TERMS, \$2.50 PER YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. SIX CENTS.

VOL. XV NO. 33.}

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

{WHOLE NO. 761.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

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

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

Agricultural.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

THE American People have many important duties to perform at the present time, but that which we consider paramount and incumbent on every citizen of the North, especially, is to aid in crushing a rebellion that is cursing the country, and which, if not subdued, is destined to divide the Union and destroy the best Government on earth. This duty can not be neglected with impunity by any intelligent man or woman in the Loyal States, but should be discharged, in some way, with alacrity and cheerfulness. How this sacred duty to country, family and posterity can best be performed, each individual must judge for him or herself. The Producers of the country-and of that class, mainly, are those addressed by this journal-can do much by industry, calculation and economy to increase their products, thereby materially aiding the Government, Nation and People in bringing the war to a successful issue. But they should not be content with that alone. After producing more than usual, they should invest the extra amount obtained therefor, and other surplus means, in such manner as will aid in sustaining the Government while it is restoring or maintaining the Union. Every investment in Government securities tells toward defraying its expenses, and maintaining its credit at home and abroad,—and if the People at large simply do their DUTY in this matter, the financial affairs of the Nation will soon be and continue in a healthy condition, and the Union and Liberty for which our forefathers fought, bled and died, be restored and perpetuated. The accomplishment of this object—the leaving as an inheritance to posterity a Republican or Democratic form of Government, with neither aristocracy nor slavery as ingredients—is worth untold treasure and blood. Let, therefore, those who are unable to fight for the cause, make other investments or sacrifices in its behalf. This is no time to talk of peace or compromisefor so long as the rebellious Confederates demand independence—a separation, or an aristoeratic, slaveholding class in the Union-no peace or compromise would be lasting or honorable. We believe every means which GOD and Nature have or may provide us should be speedily used to crush, and if need be, exterminate, the originators and willing abettors of the accursed rebellion, and therefore urge every reader hereof to discharge to the country his or her DUTY OF THE HOUR.

-Need we add that the RURAL is not and never has been in any sense a political or party journal. If any so think from the expression of such sentiments as the above, let us part company-for, verily, we ask no favor or support from any who are not, in sentiment and action, loyal to the Government and Union. We care not what party is in power or who may be the legally constituted President, we hold it to be the sacred duty of every loyal Union citizen, in to its fertility. Rain contains ammonia. Ina crisis like the present, to uphold those in au- deed, it is perhaps the most important means of thority. Indeed, our people should be united as

the world for ages. When that result is ted in the atmosphere again, and the process of achieved we can resume party organizations and settle matters of such minor importance as political differences at leisure. But until then let us all work for a re-united Union and Nation.

CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Sand and Gravel Soils, and Drouth.

Damos, of Huron Co., Ohio, writes:-"] have a piece of ground composed of sand and gravel which will not stand a drouth. What can I do to remedy it? Will leached ashes, tan bark, or currier's waste, leather scraps, hair and lime, &c., accomplish the object?" It has been our experience that sand and gravel soils, deeply plowed and properly enriched, endure drouth the best of any upland soils. But organic elements must be added to it in such supply as to meet the demands of plants. A sandy soil is, perhaps, mechanically, the best adapted of any soil to the rapid and perfect development of plants and their fruits. But, as we have before written, the organic elements wanting must be supplied. If the soil contains these in abundance, there will be little danger from drouth.

The substances our correspondent names are all excellent if properly prepared before being applied. The spent tan and currier's waste leather scraps, &c., should first be decomposed by mixing with lime and salt. The tan, unless so decomposed, is of but little value, and may be a positive injury because of the tannic acid it may contain. If you have access to muck its application will afford you profit. Even a top dressing of clay or stiff loam will help the mat ter. In using muck on such soils, it should be either exposed to the air before application to the soil, or applied to the soil direct the fall before a crop is to be put on it, and exposed to the action of frosts, or it should be sweetened by mixing with alkalis-unleached ashes, potash and lime.

We may say in this connection that during visit to Oneida Co. in this State, the past week we found an illustration of the manner in which sandy soil will endure drouth when properly prepared, and containing the proper elements. The soil we refer to was elevated, sandy, contained but little loam, and was of a character that nine-tenths of the farmers of the country would call light and poor. This soil had been manured, (we believe) and thoroughly cultivated: and we ate Garnet Chili potatoes from seed planted late (we think sometime in May) that were as large as any potatoe ought to be for eating, and as excellent in quality as any we ever ate. And the wines were as green and thrifty dated July 6th, and he says:—"I have prepared his flock are from the get of Hannibal—the as we ever saw vines. Some of them were in and planted to corn this season, 1,335 acres of heaviest ones weighing 131, 131 and 14 pounds as we ever saw vines. Some of them were in blossom. They did not feel the drouth, while on the stiffer soils in the neighborhood no such potatoes could be found, and we were repeated. 445 days manual labor, at \$1.50...... \$667.50 ly told that not a half crop would be grown.

The great advantages which sandy soils possess over the stiffer soils, is that they are right mechanically and lack only organic elements; while our stiff soils require more and better me chanical preparation and less manuring. And the farmers of this country have not yet learned the imperative importance of this thorough mechanical manipulation of soils-have not learned the importance, and best modes, of comminution, disintegration. Without this stiff soils carry their crops through the drouth no better than sandy or light soils. In the one case the organic elements are wanting; in the other they are not wanting, but need to be liberated so that they can be used by the plant.

Water Should Not Evaporate on Soils.

Another correspondent asks a question which it is pertinent to consider in this connection. He writes:- "You urge drainage and deep culture. Why? To allow the water to leach through the soil? Will it not do more harm than good if allowed to escape in that way?" We cannot suppose that our correspondent can be really serious in asking such questions, though he may be, for we know that they are natural ones for the thoughtless, or for those ignorant of natural laws, to entertain.

In reply, we would provide that the water which falls from the clouds should pass down through the soil, because, 1. It adds elements conveying the ammonia of the atmosphere to one man, discarding party and politics until the the roots of plants. But if there is no provision war is terminated, and such a peace conquered by which it may pass down through the soil it as will benefit and bless posterity, mankind and (the water) evaporates, the ammonia is libera- per cent. in favor of the latter."

evaporation cools the surface of the soil and retards vegetable growth or development. Water should not be allowed to stand on the surface of soils, whether grain or grass lands, to evaporate.

2. The air follows water and operates to disintegrate the particles of soil and liberate food for the plant to take up, as well as furnishes food direct. And air being admitted, the moisture of the atmosphere supplies the plant in time of drouth-in other words, the soil is in condition to absorb and retain moisture sufficient for the purposes of vegetable growth, without obstructing that growth by a surplus which must be got rid of by the chilling (to the plant) process of

3. Not the least important is the increased action of light and heat, from the sun, in the development of the plant. All know that the hot, ry seasons develop the most good, nutritious qualtities in forage and fruit. The grape gives more sugar, the sugar cane yields a greater per cent. of saccharine matter, the seeds of the grains are more perfectly developed, the juices of the grasses are more nutritious, even though the growth is far less, in a dry season than in a wet one. And on deep tilled, well drained soils, it has been again and again demonstrated that drouths do not diminish the quantity, and are sure to improve the quality of the product.

No, good friend, rain-water is manure if properly used. But it must not evaporate. It is BOD's way of irrigating your soils-a wonderful provision of which you should take advantage. It falls upon the earth, does its work, bubbles out at the hill-side in springs—the mouths of God's under-drains—follows the path of rivulet and river to the ocean, ascends in vapor, becomes clouds and descends as rain. So on your little domain you must make the minor under-drains and water-courses which GoD in His wisdom has taught you are necessary. And you will reap the reward of your labor in more abundant harvests, fewer failures, a more healthful climate, and less suffering during both the wet and the dry seasons.

Figures from "Broadlands."

WE have hitherto spoken in these pages of the experiments being made on the magnificent prairie farm of Hon. M. L. SULLIVANT, in Illinois, with the spader. On page 181, current Vol., we gave a letter from Mr. S., stating the progress of the work, and his impression concerning this new implement. He now furnishes a contemporary the figures for the season, 24; pounds and was of very superior quality. which will be found interesting. His letter is land; 844 acres were plowed in our usual manner, say about four inches deep, at a cost of

	890 days horse labor, at 50c. 445.00
	Total \$1,112.50
	"Or \$1.31 per acre. "There were spaded (8 inches deep) with
-	Comstock's Rotary Spader, 491 acres, at a cost of
	89¼ days manual labor, at \$1.50

Total.....

"Or 63 cents per acre. "I have had in operation two horse and three ox machines. One machine was worked 33 days, with the same team of four horses. At the end of the season their condition showed that the work had not been harder for them than ordinary plowing. The ox machines require a team of two or three pairs of oxen each. A portion of the season I worked two of the ox machines ganged with six pairs of oxen, one man managing the team and spaders readily. Four of the spaders are three feet in width each. For a few days in the latter part of the season 1 had at work one 3 feet 8 inches wide, which is the usual width of our com rows. It is proposed to construct the most of them hereafter this width, and attach a selfacting cornplanter. This will be capable of spading and planting one acre per hour, with speed of 24 miles, at a cost not exceeding 44 certs per acre, allowing eight hours as a day's vork. As a labor-saving implement, and a dep and thorough tiller of the soil, I am greatlypleased with it, and shall watch with a great del of interest the product of the crop at maturit. At present there is no perceptible difference in the appearance of the corn on the plowed and spaded land, but I shall expect a yield of from 10 to 25



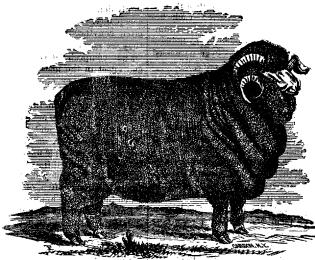
EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

MR. GORBY'S MERINO SHEEP.

THOMAS GORBY of Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio, has a flock of forty-five ewes of the HAM-MOND (Infantado) stock, and four ewes of the RICH (Paular) stock. His original purchases of the former consisted of thirteen ewes from the flock of VICTOR WRIGHT, now of Middlebury, Vt., and eight ewes from the flock of MERRIL BINGHAM of Cornwall, Vt.

ing to any one family, but has diligently sought the best and most profitable sheep out of different families of the improved American Merino. No exhibitor, therefore, has anything to fear from their prejudices, or from their being specially attached to or interested in any particular name, family, or flock. Mr. ELLIS is also an experienced sheep breeder, and until within a few years owned one of the choicest fine-wooled flocks, of about half Spanish and half Saxon Merinos, in the State. He is now a merchant in Syracuse, and usually deals largely in wool. He is a very superior judge both of sheep and wool. This committee fairly represents all interests; and it is made up of sound, solid men, of high standing and unsuspected integrity and independence of character. A stronger or more appropriate committee could not have been

The choice Merino flocks of New York have



MR. GORBY'S "HANNIBAL,"

he by "Long Wool," bred by Mr. HAMMOND. For pedigree and description of Long Wool, see Practical Shepherd, pages 121, 414. California's dam was by "Wooster," bred by Mr. HAM-MOND, (see Practical Shepherd, pages 121, 412,) grand dam a ewe purchased by Messrs. HAM-MOND & HALL of STEPHEN ATWOOD, of Connecticut. Hannibal's fleece, this year, weighed heaviest ones weighing 134, 134 and 14 pounds apiece, and quite a number 12 pounds apiece. Fifty-five fleeces, including Hannibals, (all the rest from ewes and tegs) averaged 10 pounds 121 ounces apiece.

