other way protected from the weather, since the 1st of May, and if so, to

7. Has any oily or coloring matter, or other substance of any kind, been applied to him since shearing, and if so, what is that substance, and when and how often has it been applied?

EWES (UNDER 2 YEARS.)

Same questions as preceding. BREEDING EWES.

Seven first questions same as preceding.

8. What time did she lamb?—did she suckle her own lamb?— and when was it weaned?

LAMBS OR TEGS (OF BOTH SEXES.)

1. When was it yeaned? 2. Has it, since a week old, sucked any other ewe than its dam, or more than one ewe, or been fed milk, or given any other feed besides hay and grass; and if so, under what circumstances, and to what extent?

3. Has any oily, coloring, or other substance been applied to its wool, since birth, and if so, waken and how often has it been applied?

The above interrogatories are written out after brief consideration, and pernaps u can be made to them. The subject demands the most deliberate reflection by the viewing committees. The Society has armed them with full powers to cut up every source of inequality between exhibitors by the roots, unless we are prepared to believe that the latter will perjure themselves. While this supposition is too monstrous to be entertained, still the means of detecting perjury should be preserved. The required statements ought in all cases to be put in the form of written affidavits, and these ought to be delivered to the officers of the Society at the same time with the reports of the Committees, (as portions of or documents accompanying those reports,) and they then placed on file, so that they will thenceforth remain open to the inspection of all interested persons. Those who are above guilt will never object to any steps which are necessary to place them above suspicion.

If our viewing committees on sheep, clothed, as they now are, with plenary powers to sift out all the facts necessary to form sound and accurate judgments on the animals brought before them, shall fail to exert those powers adequately, they will fall shamefully short of an honorable and equitable performance of the duty they were appointed by the New York State Agricultural Society to discharge.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, MINOR ITEMS, &c.

"Onondaga Wool Growers' Association. - We have just received a pamphlet containing the list of officers, constitution and by-laws of this society, together with a short and pithy address by the Executive Committee. The Association now numbers about 100 influential wool growers, and is destined, we hope ultimately to embrace all the wool growers of one of the most populous and wealthy, as well as one of the best sheep growing counties of the State. We were dant; external black yolk pretty abundant. Altogether present when the Association was organized, and a good sample for a stock ram's fleece.

scarcely ever saw so many intelligent flock-master together. Everything about the start of the Society betokened sound aims and vigorous action. The con stitution, by-laws, etc., are excellent. The officers are an unusually able body of men. The President is ASEL F. WILCOX of Fayetteville. Vice Presidents,— Enoch Marks, A. Eastwood, P. H. Hinsdell, M. P. Kinne, S. M. Browne, G. Wallace, W. Plumb, L. Baker, E. D. Newcomb, A. H. Avery, L. C. Olmsted, D. Cossit, J. P. Clark, M. Beard, I. B. Garret, G. H. Bently, M. Mason, J. M. Ellis, S. Willis, E. L. Talmadge. Executive Committee,-S. Smith, D. Austin, R. Sears, J Geddes, D. Collin, Jr. Recording Secretary,-H. D. L. Sweet of Syracuse. Corresponding Secretary,-C. B. Thorne of Skaneateles. Treasurer,-Charles Tallman of Syracuse. We hope to see the other leading wool growing counties of the State following this excellent

SENDING US SAMPLES OF WOOL.—We have frequent ly given our opinion of samples of wool sent to us for that object, by the owners of sheep-because we believe that in many cases a frank expression of this kind may be productive of good. We shall, for the present, con tinue the practice to some extent—but now give notice that the person asking our opinion must explicitly declare who is the owner of the sheep from which the samples are taken, and if not taken from his own sheep, he must state why he sends samples from other men's sheep, and whether it is done with the knowledge and approbation of the owners. Without such approbation no man has a right to ask us to give a public opinion on other men's property. One or two individuals have already sent us specimens taken from several celebra ted and rival rams belonging to different owners, with out their knowledge, thus asking us to act as a judge or umpire in the premises by their selection! This being wowed, and apparently done in good faith, we have contented ourselves with declining. The rule above laid down will obviate the necessity of any one again erring in the same way unintentionally.

Every correspondent can send as many samples as he pleases—but we would much prefer not to be asked, after this, to give public opinions on more than two or three specimens from same flock.

SPECIMENS OF WOOL.-Col. L. W. Frost, Highland Nurseries, Schuyler Co., N. Y., 2 yr. old ram; fleece 11 days less than a year old, weight 18 lbs.; carcass after shearing 78% lbs.; specimens average a trifle under 2 inches long; quality and style very fair for a ram internal yolk yellow and very abundant; external yolk dark and extending considerably within. Col. F. having purchased the animal since preceding shearing, we are asked "whether the wool has been artificially oiled or greased." In our opinion it has not been.

I. D. Jacobus, Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.; 7 yr. old ram, mixed Infantado and Paular: weight of best fleer 16½ lbs.; carcass after shearing, say 90 lbs.; wool 1¾ inches long, (said to be shorter than usual owing to condition:) quality very fine, (too fine for a ram;) style good; yolk light colored and abundant. Second; yearling ram, fleece 14% lbs.; wool 2 inches long; quality fair; style ordinary; yolk light-colored and medium in amount. Third; grade wool sent to learn whether "it approxmimates to the buff or yellow tinge spoken of in Practical Shepherd." The color is not deep enough, and is of too tawny a tint.

A. F. Moore, Paw Paw, Mich.; 2 yr. old ram, fleeco 18 lbs. 2 ozs. of washed wool; carcass after shearing 132 lbs.; wool 21/4 inches long; quality and style ordi nary; internal yolk yellow and not abundant; considerable dark yolk towards outer ends. Three samples of ewes, wool from 1 to 2 yrs. old—fleeces weighed from 8½ to 9½ lbs. washed—wool from 2 to 2½ Inches long; quality good and style good for recently washed wool; yolk washed out; (samples should be taken be fore washing to get at the general character of the fleece.) A sample of ewe teg's wool, of good appear ance, 4 inches long.

C. L. PRESTON, Stafford, Genessee Co., N. Y.; 2 year old ewe; wool about 3 inches long; quality and style ordinary; ends pointed as if from a thinnish fleece; but little light-colored yolk—perhaps has been washed and appearance injured thereby.

FRED. MEDICK, Adrian, Mich.: 4 specimens of ram teg's wool which yielded from 12 to 15 lbs, each; gen eral character of samples very similar; wool from 31/4 to 3% inches long; quality and style good; soft to the feel; yolk faintly yellowish and medium in amount altogether excellent delaine wool.

J. E. WOLCOTT, Caton, N. Y.; 3 rams' samples. No opinion can be given until the ownership of rams is stated.

JEFFEREES & BRO., Dexter, Washtenaw Co., Mich. 2 yr. old ram; weight of fleece 23 lbs. 12 ozs.; wool 31/2 inches long, (1 yr's growth;) quality and style good; yolk medium in amount - slightly tinged with yellow. Also ram teg; weight of fleece at 11 mo. 8 days old, 17 lbs. 8 ozs.; wool about 21/2 inches long and much like preceding, but a shade coarser and less finely crimped.

C. E. WOODWORTH, New Way, Licking Co., Ohio; ram born at James Pittsford's of same Co., out of ewe bought with lamb in her of DAVID CUTTING of Vermont; weight of fleece not given; wool 3% inches long; quality and style middling; yolk yellow and abundant. Four ram tegs got by preceding ram; wool of No. 1, 2% inches, of No. 2, 3 inches, of Nos. 3 and 4. a little over 2 inches long. No. 3, 11 mo. old when sheared, the others 12 mo. Yolk yellow and very abundant in 3 first, much lighter colored and less in No. 4. No. 1 and 2 middling in fineness and style; No. 3 superior, and No. 4 exquisite in both particulars. No. 4, being from a Wells & Dickinson ewe, is half Saxon; the other three are from ewes get by a ram bred by LOYAL C. REMELEE of Vt., out of ewes purchased as Atwood ewes. Two ewes said to be of quality of dams of the four yearling rams; fleeces about 8 lbs.; wool 2% and 2% inches long; quality and style very superior; yolk abundant, and of fine golden tint.

SEYMOUR JOYNER, North Egremont, Berkshire Co. Mass., sends seven specimens of washed wool as fol-

		100	Gross wt.	Wt. of fleece.	Length of wool.
NT.a	Sex.	Age.	lps.	ibs.	inches.
No. 1*	e.	3	77	6	21/6
2	e.	2	82	51/4	1%
ã	e.	ĩ	64	71/2	21/4
ì	e.	ī	68	63/4	21/2
5†	r.	3	132	161/2	$2\frac{1}{8}$
6	r.	1	82	912	21/8
7	r.	1	. 92	9	2¾

* Dam of No. 's 2, 3 and 6. † From Saratoga Co., N. Y., said to be of Atwood & Hammond stock.

The appearance of the samples is much injured by washing, especially as the yolk is not started. Consequently the wool has a comparatively harsh look and feel. The quality of all are good, and we think the style would also be good, under more favorable circumstances. We shall publish Mr. Joiner's accompany ing communication hereafter.

CHARLES NORTH, Wadham's Mills, Essex Co., N. Y 2 yr. old ram, bred by C. N. HAYWARD of Vt.; first fleece 15½ lbs.; second 23% lbs.; wool 2% inches long quality and style good; internal yolk yellow and abun

Communications, Etc.

COST OF RAISING CARROTS.

BELOW I give the estimated cost and average crop of one acre of carrots, as estimated by two of our leading farmers. Both have had several years' experience in raising this root for feeding on the farm:

ESTIMATE BY LEWIS SAWYER, ESQ.

DETERMINED OF THE PERSON OF TH	••
One Acre of Carrots.	Dr.
To 3 days drawing manure and spreading	\$ 1.50
To 1 " plowing and dragging	50
To 4 " hand raking	2.00
To 1 " sowing with a drill	50
To 24 " hoeing and weeding	12 00
To 13 " harvesting and nutting in the cellar.	6 50
To 46 " board, at \$1.25 per week	8.36
To taxes and interest, wear and tear	8.25
To seed	2.00
To seed	8 00
Cost per acre	\$39.61

Average crop, five hundred (500) bushels, costing, delivered in the cellar, a fraction less than eight cents per bushel. Mr. SAWYER states that he is not quite sure that his estimate is correct in every particular, as he has not been careful to keep accurate accounts of each and every item. He makes no account of the work done by team, as young teams, such as he uses, increase in value enough to offset cost of keeping, except grain. Labor is estimated at the cost per month by the season. Board, at cost of materials.

ESTIMATE OF COL. LOCKWOOD.

One, Acre of Carrots.	Dr.
To drawing and spreading manure	\$ 7.00
Po plowing	1.50
To dragging and rolling	1.00 3 00
To marking and sowing. To seed, 2 lbs.	2.00
l'o 4 weedings, 18 days	18.00
l'o pulling, 6 davs	6 00 I
Fo cutting tops and delivering in cellar, 17 days. Fo taxes, interest, wear and tear	
Cost per acre	\$59.18

Average crop one thousand (1,000) bushels, costing, delivered in the cellar, a fraction less than six cents per bushel. Mr. Lockwood states that he has raised one thousand bushels on one half acre of ground, and the surface not all occupied. That he had a number of bushels of turnips on spots not filled out with carrots. He thinks one thousand bushels a very moderate estimate, where the land is well manured and well attended. Says that the weeding must be looked after at the proper time, or it is not a desirable or paying business. He estimates the labor at such prices as it can be procured in the season the work has to be performed. A day of team work equal to one day of man.

The chief differences in the above estimates, arise from the manner of estimating the cost of the work, and the difference in the average number of bushels raised per acre. From the two estimates, your readers can form a fair idea of the cost of raising a crop of this root, on the prairies of Wisconsin. L. L. FAIRCHILD. Rolling Prairie, Dodge Co., Wis., 1864.

N. B.—For the Maormation of your readers, I would say that both the above gentlemen harvest by running the plow deeply alongside of the rows, when a man can take hold of the tops of as many as his hands will encircle, draw them from the earth and lay them in straight rows, when the topper can pass along and cut the tops, without lifting the carrots from the ground. L. L. F.

SEASON, CROPS, &c., IN KENTUCKY:

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- The farmers in this section of the country are just getting through with the bulk of their wheat harvest. After a long and exceedingly cold winter and a very backward spring, we seem to have jumped into mid-summer. The weather for the past two weeks has been oppressively hot. We sometimes have hotter, but not more continuous hot weather. It is hot all night long, like the weather usually in August, not going in temperature above 96° Fah., but it reaches this day

Amid all the troubles that surround us we may be thankful for the prospect of gathering in a good, if I might not say, an abundant wheat crop. Every person I meet says his wheat is good. I don't mean to say that all have heavy crops of wheat, but the wheat very generally is of a good quality and many have an abundant crop. The greatest draw-back is the scarcity of help to harvest it. The servants have, a great many of them, run off. And many have been forced off into the military service. Not merely those drafted have gone, but in some parts of this county and in neighboring counties, nearly all and in some places every able-bodied negro man has been forced into the military service. The harvest coming several weeks later than usual, on account of the lackward spring, has in reality been a good thing to all farmers. In many places in this courty and in neighboring portions of the country, a large part of the crop cannot be harvested for want of hands to do it. Fine corn fields are thrown open for cattle pastures. Scarcely a good lorse is to be found in the country; they have al gone either to Federal or Confederate armies They have gone in most cases without any remuneration to the owners of them. When the servants are all gone, and the horses and nules also, the plantations will be of small account.

Things sometimes, and even at the present, look very gloomy as reards any immediate prospect for the farmer or he business man. It is entirely impossible to gegoods and merchandise to any amount, and course if the land fails to give her accustomedincrease business of all kinds goes down. We tust that out of these troubles we may soon see or way more clearly, and that we shall be spared he sad tale of waste and desolation which dailycomes to our ears. We hope that cruel war wilcease to deluge our fair and not far-off fields with blood, and that

soon the farmer may sow with the expectation of gathering, and gather with the expectation of having at least enough to provide for his family. Princeton, Caldwell Co., Ky., June 80, 1864.

DO BOTS KILL HORSES?