Measurements alone afford but little idea of a sheep-but they are not without a degree of value to those who are accustomed to employ them as bases of comparison between different animals. On the 9th day of January, 1864, we saw Hannibal carefully measured, at the barn of his owner, and the following were the results:

A Contract of the Contract of	Inches.
From mouth to horns.	1036
From horn to shoulder.	77
From front of shoulder to roots of tail.	2 8
Length of fore leg.	12
Distance of hip bones apart.	9
Girth Dack of fore leg.	45
Girth of belly,	53
Gittii Over 10th,	41
Breadth of tail, including wool,	5
Breadth of thigh, including wool,	9
The magnires of girth were taken by	

he measures of girth were taken by keeping the measuring tape on the ends of the wool-net by parting the wool and drawing the tape to the

MERINO SHEEP COMMITTEE AT THE N. Y. STATE FAIR

WE learn that the viewing committee on Merino Sheep at the next N. Y. State Fair consists of Franklin J. Marshall of Wheeler, Steuben Co., JAMES M. ELLIS of Syracuse, and D. W. PERCEY of North Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Messrs. MARSHALL and PERCEY are practical sheep farmers who have been brought up to the business, and who have been familiar with the best varieties and families of Merino sheep from their childhood; and both are concededly admirable judges of all those varieties and families, and are as disinterested as respects their rival claims as any gentlemen who can be found in the State. Neither has ever confined himself in his own line of breed-

"Hannibal," whose portrait is herewith never been anything like generally represented given, was in the ewe when purchased of Mr. on the show ground at our State Fairs. Our WRIGHT, and was dropped Mr. Gorby's. He farmers complain that they get the best Mewas got by "California," bred by Mr. WRIGHT, rinos of Vermont, and then can not sell their equally good descendants for half or a quarter of the Vermont prices. There are perhaps several reasons for this. One of the strongest reasons is that most of the New York flocks are not known in other States, or even beyond their own counties at home. Probably eight-tenths of the choice breeding flocks of Vermont are owned in one county—Addison. There is scarcely a man 24½ pounds and was of very superior quality. or boy in Middlebury—the principal railroad Mr. Gorby writes us that the largest fleeces in depot of that county—who can not, from the tant habit of answering such questions, glibly give a list of the neighboring breeders. Every buyer who comes in from a distance, goes the rounds of their flocks. Their names have thus become familiar to inquirers on such subjects even in Iowa and Kansas.

And we observed an excellent Vermont practice at the last State Fair in that State—the very extensive exhibition of sheep by comparatively undistinguished breeders. A few of the old, frequently victorious exhibitors had no sheep on the ground. But according to our recollection there might have been twenty or thirty or even more pens of very superior Merino sheep a considerable portion of which belonged to new breeders, or those whom we had never heard ranked in the first class. These men had property to sell, and, accordingly, they put it where distant buyers could ascertain it was for sale any judge of its quality. What though these men did not get premiums? A majority of buyers do not expect to buy premium animals, But we heard of offers and sales that showed that animals which could not command premiums, could at least command high prices—far higher prices than are obtained by most of our New York breeders whose flocks spring from Vermont premium sheep. Now let us tell young breeders a secret. A good second class sheep will often, if not generally, sell better when shown side by side with a very superior and celebrated sheep. The man with a moderate purse there learns that the actual difference in quality bears no comparison with the difference in price; and the enormously high price asked for the superior animal, actually prepares the buyer to give more than he otherwise would for one which his own eyes tell him is not greatly inferior. The actual difference is much less than the preconceived or imaginary one. In New York, the best Merino flocks of the

State are scattered throughout its entire extent-

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

embracing an area twenty if not forty times as large as the principal Merino breeding region of Vermont. It would require weeks instead of days to make the circuit of its flocks. Its scattering breeders of full-blood sheep must each acquire his own separate reputation, and bring in his own buyers, unaided by the reputation and similar efforts of a band of neighboring breeders. Consequently it is ten times as important that he avail himself of all proper and practicable means to make his ownership of full-blood sheep, their quality, their prices, &c., as widely known as possible. How has he hitherto done this? Has he even, like the Vermonter who had so much less occasion to do so, shown them at State Fairs? We were not at the last N. Y. State Fair,—but we are told that there was a numerous and very strong display of Silesian Merinos made by one gentleman and his shepherd — but of what is usually termed the American Merinos (Vermont Merinos) there was but one pen of ewes on the ground, and possibly a second class ram or two! We scarcely remember an instance when there has been even a respectable representation of the full-blood American Merinos of all the different parts of the State, brought together at a State Fair.

We have in years past heard fault found by those who ought to exhibit, with this or with that—sometimes with the appointed viewing committee on Merino sheep. No man who wishes to exhibit and who understands the facts will make that complaint this year. He who will not show before the present committee, from any objection to its constitution, as a whole, does not wish to show before experienced, upright and competent judges.

There never was a time when there was such a demand for full-blood Merino sheep. Let, then, all the good flocks of the State send samples to this great Fair. Thousands of those wishing to buy will be present from this and other States and we are informed we shall have many Canada buyers on the ground. The public have a right to expect a particularly strong display of Merinos from our western counties. There are many very superior flocks in those counties, and Rochester is the most convenient central point for their general exhibition. Let the Merino breeders of New York now do their duty to themselves-or let them never more complain of being overlooked and neglected by buyers. The western counties alone can furnish one hundred pens of pure blood sheep-each belonging to a different proprietor. And one hundred pens of such sheep would be as noble a feature of the occasion as was ever witnessed at any of our great Fairs.

We alluded, in this paper, July 16th, to the amended and highly improved regulations of the Society, in regard to the exhibition of sheep. These regulations render it impossible for any exhibitor to derive any advantage over others, either by stubble shearing, trimming, early shearing, coloring, summer-housing, or pamper ing his sheep - or by exhibiting ewes which have not suckled their own lambs, or not suckled them at the usual period. That is to say, it is rendered impossible if the viewing committee does its duty; and, judging from the well known character of its members, we dare pledge ourselves that the committee will do its whole duty. We dare pledge ourselves that every exhibitor will be put on his oath and required to answer concerning all the above facts. Some of the practices named are legitimate. Every breeder has a right to shear early, to summer-house, and in various cases, to put his lambs on foster mothers. But when he does so, the facts should be made known, so that he will secure no advantage thereby over sheep which are subjected to the usual treatment in those particulars. But stubble shearing, trimming and coloring are Franchilent and inexcusable under any circumstances, and should be cut up by the roots by viewing committees. To sum up the whole matter, the State Society has adopted unexceptionable regulations and appointed an unexceptionable committee — and if our Merino breeders decline or omit to show, the fault is all their own.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

-EFECIMENS OF WOOL—MODE OF MEASURING SPECI-MENS.—THOMAS A. BEMIS, North East, Etle Co., Pa., sends us three specimens of "pure Spanish" wool. No. 1 from grown ewe, 12 mo. growth, 3 inches long. No. 2 from a teg, 16 mo. growth, 4 inches long. No. 3 from a teg, 14 mo. growth, 3 inches long. No. 2 is not as fine as the others, but of good fair quality for heavy Reeced American Merino. The samples exhibit good styte, and about the right amount of golden-colored yolk. Mr. B. gives the following facts in regard to size of his ewe tegs' fleeces:

f his ewe tegs' fleeces:

Age of fleece Weight of fleece volumes.

No. In months. pounds. of carcass.

16 15½ 90

15 1½ 84

3 15 12 75

4 16 14 3½ 78

5 14 13½ 78

6 13 11 92

Our frieads should send us actual, not conjectural weights of carcass—weighing immediately after shearing. We like the appearance of Mr. B.'s wool, and would be glad to receive a detailed pedigree of his flock. In answer to Mr. B.'s question, we word say that we measure samples of wool without stretching them in the least; and that we do not measure to the extreme tips where the roots of the wool are not disposed evenly in the sample, or where little points project beyond the mass at the other end. We aim to get the average length of the fibers; and in the case of projecting points, if they contain wool of different length, we measure, say, half the point, as you measure half the oalf of gord-wood to get average length.

WHAT IS THE PROPER LENGTH OF WOOL, AND WEIGHT OF CARCASS?—Mr. Bemis, above named, makes these inquries in regard to Merino sheep. The first one is answered, in regard to rams and partly in ragard to ewes, in this paper, July '22d. We there put down the length of the wool of the heaviest fleeced Merino rams heretofore bred, as ranging from 2% to 2% inches. The heaviest ewes' fleeces we have ever known have been a little longer. (The wool being measured as stated in preceding article.) The greatest attainable combination of length and thickness of staple will

produce the greatest weight of clear fleece. In improving this combination of qualities in order to attain the maximum weight, we have little doubt that the length will be gradually increased. The length representing the greatest weight may ultimately reach three inches.

American Infantado ewes, in good condition and in full fleece, weigh from 90 to 125 lbs. Some attain greater weights. The writer of this owns two, bred by Mr. Hammond, which in high flesh have weighed 140 lbs. apiece. Rams under like conditions weigh from 135 to 150 lbs. American Paular ewes weigh, in good condition and in full fleece, from 80 to 100 lbs.—rams from 120 to 135 lbs.—both occasionally weighing a few pounds more. The preferred weight of both families is different among different breeders. Probably a majority of Infantado breeders would prefer ewes averaging about 190 to 110 lbs.—rams 135 to 145 lbs.: a majority of Paular breeders, ewes averaging, say, 85 to 90 lbs.—rams 125 to 130 lbs. The cross-breeds between the two families approach nearer to one or the other in weight, according to the line of breeding adopted.

Communications, Etc.

MANAGEMENT OF THE HORSE, -- RAREY'S SYSTEM.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: — We notice that certain English journals representing the system of RAREY to be a failure, and the mechanical part of it as often resulting in permanent injury by strain of the limbs of the horse.

Although the system has been thoroughly illustrated and exhibited by Mr. RAREY himself, both in England and this country, so that none can be found to cite an instance of his failure, yet there are many who doubt its efficiency in other hands. We should be sorry to see a system calculated to benefit the world permanently, and in many ways as that of Mr. RAREY, discarded by the people of this country after its utility has been so well demonstrated.

Notwithstanding the propensity of our people to accord a sonorous eclat to the reigning excitement of the hour, they are very apt to allow the corresponding ebb of re-action to sink beyond their notice, alike the good and the undeserving objects of a temporay regard. Even the indisputable and positive results exhibited by Mr. RAREY have obviously failed to leave the impression on the minds of men that alone can lead to success in carrying out the system in the hands of the million; but this success is certainly demanded as a condition of its universal acceptance. People are readily excited and often convinced by the result of that which they see enacted before their eyes; but if they do not comprehend the combinations of cause and effect in the matter, they believe without understanding, or else get wrong ideas when they suppose they understand the process.

It is our intention, in what we may have to say in this article, to analyze the process of Mr. RARRY somewhat, and to call attention especially to its theory, or more plainly speaking, perhaps, the principle upon which it is founded. It consists in something more than the mechanical expedients employed, though these are well devised, and may often, of themselves, and even when indifferently applied, subdue the animal.

But the man who most thoroughly understands the nature of the horse, and is acquainted with all his habits, and the causes by which they have originated, if he be also himself a person of perfect self-control and presence of mind, with quick reasoning and perceptive powers,such a person will be most successful to educate or subdue, not only the horse, but any animal that inhabits the earth. Man, by virtue of his superior endowments, adapts the whole creation to his use. The means at his disposal are ample, but how seldom are they employed with discriminating reason, tempered by calm judgment and perfect self-control, — the qualities that, above all others, dignify and adorn the human mind.

We hope the reader has not already tired of this article on account of its dry philosophy. We are only laboring to convince him, if necessary, that as a man must think before he acts, so he should learn to think thoroughly and correctly, and not discard theorizing as unworthy of notice, since the practice that leads to the best and most satisfactory results must be founded in correct theory, deduced, ultimately, from the unchangeable laws of nature.

Many people seem to regard horses and other animals under their charge, possessed of devils, to be cast out by the exercise of unrestrained violence and cruelty toward them. We can not believe that so much of this cruelty would be tolerated by those calling themselves Christians. if they would stop to reflect that God himself in infinite wisdom has ordained the various instincts that pertain to the animal creation. making, through them, each creature a law unto itself. Among all those animals manifestly intended to be the companions and assistants of man in his labors, there is none so universally useful,-and we have the testimony of those who have made the training of various animals the business of their lives, there is none so intelligent as the horse.

But before you approach a horse to educate him, you must bear in mind that horse nature is not human nature, nor horse reason human reason; yet the horse may be said to reason nevertheless, or else to be possessed of peculiar instinctive feelings, whichever you may choose to term it. We have no evidence that a horse ever forgets an act of its life, or indeed anything that comes before its senses; but a great many facts seem to prove that it never forgets. And in instances where memory is not shown, when we should expect to find it, we may reasonably suppose its exhibition over-ruled by some other instinct. The instinct of self-defense or selfpreservation, prompts the horse, in common vith other animals, to resist coercive measures to the extent of his power, unless he has been, by degrees, and in the proper manner, taught to

been handled, or made acquainted with man, and attempt in any way to control him, and you meet a resistance on his part proportioned to the degree of excitement induced. Now Mr. RAREY has demonstrated in the most practical manner that if this resistance is properly met and subdued, and the horse properly treated while the impression remains on him, he is effectually conquered, and will remain so under careful and intelligent handling. How should any resistance on the part of the horse be met? We answer in such a way as to remove, the soonest possible, the power of making any resistance, and to effect this without injury to the animal and with the least amount of pain. By Mr. RAREY'S process, the horse is at once brought to feel that he has no further power to even move except at the will of his master. All excitement-the cause or effect of his struggles-is allowed wholly to subside, and the animal becomes utterly passive in condition. When the horse has been brought thus far the time has arrived, and not till then, to secure his attention and make any impressions on him you choosigin the way of education; only remember that the corner stone of this system is to do one thing at a time, and to do that one thing thoroughly.

We have yet said nothing about the mechanical devices used by Mr. RAREY. Almost every person has been made acquainted with them thorugh the journals of the country; and, we presume, that for efficiency and the small amount of pain they inflict, they can not be excelled.

Still the principle, or reason why, of these operations, is the main thing to be attended to. If your horse has bad habits of any kind, the result of former improper treatment, go to work with him according to the principles we have stated. Avoid all unnecessary excitement, and do not attempt to make him comply with your wishes otherwise than as you have perfect control of him, unless he has become entirely passive, and has given up all idea of resistance. The very first, and most essential point in the management of any animal, should be to calm and quiet the temper at once; for so long as its own impulses have possession of it, you can never influence or direct it as you desire. Perhaps the nicest point in the treatment of the horse is to know the exact time and manner suitable for making an impression on the animal, so that his will shall obey the impulse of your own. As the animal lies prostrate and passive before you the work is only begun-not finished. If now by the force of your superior will and intelligence you cause the animal to receive its controlling impulses from you, and move in obedience to your commands, you have gained a permanent victory.

There are many who profess to have tried the system without any good result, and they forthwith raise the cry of humbug, when the fault has lain wholly with the operator. And we have met horses that had been treated in this way by persons who imagine that the straps, &c., were all-sufficient, and after the animal had been weakened and prostrated by their means, supposed nothing further was to be done. The horse very naturally had learned to respect the straps and the power of man under certain circumstancs; but here his education stopped. He had not learned to associate the lesson he had received with any particular duty he was to perform. Just what a horse experiences, he knows; but he does not ever, so far as we can tell, reason from one thing to another. Other men have subdued and trained horses, and other animals, with perfect success, before Mr. RA-REY; but we will venture to say that in every case the same principles were brought to bear, though they might have been applied through very different means. We have known very vicious and refractory animals completely subdued by a severe application of the whip alone. But, although the whip is very useful in its place, and must, with most horses, be sometimes used with severity, yet it is never proper to use it to bring about a passive and subdued condition of the animal, except in emergencies when no other means are at hand. The reason is that, with a whip, you only inflict a momentary pain, without doing anything that effectually controls the resistance of the horse. He feels that he is receiving punishment, it is true; and, in general, becomes more excited and more obstinate the longer it is continued, unless you have at the same time some other very effectual means of controlling his behavior, which makes him sensible of your superior power.

You can never make a suitable impression on a horse, no matter how cruel or severe the punishment may be, until you make him feel that all resistance on his part is useless, and that you have the power to control all his movements.

As you are carrying on the process of subjugation, and striving to make a proper impression on him at the right time, be exceedingly careful that the horse shall detect no indecision on your part, no inferiority in any respect. The horse knows nothing of man except by actual experience. But he is an apt scholar in these matters, and he never wholly forgets first lessons. Never let a horse know that he has the power to resist you successfully for a moment.

It will always be found that these most successful in the management of animals, have the most patience, perseverance and self-control.

Good julgment, and a quick, intelligent mind, are also very essential qualifications, and, besides, one should always love the work. In all the pursuis of life, the earnest man, who really loves his occupation, and sticks to it, can hardly fai of success.

instinct. The instinct of self-defense or self-preservation, prompts the horse, in common with other animals, to resist coercive measures to the extent of his power, unless he has been, by degrees, and in the proper manner, taught to know his master. Take a horse that has never

succeed by carefully educating themselves to the work.

We will only add further, touching the treatment of the horse, that the most serious difficulties encountered in his management are usually the result of bad and unskillful treatment in his earlier association with man.

The extremes of cruelty sometimes manifested toward the horse by men alike lacking in reason and sensibility, are painful to witnessthe more so since no other animal of the creation more strongly invites our kindness and respect. Adorned with the crowning attributes of physical power and beauty, and filled with exuberant life and energy, this creature rejoices in the play of its varied instincts, that in their refinement are almost like unto reason, and attest the wisdom and benificence of the Creator. It is in our power to render the possessor of these gifts the happy and obedient servant, friendly and confiding; or, by harshly and unskillfully bending his inclinations to our use, he may become sullen, treacherous, and even revengeful. We do not consider any horse vicious by nature; but bad habits are often contracted during colthood, and still more commonly during the ordinary process of breaking.

We have written at some length, and yet, as the reader will notice, touched only on general principles. These principles, so to speak, suggest their own details; for if any one thoroughly understands the work he has to do, he should never fail to do it properly, provided he has the means at command. And, in regard to the work in question, we believe all the means required, to be the possession of an average degree of the qualities of character we have designated; and when these are rightly exercised and cultivated, both the man and the brute under his care will be almost alike elevated in all that ennobles them in their respective L. W. spheres of being. Ann Arbor, Mich., 1864.

THE TAWAS PLAINS, MICHIGAN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- I have a piece of land on the Tawas plains. These plains are covered with a small spruce, pine, wintergreens, whortleberries, and a sort of bunch-grass growing to the height of about 40 inches. This grass seems to be very sweet, and cattle do almost as well as in clover pasture. The soil is a heavy sand on the surface, with a mixture of clay and limestone gravel subsoil. Last year I harvested 40 acres of white winter wheat and thrashed out 125 bushels of as nice white wheat as I ever saw in my life. I had also some corn and potatoes planted on the second plowing where the sod had been thoroughly rolled. The potatoes yielded about 80 bushels per acre; the corn was very light, the stalks growing about 38 inches, but looked pimping, with no corn at all. The ants are very troublesome. They destroy all vines and cabbage plants as soon as they come up. Some think there is too much lime, and it will be necessary to plow deep and let it lay over one year before sowing or planting. These plains have been burned over once in three years for a long time. Some feel quite discouraged about doing anything with them at all. Will some one who has had experience with such kind of land, please give their views and experience, through the RURAL, or advise with me, some course to pursue? C. H. S.

Tawas City, Iosco Co., Mich., 1864.

Rural Notes and Queries.

THE CROPS OF THE COUNTRY, both East and West, have been vastly benefited by the heavy rains of last week. Our correspondents and exchanges speak in very encouraging terms of the condition and prospects of the crops now growing and maturing. Indeed journals and letters from all parts of the country report favorably—say the drouth is effectually ended, there having been copious showers in almost every section of the country. In New England the rain was particularly welcome and beneficial. It is stated that letters received at the Agricultural Bureau in Albany, from every quarter of the State, are to the effect that the crops will be a fair average, taken as a whole, and that the fears of many that we were threatened with a great scarcity are entirely groundless.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that after carefully reviewing and comparing the reports received at that office, from different localities in the West, they have unquestioned evidence that hay, oats and wheat have yielded well, and they arrive at the conclusion that in the West they are certain of good crops of these three prominent articles, and taking the three together the yield is greater than last year. In addition to this there is a large surplus of old wheat in the country. Of corn, it says, the late rains have improved the prospect so as to lead us to hope that the yield will be greater than last year, if it does not feach a full average.