From a very interesting article in WILKES Spirit, we glean the following: - A lawyer had a case to defend, and called on his friend Dr. B. as a witness to prove that bots in horses is a deadly disease. The Doctor replied that he was not the man to call upon for that purpose, inasmuch as it was his opinion that no horse ever died of the bots. He had looked into the subject, and handed the lawyer a manuscript, of which the following is an outline: "The manuscript described the bot-fly, which

has its habitation generally in the country,

and is seldom found in cities. It deposits its eggs on the hair, accompanied with a glutinous substance which adheres the eggs firmly to the hair. These nits are generally deposited about the knees and flanks of the horse, and by the slightest attention can be easily seen. The fly deposits the nits at these points because they are accessible to the mouth and tongue of the horse. After the deposit the fly watches the horse, and as the nits are lifeless, they give no disturbance, and as the fly observes no licking at the place of deposit, and being armed with a weapon by which it can call attention to its desires, it darts to the several places of deposit and stings the horse. The irritation caused by the sting induces the horse to lick the spot pierced by the fly: the warm mucous, or saliva, of the mouth and tongue, dissolves the glutin, the nit is taken on the tongue into the mouth, and with the food passes into the stomach: there the nit is warmed into ilfe, becomes a bot, and commences its growth and lives on the food taken into the stomach, or upon the food prepared for it in the process of digestion. It is provided with a small horny or bony hook at its tail, which it inserts into the mucous membrane or inner lining of the coats of the stomach, and so retains its place. The horse does not seem to be at all pained by this operation, perhaps because this membrane is said to be insensible. If the horse be a good feeder and his master gives him plenty to eat, the horse and bot thrive together. If he is ill-fed, the necessary nutriment of the bot is unprovided, and here the troubles of the horse begin. The bot is a cormorant; from the empty stomach of the horse it is unable to procure its aliment; holding by the hooks at the tail, it throws its head about in search of food; finding none, in the agony of hunger it beats its head against the sides or coats of the stomach, applies its mouth to the mucous membrane. This rubbing and violence produces irritation and inflammation, the stomach contracts, the horse becomes fretful, suffers intense and unendurable pain, bites at his flanks, and at length dies from the torture. The death of the animal shuts up the portals of respiration, and the air Dursis through the stomach in every direction, perforating it with holes; the bot at once appreciates its condition, and in the hope of escape from the fallen ruin relaxes its hold by the tail, makes for the holes, crawls into and through them, and so, on opening the animal, appear to have eaten through.

"If I remember, he said it was a small white worm with a black or brownish head, and upon dissection it was found that it was provided with no instrument or tool with which it could make, eat, scratch, bore, or in any manner make a hole for itself. It had a smooth mouth and lips, membraneous, and lived by suction-it could neither bite nor bore, more than an oyster. When the horse is well fed, the grub eats so voraciously, that, gorged, it becomes torpid, and in this condition lets go its hold by the tail, and passes with the fæces. Country horses, almost always, have more or less of these grubs, especially those that run to pasture. If the horse be kept with a full stomach, the bot gives no disturbance, and through the winter will void them, to suffer a return (if let to pasture) the following summer. The reason why no medicine will eject them arises from their holding on by the hook, and their refusal to partake of the medicine. Dietetics alone must be resorted to.

"The statement generally made by persons recommending a horse, 'He is a good feeder,' probably arose from this circumstance, and that owners of horses had discovered that such horses would be able to withstand the bot. whilst the horse which had no appetite, or ate but little, became useless and died from its effects. Strong, healthy children troubled with worms, in the same way, void them, by keeping their stomachs full, whilst the weak and poor feeders become ricketty and feeble, lose their appetite and die."

WHEAT IN MINNESOTA.

Or the importance of this cereal, as an article of production and exportation in Minnesota, a St Paul paper, says:—"This cereal has been, and must continue to be, our great article of exand must continue to be, our great article of export, as our soil and climate are so well adapted to its culture. It employs in our city alone a capital of not less than \$250,000. There is no limit to the expansion of this trade, because the production of wheat is illimitable. In 1860, according to the census, only one acre in 155 was tilled, and the average yield of wheat was 22.02 bushels to the acre harvested! The development thus far is as follows:

No. bu. harvested

Since 1860, no statistics have been gathered of Since 1860, no statistics have been gathered of the yield of wheat. It can not have decreased, even viewing the labor extracted from agricul-ture by the war, since an increased area has been tilled each year until 1863, when in several counties the settlers abandoned their farms through fear of the Indians. It is safe, therefore, to estimate the yield of 1863, at 5,000,000 bushels."

Rural Notes and Queries.

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c.-Though the weather of the past week has been (in this region) mainly favorable to the growing crops, our information as a whole, rom sections near and distant, is so varied and conflicting that it is difficult to report definitely. Indeed, crop natters and prospects are like unto army affairs—very mixed and uncertain. We are of opinion, however, that those reporting (verbally and by letter) favorably are in a decided majority, albeit many of the said majority express fears as to the final result, especially if more rain is not soon vouchsafed to us. We had a fine rain here on Sunday evening, yet some sections of the State are still suffering from drouth. Our associate, who has just returned from a week's sojourn in Northern and Central New York, reports in this wise:

- A recent trip along the line of the N. Y. Central and north through Oswego and Jefferson counties, enables us to say that, notwithstanding the few recent showers, the crop of grass and spring grain has suffered beyond recovery. Grass, except in a few favored localities, is light but of excellent quality. Corn looks well generally. Potatoes are suffering for water. Oats, barley and wheat, short and light in straw, but generally filled well. Pastures drying, and milk diminishing in quantity. But we notice farmers are rejoicing that "we have a wet moon," and are more hopeful. We are glad to see a considerable breadth in buckwheat, and the showers are timely for it.

AN INDUSTRIAL EXPEDITION TO EASTERN ASIA .-Our attention has been called to a projected expedition, composed of a commission of scientific men and practical agriculturists, to visit and explore Eastern Asia with a view to acquire information bearing upon arts and manufactures there pursued, and to obtain and transmit to this country plants and animals, the propagation of which would be likely to add to the valuable products of our agriculture. It is doubtless wise to do what may be done to add to our resources, aid in their development, and increase our productive power. But at this time, were we a Member of Congress, we should hesitate to appropriate money for this expedition. We have quite as much on our hands now as we can do. We need men to aid in the production of necessities. And if some of these scientific men would expend the same enthusiasm and effort in the study of our home resources, and in teaching the people how to develop them, that they expend in studying and talking about a people that we care little about, and in exhibiting collections of curious trinkets, and gewgaws of no practical value whatever, they would render the country far more service. No, we are opposed to any such appropriation of the public moneys. If Congress has money to spare for the benefit of the Agriculturists of this country, let it appropriate it for work at home-where such work is needed. Let these adventurers, who would travel abroad at Uncle Sam's expense, learn something of the United States first-especially when the country needs their services as it does now.

THE DEATH OF WM. JOHNSON, Esq.—It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the demise of WM. JOHNSON, Esq., of Geneva. Mr. J. was an ardent and influential friend and promoter of Rural Improvement. At a meeting of the executive Board of the Ontario County Ag. Society, held in Canandaigua on the 2d of July inst, the following resolutions were unanimously

adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Members of the Executive Board of the Ontario County Agricultural Society, have heard with very great regret, of the sudden death of WILLIAM JOHNSON, the much respected President of this Society; and that the Society has lost, by his death, one of its most ardent friends and generous supporters —one ever ready to add in promoting the interests of the Society, not only pecuniarily, but also in a general attendance upon the meetings of the Society, assisting by his counsel and hearty co operation; setting an example to all who truly desire the success of the Society.

Resolved That we sympathical with the members of

ample to all who trilly desire the success of the Society.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the members of his afflicted family in their great bereavement, through which they are called to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father, smitten down in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness; and that we, individually and as officers of the Society, tender to them our sincere sympathy and regret.

Resolved That a conv of these resolutions be sent to

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and be published in the County papers, Rural New-Yorker and Country Gen-tieman.

Appropriate remarks , were made on the occasion by WM. H. LAMPORT and G. GRANGER, Esqs.

POSTAGE ON MANUSCRIPT.—We stated recently that manuscript for papers could be sent us at the rate of wo cents for four ounces. A correspondent informs us that the Post-Master General has decided otherwise -that this rate applied only to book manuscripts. We have seen no such decision; and our Rochester P. M. informs us he has no such instructions. We receive MSS. paid at these rates, and they are so received and forwarded daily through the Rochester Post Office.

INTERESTING TO BUTTER-MAKERS AND DEALERSis the following brief but explicit proclamation, issued on the 9th inst. by Mr. J. H. Parish of Bergen, N. Y.:

To the Butter Fraternity of the United States of America, Rebeldom Excepted.—If you wish a cheap covering for butter after the tub or firkin is full, use 1½ sheets of "Congress letter" paper. You will find it preferable to any other covering. Such is my experience.

Very truly, your brother butter dealer.

THE GOODYEAR EXTENSION CASE. - The Scientific American says the arguments in this case are concluded and the matter rests in the hands of the House Committee on patents. We hope the said Committee will not so far compromise its own reputation as to neglect to act in this matter, and relieve the public of the burdens of a monopoly which has amply compensated the

IOWA AG'L COLLEGE.—The Trustees have adopted a plan for a College building which contemplates a basement of stone with three stories of brick, in Rural Gothic style, cost not to exceed \$50,000. This building is to be located near the center of the farm in Story County, thirty miles due north from Des Moines. Contracts for material have been and are being made.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.-The second annual exhioition of the Provincial Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick, will take place at Frederickton, N. B., Oct. 4th-7th, 1864. \$3,000 are offered in premiums. JAS. G. STEPHENS, N. B., is the Secretary of the Board.

How to Catch Frogs.-Seeing an inquiry in the RURAL relative to catching frogs, I send you the French method, which I have seen practiced very successfully. Take a good fishing-pole, 15 or 20 feet long, with a good line attached, and fasten from four to six fish hooks of medium size to the end of it by winding some cord around the hooks, so as to let them project all around the line. Tie a piece of red flannel three or four inches above the hooks; then let the line down in front of the frog and he will jump up after the flannel and seldom escape the hooks.—H. H. Butts, Iowa City, Iowa.

Morticultural.

PRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

SUMMER MEETING.

[Concluded from page 223, last No.] THE BEST RECENTLY INTRODUCED APPLE

Question. - Which is the best recently introduced Apple that has been tested and can be recommended for family and marketing?

Mr. LAY.-I recommend the Tompkins Co. King.

FROST.-I vote for it.

MOODY .- And I, too.

LANGWORTHY.-I can recommend it. It is long in eating in winter, and it keeps well. There is a specimen on the table perfectly preserved.

FISH.—As a market apple it is excellent, for it is very showy. I do not consider it an apple of high flavor, but it is good.

MOORE.—The chief objection to it is that it drops early.

HOAG.—I have that fault to find with it.

HERENDEEN.-It should be packed earlier by a week than other apples belonging to the ame class. A friend who has produced it some time, said cultivators would learn that fact after a little.

LANGWORTHY .- I grow it on high trees. Have no trouble with it because of premature dropping-not any more liable to drop with me than other varieties.

Another gentleman testified to the importance of picking the fruit early. No other variety of apple was named in response to the above question. The writer hereof has seen this apple in market the past winter, and has formed a very favorable opinion of it as a market fruit.

HOGS IN THE ORCHARD.

Question .- Do hogs in an apple orchard benefit the fruit by way of destroying the apple insect?

H. E. HOOKER.-I would like to have the gentleman who proposed this question define what apple insect he refers to.

DR. BEADLE .- I was a member of the Committee, and supposed the gentleman referred to the Codling Moth (Carpocapsa Pomonella) and its larvæ-whose work he has just described.

H. N. LANGWORTHY.—I regard hogs in an apple or pear orchard as a nuisance. I supposed them a benefit some years ago, because I thought that they would destroy these worms or caterpillars which prey upon the fruit-that as soon as the apple fell to the ground, its destruction by the hog would insure the destruction of the larvæ which produces this insect. I refer to the insects which are about this time laying their eggs in the blossom end of the young fruit, and whose larvæ burrow into the apples, making their way from the eye to the core. And I hoped by keeping hogs in my orchard, eventually to secure perfect fruit. But I do not find that the proportion of injured fruit diminishes; and I am satisfied that the insect leaves the apple before it falls, and enters the ground, and the hogs rarely get hold of it. The Curculio does not propagate in apples. They do in plums. I have examined often, out could never find one in the apple, although they sting the fruit.

J. J. THOMAS.—The Corculio has been very troublesome with my apples, The larvæ do not perfect in the apple, however; they do in plums and peaches. I think swine are an advantage in the orchard, where they take the early falling apples. They destroy some in-

HERENDEEN. A friend of mine has two orchards; in one he keeps hogs, and in the other he does not. In the orchard in which the hogs ren he gets double the quantity of perfect fruit that the other yields him.

DR. BEADLE.—This discussion suggests the importance of orchardists understanding more upon fruit. Mr. Langworthy is correct in we may hope to grow peaches. The protected we learn of it from others who have was his description of the habits of the Codling Moth, with this exception—that it does not go into the ground at all. It leaves the fruit after it falls and creeps into the crevices of the bark and twigs, where they spin their cocoons. The Curculio worm does not mature in the apple. Mr. L. is correct in that statement. But when it leaves the plum it burrows in the ground.

THE PRESIDENT .- It is very important that especial attention should be paid at this season to these insects which sting fruit. Plums and cherries should be carefully swept up from under the trees and fed to the hogs. I would not have hogs in the orchard, but I would see that they got the fruit worms and all so far as practicable. The insects which infest fruit are increasing annually, and the fruit grower must give increasing attention to their destruction. Vigilance is the price of fruit.

PROTECTION.

Question .- What is the best protection against cold winds for an Amateur Garden of one acre or more, to include all kinds of Tree Fruits, on Dwarf Stocks, and especially Grape, and other small fruits?

H. N. LANGWORTHY.-My experience has taught me some of the advantages of protection. I should protect by a barricade—say a fence six feet high. For grapes, especially, is such a protection advisable. If I could not wait to grow a protection, inclosing an acre, I would build a fence and divide the acre every two or three rods with similar fences, on which to grow grapes. These fences are the places on which to grow fine grapes. Meantime, I would plant, of some suitable kind, around the outside for permanent protection. I would have the di-viding sences or barricades run east and west.

BENJ. FISH.—I think these fences would shade the balance of the ground badly - too much to be profitable.



J. J. THOMAS.—In New Jersey, recently, I saw belts of evergreens twenty feet high, and within a certain distance of these belts-the distance being the range of their protectionthe crop of grain, grass and fruits was fifty per cent. greater than beyond that range. I think the Norway Spruce is the best tree perhaps for protection. I believe that twenty years hence it will be wondered that fruit-growers of the present day did not know more about protec-

MOODY.—We can get Norway Spruce, plenty of them, six feet high; and they are easily largest number of commendable qualities detransplanted. Should prefer them to the board serves attention and merits distinction. From thoroughly the habits of insects which prey fence. And I think we have got to protect if orchards bear. Early in the history of the it during the past six years, we regard it worthy country, when there was protection, we grew peaches. I agree with Mr. THOMAS, that twenty years hence people will wonder that we Buffalo, N.Y. It was one of two hundred seedknew so little about protection.

H. E. HOOKER.-I suppose we can obtain good results, practically, by planting screens. But just how far it is best to go-how much protection is desirable and profitable-I have not determined to my own satisfaction. Failures sometimes occur with complete protection.