CHOICE WEBB SOUTH DOWNS.—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in this paper, that Mr. Geo. H. Browne has recently purchased Samuel. Thorne's entire flock of South Down Sneep. Mr. B. had previously purchased Mr. T.'s imported ram "Archbishop," so that he now holds Mr. Tronne's flock intact, and we enderstand proposes to refain for it the reputation of being the finest flock in the country. Those wishing to produce choice Webb South Downs will of course note and heed Mr. B.'s announcement.

OHIO STATE FAIR AND PREMIUM Lagr.—We have received from Secretary Klippart a half dozen copies of list of premiums and regulations for the 15th Annual Fair of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, to be held at Columbus the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th days of September, 1864. Let our Ohio readers address John H. Klippart, Columbus, Ohio, enclosing a two cent stamp, for a copy of this list, and examine it exefully.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—
We see it stated that this Society is nineteen thousand dollars in debt—bankrupt, its friends seem to think, beyond redemption. It is asserted that this condition of things has been brought about by factious mismanagement. It is probable the Society will hold no fair this year.

CUTTING TIMBER.—(T. T. Hunter, Albany Co., N.Y.)
If you cut timber the present month, it will not sprout
from the stump

No Traveling Agents for the Rural.—We have epeatedly stated that no traveling agents are employed by the Rural, and are now publishing the same in every issue; yet we are in frequent receipt of letters from persons who have been swindled by those claiming to act as such agents. During the past few weeks we have been favored with many epistles from persons, in various localities, who aver that they have paid for the Rural to traveling agents, and not a few of them write as though we were at fault in the matter - bless their innocence! It is not our fault, however, except in making the RUBAL so good and popular that sharpers take advantage thereof to swindle the gullible portion of community. And we find that cautioning our readers against the imposition is very like the minister preaching to his devout listeners concerning the wickedness of absentees from church — for those deceived by pretended agents are non-subscribers who have never read our cautions. We know of no positive remedy for the evil, therefore, though we would fain apply an effectual one. The following letter from Hon. S. M. GATES, P. M., Warsaw, N. Y., is one of the latest we have received on the subject:

have received on the subject:

"For some two weeks past a man who has given his name as Fairchild and Fairbanks, of Rochester—at other times claiming to be a resident of Warsaw—has been getting subscribers for the Rubal New-Yorker, representing bimself as an agent. He has obtained a great many. Men from the hills, in all parts of the town, are coming in daily and inquiring for their papers. Some paid him \$2; most of them \$1,50. Some he offered the Rubal to as low as \$1,25, postage pre paid. He is not particular as to what paper he engages to supply, if he can get the money. He has got subscribers and the money for the Morning Star, Godey's Lady's Book, Peterson, the Tribune, and even for The Earnest Christian of Buffalo,—but he makes the Rubal his leading paper, and has by far the greatest success with that, and of course does you the greatest injury. I should think he had probably obtained fifty subscribers for your paper, and all are now very well satisfied he is an imposter. Have you any such agent? If not, as I presume you have not, what can be done to detect and punish the scamp, and to save you and those unwary subscribers from further suffering?—Yours Truly, S. M. Gates, P. M., Warsaw, N. Y."

MARL AS A MANUBE.—Is marl a valuable manure? If so, how shall I apply it to the soil? Is it best to burn it, the same as quick lime, or dig it, dry it, and tet it air slake? I sit best to form a compost of marl, muck and barn-yard manure?—R. J. H.

Marl is valuable as a manure-its value depending apon the per cent of lime it contains, and the character of the other substances contained with it. Marls differ much in composition, and their effect upon soils must depend up in their adaptation to the wants of the same. For marls contain phosphoric acid as well as carbonate of lime, and it has been discovered that their value as fertilizers is proportionate to the amount of this acid present in them-alkaline salts, silica, ammonia, and organic matters. Marl will not require burning-it is no advantage, that we are aware of, to burn it—let the air slake it. Whether it is best composted or not, must depend upon the character of the soil to which you apply it. If the soil is sand, wanting in organic matter, it is better to compost it, unless it (the marl) already largely contains organic elements. But good effects follow its direct application to solls. And we should not hesitate so to apply it.

CHESS FROM WHEAT.—Somewhere in the RURAL, I think I have seen an offer of a thousand dollars for the proof that wheat turned to chees, by producing the head of wheat with chess growing upon the same head. Please reply in your next issue, and if the offer is still continued, I, being a farmer, and believing that wheat turns to chess, should feel disposed to take the chousand by trying to convince the party so offering, of the fact.—N. R. DAVIS, Lowiston, N. Y.

We do not know of any such starding offer. Benj. Hodge offered \$100, in 1857, to be awarded to the man who would demonstrate that wheat did turn to chess, by the N. Y. State Ag. Society. We think there are many men who would pay \$100 to the man who would settle the question by demonstration. He should have a good hat from us, sure.

WHY YOU GOT CHESS.—(O. P. H., Norfolk Co., C. W.) You got more chess on the low land, because the wheat was killed out and gave it a chance to grow; on the upland there were probably as many stools of chess per square rod, but not so well developed, for want of room, as on the low land.

NIGHT SOIL ON HOP LAND.—Will night soil, drawn out last March and mixed with plaster and charcoal dust, make a good manure to apply to hops this fall?—H. B., Norwich, N. Y.

Night soil is a good manure to apply to anything, when properly prepared. Whether it would be better to apply it in the fall or in the spring, must, to some extent, depend upon the proportion of charcoal and plaster mixed with it. And it should be thoroughly incoporated with the soil in either case. Care should be taken that it is properly diluted by composting with other substances, else it will injure plants by burning them. We should prefer to apply it in the spring, if as convenient. It acts quickly.

BEES AGAIN.—There seems to be a mystery about our bees in this section. They appear very numerous on the out-side of the hive, but have no queen to lead them. And why is it that they have not reared more queens? Is it that the drouth has deprived them of the means of obtaining the proper food necessary for that purpose? Probably not more than one half the hives have swarmed this season—last year my bees swarmed once apiece, and most of them twice, but this year they have not got queens to lead them, and therefore remain on the outside of the hive.—A. Wilson, Onondaga Co.

SCRATCHES.—Mr. A. CORKINS, of Lamartine, Wis., cannot believe that scratches in horses have their origin from impure blood. Will he tell us, through your columns, why horses that are fed and cared for alike, and whose tasks are equal, are not more similarly afflicted? As regards a cure, many, very many, external applications have the desired effect for the time being; but a preventive is what is highly sought for.—E. B. C., Licking Co., O.

DWARF BROOM CORN.—On page 166, current vol. RURAL, an inquiry is made about dwarf broom corn. We have raised it for the past four years, and find it far preferable to the larger kinds,—worth double for durability. As regards the length of bush, much depends upon the strength of soil; it does not require as rich soil as larger kinds.—E. B. C., Licking Co., Ohio.

BUCKWHEAT IN AUGUST.—(N. T. F., Westmoreland.) We have seen good crops of buckwheat grown when sown as late as the 10th or 15th of August—the autumn being favorable. But you have to run the risk of destruction by early frosts. And yet it is not much risk, for it is a capital crop to plow under as manure. We should sow it were we in your place.

MARBLE WORKS.—(R. E., Kansas City, Mo.) Messrs. HEBARD & GRAHAM, 162 South St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y., are very largely engaged in working marble. They will probably answer all inquiries promptly.

THE BEST TURNIPS FOR WINTER FEEDING.—(Palmer Gates.) The Purple-top Strap-leaf is perhaps as good as any you can sow. We do not know as it is the best.



Korticultural.

A FRUIT PRESERVING HOUSE,

[Concluded from page 255, last No]

OXYGEN, heat, moisture and light, being the principal agents in producing decay and decomposition, Mr. Nyce has endeavored, as far as possible, to reject them in his process, and in the construction of the house we think in these he has, to a great extent, succeeded. He has not aimed at ornament or finish in constructing the building.

Every part of it exhibits economy, and perhaps the inside would be better if there had been more care taken in the carpenter's work, as this part of it is rude, and exhibits a want of finish which injures the appearance of the

It is, however, suited to experiments which may hereafter prove the theory of Dr. Saussure, who states that fruits, while green, act like the green leaves and twigs in absorbing carbonic acid from the air, but that as they approach maturity, they absorb or retain oxygen and begin to give off carbonic acid. The same absorption takes place when unripe fruits are plucked and left to ripen in the air. After a time the latter also emit carbonic acid. This respiration or transpiration of the fruit is essential to its development. When covered with a coat of varnish, its growth is stopped, though it be still left on the tree. When fruit is ripe, the functions of plants are discharged. They no longer require to absorb and decompose carbonic acid, for their growth is at an end. Their leaves begin, therefore, to take in oxygen only, become yellow and prepare, along with the fruit, for being finally resolved again into those elementary substances from which they were originally compounded. It is at this point and state of the fruit that Mr. Nyce checks the operations of oxygen, and other decomposing substances, by which he holds the fruit in that condition when it ripened on the tree; and so long as he can keep the decomposing agents from acting on it, he will succeed in preventing decay, and in retaining the juices and flavor.

In the first room in which your committee entered, they found the thermometer at 34 degrees, and on examination of the walls and ceilings, we did not discover a particle of moisture. In this room we saw apples placed in quantity in bins arranged one above the other, extending from the floor to the ceiling, containing several varieties of apples, which, for size and beauty, were not carefully selected, and Mr. Nyce informed us that they had been put into the house in September and October, and never handled since that time, until your committee overhauled some of them to find the decayed specimens.

This fruit we found in a remarkably good state of preservation, not more than two or three decayed apples in a hundred, and on cutting the flesh, we found it crisp and juicy, apparently in as good order as when they came from the orchard. The lemons were in the original packages, and had been in the house some weeks. These appeared to be sound, with the exception of one or two in the boxes, bruised, probably, by transportation.

We also saw firkins of butter in this room, and several large cans of cooked tender fruit, such as peaches, raspberries and blackberries, the cans containing several gallons each. Mr. Nyce says this fruit keeps without any evidence of fermentation in the cans, nor any discoloration of the tin on the outside or inside. This he considered a profitable branch of the business, as the fruit might be retailed daily from the cans, without the necessity of keeping the

Your committee visited two other rooms containing apples. In these rooms were some indications of a slight degree of moisture on the ceiling, and on examination of the fruit, we found it in a good state of preservation, similar to the first room. In examining some of the bins, we came across some decayed apples, but much fewer than we could have expected, as some varieties were such as decay out of the house in December and January. We found the Bellefleur, the Ashmore and Rhode Island Greenings, in a good state of preservation. These apples are all considered bad keepers. and out of market by decay in December or January.

The house used by Mr. Nyce he says answers all the purposes which he intended for preserving fruit, and altogether it is rude and cheap in structure, without ornament or finish on the outside or inside; the essential parts appear to be well adapted to the main considerations which he had in view, that is, to exclude light, heat, moisture, and to preserve a uniform temperature of 34 degrees.