THE PRESIDENT.-It is demonstrated that protection is needed. We need it in spring, when vegetation is just starting. The shelter a town affords insures crops of fruit in our town yards when the farmer's crop fails utterly. Evergreens are a better protection than deciduous trees.

FROST.-I wish to ask if the interior of an orchard produces better than the outside rowsif the protection the outer rows afford insures a crop on the inner trees.

HOOKER.-In the case of peaches, we know it to be a fact that the trees on the sides of the orchard opposite to that from which the prevailing winds strike it, produce better.

JAMES VICK .- In the West, on the prairies, was often told that the outside rows of orchards exposed to the winds, were of little value except as affording protection to the balance of the orchard—especially those on the sides exposed to the prevailing winds. There is no doubt that deciduous trees are a winter protection. All who have traveled beside or through a forest of deciduous trees in winter know them to be se.

MOODY.—The south and east sides of my orchard bear most fruit. Indeed, the north and west sides only bear because the varieties planted there are hardy, and will bear anywhere.

LANGWORTHY.-The north and west sides of

tion is necessary; and there is no doubt that the orchard is a protection to itself.

THE BUFFALO STRAWBERRY.

It is natural and proper that we should regard anything in the shape of a new fruit with a certain degree of distrust until its reputation has been established beyond a peradventure. We are not disposed to go into raptures over a new berry. But a fruit that combines the what we have seen of this fruit, and from what of notice. It is a seedling produced by Rev. N. S. SMITH and now owned by A. H. BRYANT, lings which were produced seven years ago. It has not been offered to the public before this year. The proprietor has been testing and propagating it, determined not to offer it until he was satisfied it was a superior berry for general cultivation to all others. The tests given it has resulted in convincing those best acquainted with it, that it combines more good qualities than are to be found in any other strawberry in this country. We are not prepared to say that it does, because we have not had opportunity to watch and test it. We went to Buffalo the other day, however, to see it in the field and on the vines, and we give our impressions of it.

1. The Plant.—We found it growing in a field of tolerably stiff clay, which had received no water from any source for weeks, and which did not contain moisture enough within ten inches of the surface to pack it - baked, and cracked, gaping seams intersecting in all directions. Here this plant was making a remarkable growth. It is true the soil was good, but it had not been manured. The plant is evidently a strong grower, hardy, and has vitality enough to perfect all its fruit, for we failed to find a blossom during more than an hour's examination, that did not promise to develop into fruit. It is a bushy plant, with broad, dark green foliage; the fruit stalks are large and high, carrying the fruit free from the ground. It is productive - quite as productive as the stances. And yet, while it was not overbear-

dite - fertilizes itself. We are satisfied there is no doubt about this, although the flowers are small, and might be taken for a pistillate at first

2. The Fruit is large, regular, uniform in size and shape, dark crimson color, glossy, red flesh, solid, juicy, sweet, with but little acid, aromatic in a high degree, and with a pleasant flavor. Its flavor is not of the positive character which we like best-that is, it has not acid enough for our taste; but we think the majority of people will be suited with it in this respect. It is more acid than the Triomphe and less so than the Russell. It is both firm and solid. It is a firmer fruit than the Russell. It is remarkably solid. We cut onen a hundred berries and failed to find one that was not perfect in this respect. And this is important to consumers. We speak of firmness as distinct from solidity. We should think it would carry quite as well as Triomphe, and better than Russell. But of this we are not satisfied, fully. It is a very attractive berry far more so than the Wilson and not inferior to the Triomphe. In beauty and regularity of form, and brilliancy of color, it excels the Russell as we have seen the latter. Whether it is more productive we are not prepared to say. Of one thing we are perfectly satisfied—that it merits the attention of cultivators of this fruit for market. We propose to plant it, not basing our action, however, upon what we have seen of it altogether, although we think we should be safe in doing so, but upon the testimony of such men as BENJAMIN HODGE, Esq., and Hon. T. C. PETERS who have seen it under different circumstances, different years. We happened to meet the last named gentlenman in Buffalo at the time of our visit, and he accompanied us to see the fruit. He assured us he would indorse anything we might say of it, in its praise. We do not think he is reputed to be a man of immature judgment, and we know he has no personal interest whatever in it.

WINES OF LOS ANGELES.

In and around Los Angeles there are many vineyards. Some of them were planted by the early Catholic Missions, more than fifty years ago, and are still thrifty. Large additions have been made to the wine crop during the last ten Wilson, we should think. We could not years. The town of Los Angeles has now have seen it under more unfavorable circumvines. The south-eastern part of Los Angeles which we are acquainted, could have done of the Mission grape. These grapes seek San the UNIVERSAL WRINGER, please refer to pages 108, 116, 124 and 148 of the Rural.

of larger size than those grown in any other portion of the State. The vineyards are slightly cultivated, but no attention is paid to manuring them,—the soil seems inexhaustible.

Heretofore the growers and manufacturers have employed\French and German manufac-turers of wine, who have come highly recommended, at a great expense. The result was, it nearly ruined the trade, the wine and the wine merchant. Now they work the grape under a new process. In lieu of putting them into the mill direct from the vine, they are spread and partially dried before ferm ntation, which decreases the volume of water in the wine. The more saccharine matter gives the wine more body. Now they claim to be manufacturing: very good wines, but I fear still further improvements must be introduced and entered into before they can ship across the water, or compete in San Francisco with the best foreign S. W. JEWETT. wines.

Rio Bravo Ranch, Kern River, Cal., 1864.

Aotes and Queries.

Bues on Vines.-(H. B., Elkhorn, Wis.) It is a good plan to top-dress with plaster, or ashes, or both. Scatter plaster all over the vines. By doing so, we have saved them. We may say, in this connection, to our readers, there is a great demand for effectual bug preventives.

To Prevent Frost Lipting Trees out of the Ground.—What is the best method of saving large trees from being killed with frost, by the roots being lifted on top of the earth by freezing?—Wm. B. Brax-

There is no remedy that we know of except thorough under drainage. And we will warrant it to cure.

Growing Young Cedars.—Please give me the method of growing young cedars, say from seed last year—whether they need protection from the cold in our climate (lat. 41%*, lowa)—E. H.

They should have a light covering of leaves or pine boughs. If neither can be had straw will answer.—B.

WHITE ROSES ON APPLE TREES.—The Windham Co. (Mass.) Transcript states that "a lusus nature in the shape of a full-blown white rose appeared on an apple tree in Putnam." My attention was called by a neighbor to something of the kind that appeared on one of his trees, and a few days afterwards I discovered a similar phenomenon in my own orchard. The flower was about the size of a Baltimore Belle, almost as double, with a stem one and a half inches in length. Will some of your Pemological correspondents inform us whether they have witnessed similar appearances, and if so, give us their theory in regard to them?-F., Hartstown, Pennsylvania.

WARTS OR SESSILE ON APPLE ROOTS.—I received one hundred Northern Spy apple trees, from a Syrache Nursery this spring. I find that one-half of the said trees have got warts or sessiles on the roots. Can you inform a subscriber what is the canse of the said was sor sessile? Will they ever injure the trees hereafter?——D. G. Sampson.

The roots of young apple trees (especially root-grafted,) in the nursery are frequently affected with the excrescences described by Mr. Sampson, but if the rootsbe otherwise healthy and sufficient they do no material injury. Various causes are assigned for their development. The most plausible, as it appears to us, is an unfavorable soil for root growth. In cold, springy soils they are more prevalent, we believe, than in dry, warm, genial soils. The trees affected with them have usually a small supply of roots in proportion to the top, and this leads to the conclusion that the matter forming these warts should have been developed into roots, and would have been under favorable circumstances.—B.

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-DESTROYund 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.

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Tadies' Department.

TO A COLUMN TO THE SECOND TO T

MORE LIFE.

BY ALICE CAREY.

WHEN spring-time prospers in the grass, And fills the vales with tender bloom, And light winds whisper as they pass Of Summer days to come:

In spite of all the joy she brings To flood and field, to hill and grove, This is the song my spirit sings More light, more life, more love!

And when, her time fulfilled, she goes So gently from her vernal place, And meadows wide and woodland glows With sober summer grace:

When on the stalk the ear is set, With all the harvest promise bright, My spirit sings the old song yet-More love, more life, more light!

When stubble takes the place of grain, And shrunken streams steal slow along, And all the faded woods complain Like one who suffers some great wrong:

When fires are lit, and everywhere The pleasures of the household rife. My song is solemnized to prayer-More love, more light, more life!

MOTHER.

No earthly friend can fill a mother's place, When the dear one is with us here no more; No smile so sweet, so loving to the core As those which beamed upon that faithful face, Reflecting every meek, angelic grace;
No words so kind, so potent to restore

Joy to the soul, where sadness ruled before, As hers, who held us in her warm embrace, But when the vesture visible to sight Has worn away, to set the spirit free, Then we behold those looks of love and light In fadeless lines impressed on memory; And feel that but one mother e'er is given To guard us here below, or guide the way to Heaven

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE ORPHAN GIRL

BY MARY J. CROSMAN.

An orphan girl, sitting alone in a cheerless room, soliloquises thus:-"Oh, Goo! why am I left alone!

"Alone! that worn out word, So idly spoken and so coldly heard; Yet all that poets sing, and grief hath known, Of hope laid waste, knells in that worst-alone.'

"Who, oh Father, are the orphan's true friends? My mother—if she could have lived; and yet, they have told me 'Thou doest all things well; help me to believe as they say of Thee, though I sit in darkness and alone—to commit my ways into Thy hands; ah, those are the words my mother spake so often-'Into Thy hands will I commit my ways."

A bright, fanciful figure enters; her jewels sparkle and her smiles have almost the brightness of diamonds-Pleasure is her name.

Pleasure. - "Commit thy ways unto me, beautiful girl! I will lead thee in gilded paths; I, and the bright-robed train who follow me, dwell in the halls of joy. We are glad all the day long. Fling your sorrows to the windsyou are not made to mourn but to rejoice; do as I bid you, and life will be a long and a happy holiday. Men shall bow at your feet in adoration, for there isn't a soul of them but worship beauty. I will teach you what graces to cultivate and---"

Enter Wisdom. A star glitters on her forehead, and a heaven-like radiance mantles her features-her tones are sweet, persuasive and

Wisdom .- "Orphan child, commit thy ways to me-thou art sorrowful; I carry a balm for every earthly sorrow. Thou art friendless; I will point thee to Him who never forsakes. Many weary feet have I guided through life's varied paths-sometimes in the desert, sometimes beside bitter waters, and sometimes under brightest skies - guided them to the Golden City, the New Jerusalem. This is my mission. I say it reverently, to win jewels for His crown; (pointing her finger upward and holding up a small book;) shall I not write your name among those thither bound? One of these leaves bears your mother's name. She chose me as her guide, and when we came to the narrow stream that divided us from the temple, when We separated, she to enter the presence of the Glorified and I to go on with my earth-work, 'Oh,' said she, with such imploring earnestness. 'remember my child-teach her as you have taught me;' and, maiden, I have come. Shall it be in vain?—I trust not, hope not."

Orphan.-"Hast thou my mother's name?-Oh, Wisdom!"

Pleasure.-"I too, have your mother's name, Orphan-now let me have yours. Only see this scroll! Here are the names of the gifted, the witty, and the beautiful; now, little maiden, let me write down yours."

Orphan.-"I dare not tell you, Pleasure-I am in a strait betwixt two. You say you have my mother's name?"

Wtsdom.-" Pleasure, I must be honest. Orphan, your mother gave her early days to mirth and vanity; she said, 'I will do whatsoever seemeth good in mine own eyes; but before very long she grew weary—she had sorrows, and no consolation for them. Pleasure had not an antidote for earthly ills."

Pleasure. — "Wisdom, she fell in company with a prosy youth, and could not withstand what she called his fascinations."

Wisdom .- "Yes, but that youth was once thee any good thing; but he had a bitter warrant it to be chaste and becoming.

draught at last. Then he called for Wisdom; there was a long distance between us, for I had yearned over him and been grieved away by his bitterness; but the Savior bade me return, for it is written, 'He that asketh, receiveth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened."

Pleasure.-"Yes, I know you have stolen many, by your wariness, from my crowded ranks; but never mind, they were not my best, most loyal subjects."

Wisdom .- "Ah, Pleasure; once they adored you with all the fidelity a subject could feel for his sovereign. Anciently, there was a wealthy king-he drank from every dazzling cup thou did'st offer him; but he was not satisfied; all the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full. Said he, 'Vanity of vanities, all is vanity. This have I proved by Wisdom,—her words are more precious than rubies, aye, than the merchandise of gold or silver,"

Pleasure (turning toward the orphan.)-"She wrongs me. She has ever done this. She has ever followed on my track, repeating the selfsame cant; I warn thee not to follow her. I should weep to see thee, with all thy charmscharms which in my court might sway as the moon-power sways the sea—make the sacrifice she demands of you."

Wisdom.-"Pleasure, would you have her forget the dying counsels of her sainted moth-

Pleasure.—"The dying are not to judge of our starry walks."

Wisdom .- "But all must die."

Pleasure.-"I was talking of life, of its glorious, sun-bright paths. Wealth and Fame point to them—they beckon on their votaries as with a magic wand, and ere long, those votaries, yet unsatisfied, bringing the gifts they have gained, enter my dominions, bow at my throne, where golden tablets bear the inscriptions,-Mirth, Joy and Happiness. Come, Orphan, shall I not now write your name?"

Pleasure had such a captivating manner, her beauty was so bewildering, so dazzling, that the poor, lone orphan longed to say, "I will go with thee." But Wisdom's voice had sweeter accents and more winning -her brow was purer, and her promises had greater worth; then, in the book she carried, was written her own mother's name.

Orphan .- "I will tell thee to-morrow if thou mayest write my name thereon. Pleasure."

Pleasure.- "Remember, Orphan, that for five, ten or twenty years thou mayest follow me, and then, if it please thee, turn to Wisdom."

Pleasure is called out, - the orphan's face brightens.

Orphan.-" Can I do so, Wisdom?" Wisdom.-"The promise is, 'They that seek

me early shall find me.' 'Now is the accepted time.''

Orphan.-" Pleasure has beautiful garments, hasn't she? I wonder not that men bow to her, that they love and worship her."

Wisdom.-"Yes, she is brilliant and fascinating; but, Orphan, (and Wisdom's tones grow tender—she lays her fair hand upon the child's head,) there is joy that at the last turneth to sorrow, aye, it biteth like a serpent, it stingeth like an adder."

Orphan.-" And my mother's name is written in your book—and she wished me, too, to follow you?"

Wisdom.—"Those, my child, were her last words-and wilt thou not heed them? My ways are ways of pleasantness; my paths are paths of peace."

Orphan.-"Where do thy paths begin, oh Wisdom?"