This he has effected; but cold houses, refrigerators, and air-tight chambers have been constructed before he commenced his. He claims, however, to be the first to adapt such buildings to the preservation of fruit on a large scale; and in addition to this he claims his absorbents and inside arrangements of the building as his own invention.

This house is an experimental structure, on too small a scale for an extensive business. and improvements may hereafter be suggested for the erection of larger buildings and the preservation on a more extensive plan of many vegetables, fruits, animal meat, and all other varieties of food subject to decay.

Your committee, therefore, can not see any good reason why buildings of that construction, on a much more extensive scale, might not be used to great profit in fruit-growing districts, in the neighborhood of large vegetable gardens, or in large cities, where a market would be afforded at all seasons of the year for the sale of | of it.

fresh fruit, either at wholesale or retail; and in the summer season a great advantage would be gained by furnishing in their freshness and delicacy such fruit as could not be held over from decay by any other known process.

Your committee did not see grapes in the house, but in the early part of this month, Mr. Nyce exhibited before the Society, Kelly's Island grapes kept in his house all winter, which were pronounced by a committee as fresh and perfect as if they had been taken but a few hours from

Your committee regret that the full committee appointed to visit the house could not be present at the appointed time. The undersigned have, however, assumed the responsibility of making an early report, as it is due to the Society, and also to the proprietor of the fruit house, for the hospitable reception which he extended to them; and the intelligent manner in which he explained the construction of the buildings, and the process of preserving the con-

WHY WESTERN APPLE TREES DIE.

OBSERVATION leads us to add some farther reaons to those given by your correspondent why the apple trees of this section are dying out so

Bark lice are playing the mischief. They have been at work in some orchards for two or three years and some orchardists have just made the discovery this year. One orchard of five hundred trees, just coming fairly into bearing, the owner is cutting up into stove wood as the life has been sucked out of it by the Aphis. A few days since I visited a young orchard which had been stunted by seeding down to grass for three or four years, and found over one half of the trees dead and dying, and completely scaled over with the bark louse. They were so thick in spots that the scales lapped over one another. This orchard had not failed for lack of pruning, as the cattle and sheep had attended to that thoroughly in its younger days. Its present proprietor is making a vigorous effort to conquer the enemy. Lots of trees will die for the want | ject so large a space in this address, but it is to of a little knowledge how to care for them, and many more from lack of perseverance in than it has heretofore had. I regard it as one thoroughly applying the remedies necessary to eradicate this pest.

Many trees die from carelessness, and shiftlessness, and penuriousness. The orchard is not fenced and the cattle, horses and sheep roam through it, barking, browsing and breaking down the young trees. In cultivating, the trees are barked and raked down, and grow up saprotten and heart-rotten, pass a sickly existence and perhaps bear some fruit for a few years, and when an extra dry time, or a cold snap, comes, give up the ghost. Then the farmer concludes this country is not adapted to fruit. Farmer Penurious thinks it wont pay to lay out his money for trees and not protect them by a fence. So he fences his orchard. Some fine day in passing by the orchard he discovers that there is quite a good bite of feed around the edges, and there are some corn-stalks and weeds that the cattle might just as well have as not. So in the cattle go. When they get the best of the feed cared for they turn to and trim trees and do any amount of rubbing, hooking and tearing

As you pass through the West you will see plenty of orchards suffering from neglect and want of proper care. Worms' nests by the score in the tops, broken limbs and scarred bodies, bark lice by the thousand, and the roots bound down by an almost impenetrable sod, or cultivated crops and weeds drawing all the nourishment from the soil that should go to furnish the s no wonder our trees die. It would be a wonder if they did not.

there are that set their orchards on low, wet, or moist grounds, where water stands half the winter and during every long, wet spell, vainly wondering why they die out. When Western people read and observe a little more, and exercise a little more common sense, they will succeed in raising orchards that will do them credit and fill their pockets. But they never will succeed until they have had a little more dear experience in the selecting of varieties adapted to the climate, and in their proper cultivation and care. No man has any business with an orchard until he comes fairly to the conclusion that it will be worth to him all the care, cost and pains that are required to select, plant, cultivate and care for it in the best manner known to successful cultivators. L. L. FAIRCHILD.

Dodge Co., Wis., 1864.

TAKING UP BULBS.

The Editor of the Gardener's Monthly having advised his readers in July, not to take up bulbs until the foliage is quite ripe, says in his August issue that a friend informs him that the contrary is the practice in the bulb growing countries of Europe-that the practice with the best bulb growers-and which is considered one of the secrets of their trade—is to take up the bulbs as soon as the flowers fade, and lay them on their sides in some vacant place and cover them with a few inches of soil, where they are left to ripen. The bulbs are said to be much larger when so treated than when suffered to ripen where they grow, and the offsets are thrown off, making a clean, round bulb. And the flower produced the succeeding seeson is said to be finer than when the root is ripened undisturbed. The Editor says his friend has tried this practice in this climate and confirms its advantages, above described. Let those who have bulbs make a note

GATHERING AND KEEPING FRUIT.

It is becoming a well understood principle that pears are improved by being gathered before fully ripe. Some should approach nearer maturity than others. But early apples should be fully ripe, as a general rule, before gather- had been engaged in grape culture for thirty ing. Late fall and winter apples should not be eatable when picked, and all the late winter varieties should be gathered when too hard to yield to the pressure of the thumb, and always before heavy fall frosts. A dry time should be selected, if possible. There will be a few specimens not yet mature, but you can afford to throw them out to save the best and the main crop. When a good keeping variety begins to drop freely from the tree, as is sometimes the case, secure the balance of the crop that remains on the tree as soon as possible; but they should not be mixed with those on the ground -not one should be saved with those picked. Windfalls will not keep, for in addition to the injury sustained from the fall, they become heated by lying upon the ground exposed to the sun and hot air, and the ripening process already commenced is hastening it to a rapid decay.

No matter how hot the weather is, an apple is always cool while upon the tree, and in that condition should be taken care of, if we would have it keep in its most perfect condition for the full development of all the delicious juices with which it is so abundantly supplied. How to obtain it in that condition will be my purpose now to show. We have seen that it must be carefully gathered before it is too ripe, as it is commonly termed; but I say before it is ripe, for when it is ripe it is fit to eat, and that should certainly not be the case with winter apples when gathered.

We have also seen that heat hastens the ripening process, and that cold retards it. Apples should therefore be kept cool, barely so as not to freeze. A minimum temperature of thirtyfour degrees is probably about right, with as little fluctuation as possible.

It is not for the purpose of assuming to know more than the most of you about the best method of keeping apples, that I give the subgive it more prominence in our deliberations of the points very much overlooked in all meetings of this kind.

Whether we regard the ripening process as a vital or a chemical action, it is quite sure that it should go on gradual and unchecked until all the good qualities are fully developed, and when the highest point of excellence is attained, then the fruit should be used. It is never so good as when just fully ripe; but is frequently eatable for a long time. Some varieties become dry and mealy, others tough and leathery. Others, by being kept very cool, will frequently remain in a very good condition for a very long time, or by the use of artificial means may be kept for an almost indefinite period.

I hold that the ripening process once commenced, goes on, no matter how cold, if frost is not present, slowly, perhaps, but uninterruptedly, until full maturity. Hence the importance of a cool cellar, which should always be dry and dark. It should be frequently aired, when the outside temperature will allow of it. Some varieties are much more sensitive to their treatment than others. The Winesap, for instance, which has a thick skin, may be abused a great deal in handling and but indifferently cared for in the cellar, and yet it will keep pretty well; that is, it will rot but little; but, if kept close and warm, it is subject to a fungus that renders it scarcely tolerable to eat. But if it is kept cool and dry, all its best qualities are retained. It is also one of the varieties that does best kept tree with food for a healthy growth. Truly, it on open shelves. The Belmont, on the other most profitable apples, is very impatient of bad People ought to understand that a fruit tree treatment. Its skin is smooth and thin, and flesh of a delicate texture. If roughly be and kept in a warm room, it soon decays. If carefully handled and kept in a cool place, it keeps with very little waste till April or May. Indeed, it is, with me, one of the very best of keepers .- Trans. Ind. Hort. Society.

THE OHIOANS AND THEIR GRAPES.

We find the following report of a talk about grapes by the members of the Cincinnatti Hort. Society at its meeting July 23d:

Mr. Mottier stated that his Delawares had rotted some, but not near as badly as the Catawba. His Capes and Venangos about the same as Catawba; Virginia Seedling and Diana not

Mr. Howarth did not believe that the rot existed where long pruning had been carried out. Several members alluded to instances where long pruning had been practiced and the rot as bad as elsewhere.

Dr. Whipple said that he would probably have from one-sixth to one-tenth of a crop of Catawbas. His loss resulted more from the effects of the cold winter than from the rot. Only an occasional bud furnished a fruitful branch. The winter had not hurt his Concords. and neither had they rotted much-not so much as the Delawares. On these latter a few grapes had rotted on almost every cluster; but still there would be a good crop.

Mr. Challen had his grapes on an arbor and on trellis, with long wood. The rot and mildew had taken one-quarter or one-third of the crop, but still he had a plenty left. He had become convinced that the rot was only an effort of nature to enable a plant to rid itself of an excessive quantity of fruit-more than the plant had life and vigor to mature. His Isabellas were not so much injured by the winter as his Catawbas. The Delaware (with hin), Virginia Seedling and Concord are not injured.

Mr. Howarth spoke again of the importance of long pruning.

Mr. Mottler said that it made him sick to hear individuals theorizing so much in favor of this or that hobby-and having no practical experience to show in support of their theories. . He years, and he had never entirely failed of a remunerating crop except one year, in the whole thirty. That is, he had made enough to pay expenses every year, but the one year, and furnish something fair for interest. While some years he had made very large crops.

Judge Irwin (of Kentucky) said that he had pruned one acre of his vineyard on the spur system, leaving two or three or four eyes to the spur, but on this part he would not have so much fruit as where he had pruned in the usual manner. But his wood for next year would be better. On the poorest part of his vineyard he bad more grapes this year than any where else. On the richest portions scarcely any fruit. He had grapes trained up the walls of some outhouses, but when the rot prevailed it extended to them the same as to the vines in his vineyard.

Notes and Queries.

PLANT FOR NAME .- (Worthy A. Corell, Chant. Co., N. Y.) The plant you send us came in bad condition, but we think it unmistakably Lonicera parvifloru-Small Honeysuckle.

WATERING PLANTS WHEN THE SUN SHINES .- (Agatha Dean.) It is not well "to water plants in the broad bright sunshine." You know that when nature waters them she covers the sun with a cloudy screen. Gardeners who understand their business regard this law of nature in all their uses of water on plants.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES.—Is there any one in Wisonsin or Illinois who has a nursery of evergreens? If o, who and where?—N. L., Ogdensburg, Wis.

We do not happen to know any Wisconsin nursery man who devotes his attention especially to evergreens but most nurserymen grow them now. ROBERT Doug As of Waukegan, Ill., is paying especial attention to their propagation-Samuel Edwards of La Moille, Ill., also-both "good men and true."

THE WHITE JAPAN MELON.—On page 95 current volume, we published an illustration and discription of this melon. We had never seen it then; but now we have, and what is better, have tasted it. It is good flavor, and added, it is early—the earliest musk melon with which we are acquainted. Our friend, JAMES VICE, of this city, furnished us with specimens from his garden the last of July. It certainly merits attention from such as are fond of this fruit.

WHITE WILLOW FOR FENCE.-(J. W., Benton Cen er, N. Y.) On rich, moist soils, well prepared, cuttings planted 8 to 12 inches apart, the White Willow may be recommended if you want timber, shelter, and a fence combined. Of the durability of such a fence we cannot speak. But if you do not want protection from a high belt of trees, do not want your fence to shade a large area, and want to keep it trimmed down to a height of four, five or six feet, you had better try Honey Locust, Buckthorn, or Osage Orange.

TULIPS FROM SEED.—Can you give me any informa-tion in regard to raising tulips from seed—when should the seed be planted, and how long before they will blossom? I have obtained a few seeds, and would be glad of any information you can give.—Mrs. E. M. W., Farmington, Minn.

We have never grown tulips from seed, but should plant in the spring, as we do other flower seeds. It will require sometime to produce bulbs large and strong enough to produce flowers—from two to five years. It sometimes requires a dozen years to get a perfect flower. Few Americans have the necessary patience.

PLANTING BULES.—Please tell me when Hyacinths, Tulips, &c., should be set, the bulbs being out of the ground now.—MARIA, Hopewell, Aug., 1864.

Spade your bed deeply, enrich it with well rotted

manure, and plant the bulbs about the first of October Plant deep, so that they may not be thrown out by the frost. Tulips will not need covering in winter, but it is better to cover Hyacinths, Crocus, Jonquils, &c hand, which I regard as one of the best and with coarse manure, the coarser part of which may be raked off in spring. And the covering will not harm Tulips. In making beds, secure good drainage-both surface and under drainage.

> PLANTS FOR NAME .- (I. G. P., Danvers, Ills.) No. , Dodecatheon Meadia, or American Cowslip; No. 2, Silene America, or Garden Catch-fly; No. 3, Gomphrena globosa, or Globe amaranth; No. 4, Lychnis - cannot say what species.

> (J. H. B., Little Rock, Kendall Co., Ills.) You send us the blossoms of the Negundo aceroides-Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder. It is this tree which the horticulturists of Illinois have recently discovered to be a sugar tree, they say—those who have tried it—equal to the Sugar Maple in the amount and quality of the sugar it will yield. If it be so, it is worthy more extended planting-and we have no doubt at all that it is so, for we have the testimony of too many honest men to that effect.

> THE RAIN FALL .- Prof. HENRY, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, gives the following statistics of the rain fall in May, June and July for several years

> Fall of rain as measured at the Smithsonian Institution

1	May.	June.	July.
1	In ches.	Inches.	Inches.
1859	3.920	5.016	1,686
1860	6,660	2.270	2.840
1861	3.482	3.914	5.218
1862	2,226	4,913	5.378
1863	3.189	2.548	8.579
1864	5.188	0.805	0.600*
Mean	4.102	1 3.244	4.041

*This quantity is what has fallen up to July 20. "From this table it appears that the quantity of rain which fell in May last, was greater than the mean amount for the last six years; and that the quantity which has fallen since the beginning of June is much less than the average for the same time in six years, and also than for any one year since 1889."

The Secretary remarks that the idea frequently advanced that a drouth may be interrupted by the firing of cannon, is fallacious. A little reflection will convince us, that neither the combustion of gunpowder nor the agitation of the air by a discharge of cannon, can furnish the moisture necessary to the production of rain. If, however, the air is surcharged with moisture, and the atmosphere in the unstable condition which immediately precedes rain, then a violent commotion, or an upward current of air produced by a large fire may bring on a rain which might, in some rare instances, not otherwise have fallen.

Pomestic Gronomy.

BLACKBERRIES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Washington, makes the following appeal, which we know will be responded to by all our readers. The recent rains will have materially benefited the blackberry crop. We hope not one berry of this fruit will be allowed to waste. Read:

"A few days since I sent you a communication in behalf of the soldier, appealing to the good people of your State to secure as nearly as possible every remaining blackberry for hospital use. Will you give me the privilege of adding what seems to be necessary to what was then said?

"First, in regard to the manner of putting. them up. Let me say to all, do not send your jelly in thin glass, as many have done, but in very thick glass or earthern ware, closely and tightly covered. Let the sirup be put up in thick bottles, tightly corked. Let the cordial, wine and brandy be put up in the same way. The Aid Societies and Branch Commissions, to whom these jars and bottles are sent, will please pack them in with cloths, fit for bandages, handkerchiefs, &c. Then nothing else is injured in case of a leakage, and these cloths will at all times be very useful; they are very much needed now.

"Directions were given in my former letter for making blackberry brandy only; not because more of this is wanted than the sirup, wine or cordial, but because people generally are not supposed to know so well how to make it. From the following it will be seen that the cordial is nearly the same, only richer, with half the proportion of brandy:

"To one gallon of blackberry juice, put four pounds of white sugar; boil and skim off; then add one ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon, ten grated nutmegs, and boil down till quite rich. Then let it cool and settle; afterward drain off and add one pint of good brandy.

"The wine and jelly is made just as current wine and jelly. Almost all housekeepers are familiar with the modes of making these. The sirup is made like the jelly, but not so rich, only rich enough to keep well-let it become cold before pouring it into bottles. If it should form jelly, heat it over and put it up in jars. A gallon of sirup or jelly may save as many lives as a gallon of cordial wine or brandy, for if stimulants are needed they may be given to the. patient separately.

"We know that at the present price of sugar and spices the putting up of any of these curatives for the soldier is expensive work; but we ask each and all to do as much as they are able, and we ask them to do this to the exclusion of everything else now, while the blackberry season is passing away. I speak the sentiment of all connected with commissions and hospitals in saying that the entire present fund of any aid society cannot be better invested than in the purchase of berries, spices and sugar for the preparation of these articles. One of our best hospital surgeons remarked to-day that he should have as much need of blackberry curatives all through the fall as now, and that all seasons call for large quantities of them.

The greater part of yesterday your correspondent spent in visiting a few of the wards in Lincoln Hospital, and as in all others, and at all other times, testimony in favor of the blackberry was constantly coming up in a great variety of wavs.

Almost the first man met was one who had been for a long time very sick with the chronic diarrhea. The ward physician stood by, and said that he had tried almost every kind of medicine without success in this case. Upon being asked if he had not great faith in the simple blackberry, he answered that he had, but, said he, 'Madame, that is something which it is almost impossible to get in any form. We can get it only occasionally. This poor man has not had any.' He was promised some. Let us hope that it came not too late to save him.

"Talking with another, who had care of a ward, he said:—'Oh! we could only have enough of the blackbers juice, in any way preserved, so many need not die of chronic diarrhea. It is a most terrible disease. I would rather die of wounds, of small-pox, of anything than of this. It is so painful, so lingering.'

"Entering another ward, I heard a brave, handsome little fellow, not more than seventeen, asking the ward-master how long it would take a package to reach him by express from Michigan. He gave as a reason for asking that he had been sick with the diarrhea, and had been cured by a dish of ripe blackberries, which had been brought to him; that fearing he might have the same complaint again, and might not get any more berries, he had written to his home in

more berries, he had written to his home in Michigan to have sent him immediately by express a bottle of blackberry wine. Whether he will ever receive it in that way is doubtful. Even letters often fail to reach those in hospital. "Near by was another man almost gone. A sister sat by, fanning him. He had had this complaint for two months in the Southwest. He had only lately come here. The sister said he was running down fast—said she had only this hope for his life—that the blackberry condial which a lady visitor had just promised to bring him the next morning might have power to save him. The blackberry curative was something of which the sister had not known. "Send through the Sanitary Commission, or the Christian Commission, or

"Send through the Santary Commission, or the Christian Commission, or the relief agency of your State, as you please, only do not fail to send it. In the name of all that is sacred, send it."

The following is the recipe for blackberry brandy referred to in the third paragraph above quoted:

"To two quarts of blackberry juice put one and a half pounds white sugar, half ounce cin-namon, half ounce nutmeg, quarter ounce cloves, one ounce allspice; let it boil a few minutes, and when cool add one pint of brandy."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

SELVE STORY

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. BESIDE HER GRAVE,

YE angry winds blow on, blow on, And midnight drear grow drearier yet; Poor heart of mine make moan, make moan; My bleeding heart that can't forget. High hopes were mine, but where are they? And love, and truth, and trust profound? Here, here are they, all buried here Beneath this consecrated mound.

Lost Love, I think of happier hours Than this, when hand in hand we strayed Among these graves, and asked in awe Which one would soonest here be laid. Now thou art here, so low, so still,-I breathe thy name, no voice replies; O, speak one word, 'twill rest my soul So weary with life's sacrifice.

My feet grow tired of their toil The while I thread life's mazy ways;— It was not thus when thy fond love
Its warmth diffused o'er all my days The flowers no longer bloom for me,-Their beauty mocks me where I tread,-In rich parterre or tangled wood-For my fair flower is withered—dead.

But hope speaks of a coming spring With skies serene, and living rills, Where my lost flower shall bloom again In beauty, on the heavenly hills. Then blow, ye winds, and midnight drear Grow drearier still, but moan no more My heart, for I shall meet again My lost one, on the other shore, Avoca, N. Y., 1864.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

THE new medical movement of educating young women for physicians is a subject of interest. Some of its advocates claim that female M. D.'s-doctresses-should take the position, and assume the duties and responsibilities, of general practitioners; others, that they should confine themselves to the diseases of women, especially midwifery. After a few social postulates and casual observations on the different spheres the medical lady proposes to occupy—as a physician or accoucheuse-let us take a candid view of the important points of argument in connection with the subject.

Premising, then, that men and women are designed for each other—that their (the pair's) interests, as their happiness, should be mutualwe see that the idea of home is inconsistent with the assumption by woman of such avocations as interfere with her domestic duties. For Bible doctrine on this, see St. PAUL'S teachings, in I. Corinth. vii., Ephes. v., I. Tim. ii. and v.,-14. Exceptions to this, where married women carry on business, as millinery, and the employment of single women as teachers, clerks, &c., do not infringe the rule. More women live unmarried now than formerly; hence the demand for more ways of employment as means of support. But evidently all (save those positively unfitted) should be married, and married women now seem to have more time than their grandmothers or motherssmaller families, less to do, -and hence dependence changes to a desire for independence, especially with intellectual women not well mated. The ultra women's-rights women, who seek to become doctors, preachers, lawyers, &c., are not generally the happiest,—may be stared at, but not universally admired. Yet women should develop all their capabilities to the fullest extent, in ways that best conduce to the welfare of themselves and of society in general.