Wisdom .- "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; if any lack wisdom let him ask of God, who giveth liberally and upbraideth none. Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive wisdom and glory."

Together they sing-"There is a fountain filled with blood.

Drawn from Immanuel's veins; And sinners plunged beneath that flood, Lose all their guilty stains.

"The dying thief rejoiced to see That fountain in his day; And there may I, though vile as he, Wash all my sins away."

Orphan .- "Oh, Wisdom, I will follow thee, A still, small voice is whispering, 'This is the way, walk ye in it,'-and Wisdom, I almost feel that the starry eyes of my mother are gazing lovingly and approvingly upon me." Again they sing:

" And when this feeble, faltering tongue Lies silent in the grave, Then, in a nobler, sweeter song, I'll sing thy power to save."

WOMAN'S WORK ENLARGED BY THE WAR. -The social condition of woman is being influenced by our civil, war, to a larger extent than is generally supposed. Silently and imperceptibly, and also rapidly and surely, a revolution is being effected which seems destined to accomplish the work of years in a few months, and produce an important and lasting change in all lined with evergreen trees and grass, constithe relations of society. The withdrawal during the last three years of a million and a half of men from industrial pursuits, has produced a deficiency in the labor market which for some time past, has been gradually supplied by females. By this means new channels of business and industry have been opened to them. which have been hitherto closed. The change long lines of equal mounds, and my heart told from his wagon. That fall did the work of is also hastened by the various trades combinations and the increase of wages, which makes it the interest of employers to seek other sources to supply the demand for laborers.

THE Golden Rule for a young lady is, to converse with your female friends as if a gentleyour worshipper; he said in his heart, 'I will man were present; and with young men as if prove thee with mirth-I will not keep from your female companions were present. We'll

Choice Miscellang.

THE HOT SEASON.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

THE folks that, on the first of May, Wore winter coats and hose, Began to say, the first of June, "Good Lord! how hot it grows! At last two Fahrenheits blew up, And killed two children small. And one thermometer shot dead A tutor with its ball.

Now all day long the locust sings Among the leafless trees: Three new hotels warped inside out; The pumps could only wheeze; And ripe old wine, that twenty years Had cobwebbed o'er in vain, Came spouting through the rotten corks, Like Joly's best Champagne!

The Worcester locomotives did Their trips in half an hour: The Lowell cars run forty miles Before they checked the power; Roll-brimstone soon became a drug, And locofocos fell; All asked for ice; but everywhere Saltpetre was to sell.

Plump men, of mornings, ordered tights; But, ere the scorching noons, Their candle-moulds had grown as loose As Cossack pantaloons! The dogs ran mad-men could not try If water they would choose; A horse fell dead—he only left Four red-hot, burning shoes!

But soon the people could not bear The slightest hint of fire; Allusions to caloric drew A flood of savage ire; The leaves on heat were all torn out From every book at school, And many blackguards kicked and caned, Because they said-" Keep cool !"

The gas-light companies were mobbed: The bakers all were shot; The penny press began to talk Of lynching Doctor Nott; And all about the warehouse steps, Were hungry men in droves, Crashing and splintering through the doors To smash the patent stoves!

The abolition men and maids Were tanned to such a hue, You scarce could tell them from their friends. Unless their eyes were blue. And when I left, society Had burst its ancient guards. And Brattle Street and Temple Place Were interchanging cards.

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

SOMETIMES the incidents of a day form a page in the history of one's life worth recording; so I will give mine for resterday, and let you be the judge of their worth.

At ten minutes before nine, armed with the requisite pass, I left "Brown" to view a portion of the outer world. Light clouds partially obscured the sun, and the brisk breeze sent a fresh glow of health over all animal life. Mounting the summit in front of our hospital, an extended and beautiful landscape presented inself to view. In front was the city of Louisville, to the right a level tract of country extending to the river, and dotted over with farmhouses; while on the left the rolling land prevented a very extended view.

Relying on my knowledge of geography, I soon left the pike and took my way cross-lots. After climbing fences, jumping ditches, looking sharp at dogs, &c., for an hour, I came to a German Cemetery, the most of the headstones bearing the cross and "I. H. S." underneath. (I. H. S., In hoc signo,—"By this"—the cross -"we conquer.") Passing this, I soon saw a Dutchman, and inquired the distance to the next pike.

"About a e: but you can't get there there is a creek," was the reply.

Soldiers "don't 'fraid easy," so I kept on my way, and sure enough soon found a brook some twenty feet wide and considerably deep, besides the mud. Just above was a fence, and then I found a picket flood-gate, which I mounted, at the risk of a ducking, and was soon safely

across. From the top of the next hill I could see the object of my search, so I hastened on, and after one hour and a half walking I came to the "City of the Dead" known as "Cave Hill Cemetery." Here I was quite abruptly told that I could not enter without a "permit," and that I should have to go to the city for that. Determined not to give up so, I started for the city, and had no trouble in finding what I needed,—only about two miles and back to walk,—and so, at twenty minutes before twelve,

I was back and admitted. As far as one can see back from the road there are no graves,-a broad, graveled street, tutes the front. At about sixty rods back the street branches, and we begin to find the last resting place of many of our fellow beings. Passing around to the left on the brow of the hill, to near the farther side of that part which was ornamented, I discovered on the next hill, lying in the form of an arc around its brow, me at once that there reposed our brave boys "fallen in defense of their country."

Solemnly and reverently I walked among those graves, for I felt that many hopes, joys and recollections were buried there. How many wives, sisters and lovers would be glad of the opportunity to visit this sacred place, rendered doubly dear to them now that their loved ones rest here. Yet not here, for though no sound comes back from the "echoless shore,"

those lost ones listen for the coming of our feet, and oh, how gladly will they catch the first sound of our approach. As soon as the cold, dark waters begin to ripple around our feet they will, with our Savior, stretch their arms from the farther side to welcome us home. And such a home; no war, no parting, no sin, but CHRIST and love.

On the top of the hill I found another burial place of our boys, while the opposite side contained those who fell in the cause of the rebellion. "Death is the great leveler." As yet no marble marks the resting place of our soldiers, but the records are kept by the number of the grave, so they can be easily found. I hope some one will move soon in this matter, and have appropriate head-boards placed at each grave. No soldiers are here to bury their comrades, but they are very well interred.

After viewing these all I wished I returned to the other part of the Cemetery. No description I could give of this would furnish one with anything like an idea of its beauty and grandeur. I have never seen its equal anywhere. I think about seventy-five acres have been taken up and decorated, and there are one hundred more to be cultivated. The ground, originally very broken, has been made to assume circular forms to a great extent, and the most costly ornamenting in the world has been brought to add to the beauty of the scenery. It is laid out with "poetical irregularity," no attention being paid to points of compass.

Quite a number of vaults are in various parts of the Cemetery, some very costly. I noticed in one, a coffin, covered with a very rich spread, bearing the name of "WILLIAM COURTLAND PRENTICE," who fell while fighting against his country. He was a son of GEO. D. PRENTICE. editor of the Louisville Journal.

Three epitaphs I thought worth copying. The first on the tomb of a young bride:

"Gone ere the bridal wreath she wore Had lost the freshness of its bloom: But her dear image evermore Lies in my heart,-not in the tomb." The next on a child aged ten months:

"She tasted of Life's bitter cup, Refused to drink the potion up But turned her little head aside, Disgusted with the draught, and died."

The other on the grave of a father:-"Fortis At 4 P. M. I bade adieu to this hallowed spot,

and taking the public highway, found myself safe home before dark, somewhat tired, but fully satisfied with my days rambles.

J. P. BATES. Brown (U. S.) Hospital, Louisville, Ky., 1864.

SHORN OF STRENGTH.

A NEW YORK correspondent of a Boston paper talks as follows of men whose names are familiar to the public:

Men will grow old-some by age, some by care, some by premature decay, brought on by exposure, toil or dissipation. Man can live fast, financially and physically; in either case bankruptcy comes. I saw a crowd on the steps of the Astor yesterday. They were watching the attempt of the great pugilist, Tom Hyer, to ascend into the house. His tall form was bent by disease; his once firm step tottered; his great strength had departed. With crutches, and the aid of the strong arm of a friend, he slowly and with anguish took one step at a time, as an infant would go up. It was gall and bitterness to him to cast his eyes around on that crowd, and see how unlike their greeting was to the crowd that cheered him on in his great fight with Sullivan. By a singular coincidence. Morrissey came along. But how unlike Hyer. Morrissey is a professed gambler. It is his trade. He has taken care of himself and keeps within bounds. He is temperate, for his calling demands it. He dresses in elegant taste-is full ieweled-and would pass for a well-to-do banker with the upper ten; or as a Professor in a college. Morrissey has taken Saratoga under his special charge, and intends to drive this year a larger business than he did the last. He has taken his headquarters already, and with an elegant exterior, smart address, cool and adroit habits, he will allure into his embrace many of our youth, and send the curse into many homes in the form of ruined but once manly sons.

As Hyer was attempting to go up the steps a man sought a more quiet entrance on one side of the crowd. It was N. P. Willis. "Time has laid his hand visibly on you, my gay friend," I said to myself. He needed the aid of a cane to help him up. The lithe and smart step faltered in its upward movement. The auburn locks, still curly, were grizzled; his face was thin and beard gray, as one in the sear and yellow leaf of life. Few would have recognized in the feeble and slender invalid the nervous, hilarious man of twenty years ago. He cast a sad look on the crowd, and the pugilist broken down in middle life, and passed on. The group was not complete. Passing along the pavement was Commodore Vanderbilt. Till recently he had been among our most vigorous men. Age seemed to have no effect upon him. His body was iron, his nerves steel. Old in years, his step was elastic. His hair was white as snow, but his intellect sharp and vigorous. His form slim as a youth of nineteen, but erect as a Mohawk warrior. Some months ago he was thrown years on his systen. He walks and looks the old man, his step is languid, and that touch which none can parry, and all must obey, is his. Such is life.

HOPE.—I cannot remember a night so dark as to have hindered the approach of coming day, nor a storm so furious or dreadful as to prevent the return of warm sunshine and a cloudless sky .- John Brown.

Sabbath Musings.

JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

On, deem not they are blest alone Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep; For God, who pities man, hath shown A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again The lids that overflow with tears: And weary hours of woe and pain Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest For every dark and troubled night. And grief may hide an evening guest, But joy shall come with early light.

Nor let the good man's trust depart, Though life its common gifts deny; Though with a pierced and broken heart, The spurned of men, he goes to die.

For God has marked each sorrowing day, And numbered every secret tear, And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay For all His children suffer here.

REACH OUT FOR HEAVEN.

You long for the bread of God to come down from heaven, and give you life such as the angels enjoy, do you? You long for a warmer, tenderer, more unselfish, and sympathetic heart, for more of true neighborly love, do you? You yearn for it and pray for it. Then go out of yourself, and try to live for others. Try to do something to dissipate the darkness, to lessen the burdens, to alleviate the sorrows, to multiply the joys, to smooth the rugged pathway of some neighbor. Try to extract some rankling thorn, or to pour a little oil and wine into some bruised and wounded soul.

Seek out some friendless and needy object, on whom to bestow your sympathy, your generosity, your offers of kindness. And you need not go far; such objects exist in scores all around you-objects needing sympathy and comfort, if not material aid. Do this, and see how your cold and hard-hearted selfishness will begin to diminish, and your neighborly love to increase! See how the windows of heaven will be opened within you, and your before waste and barren soul begin to be flooded with the gracious outpourings of love from on high! It is the outgoings of our own thoughts and feeling, with intent to bless, that cause the plentiful incomings of the divine love and mercy, agreeable to that divine declaration, "Give and it shall be given unto you."—Religious Magazine.

I BLESS GOD FOR ALL.

THERE is a kind of dialogue between one Doctor Thaulerns, and a poor man that lay begging by the highwayside. "Good morrow, poor man," said the doctor. "I never had any bad morrow," said the beggar. "No!" said the dector; "thou art a miserable poor man; thou art as good as naked, without any clothes on thy back; no friends, nor any one to relieve thee. How can it then be true that thou sayest, 'Thou never hadst any bad morow?"" "I'll tell you," says the beggar. "Whether I am sick or in health, whether it be warm or cold weather, whether I be clothed or naked, rich or poor, I bless God for all." "Oh, but friend," said the doctor, "what if Christ should cast thee into hell?"

"If he should," says he, "I would be contented; but I have two arms—the one of faith, the other of love—wherewith I would lay such fast held of Him, that I would have Him along with me, and then I am sure that hell would be heaven if He were there." And thus it is that we should bless God at all times, in all places, upon all occasions, and in all conditions, as well for years of dearth as years of plenty; times o war, as well as times of peace; for adversity as well as prosperity; in sickness and in health, in weal and in woe, in liberty and restraint, whether it be that the Lord giveth, or whether He taketh away, still to bless the name of the Lord.

THE DIVINE DECRÉES.

THEN we shall easily be lead into this Scriptural hypothesis of the divine decrees, viz., that as He decreed from all eternity to send His Sen to be the Savior of the world, so He then also determined that as many as should believe on Him should be saved, and such as did not should be damned; and then, if we should find it to follow, from the nature o God's omniscience, that He must foreknow the individual persons that shall be saved or damned. or, from the nature of his determinations, tha only such and no others can be saved—namely, those He hath decreed to it; yet then it will be evidently to no purpose to gaze up to God's decrees; for then, whatever had been written in the archives of heaven, it is certain it cannot contradict this - that if I believe and repent, and become a good and holy man, I shall be saved, or otherwise I shall be damned; and then all is plain before me, for in this case I have nothing further to do but make use of the means of grace which God affords me, and to look into my own heart and life for my evidences of heaven.-[Goodman.

"OH, how I long for that blessed moment, when this poor, unworthy creature, the last and least of all my Master's servants, shall be called to put off this load of sin and corruption, and to mingle with that harmonious host above, doing homage with them in the blessed presence of my glorious Lord!"-Augustine.

CROSSES AND AFFLICTIONS are God's call to examine our hearts and our lives.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

GOSSIP ABOUT TEA.

WE dearly love to have it made much of. It can scarce be talked of too often for our taste, especially when the talker is learned in the weed. Somebody thus charmingly discourses in the Lancet.

That tea has an influence over the tissue of the body, is now among the things admitted in physiology. This influence is of a conservative nature, and its value to the poor can scarcely be overrated. To them tea is virtually tissue, and makes a supply of food that would otherwise be inadequate to maintain the weight of the body, sufficient for that purpose. Doubtless, an unlimited supply of food, capable of replacing any effete tissue, would be preferable to a substance which simply goes to prevent tissue from becoming effete; but this is impracticablethe unlimited supply of nitrogenous food being a thing that as yet neither Providence nor politicians have given to us.