It may be well to observe here, that there are a few women whose superiority of mind-mental greatness-seems to extinguish or conceal the instincts peculiar to their sex, and whether they occupy the place of Solon or Hippocra- that they may conquer and kill; or as the hun-TES, or excel in science, literature or the fine ter, who easily on bended knees takes aim at arts, is no criterion. The light of great minds his victims." is not influenced by the sex that encumbers them. "One truth is sure; a lady can never elevate herself by becoming manlike, or making pretences to be so. She must keep her own place, cultivate her own garden of home."

If the above views are correct, it is not well for women to become general practitioners. Laying aside for the present the considerations of delicacy and propriety, it is plain that they could not take care of home if much occupied professionally. And could a modest and delicate young lady launch into practice in the present state of society, when, besides having to meet the positive vileness that exists, so much squeamishness is cultivated?

These remarks will apply to a great extent to the duties of an Obstetrix, though belonging more naturally and appropriately to females. But this principle is universally recognized by custom among all nations, notwithstanding the opposite may seem to obtain in this country and England. Among many savage nations the women are attended by their own sex exclusively, even though they die through ignorance as travelers attest. In Anglo-Saxon countries. the relative number of cases where men are in attendance is very small. Where the female attendant has the requisite knowledge and skill and the power of sympathy does not overcome her presence of mind in emergencies, it is all that is required; but no lady of true refinement will insist that the employment of either male or female involves a point of propriety, or violates "decency or decorum," where life and health are concerned or suffering can be obviated. As gentlemen presume all women to be ladies, without evidence to the centrary, so. vice versa, they should credit men, and especially physicians, as gentlemen. With this guarantee, the question of propriety ought to be settled with all sensible persons.

ANN PRESTON, M. D., in her Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Pennsylvania Medical College for Women, says:-The difficulty of communicating freely in regard to symptoms, has often prevented suffering women from availing themselves successfully of the skill of medical men. In your case, this impediment will be greatly lessened * *=" 'lessened" only—if that is the point it ought to be altogether removed. For, in a naturali. e., "high and pure"-state of society, (if consistent with civilization,) which this movement is proposed to advance, false delicacy can

Now, to be plain, the main object of this 'movement" would seem to be, to dispense with the services of medical men in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, especially those most trying and perilous. With what has before been stated, can this be considered reform? Will it accomplish the more desirable object of alleviating and lessening the evils and sufferings to which women are liable during the greater part of adult life? Positive and universal good should be the object of an important movement of this character.

If women generally, properly understood their own physiology and hygiene, and that pertaining to their offspring, there would be vastly less of suffering among them and in their families, and fewer cases of "Female Weakness, &c.," for which remedies are advertised in almost every paper. This would strike at the root of the evils sought to be remedied, by removing the ignorance of women on these subjects, which fosters prudery and false ideas of life and the relations of the sexes. Few girls at puberty receive the instruction that mothers ought to give them, and so the evil is perpetuated. Virtue is compatible with the fullest knowledge and perfect freedom. To say that ignorance and restraint are safeguards to virtue is an insult to woman. All women (as well as men) should have proper and thorough instruction on all points connected with their health and happiness. Knowledge of themselves, and all that 1- attainable of the mysterious phenomena of life, is more essential to women, for it most deeply concerns them. This knowledge could be legitimately attained, if sought in earnest. Then what was necessary would be proper, and the difficulty of communicating freely in regard to symptoms, &c., would be obviated. An instance illustrating this is related by Prof. SIMPSON, of Edinburgh. A married lady of high rank coming to him for an important surgical operation, he says, "got up the whole subject-anatomy and all,"-and a new operation being proposed, "she readily comprehended what was meant," and insisted on being the first patient!

Apropos, well-informed young ladies would seldom seek the position of an Obstetrix, with its most trying and unpleasant responsibilities. Seeing that the general education of women would greatly diminish the evils to which their sex is liable, it is plain that from the class of old maids and widows the requisite number of efficient midwives may be supplied. If necessary to this end. let us have Medical Colleges for Women multiplied; yet much will have to be accomplished at home. To say that men of good morals only should be licensed to practice medicine, and such only should be countenanced by society, and by ladies in particular, is to give the opposite condition of things as a reason for change. But if charges of immorality are urged against leaving this speciality in the hands of men, might it not come to have equal force against a class of medical women? (See JUVENAL.)

Tekonsha, Mich., 1864.

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

- JEAN PAUL, thus addresses young girls: 'The young men fall on their knees before you, but remember it is an infantry before cavalry-

- "GAIL HAMILTON" writes an indignant article to the Boston Congregationalist because Mrs. Prince of Wales was not allowed to nurse her own baby. She says that the Princess did not cry long enough to get her own way in the matter, and she rises into passionate eloquence about "God's own beautiful, beautiful, blissful ordinance" of nursing babies. And she is right, too, we think. No woman is worthy to be a mother who does not nurse her own child - if she can.

- OF all the ingenious ways of raising money for the Sanitary Commission, that devised by the people of the town of Catawissa, Pennsylvania. is probably the oddest. The male citizens agreed to decide by vote who was the prettiest girl in town, and it was declared in favor of Miss HATTIE S. REIFSNYDER, by a majority of two hundred and eighty votes. Each vote was accompanied by the sum of twenty-five cents, and the proceeds were given to the Sanitary Fair as the contribution of the favorite beauty. What makes the matter more interesting is the fact that Miss REIFSNYDER is nursing wounded soldiers in the Army of the Potomac.

-WHEN a young tradesman in Holland or Germany goes a courting, the first question the young woman asks him is-"Are you able to pay the charges?" That is to say, in English, Are you able to keep a wife when you have got her?" That is a sensible question to ask. and if American women were practical enough to ask it, it might save them and others much unhappiness and inconvenience. And it would be quite as well for young men to ask young women, "What can you do to contribute to our mutual success and happiness? Are you fitted by education to become a worthy wife and mother?" There should be a frank understanding between the contracting parties, we think.

Choice Miscellang.

Written for the Rural New-Yorker. THE ORPHAN'S WAIL.

BY M. T. WHEELER.

SAD and dreary, Lone and weary, I go to my couch, to night: But no one will miss me, No fond one caress me, There's no one to bless me-No one, to-night.

Dark and lonely, Cheerless only The gloomy world seems to-night: And my pulse is throbbing, And my heart is sobbing; For sorrow is robbing My hopes, to-night.

Star-lights are shining With silver lining, In the blue heavens, to night; But the deep sorrows roll, Like a storm through my soul, And darken the whole Of my life, to night.

Tears are falling, Bitter and galling, Bathing my pillow, to-night: And I'll wail, all alone, In the low mournful tone Of the wild winds, that moan Sadly, to-night.

Groaning, sighing, Fading, dying,
I am going home, to-night; For there's something that steals O'er my senses, that feels Like the cold icy seals Of death, to night.

And I wonder. If from yonder Bright world, an angel, to night Will come down and meet me, Will carry and seat me Where mother will greet me, In glory, to-night.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Lima, N. Y., 1864.

IS LIFE A FAILURE?

BY ENOLA.

"WE are disappointed daily. Our best efforts often result in the greatest harm. We are troubled, and the pleasant things of this world are so mingled with evil that they fail to make us happy. Is not life then a failure?" This question was asked me when all brightness seemed struck out of my life forever; but in my heart there rose a defiant "No." If this life were all we might call it a failure; but now methinks to live one day like this and spend it well, would be joy enough to make even that short life a success. The earth glows with life. At every beat of its great heart, the life-current flows into stem and twig, throwing up heavy masses of foliage and misty blossoms, while over all the light flows down in gorgeous floods till upward there floats a thousand bird-voices, and the quiet air palpitates with the music. Not a single sound, not a sunbeam balancing itself on the quivering grass blade, not a breath that wafts the thistle-down, but tells of greater power and infinite thought. One glance into the unfathomable blue of the upper deep and we are lost in Infinity. Dim perceptions of the great mys. teries of the Universe dawn upon us, and with these a consciousness of capabilities within us to fathom these mysteries, and power to gather, though slowly, these infinite thoughts; while on before us we see the path the Holy One trod through the world now open for us, leading even through the Valley of the Shadow, beyond which we may catch a glimpse of the first foundations of that holy city, "Jasper as clear as

But the night will come, storms lay waste the beautiful earth, and he who has been deemed worthy to be the interpreter, for a brief season, between God and man, is thrust from the temple, his treasures taken from him, and the light of reason gone; while along the Saviour's path we see darkness, persecutions and revilings. Sick, maimed, repulsive, loathsome forms cry out for aid, and the shadows grow deep and obscure the crystal wall beyond. In our own lives we meet failure and disappointment. One by one our hopes fade and our treasures are taken. Our noblest, most unselfish plans are overthrown and we are baffled at every step. We entertain evil disguised in the shining garb of Truth, and turn from our door angels in disguise. We sometimes find the brilliant web of life we were weaving for ourselves torn by some ruthless hand, our onward path hedged up, and we crushed and maimed for life. The world thwarts us cruelly, and our keen insight into whatever is beautiful and helpful, makes us see more clearly the blank we have drawn in life.

And yet life need not be a failure. The Helper yet waits amongst us, and we may use the broken fragments of our dreams and hopes to reach to loftier heights. The end of our endeavors may be the beginning of success. There may come to us a moment in our lives when we find that which we need, that which would lighten our work, make life complete, one grand, sweet song; yet at that same moment know that it can never be ours, that we must live and labor without it, that our hearts must ever go groping on through the darkness until the Tomorrow when we shall feel no want. Should even this weary us of life? May we not rise from this stronger and purer, and carry the memory of it in our heart, softening and perfurning it, making us less selfish, more tender towards others; while we know that this is but an answer to cur daily prayer, that time holds for us beauty, work, content, yet unmastered?

That so many have failed is because they have left their purposes illy defined, their plans halfformed, their dreams unexecuted. Too few there are who dare be true to themselves, who dare embody their own perceptions of the right and true. These high conceptions of life are of Him who ordained life, its processes and viscissitudes, and with these he gave the power of executing and realizing. "Every conception, brain-born, has its execution hand-wrought,' and GoD never meant this life to be a failure and disappointment. And we, to whom Death is not an eternal sleep, may hope in the Hereafter to take up the broken links of our lives and weave them into a beautiful chain-may see how our crushed hopes and heart-anguish had procured for us the realization of joys eternal and divine-may see how every prayer has been answered and how He came " to gather up these broken fragments of lives and save them with his own. So let us wander toward that Holy Land, that Earnest Land where souls "forget to hunger or to hope, and learn to be," praying earnestly,

"Let my mortal dreams come true With the work I fain would do, Clothe with life the weak intent, Let me be the thing I meant."