Doubtless, too, alcohol has, in common with tea and other substances, this power of retarding the waste of the tissues of the body; probably it acts differently, and certainly it is open to objections which cannot be made against tea. This preservative power of tea over the tissues cannot be explained. Perhaps it may not be altogether unconnected with another influence over the tissues cannot be explained. Perhaps it may not be altogether unconnected with another influence of tea, which we proceed to notice, viz: an influence over the temper, or rather the mood, or, speaking physically, after our fashion, over the nerves. Nothing effects the wear of the tissues more than mood, and tea has a strange influence over the mood - a strange power of changing the look of things, and changing it for the better, so that we can believe and hope and do under the influence of tea, what we should otherwise give up in discouragement or despair-feelings under the influence of which tissue wears rapidly. In the language of the poor, who, in London, we are told, spend an eighth of their income in buying tea, it produces a feeling of comfort. Neither the philosopher nor the philanthropist will despise this property of tea, this power of conferring comfort or removing ennui, of promoting those happier feelings of our nature, under which we can do most and bear most.

There is no denying the considerable dependence of our moods and frames upon substances; as moods are as importent as muscles, as they effect as largely a man's ability for the great ends of life, we cannot regard the cheapening of subsistence—when devoid of noxious qualities -as other than a most interesting experiment for medical observers to watch.

Tea is, indeed, a great fact in our present mode of life. It has been the making of an additional meal among us since the "good old day" when people lived on three meals a day. Justice has scarcely been done to the magnitude of the change which gentlemen-aye, and ladies, too-took beer to their early breakfast, when they dined at eleven, supped between five and six, and went to bed at ten. Tea and coffee have been the principal causes of this revulson.

One of the most important results in the use of tea is the prolongation of the social evening. At the time of evening leisure, it gives the feeling of morning lightsomeness and freshness. It has something like the effect of sleep upon us. It removes that heaviness which follows the principal meals, and would take us to bed "at ten." It postpones the hour of sleep. As a consequence of the postponement of the hour of sleep, follows inevitably the postponement of the hour of waking. Early rising has probably no such enemy as tea. There are not a few people who breakfast when their fathers used to think of dinner, who dine when their father supped, and who take their enlivening cup at the hour when their fathers were getting stupid and making ready for bed. No doubt there is some evil in all this, but there is more good.

The mere alteration in the hours of sleep, or even the taking an additional hour for that purpose, are not necessary evils. The question of evil or good turns upon the character of our walking hours, and we believe we are not saying too much for our present life, when we say that life never was so active and so fruitful of good results as now. Of course, the increased consumption of tea which is to happen may involve some physiological consequences of a disagreeable nature; but not many. For the class to whom the cheapening of tea will be the greatest temptation are troubled with "nerves." They have so much hard work to do, and so little luxury in their lot, that the addition of a little good tea to their daily fare can only be a great comfort and a great boon, for which they will bless the name of Mr. Gladstone.

THE FORM OF A DROP.

WE are accustomed to see substances of all kinds, each in some peculiar and characteristic shape or form, and we recognize them all by their shape—in fact, we know them as we know persons, by their features. Throughout all substances there is some one general feature peculiar to each class, no less than an individual character to each subdivision of its class, by which we can identify and individualize them. Thus, there is a general form of coal, by which it is recognized as coal, and an individual form by which each kind is known from other varieties. No two pieces of chalk-flint are alike; yet all flints have a form by which they are known from other stones. There is gray granite and red granite; but no one will mistake granite for Portland stone.

All metals have a general metallic lustre, but

and another lighter than water, and white, as in potassium, we still know them as metals. The stars, whether fixed stars or planets, have all the same globular form; yet, when minutely examined, there is not much difficulty to identify each individual star. Thus, by its generic outward form, and its own individual character, exhibited in its various parts, everything may be recognized as readily as a shepherd knows each individual sheep of his flock.

Without examination of a close and careful character, we are apt to assume that a drop of any known fluid has one form. It is round; and whether it be a drop of oil, a drop of water, a drop of ether, or any other of the innumerable fluids which are known, they all appear to be round. Now, however, comes the ingenious discovery of Professor Tomlinson, of King's College, London, to bear upon the subject. He finds, if we do but examine a drop of any known liquid under certain conditions, that fluid drops ssume each a form peculiar to its own kind of liquid, by which it may be known and identified. A drop of otto of lavender puts on one shape, a drop of turpentine another. Drops of sperm oil, olive oil, colza oil, naptha, creosote-indeed, each individual drop, be the fluid what it maycan be easily recognized by its form.

In order to test any of these forms or shapes, we have but to place a drop of the fluid under examination upon water. For this purpose we must employ a glass to hold the water, taking the greatest care that it is quite clean. It must even be rinsed after being wiped, lest there be the least fluff from the cloth adhering to the vessel. The glass being then filled with distilled or clean filtered river water, we let fall upon it a drop of the fluid, and watch the shape or form it puts on. A very little practice will show how easy it is thus to distinguish a drop of one fluid from that of another. Even more: if one fluid be mixed with another for any sinister motive or design, we can thus detect the mixture, because we can see each fluid in one drop of the mixture. Thus, by the examination of one drop of sperm oil adulterated with one-twentieth of colza oil, the mixture is instantly discovered. So, if turpentine be mixed with otto of lemons, or otto of lavender, we have now a ready mode of discovering the cheat.

How useful may not this knowledge become to manufacturers and others, now that we are enabled to recognize the individuality of each fluid from a single drop.—Septimus Piesse.

HOW TO TAKE LEAF IMPRESSIONS.

HOLD oiled paper in the smoke of a lamp, or of pitch, until it becomes coated with the smoke; to this paper apply the leaf of which you wish an impression, having previously warmed it between your hands, that it may be pliable; place the lower surface of the leaf upon the blackened surface of the oiled paper, that the numerous veins that are so prominent on this side may receive from the paper a portion of the smoke; lay a paper over the leaf, and then press it gently upon the smoked paper, with the finger or a small roller, (covered with woolen cloth, or some like soft material,) so that every part of the leaf may come in contact with the sooted oil paper. A coating of the smoke will adhere to the leaf. Then remove the leaf carefully, and place the blackened surface on a piece of white paper, not ruled; or in a book prepared for the purpose, covering the leaf with a clean slip of paper, and pressing upon it with the fingers or roller as before. Thus may be obtained the impression of a leaf, showing the perfect outlines, together with an accurate exhibition of the veins which extend in every direction through it, more correctly than the finest drawing. And this process is so simple that any person, with a little practice to enable him to apply the right quantity of smoke to the oil paper and give the leaf a proper pressure, can prepare beautiful leaf impressions, such as a naturalist would be proud to possess. Specimens thus prepared can be neatly preserved in book form, interleaving the im tissue paper.—Art Recreations.

MOORISH LEGEND OF THE RAVENS.

THE Moors tell a story about the ravens; I heard it from Sir John Drummond Hay, who enjoined me to make a little tale of it. The Moors think that the rayens when first they come out of the eggs are white, and they relate, in a comical manner, how horrified the paternal raven was when the young one crept out, and he perceived that it was white. "What is this?" cried the little raven's father, inspecting narrowly his own black plumage; not a white feather was to be seen, and yet the young one was white! He then looked at the mother, but not a white feather was visible about her either; so he requested an explanation from her.

"I do not understand it," she said, "but in a little time doubtless the right ones will come forth!"

"I will fly away from here," he cried, "away! away! away!" and he did fly away. The mother remained with the little one. The father was as angry as he could be, but after he had flown about for some time, he began to think:-"Perhaps I have not seen aright; I will go back and look again!" and he went back; he found that the little white one had become grey. "So then it is not white?" he exclaimed; "but still it cannot be called black; neither its mother nor I are of this color." And he flew away again. But once more he returned, and then the young one had turned black. "Only give time and the right will appear;" this is the moral, and the father stuck to it afterwards. Such is the story of the ravens. - Hans Christian Anderssan.

MONEY is the metal wheel-work of human acthough one may be heavy and yellow, as is gold, I tion, the dial-plate of our value.



MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK.

the bravest of the brave leaders in the Union Army since the opening of the rebellion. His recent brilliant achievements as commander of the 2d corps have rendered Gen. H. famous, and for his successes during the last "on to Richmond" campaign he has been justly pronounced the "Hero of the Wilderness." His star has been in the ascendant from the opening of the war, and if life and health are spared, we doubt not he will continue to perform deeds worthy the honored names he bears - more fully entitling him to the esteem and admiration of every loyal American. The biography of Gen. H. is, in brief, as follows:

Maj.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, commander of the 2d corps, whose late exploit gives him title to fame, is a native of Montgomery Co., Pa., 40 years of age on the 14th of

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, whose portrait | February last. He graduated at West Point in we give herewith, has proved himself one of 1844, and entered the 6th infantry. He served in the Indian Territory, in the Mexican war where he won brevets, in the Florida war against the Seminoles, and in HARNEY'S expedition across the continent via. Fort Bridger to Benicia, California. When the war broke out his position was, as it now is, that of an Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain. In September, 1861, he was made a Brigadier, and assigned to a command in the army of the Potomac. He served under FRANKLIN on the Chickahominy. At Williamsburg he distinguished himself in a bayonet charge which MCCLELLAN, in his official report, pronunced "brilliant in the extreme." At Sugar Loaf Mountain, Antietam, and in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac since, HANCOCK has made his mark. His Maj.-General's commission bears date Nov. 29, 1862.

War Titerature.

Headquarters During Battle.

WHILE the cannonade and musketry were rolling so terribly last night, I rode up to Gen. Meade's headquarters. It was past 9 o'clock. The pile of brush on fire in front of Gen. Meade's tent lighted up the main front. Gen. Meade was passing up and down in front of his tent, looking now upon the ground and now upon the flashes lighting the western sky. "These are Smith's batteries; those are Russell's," he said, as the batteries, one after another opened their thunders. "It is going all right. I should like to have them try it every day and every night," he continued, listening to the up-

An aid came in with a telegraphic dispatch. Holding it to the light, he read what Hancock had sent.

"The firing commenced on the right, ran down the line, and was pretty severe in front of my line, but they have done us very little damage. Our loss very slight."

Passing over to Gen. Grant's headquarters. there was a similar scene—the bright camp fire -the General and his staff sitting around it. Gen. Grant was holding his half-consumed cigar in his hand, taking now and then a whiff, and reading aloud from the Richmond Examiner of the 3d, a criticism on Grant's campaign—full of falsehoods. The General made comments in the utmost good humor. He was not exercised in the least about what was going on at the front. It was all right thus far, and it would be all right.

How excellent the quality or faculty of keeping cool, especially for the commander of a great army. Gen. Grant is imperturbablequite as much so as any man I ever saw. When the right wing gave way in that night attack in the Wilderness battle-when the panic-stricken men of Rickett's division streamed through the woods-when the tidings of disaster were given from trembling lips, Gen. Grant sat beside a pine tree, whitling, as usual. He looked steadily upon the ground, absorbed in thought, thinking intently as a geometrician over an abstract problem of his favorite science. His demeanor was in striking contrast to those whe stood around him. They were restless, listening to every sound, with every faculty awake.

A Night Attack.

THERE it comes, one, two, three, a dozen, a hundred shots, a roll, deep, heavy, prolonged, like the rush of a mighty torrent suddenly let loose. How it deepens! It is like the ripping of the mower, swinging his scythe in the ripened grass, dried and scorched by summer heat. The great Reaper is out there upon that field, stalking unseen between the trenches, walking in darkness bordered with lightning are the cannon. Boom, boom, five, ten, the group, at times smoking his favorite cigar-a

twenty, one hundred discharges a minute. A forest of pines shuts out the sight, but above the evergreen branches the flashes flame upon the starry heavens. No artist can picture it, no language describe it. It is terrific, yet grand and sublime. It makes one nervous to hear it, stirs the blood, rouses and excites, to know that the defenders of those works are holding their ground. You need no telegraphic dispatch to assure you of the fact. A sudden lull, after a savage cry, would indicate disaster; but there is the cry, the Indian yell, not the cheer which distinguishes the charge of Union troops from that of the enemy. There is no cessation of the roar. It deepens rather. The cry which a moment ago rose sharp and clear above the battle tide becomes fainter. There is a perceptible ebbing of the tide. It has been at full flood a half hour. You have been two minutes reading this narrative. How little you know of the reality. I hear it, but have little conception of what is taking place. I shall realize it more fully in the morning, when the ambulances come in with the wounded. But to be there, in it, a part of it—with blood at fever heat—with the air full of strange, terrifying oises—hissings, screechings, howlbullets, and deafening explosions-all darkness, excepting the blinding flashes and sheets of flame! The altar of our country drips with blood. It is a Sabbath evening sacrifice, pure and precious, freely offered. Fathers and mothers have given the firstlings of their flocks. with thanks that they had them to give; they have given the best, they have given all. Patriotism is not dead.

Gen. Grant During Battle.

GEN. GRANT'S headquarters were located in a field between the plank road and a small road leading to a little hamlet known as Parker's Store. During the fight however, he was principally with Gen. Meade, whose headquarters were on a piney knoll in the rear of Warren's corps. As I strolled through the group of officers reclining under the trees at headquarters, I looked for him some time in vain, such was his insignificant, unpretending aspect and conduct while the battle was raging in all its fury. A stranger to the insignia of military rank would have little dreamed that the plain, quiet man who sat with his back against a tree, apparently heedless and unmoved, was the one upon whom the fortunes of the day, if not of the age and country, were hanging. It was only when some aid or orderly rode up in hot haste with a communication from some portion of the battle-field that his eyes upturned to seek in those of the messenger the purport of the message. The consultation of Gen. Meade or the direct suggestion or command-all took place with that same imperturbility of countance for which he has always been remarkable.

No movement of the enemy seemed to puzzle or disconcert him. Fertile in resources, the flashes, showering it with leaden rain, making it | petition for reinforcement was speedily answered. the Valley of the Shadow of Death! There And while all this transpired he stood calmly in

more vigorous or a more frequent puffing only indicating the inward working of the mind. If something transpired which he deemed needed his personal attention, away he darted to the immediate scene, with one or two of his aids and an orderly exerting their utmost to keep up with him. Arrived on the spot, he calmly considered the matter requiring his attention, with ready judgment communicated the necessary orders, and then galloped away to another part of the field, or to his seat beneath the pine tree, there to enter on the order book some order of the battle's progress. It was amusing again at times to see him - the commander-in-chiefwhittling away with his knife upon the bark of a tree, pausing now and then to throw in a word or sentence in the conversation to those grouped about, and then going to work with renewed vigor upon the incision of the pine.

Shooting a Chimney.

THE effectiveness of our batteries is proverbial. The rebels have a holy horror of them. While advancing on Resaca, when Sweeny's division was on the right and in reserve, Captain Arndt's Michigan battery was wheeled into

"Do you see that house?" said the Captain, addressing one of his gunners, and pointing to a building a mile away.

- "I do, Captain," was the response.
- "Can you hit it?" "Yes, sir!"

The piece was leveled, the lanyard drawn, and the chimney of the house fell with a crash! Any of Sherman's batteries could have done the same thing.

Wasted Cartridges.

On the occasion of the assualt and surrender of Arkansas Post, January 11th, 1863, after our forces had occupied the enemy's works, Col. Malmborg, of the 55th Illinois infantry, whose regiment had been exposed to a galling fire during the assualt, was roughly accosted by a rebel sharpshooter, who threw toward him his cartridge box, in the following style:-"You are the old fellow that I wasted nearly all my cartridges on. I know you from that light-colored felt hat. There, take the balance of the cartridges—I make you a present of them." It is unnecessary to add that the cartridges, which proved to be of English manufacture, were carefully preserved by the gallant Colonel

Too Worn to Fight.

"OBSERVATION of the field yesterday forenoon revealed a curious sight. The advance forces of both armies were quietly digging within four hundred yards of each other, exposing their bodies in full view without firing a shot. Batteries were coolly placed in position, and the aspect showed that the troops on both sides were too worn out by hard fighting and marching to waste their strength in the useless animosities of the picket line."

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 31 letters. My 1, 31, 20, 24 is a girl's name. My 9, 11, 16 is a domestic animal. My 10, 25, 30 is a kind of grain.

My 10, 2, 19, 9 is a public highway. My 18, 25, 80, 4 will bein solve this enigms. My 1, 24, 13, 8, 22, 14, 29, 18, 10, 20, 14, 1, 21, 11, 15 is one who has done much for our navy. My 6, 4, 21, 19, 26, 4, 14, 3 is a murderer. My 19, 7, 21, 28, 3 is a boy's name. My 17, 6, 10 is the cause of much sorrow.

My 5, 14, 12, 13, 18, 27 is an article for the neck. My 23, 14, 15, 30 is a beverage. My whole is an old and true saying. Naples, N. Y., 1864. ALICE E. REMER.

Answer in two weeks.

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

I AM composed of 29 letters. My 6, 21, 17, 22 is a lake in the United States. My 19, 13, 14, 24, 26, 1 is a city in Africa. My 21, 15, 7, 18, 27, 19 is a country in Europe. My 11, 3, 19, 9, 23, 7 is a river in Great Britain. My 2, 19, 7, 3, 17, 13, 14, 20, 4, 13 is a city of the U. S. My 5, 10, 1, 25 is a river in Mississippl. My 28, 21, 16, 9, 12, 13, 11, 18 is a peak of the Rocky

Mountains. My 21, 8, 9, 29 is a city of Europe. My whole is one of Solomon's Proverbs. Hamilton, N. Y., 1864. H. H. PYNE.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS OF PLACES.

Knukrid, Citua, Egoupeshkpise, Hilliskf, So. Granby, N. Y., 1864.

Cathai. Mrs Nay, Evagne. OLIVER A. HALE.

More.

Answer in two weeks.

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

HYT righbone? ti si eh ohwm outh Asth rewop ot dia nad slebs Howse nigach retah nad nigburn wrob Hyt osotingr nadh yem pesrs. Whitewater, Wis., 1864. G. W. CARGILL.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 755.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Where Liberty Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Answer to puzzle:—CIVILITY: Answer o Algebraical Problem:-6, 9, 2 and 3.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 16, 1864.

The Army in Virginia,

THE Herald's 18th Corps correspondent, writing on the 2d inst., says: - To-day was witnessed the most exciting artillery battles of the war. After two hours' cannonading, the rebel batteries were completely silenced, and the gunners driven from their places. At three n the afternoon the rebels again opened furiously, and soon the enemy's line of works were enveloped in one continuous cloud of dust, caused by our shells. The rebel gunners could be seen running to the rear for safety. Every rebel battery was again silenced. Our batteries are placed with great skill and care, so that at any moment they can be concentrated on any point.

Our bombardment of the city is steadily doing its work, numbers of buildings having already been set on fire and destroyed.

The N. Y. Tribune's Washington special says Petersburg is now covered by over one hundred of our guns, and were Gen. Grant to give the word, its destruction would be the work of but a few hours.

The Times' special at the front, under date of July 3d, says:-There is no striking change in the position of affairs, the army being in about the same position that it was ten days since. Our lines extend from the Appomattox river to the Weldon railroad, which is commanded by our artillery.

The week, though apparently idly spent, has not been frittered away to no advantage, but the time has been occupied in preparation, in compacting forces and material for the work.

In the meantime the auxiliaries of the grand army have done their work of cutting off the railroad communications in all directions with Richmond, and confining the rebel army to its present narrow position.

The guns abandoned by Wilson and Kautz in their late expedition, were dismounted and spiked and thrown into a swamp, thus rendering them useless to the enemy.

A large number of Kautz's cavalry had come in, presenting a most comical appearance, some wearing women's bonnets, some nearly trouserless, many shoeless, all coatless, and covered to that extent with dust that they could scarcely be told from negroes.

The Herald's headquarters correspondent, writing on the 7th, says deserters are continually coming into our lines, complaining of short rations in Petersburg. In this respect the siege is Vicksburg over again. From all accounts, the army and population of not less than 200,000 people, are to be fed in Richmond and Petersburg, and as the rebel government has got to feed or get rid of them; the problem of the siege can not be long in solving.

During the past week there has been much excitement in Maryland and in the southern portions of Pennsylvania. The rebel invasion of Maryland has proved to be more extensive than was supposed it would be when Sigel retreated from Martinsburg to Maryland Heights. Although it has been considered by many as merely an expedition to plunder the inhabitants and then escape back into rebeldom with the spoils to replenish the commissary department of the rebel army, yet events have shown that a force, large enough to make a bold dash into Maryland and occupy several important places, Frederick among the rest, is still operating.

A battle took place on Saturday at Monocacy River, 35 miles north-west of Washington, in a straight line, 58 miles from Baltimore, and five miles south of Frederick. The Secretary of War in a dispatch to General Dix, dated July 9, says: - "An official dispatch from Major-Gen. Wallace, just reached here, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebels, at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., and continuing until 5 P. M.; that our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, and were forced to retreat in disorder. Brig.-Gen. Tyler was taken prisoner; the enemv's forces numbered at least 20,000; that our troops behaved well, but suffered severe loss. He is retreating toward Baltimore."

A squad of rebel cavalry set fire to the residence of Gov. Bradford, Monday morning, four miles from Baltimore. The rebels ordered out the Governor's family, permitting them to take only a few valuables. The edifice and all the furniture were destroyed. The Governor was in the city when the rebels made their visit.

The 18th army corps (Baldy Smith's) from Butler's command, arrived at Baltimore Monday forenoon. Also the 19th army corps from New Orleans

Advices from Harrisburg, July 11, report that the rebels have burned eighteen large bridges on the Northern Central railroad, and are still advancing northward, destroying the railroads and telegraphs. They had reached Monkton, at the latest accounts. The destruction of property is great.

A dispatch from a conductor, July 11, states that his train was captured at Magnolia. Maj. Gen. Franklin was captured and made prisoner, with all other officers and soldiers on board. All the passengers were robbed of their watches, money, &c. The train was burned. After committing other depredations, they made off in the direction of Baltimore.

A New York dispatch, of July 11, says:-We are without any railroad or telegraphic communication with Baltimore or Washington to-night, the railroads and telegraph lines having been cut to-day at Magnolia, seventeen miles north of Baltimore, by the rebels.

The Washington Star says:—The skirmishing scripting at Ripley.

on the Rockville road, that commenced at an early hour this A. M., (11th,) was continued by the advance of the whole rebel force to a point about four miles west of Tenallytown. Then their progress on that road was stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction.

Subsequently we hear of their skirmishing between 11 and 12 o'clock on and around the Seventh Street Turnpike near the Clagget farm and the residence of Francis P. Blair, Esq.

It is reported to-day that the rebels have burned the residence of Mr. Blair.

A Washington paper of July 11, says the rebel army of invasion marched down the Valley 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry. It is supposed that Breckinridge is in chief command.

Hunter is certainly in striking distance of the rebels, with a force of not less than ten thousand men, which, added to those sent up by General | Department of the Gulf. Grant, will make a total of not less than thirtyfive or forty thousand veterans. The commands of Sigel and Wallace will swell the number of Union forces to not less than fifty thousand,

A Washington dispatch says the only apprehension now is that the rebels may be able to effect their escape before the plans for their capture can be completed.

Movements in the West and South-West.

ARKANSAS.-A fight took place near the mouth of the White River on the 27th ult., between a portion of Gen. Steel's forces and the rebels under Gen. Shelby. The Federals captured two hundred prisoners, the guns of the recently captured gunboat Queen City, and four mountain howitzers.

Our loss in killed and wounded will not reach 200, while that of the enemy will reach 500. During the following night, Gen. Carr received information of the approach of rebel re-enforcements, under Gen. Marmaduke, and made preparations to fall back on Clarendon, twenty miles below Duval's Bluff. At last accounts this movement had been made successfully and re-enforcements had been sent to Carr.

Officers from Duval's Bluff, July 1, say that on the 30th ult., Shelby had not returned to Clarendon, but it is thought that he would soon do so. General Carr reached Duval's Bluff on the 30th.

General Marmaduke is still south of the Arkansas river, ten miles below Napoleon. His force consists of his own and Gens. Badger's, Dockary's and Capel's, about 6,000 men, with 6 or 8 pieces of artillery.

There is no rebel artillery between the Arkansas and White rivers, and but three companies of guerrillas between these rivers.

The apprehensions of a siege at Little Rock are much diminished. There is but one brigade of rebels on the Salem river. The design of the rebels was evidently to cut Gen. Steele's communications on the White river, which, however, it will be very difficult to do, but if it should be done, Duval's Bluff and Little Rock have provisions enough for three months. The White river is patrolled by tin clads, supported by a land force.

NORTH-WESTERN GEORGIA.—Nashville advices of July 5, say that persons from the front who left Kenesaw Mountain on the 30th ult., report matters, since the unsuccessful assault on the 27th, in statu quo. Our line extends from the railroad just north of the mountain around the western base, and as far south as the Dallas and Marietta roads. The enemy's position is a strong one, and though held by a small force, appears to be impregnable to assault. Gen. Sherman's quarters are near the railroad, Gen. Thomas' about two miles south and west of Kenesaw Mountain. So close are the contending lines that skirmishing goes on continually, and often the whole army is engaged. On the night of the 28th the rebels sent a small force to attack one of our working parties.

They were received with a heavy volley, when the skirmish lines along the front of both armies became engaged for an hour or more. We had only one man killed and six wounded along the entire line.

A noted guerrilla, known as Parson Johnston, and four of his men, were killed on the 1st inst., near Huntsville. The remainder of his band were driven into a cave and besieged

Dates from the same source of the 7th inst. state that the flank movement, which resulted in the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain, was begun on the evening after the failure of the assault of the 27th. The enemy began the evacuation on the 30th of June. Johnston is supposed to have crossed the Chattahoochee, and is endeavoring to occupy the south side of the river, and opposite the mouth of Nicksjack Creek and Vetler's Creek; but persons from the front on the 4th, report that opinions then prevailed that they were too late in effecting the crossing at the points named.

Sherman has several good roads converging at Atlanta, which is not over 12 to 15 miles distant from the river.

We have no positive assurance of the passage of the Chattahoochee by either army. Probably the first that will be heard of this will be from Gen. Sherman himself.

MISSISSIPPI.-Memphis advices of July 5th, say that Col. Winslow, commanding the second brigade of Grierson's division of cavalry, has been skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry under Gen. Rhoddy, almost continually since Thursday last, with signal success. The field of operations has been in the section of country between Lagrange and Corinth.

From developments made last week, it has been demonstrated that the rebel army of the Mississippi is concentrating in the vicinity of Corinth, which place is now held by Gen. Rhoddy's division of eavalry. Gen. Forrest has his headquarters at Tupello, Miss. Gen. Lee is at Meridian, while Buford, rebel, is con-

The intention of the enemy is not probably to make aggressive movements so much as to protect the grain-growing sections of Northern Mississippi from Federal incursions.

A skirmish on Saturday near Sansbury resulted in the driving in of our pickets by 200 of the enemy, but a detachment of cavalry being sent to re-enforce the pickets, the rebels were driven back with a loss of twenty-five killed, whom we buried. Our picket line was re-established at night, and all was again quiet.

We have thus far taken about thirty prisoners, but have not lost a man killed, wounded or missing.

Col. Karge, of the second New Jersey cavalry, has started out on an expedition, but where to is not known.

By a recent arrival from New Orleans, we glean the following: - The authorities of the city have of late made several arrests of persons charged with enlisting men for the Mexican army. As this could not be allowed without prompt action on the part of the Government officers, as soon as it came to their notice, this infringement of the neutrality laws was promptly suppressed and the parties arrested.

Among the arrested were a Lieut.-Col. James Dugan, of the Mexican army, and Capt. Grosvenor, his Adjutant. Col. Dugan was formerly a Captain in the 14th Illinois regiment.

It was also discovered that over one hundred men had been enlisted, a large number of whom are said to have deserted from the Union army. On arriving at Matamoras they were to be furnished transportation, and join Carlina's army as soon as possible.

The crops in the interior of Louisiana are represented as excellent in appearance, and bid fair to yield bountifully.

The Mississippi river was rising rapidly, and the indications were that there would soon be quite a freshet.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent of July 2, says a large force of the enemy had for three days been raiding upon the plantations near Lake St. Joseph, between Vicksburg and Natchez. The plantations were robbed of their stock and farming implements, and the cotton destroyed. Several planters were taken prisoners. An order has just been issued sending all registered enemies beyond our lines.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS adjourned sine die on the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock. One of the last acts passed was one amending the Enrollment Law, as reported by the Committee of Conference. The following is an abstract: .

SEC. 1. The President may call for any number of volunteers for one, two and three years. Volunteers and their substitutes shall be credited as quotas. Volunteers only shall receive the bounty of \$100 for the term of one year, \$200 for two years, \$300 for three years. Bounties to be paid in three equal payments, at the beginning, middle and end of the term of service.

SEC. 2. In case any quota shall not be filled within fifty days after such call, then the President shall order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States in rebellion, except Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act. who shall be credited to the State and to the respective sub-divisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

SEC. 4. Drafted men, volunteers and substitutes shall be assigned to organizations from heir own State, and as far those of their selection.

SEC. 5. Persons under sixteen years of age enlisted or mustered without the knowledge or consent of parents or guardians, shall be discharged upon payment of bounties received; and officers who enlist such persons shall be dismissed if they do it knowingly.

SEC. 6. Drafts shall be for double the number required to fill quotas.

SEC. 7. All persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to Feb. 24, 1864, upon satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of War, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside.

The principal point of difference between the two Houses was in regard to the 3d section, to which the Senate objected, and which the House insisted upon retaining. The report was first rejected by the Senate by three majority, and then accepted by one majority, the last vote being 18 to 17. The vote in the House on concurring in the report was yeas 65, nays 53.

It will be gratifying to the readers of the RURAL to learn that the Confederate steamer Alabama is where she can no longer prey upon American commerce. She was sent to the bottom of the English Channel on the 19th of June, by the U.S. steamer Kearsage. The Secretary of the Navy has received the following dispatch from the captain of the victorious vessel:

United states Steamer Kearsage, June 19th-P. M.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—I have the honor to inform the Department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the Kearsage at this port, on the 14th inst., I

received a note from Capt. Semmes, begging that the Kearsage would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay but a

According to this notice, the Alabama left the port of Cherbourg this morning at about 9:30 o'clock. At 10:20 A. M., we discovered her steering toward us. Fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise, we steamed to sea until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced steering for the Alabama. As we approached her, within about 1,200 yards, she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned. The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round at a distance of making a circle round and round at a distance of about 900 yards from each other. At the expiration of an hour the Alabama

struck, going down in about twenty minutes afterward, and carrying many persons with her. It affords me great gratification to amounce to the Department that every officer and man did their duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave promise at the outset of certain victory. and fortitude which gave proof of certain victory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Before the Alabama went down, the crew, with the commander, (Semmes,) jumped overboard. A large number were picked up by an English yacht and taken to England. The Kearsage picked up sixty-three men and five officers. The Alabama, according to Semmes' account, had nine killed and twenty-one wounded. The casualties of the Kearsage were three men wounded. The rebels picked up were paroled by Capt. Winslow.

The President has made requisitions on several States for one hundred day men. New York is to furnish 12,000, Pennsylvania 12,000, and Massachusetts 5,000.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE rebel Congress has adjourned and left Richmond without maturing any of the important bills that were before it. The Examiner some weeks since was exceedingly severe upon mere proposition to adjourn at the particular moment, it is said, when "more than usual time and attention ought to be bestowed upon every detail of Congressional business."

THERE are now in the British Islands three hundred and seventy-distinct railway companies which own eleven thousand five hundred miles of road. They carry about eighty million passengers yearly, and about thirty million tune of merchandise and minerals, and give employment probably to not less than two hundred thousand

BARON SOLOMON DE ROTHSCHILD, third son of Baron James De Rothschild, has just died at Paris of hypetrophy of the heart, after an illness of sixty hours. Deceased was twentynine years of age; and about two years ago was married to one of his cousins, the daughter of M. De Rothschild, of Frankfort.

A FAMILY in Albany were poisoned recently by eating a quantity of cheese which contained a poisonous substance. All the children, six in number, were attacked, after midnight, by violent pains, and vomited fearfully. All experienced the most severe distress, and narrowly escaped death.

ONE hundred and seventy-four thousand horses have been purchased by the Government during the last year. Nearly sixty thousand of these have been killed, rendered useless or sold. Eighty-six thousand mules have been purchased. and over seventeen thousand of these have been captured, condemned, sold or killed.

THREE of Morgan's old raiders were found on board the prize steamer Thistle, which arrived at New York a few days since. The Thistle was caught in the act of running the Wilmington blockade. Her crew are now enjoying the seclusion of Fort Lafayette.

THE Washington Star says that since Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan he has captured over thirty stand of rebel colors and about 17,000 prisoners, not including those captured within the last two or three weeks, while his own loss in prisoners is less than one-third that number.

THE stalwart Tom Hyer, once the pride and envy of muscular New York, is now a hopless cripple. Beggard in purse and bankrupt in nealth, he was, on the 5th inst., the grateful recipient of a benefit from his New York friends.

COL. OSCAR F. HARMAN, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, who was recently killed before Marietta, Ga., was born at Wheatland, in this State, and studied law with Judge Smith, of Rochester.

THE commander of the Kearsage, who recently sunk the Alabama, is Capt. John A. Winslow, of Roxbury, Mass. He was born in North Carolina, and entered the service from that State Feb. 1, 1827. He has seen seventeen years of sea service.

The Ohio Statesman says that three thousand farms in Ohio are left without a man to attend them-thousands of fields are left waste for the want of hands to cultivate them; this, too, at the very season when every workingman in the State is required at home.

JOHN CLANCY, the editor of the New York Leader, and a prominent Democratic politician, died in New York on the first inst. He was born in 1830, and has been clerk of the county of New York. Colorado, Idaho and Arizona will yield one

hundred million in gold this year, and, as yet, the riches of the new mining regions have scarcely begun to be devoloped. The vast deposits have not even been skimmed. CAPT. CUTTS, of the Regular Army, and

brother of Mrs. Douglas, was mortally wounded recently in a battle that took place on Butler's line at Bermuda Hundred. Lieut.-Col. Bailey, of the 4th Wis. cavalry, who constructed a dam on Red River, thereby

List of New Advertisements.

Lient. Gen. Grant's Daring Spy—C W Alexander & Co Cider and Wine Mills—W O Hickok. Fruit Trees—Mark D Wilson. Iron S'amps for Marking Sheep—A Todd, Jr. Trees!—E Moody & Sons. Strawberry Plants—Dosenh Keech. To all Wanting Homes—E F Danforth. A Grand Chance to make Money—Mark Patterson. Cancers Cured—Dr G W Kersey.

The News Condenser.

- Congress adjourned on Monday week.
- Ex-Gov. Reader lately died in Easton, Pa
- They give a whisky ration now in Grant's army. - The first new wheat of the season has reached Baltimore
- Look out for bad tens on the Traders' Bank of
- Bangor, Me. - The hens of New England last year laid over four
- million eggs. - Taxation in this city is one per cent higher this
- The quota of Eric county on all the back drafts is
- full, with excess. - Sixty-one children who went to Fourth of July in Boston were lost.
- All drafted men in Hollis, Mass., who go, are to be paid \$300 in gold.
- Ex-Mayor Opdyke, of New York, has sued Thurlow Weed for libel.
- The last revolutionary pensioner in New York died lately, 109 years old.
- Garlbaldi has been elected Grand Master of the Italian Free Masons.
- A Great National Sailors' Fair is to be held in Boston in November next.
- The Western papers report the wool crop as enormous. So is the price.
- They say there is a deficit of \$19,000 in gold in the Portland custom house.
- Spurious fives on the Merchants' Bank of New Haven are in circulation. - The Danish question is not likely to be settled
- without a European war. - Coal advanced \$1.33 per tun in New York on Wednesday of last week.
- The Chicago dailies have increased their subscription price to \$12 per year.
- Parson Brownlow issues his paper from Knoxville instead of Cincinnati now.
- New York papers have many fires, crimes, and casualties after the Fourth.
- Geo. P. Morris, of the Home Journal, died in New York July 6, aged 56 years.
- A young man has been arrested at Louisville for eloping with his uncle's wife. - The sum of \$40,000 has been stolen from a Pay-
- master attached to Sherman's army. - The sympathetic English women are subscribing
- to buy or build a yacht for Garibaldi. - St. Louis people are rejoicing on account of a large fall of rain, the first in several weeks.
- The rebel Gen. Winder is reported sick with typhoid fever, and his recovery doubtful. - Gen. Sickles is at New Orleans, residing with Gov.
- Hahn. He is in excellent health and spirits. - A grasshopper is on exhibition at Portland, Me., the body of which is more than 7 inches long.
- Amaronsis, one of the severest of eye diseases, is now said to be produced by the use of tobacco.
- Rebel deserters state that the army of Johnston, which is opposed to Sherman, numbers 60,000 men. - The London Journals generally agree that it will
- be necessary for England to act in behalf of Denmark. - Never were children dearer to their parents than at present during the existing prices of clothing and food.
- Mr. Joseph Shaw, founder of the Imperial Order of Odd Fellows, recently died at Nottingham, England. aged 76.

- The first English turret ship, the Royal Sovereign,

- has been officially tried, and is proven to be a great success — The machine shop of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad was burned on the 26th ult. The loss is about
- The scrip of the Vermont Agricultural College has been sold, and the funds, \$130,000, invested in bonds of the State.

\$50,000.

- Gen. Brown, commanding the district of Central Mo., has organized 6,000 citizens for protection against guerrillas. - The bombardment of Petersburg is rapidly doing
- destroyed. - Thirty-five \$5 gold pieces, dated 1792, have been discovered in removing an old building at Fort Ann.

its work, numbers of buildings having already been

- New York. - Morgan shaves the heads of all the prisoners he akes in Kentucky, in revenge for his close shave at Columbus.
- The officers and seamen of the Alabama, captured by the Kearsage, have been liberated on parole at Cherbourg. - The house of Gov. Letcher, at Lexington, Va., was
- hurned during Gen. Hunter's recent advance upon Lynchburg. - The Connecticut farmers are selling their rye crop to the bonnet makers. It is cut green and carried off
- in the sheaf. - The yellow fever has made its appearance, an Portsmouth, N. H., and thirteen persons have died in
- Millions of fish have been poisoned in the Ohio canal by the discharge of refuse from the extensive distilleries at Trov. -A cargo of rum entered at to Boston Custom
- House last Saturday, valued at \$ 4,853, paid a duty of \$4,898 50 in gold. — The Cabinet of the King of the Sandwich Islands, contains an American, an F oglishman, a Scotchman, a
- The coast of Chili tion, and the harbors for the last half a century have been diminishing i

Kanaka and a woman.

- The Sanitar Commission is sending \$1,000 worth of fresh veget daily to the army in Virginia, from Baltimore a Philadelphia.
- The r laborers — many interests that should be largely productive are yielding nothing.
- A London compositor lost his life by touching a saving our gunboat fleet, was unanimously conall on lain face with his fingers, they being covered with the dust from new type.

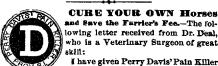
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Special Notices.

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

HARDER'S THRASHING MACHINE.

Persons intending to purchase a Thrashing Machine, will do well to send for a circular of the Premium Machine, manufactured by R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill. Schoharie Co., N. Y. See their advertisement in last week's RUBAL



in many cases of colic, cramp, and dysentery in horses, and never knew it fail to cure in a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy. JOHN B. DEAL, Bowersville, O.

For Colds, Sprains, Scratches, etc., there is no better Liniment. Try it. Solu by all medicine dealers. [755-2tec Price 35 cts., 75 cts., and \$1.50 per bottle.

STEREOTYPES OF ENGRAVINGS.

THE Publisher of the RURAL NEW YORKER is pre pared to furnish to order Stereotypes of almost any of the large number and variety of Engravings which have appeared in the RURAL in former years-including Fruits, Flowers, Animals, Portraits, Scenery, Miscelianeous, Music, &c., &c. The assortment comprise several thousand illustrations, many of them choice and well engraved, and as the originals have not been used, perfect stereetypes can be taken. Stereetypes will be surnished at from one fourth to one-third the original cost of engraving, and in many instances for much tess. 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 12, 1864.

STILL the tendency and actual movement is upwardthe market characterized by firmness rather than ac-We do not alter our quotations of wool for the reason that none is offering; and it might be as well perhaps, not to quote it at all in this market.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Rochester Wh	olesale Prices.	\cup
Flour and Grain	Eggs, dozen21@23c	cert
Flour, win. wh't. \$11.50@13	Honey, box18(4.20)	of s
Flour, spring do.10,00@10,50	Candles, box 18(a)181/2	gro
Flour, buck wheat. 2.04(a2.00	Candles, extra 20(4.20)	cha
M al, Indian2,00@2,10	Candles, extra 20@20 Fruit and Roots.	Bea
Wheat, Genesee. 2,20a 2,25	Apples, bushel 75@125c	Des
best white Canada2,16@2,15	Do. dried 10 th 9 and	
Oorn 1,40@1,40 Rye, 60 lbs. & bu. 1,20@1,25	Peaches, do18@22	Λ
Rye, 60 ths. \$\text{ bu. 1,20@1,25}	Cherries. do18(223	Δ
Usts. by weight 85(4,850)	Piums, do18(a)20	
Barley 1.20(a)1.30	Potatoes, & bush60@85	
Beans2,00(a)2,25	Hides and Skins.	\$
Buckwheat 00@00c.	Slaughtered 8@9c	ser
Meata.	Calf 18@20	tha
Pork, old mess. 00,00@00,00	Sheep Pelts38@5,00	rigi
Pork, new mess. 49,00(a,40,00	Lamb Pelts 50@1,00	75
Pork, clear40,00@42,00	Seeds.	<u> </u>
Dressed hogs,c't 10,00@11,00	Clover, medium \$7,50@7,75	T .
Beef, cwt8,00@11,00	Do. large 8,25@8,50	
Spring lambs 2,00@3,00	Timothy 3,25@3,75	ក់រាំ
Mutton, carcass. 8@9c	Sundries.	tie
Hams, smoked 29,00@21,00	Wood, hard\$6,50@7,50	fru
Shoulders15,00@16,00	Do. soft 4,90@5,00	wa
Chickens 00@00c	Coal, Scranton 8,75@10,00	thr
Turkeys 00@00	Do. Pittston8,75@10,00	T
Geese	Do. Shamokin . 8,75@9,78	5 ti
Dalry, &c.	Do. Char 12@15c	dre
Butter, roll28@30c	Salt, bbl. 2,9(03,00 Straw, tun 5,00(a 10.00	l .L
Butter, firkin	Hay tun 00,002,00,00	
Cheese00(a00	Hay, tun 00,000 00,00 Wool, 39 fb 75@90 Whitefish, 4 bbl 9,002,55	T
Lard, tried. 19@20	Whitefish, % bbl 9.00/a.9.50	1
Tallow, rough 9(a 9	Codush, quintal7,75@8,50	-
Tallow, tried11(a)121/2	Trout, half bbl 8,25@8,75	i
E 4010 (17) 02.10.11.11.12.(4).2/2		10
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WHITE DEPOSITES	AN MARKETS.	1 :

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW PORK, July 11.—ASHES.—Sales firm, at \$13,-00 for pots, and \$15,40\$205,00 for pearls.
FLOUR—Market for State and Western rules dull and may be quoted 26,25 cents lower. Sales at \$10,5040,00,00 for ouperflue State; \$11,2500,10,50 for extra State; \$10,500,10,50 for extra State; \$10,500,10,50 for superflue Western; \$10,7500,12,00 for online on the medium-axtra Western; \$10,7500,12,00 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio; \$12,100,13,00 for trade brands, the market closing steady. Canadian Flour; sales at \$11,2501,10,00 for common, and \$11,510,30,00 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour rules quiet and steady; sales at \$1,250,10,50 for interior choice. Corn meal steady and irm; sales at \$7,700,7,75 for Jersey; \$8,50 for caloric and Atlantic Mills; \$20 for Brandywine.

choice. Corn meal steady and irm: sales at \$7.70g7.10 for Jersey; \$5.50 for caloric and Atlantic Mills; 8,40 for Brandywine—Wheat market dull and quoted 2@36 lower. GRAIN—Wheat market dull and quoted 2@36 lower. Grain with the sales at \$2,30@2,55 for Chicago spring; \$2,36@2,55 for Milwankee club; \$2,56@2,61 for amber Milwankee; \$2,56 (2,55 for winter red Western; \$2,56@2,72 for amber Michigan Rye scarce and quiet at \$1,40@1,55. Bariey quiet and unchanged. Bariey Mait rules firm; sales at \$2,0 @2,00. Peas dullat \$1,40 for Canada. Corn strady and unchanged; sales at \$1,50 for for we mixed Western. Oats active; sales at \$96,00,155 for new mixed Western. Provisions—Pork opened heavy and closed firmer. Bales at \$42,00 g42,00 for mes; \$43,00,40,00 for old mess; \$6,25,247,00 for new mess; \$33,12@39,00 for prime, and \$41,004,10 for prime mess. Beef rules quiet and prices steady; sales at \$16,018 for country mess; \$9,00,010 for re-packed mess, and

steady, sales at \$18(3)8 for country mess; \$9,00(3)! for country prime; \$20,00(25,00) for re-packed mess, and \$25,00(23,00) for extra mess. Prime mess beef unchanged; sales at \$34,00(25,00). Beef hams dull and nomnal. Out meats firm; sales at 15%(2)!6c for shoulders; 17;(2)!9c for hams. Bacon sides rule dull; sales dumberland cumiddle at 14%c. Lard market easier; sales at 20,220%c for No. 1 to choice. Butter is selling at 33(2)9c. for Ohio, and 37(2)3c for State. Cheese firmer at 18(2)22%c for common and prime.

HOPS—Market rules steady, with a moderate demand; sales at 26(2)0c for mouldy to prime.

Bules at 26391 for mouldy to prime.

BUFFFALO, July 11.—Flour—Sales extra Illinois and Wisconsin \$11; do, double extra \$11,25; \$11,40,21,62% for double extra Ohio and Indiana from red winter wheat; and \$12,00,20,76 for the range of double extras do, from winter white wheat.

Grain—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring \$2,250,25; No. 1 Mil wankee club and amber Michigan \$2,350,25. Corn, \$1,410,143 for No. 2 and \$1,440,145 No. 1. Eve, sales at \$1,45. Oats, \$06,90c, Pens \$2,250,25. Barley none in market. Provisions—Mess pork \$42,042; plain hams 19c; sugar cured 22c; shoulders 16c; lard 19,020c; butter, ordinary to choice, \$2,00,20c; cheese 165,00,7%c.

CHICAGO, July 9—There is a good demand for flour; sales white winter extra \$12; red winter do \$1.; spring do \$10,000,11; superime \$9,00.

GRAIN—No. 1 spring \$2,14@2.22; No. 2 do \$2,13@2,16.
Corn, No. 1, \$1,44@142; No. 2 \$3,13@2,137; rejected \$1,-28%@1,28.

Oats No. 1, 80%@82%c; No. 2,7%@80c.

THEONTO, July 6. FLOUR - Prices dull; Superine \$3,65(2)3,70 % barrel; Fancy \$4,00(24,10; Extra \$4,25 (4.21); Double Extra \$4,65(24,75, 4.21); Double Extra \$4,65(24,75, 4.21); Double Extra \$4,65(24,75, 4.21); Extra \$4,25 (4.21); Extra \$4,25 (4.21)

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 5.—BEEF CATTLE—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows—Extra. \$00,000,000. First quality, \$18,000,18,00; common, \$13,000,14,50; inferior, \$11,00

MAN WAR

TORUNTO, July 6.— BREF — Inferior \$6.05% \$9 cwt; extra \$6.0406.60 \$9 cwt, wholesale; \$7.0000.000 ordinary; \$8.01.200 for superior, retail. Calves at from \$3 to \$4.000 each. Sheep at \$3.5404.600 each according to size and quality. Lemis \$203.00 each. Sheep and Lambakina at \$1.9002.00 fides objects. Calfakina at \$1.9002.00 fides objects.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 9.— During the past week the fol-lowing were the quotations for the different grades: Domestic.—Saxony Heece 8 (a, 10, Juli-blood Merino 98 (251; % and ½ 40.9"(297%; Native and ½ Merino 90.295; extra puller 95(3).105; superfine do 90(3).05; No. 1. do, 80(38); California fleete unwashed, 50(365; Do. common

do No. 45.

For dign-Peruvian washed, 49@5°c; Chillan Merino unFor dign-Peruvian washed, 49@5°; Valparaiso do 40
@45; Entre Rios do 40@45; unwashed 24@50; Cordova
washed 65@70; Cape Good Hope unwashed 60@55; East
India washed 45@55; African unwashed 36@45; do: washed 55@6°; Mexican unwashed 36@45; do: washdo 55@6°; Mexican unwashed 36@57c.
do washed 55@55; Syrlan unwashed 36@57c.

40 Wester works, Sylven and the following are the quotations of wool for this week:— Domestic—Saxony and Merino, inc., & B. & [6]. 10; full blood, 98(.281; half and three-fourths blood, 97(.288:: common, 90, 950; pulled, extra \$[.0]. 10; superfile, 95(.281); Western mixed, 85(.284); Syrian, 25(.247); Cappe, 55(.282); Chimea 23(.404); Buenos Ayres, 276(30); Peruvian, 48(.200); Canada, 55(.280).

BUFFALO, July 11.—Wool market quiet within the range of some oce PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Wool active; sales medi-um at \$1,10, and washed \$1,10@1,25.

OHICAGO, July 9.—Fine light fleece, \$1,53@1,05; medium fleece 95c@\$1; tub-washed \$1@1,10; coarse fleece

90@96c. Wool, In Michigan.—We give below, goutations in different sections of Michigan:—Jackson, 85:@18: Battle Creek, 90@10°c, average 96c; Ann Arbor, 83:@10°c; Ypslanti, 86@36c; Grand Rapids 96@10°c; Marshall. 9° @100; Manchester, ave. 84%c; Kalamazoo, 85@95c; De-catur, ave. 85c; Niles, 85@97c.

WOOL IN CANADA WEST.—We give the quotations of wool at different points to July 5:—At Toronto wool sold 40:443. 2 ht; Cohourg at 45c; London at 43@44c; Galt at 42@46c; Guelph at 40@40c; Hamilton at 41c.

Died.

ON Tuesday afternoon, July 5th, at Ledyard, Cayuga Co., N. Y., after a long and painful illness, borne with uncommon for titude and resignation, SUSAN, beloved wife of WM. ALEXANDER and only surviving daughter of JOHN and SUSANNAH ANTHONY, formerly of Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., aged fifty-nine years, five months and nine days.

We loved her! Yes, no tongue can tell How much we loved her and how well. GOD loved her, too, and he thought best To take her home with Him to rest."-[COM.

New Advertisements.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE of Pennsylvania, North College Avenue, Philadelphia.—The 15th annual session will commence October 12th, and continue five months. For particulars, address as above. 757-4t E. H. CLEVELAND, Secty.

CANCERS CURED!—For the small sum of \$10 I will furnish a salve which is a certain remedy for every cancer—draws it out by the root, which is the only sure cure. This salve is the income of a plant dried to consistency of a salve. The plant grows plentifully in all countries. A sure care or no charge. Don't forget to address Dr. G. W. KEREFY, Beartown P. O., Lancaster Co., Pa.

GRAND CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. EGGS: EGGS: EGGS:

\$1,000 Forfeit if Paterson's Preservative fails to preserve them, for two years, as nice as new. 'Osts less than a mill per dozen. Individual, Town, and County rights for sale. Address MARK PATERSON, '757-4t Castleton, Renssalear Co. N. Y.

ANDS-TO ALL WANTING HOMES ANDS—TO ALL WANTING HOMES,
Large and thriving settlement of ELLWOOD, 35
miles south-cast of Philadelphia, per (amden & Atlantic Railroad. Good soil, good water, fine crops—best
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MRS. JONES' TRIALS.

MR. JONES was married. He had been married a long time, ever since he could remember almost. The first Mrs. Jones was a pretty school-boy love, and died early. Mr. Jones was inconsolable for more than six months, and then finding the burden of his grief too heavy to be borne alone, decided to share his regrets with a sympathizing feminine friend. The connection was a happy one for many years, but alas, for the mutability of earthly pleasure, Mr. Jones was again a widower at the age of forty, and being extremely lonely, and having the habit of marrying, he offered his broken life and bereaved affections to Miss Patience Norcross, a mature young lady of thirty.

We have said that Mr. Jones had a habit of being married, and it had so grown upon him hat, had Providence opened the way, he would in all probability have followed up a series of bereavements with a succession of consolations. But in selecting Miss Patience he had no regard o compatibility of temper. He had never thought anything about it.. His other marriages had been happy accidents, and, so far as he knew or reflected, that was the order of nature. But Miss Patience had a habit, too, and it was in accordance with her name, for it was the habit of endurance. It was a failing that leaned to virtue's side and beyond it. She lived in the remote and the future. The present with her was never anything but a makeshift, a mere temporary expedient till better times. Distance not only lent enchantment to her obects of pursuit, but was absolutely the only charm to which she was sensitive. She really liked Mr. Jones almost up to the hour of his proposals; she meekly tolerated him ever after.

They were at boarding for a time, and the wife said submissively to all her friends, "Oh, yes, it is very comfortable for the present, until we feel able to keep house." Mr. Jones, after the remark had been reiterated for the fiftieth time, asserted that he was able to keep house. To prove this, he engaged and furnished a tasteful tenement, and another year saw Misress Patience the patient mistress of her own fireside.

"What a pleasant situation," said Dame Grundy, as she called on a tour of inspection.

"Why, yes," returned Mrs. Jones, "it is all we can expect in a house we hire. If we were to build, we should plan very differently, of course; and then you know one could have the heart to make improvements in shrubbery and fruit trees. Oh, Mrs. Grundy, I hope to live long enough to have a house of my own."

Mr. Jones was well to do and good natured. Moreover, he was a little obtuse, as we have seen, and did not perceive that something to put up with is with most of us a practical necessity. So he said, very generously, "Mrs. Jones. in another year, you shall have a house of your own."

"I am afraid you can not afford to build such a house as I would like."

"I can and I will. You shall make the plan yourself, or draw a new one if you prefer.

Mrs. Jones sighed, "it will take so long in building;" and from that hour every rational enjoyment was deferred until they should get into their new dwelling. There were the usual delays and disappointments, and Mrs. Jones' love of endurance was fully gratified; she was regaled with a "lingering sweetness long drawn

At length the house was built and furnished, the grounds laid out and planted, and the wheels of the new establishment fairly in motion. Moreover, by rare good luck, there was very little to alter or undo; most of the arrangements were desirable, and the experiments successful.

"I hope, my dear," said Mr. Jones, benevolently, "that we are in a condition to take comfort."

"If ever we get settled," assented Mrs. Jones, with a sigh.

Well, years rolled on, and they were settled. The flowers bloomed and the fruits ripened. The turf thickened into a velvet, and the trees grew tall and cast a welcome shade. Strangers paused to admire the premises as they passed, and neighbors paid their various tributes of envy and admiration. Mr. Jones smoked his prime cigar in the back piazza, and grew to look prime cigar in the back piazza, and grew to look portly and contented. Not so with Mrs. Jones. To all the encomiums lavished upon her residence, she replied submissively, "Yes, it's a pretty place, but we don't know who we built it for. We have no children to come after us,

and are just putting up improvements for stran-

gers to pull down." Was ever woman so favored of an indulgent fortune? Within a year from the utterance of this remark, Mrs. Jones was the happy-no, the patient mother of a real, genuine, glorious baby. Mr. Jones, who had with difficulty refrained from happiness before, was uncontrollably jubilant now. The boy was healthy, and handsome, and bright. There was no mistake about him; he was a fixed fact, a star of the first magnitude. He had wants, it is true, for which the fond father was intently thankful, for to gratify and prevent them was his supreme de-

And the mother? Alas, her's were all a mother's cares, anxieties and forebodings. Until the child was weaned she scarcely left the house, or indulged in the simplest luxuries of diet. Then there was the long period of teethcutting, during which her maternal anxieties were never appeased. Then she lived in fear of the measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever, until the young hero met and conquered them all. He grew round and rosy, and she thin and anxious, but still unalterably patient. At school, she feared he might study too much or too little, and as her fears were pretty equally divided between the two perils, it is presumed that he avoided both. Then she had a general misgiving lest he should be spoiled, and from too much petting at home become an indolent and useless member of society. But though the reader may share her fears in this regard, Master Jones falsified them all. Indulgence and opportunity seemed to agree with him. He was ambitious and self-reliant, and not objectionably willful. When at last he decided to study for a profession, the mother fitted out his wardrobe with reluctant care, and the first letter she received from college was moistened with something more than the full proportion of her natural tears.

"I am glad he is doing well," she said, in reply to a remark from her husband, "but I miss him more than I can tell you. Since we have only one we could but wish he could have stayed with us. The seven years of his student life are very long to wait."

"To wait for what?" inquired Mr. Jones. "For the good time coming," replied his

"Why, woman, the good time has come long ago. Can't you see it? We've been having it all along."

"It may be so with you, Mr. Jones, but I have never been free from anxiety for a minute in my life.'

"And never will be, my dear," replied Mr. Jones, as he shook the ashes from his cigar. "It is positively your strongest point, and I have quite an admiration for your skill in it. You will find more to submit to in any given circumstances than any woman I have ever known."

Mrs. Jones raised her eyes to her husband's face in meek surprise. She forgave him, and was silent.

A SCOTTISH CUSTOM.-Lord Cockburn mentions an old lady who kept up the custom of salting an ox the beginning of winter, and eating it up systematically from nose to tail. He tells of her inviting a friend to come to dinner next Sunday, while there should yet be some of the winter provision left, saying "We're terribly near the tail, now!" This is somewhat analogous to the arrangement of Lord Polkement, who, when he had killed a calf, "ate just up one side and down the other," the household subsisting wholly on veal, dressed in various ways, till all was consumed.

SCALE-Y JOKES.—The Burlington Free Press says that some one asked Judge R---- for a motto for the scales presented by Mr. Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt., to the Sanitary Fair, when he suggested what is said by Job of the Leviathan:—"His scales are his pride." This was told to ex-Judge W----, a great wit, as everybody knows, and he suggested a Latin motto:—"Monstrat viam," it shows the weigh.

In the old temples, oracular revelations were received in sleep. A great many people seem to seek for oracular revelations in the same condition in our modern churches.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1864.

TO THE AUTHOR:—Dear Sr.—** I have at last been enabled to accomplish the desired object, and I herewith send you a collection of papers from which you can elicit all the facts you need.

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