TO YOUNG MEN ABOUT LATE HOURS.

A Lady who signs herself "A Martyr to Late Hours," talks thus sensibly to young men in one of our exchanges. But the fact is, all young ladies will not agree with her, nor will young men heed her suggestions:

Dear gentlemen between the ages of "18 and 45," listen to a few words of gratuitous remark. When you make a social call for an evening, go away at a reasonable hour. Say you come at eight o'clock, an hour and a half is certainly as long as the most fascinating of you in conversation can, or rather ought to, desire to use his charms. Two hours, indeed, can be very pleasantly spent, with music, chess, or other games, to lend variety, but, kind sirs, by no means stay longer. Make shorter calls, and come oftener. A girl that is a sensible, true-hearted girl, will enjoy it better, and really value your acquaintance more.

Just conceive the agony of a girl who, well knowing the feelings of father and mother upon the subject, hears the clock strike ten, and yet must set on the edge of her chair, in mortal terror lest papa should put his oft-repeated threat into execution—that of coming down and inviting the gentlemen to breakfast. And we girls understand it all by experience, and know what it is to dread the prognostic of displeasure. In such cases a sigh of relief generally accompanies the closing of the door behind the gallant, and one don't get over the feeling of trouble till safe in the arms of Morpheus. Even then, sometimes, the dreams are troubled with some phantom of an angry father, and distressed (for all parties) mother, and all because a young man will make a longer call than he ought to.

Now, young gentlemen friends, I'll tell you what the girls will do. For an hour and a half they will be most irresistibly charming and fascinating; then, beware, monosyllabic responses will be all you need expect, and when the limits shall have been passed, if a startling query shall be heard coming down stairs: "Isn't it time to close up?" You must consider it a righteous punishment, and, taking your hat, meekly de_ part, a sadder, and it is to be hoped, a wiser man. Do not get angry, but the next time you come be careful to keep within just bounds. We want to rise early these pleasant mornings, and improve the "shining hours;" but when forced to be up at such unreasonable hours at night, exhausted nature will speak, and, as a natural consequence, with the utmost speed in dressing, we can barely get down to breakfast in time to escape a reprimand from papa, who don't believe in beaux—as though he never was young and a mild, reproving glance from one who understands a little better her poor daughter's feelings, but must still disapprove outwardly to the changing seasons instinctively follow the keep up appearances. And now, young men, sun, are giving, in their beautiful but artless think about these things, and do for pity's sake, don't throw down your paper with a "pshaw"—but remember the safe side of ten.

A HAPPY WORLD.

This is a happy world-who says to the contrary is a fool or something else. There is everything to make us happy. The land, sea and sky contribute to our enjoyment. The man who has a good heart sees pleasure where a bad person beholds nothing but gloom. The secret then of being happy and enjoying this glorious world is to possess a virtuous heart. Who is the most contented and cheerful man in your neighborhood? The man who has the most honor and possesses the greatest riches? No. It is he who has nothing but a kind heart. For nothing ruffles his temper or disturbs his repose. The morning sky-the evening cloud-the rolling waters-the blooming landscape-the teeming forest and the fields of snow, give him a pleasure that others never dream of. It is he whose mind is led from Nature up to Nature's GoDand every day that he lives he is contented and happy as it is possible for a man to be. Depend upon it, the world is a beautiful one, and contains a thousand sources of enjoyment, which they only can see and feel, whose hearts are pure and whose lives correspond with the word of eternal truth.

WHAT COMES FROM HEAVEN is pure; but the tendency is to soil it, and that which keeps nearest heaven most escapes the pollution of earth. At the foot of the Alps you find the roaring muddy stream, the clay stained snow. But on the summit of mount Blanca is a pure robe of celestial white, never stained, only sometimes covered with a roseate gauze to salute the setting | to cast all our care upon Him; for He careth

Sabbath Musings.

CHRISTIAN MUSINGS.

In the still silence of the voiceless night, When, chased by airy dreams, the slumbers flee, Whom, in the darkness, doth my spirit seek, O God, but Thee?

And if there be a weight upon my heart, Some vague impression of the day foregone, Scarce knowing what it is, I fly to Thee, And lawit down.

In token of anticipated ill, My bosom takes no heed of what it is, Since 'tis Thy will. For oh, in spite of past and present care,

Or if it be the heaviness that comes

Or anything beside, how joyfully Passes that almost solitary hour My God, with Thee! More tranquil than the stillness of the night,

More peaceful than the silence of that hour, More blest than any thing, my spirit lies Beneath Thy power.

For what is there on earth that I desire, Of all that it can give or take from me, Of whom in heaven doth my spirit seek, O God, but Thee!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE BOW ABOUT THE THRONE.

HUMAN speech is inadequate for the expression of truths connected with the future world. It must be so, for the truths are above the capabilities of the finite mind. We can have no knowledge of that world, except through figures of speech founded on that which is connected with the present state; but in this way we reach views which are sufficiently clear, definite and cheering, to satisfy the heart longing for some information concerning its future.

A short time since I saw "the bow in the cloud," and my thoughts went from that beautiful scene to "the bow about the throne." It is supposed that every one understands the significancy of the first. "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. * * * And the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh." But this description from the sacred narrative can not apply to "the bow about the throne," What, then, does it mean? Perhaps we may be able to give a satisfactory answer to this question from the consideration of "the bow in the cloud," by seeking out the cause lying back of that which is signified, and its type. There is something more than mere surface

truth connected with this subject, which reflection can bring to light. "The bow in the cloud" has a deeper significancy than that which is given to it simply as a "type of the covenant." To me it means pity leading to mercy. I think there are indications of this in the Bible account. God's compassion moved him to the covenant of which the bow is the type,-it was not that mankind would never again deserve, by the guilt of their sinfulness and crimes, the dreadful visitation of judgment which the earth had just witnessed. Those who are saved, are saved because GoD pities and has mercy; and so the bow is placed about the throne, evermore a type to the righteous of the mercy which brought them there. In this view, the passage which speaks of "the bow about the throne" has a meaning which makes it one of the most beautiful of the many descriptive passages which have a reference to Heaven. Gop's power is encompassed by mercy. Now there is sunshine outside-golden sun-

shine. I cannot look out without seeing sights of beauty and hearing sounds of joy. The fields are clothed with a green so beautiful that it gladdens. The flowers are out. The balmy breeze that fans my brow comes to me laden with fragrance. The tiny warblers that through melodies, unconscio expression to the universal joy. Universal? It is only when I think of human lives that I sadden. And yet God piti s. He is merciful. The wisdom of His purposes and the kindness of their design constitute the real power and majesty of every age. There are two languages-the language of Heaven and the language of Earth. "Dark" in the human is "Light" in the divine. Those who are living the life of sublimity have power to see in the future the blossom of joy which shall crown the plant of thorns. Every true life must have its Gethsemane. Christ had his. The crown of piercing thorns touches the brow before the coronal of light. It is but a little way from life's Calvary to life's glory. Reader. if you are one whom GoD recognizes as His child, it can be written of truths as your heart reads. What is Life? A scene of God's Mercv. What is Death? It is Joy. What is the Grave? It is Victory. What is the Beyond? An eternity of bliss, where the saved through mercy will dwell forever in the presence of GoD, and in full view of the glorious bow which the hand of Compassion has placed about the Throne. A. T. E. C.

GOD ALL-SUFFICIENT.-In the church's extremity, when her conspiring enemies are great in number and power, faith raises the drooping spirits. "If God be for us, who shall be against us?" When Antigonus was ready to engage in a sea-fight with Ptolemy's armada, and the pilot cried out, "How many are they more than we?" the courageous king replied, "'Tis true, if you count their numbers, they surpass us-but, for how many do you value me?" Our God is all-sufficient against the combined forces of earth and hell. We are, therefore, commanded

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

HOW TO MAKE A HERBARIUM.

EDS. RURAL: - Seeing an inquiry in the RURAL of May 28th for the directions for making a herbarium, I send my modus operandi, as I learned it from "Grays Lessons in Botany." I presume the inquirer knows how to press the flowers, which much be done well, in order to have a good herbarium. The specimens should be fastened to sheets of paper, by slips of summed paper, or by glue applied to the specimens themselves. Each sheet should be appropriated to one species only. This should consist of the flower, stem, leaves and roots if they are fibrous and can be pressed. The generic and specific name of the plant should be added to the lower right-hand corner, either written on the sheet, or on a ticket, and pasted down at the corner; the time of collection, the locality, color of the flower, and any other information the specimens themselves do not afford, should be recorded on the sheet or ticket.

The sheets of a herbarium should all be exactly of the same dimensions. Sixteen and a half inches by ten and a half is about the right size. The sheets containing the species of each genus should be placed in genus covers, made of a full sheet of thick, colored paper, (such as strong manilla hemp paper,) and the name of the genus written on one of the lower corners. These are collected into orders and covered with a larger sheet, with the name of the order, and a catalogue of the genera written on the outside. and the whole kept in a cabinet or bound in large folio volumes.

To protect the plants from insects, pieces of camphor gum should be placed among them. If the whole is done nicely the person will be amply repaid for his trouble; for a well arranged herbarium is quite an acquisition to a library or a cabinet. GEO. A. G-

Cassadaga, N. Y., 1864.

NATURE AN ECONOMIST.

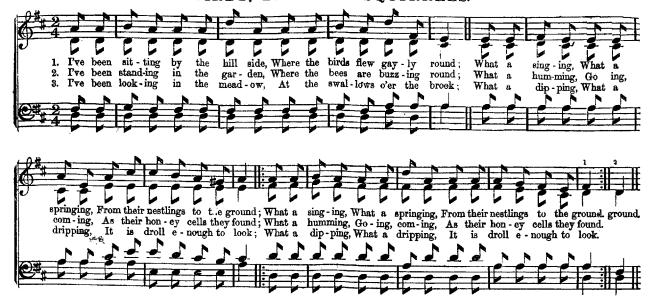
WHAT an economist is nature, so made by God! She economizes even the light she so immensely possesses; catches it on the moon as a candle, after the sun has gone down, as we say, when he is but rising on other lands, and sends it inconceivably far to us from the stars. She economizes heat, equalizing it for the life and health of the whole world, by currents in the air and ocean and of the electric fluid. She economizes water, to answer a thousand successive important purposes, in a thousand different places, with the same drop. How nicely and carefully she sifts out its minutest portions from the briny sea, to cleanse the air and revive the plants at this season, to fill the springs, and paint the sky, and support all human life! How, with her mighty elemental agencies, she crumbles and bears down the barren rock from the mountains and the hills, to fertilize, for boundless and endless crops, the valley and the plain! How she makes the ashes even of the dead spring into grass, and blossom into flowers! How, applying the same economy to crude mineral, from the very gravel in the ground she distills a curious, delicate wash to protect the tender stalks of the growing grain, though you may not think what perhaps cuts your hand to bleeding in this varnish of flint.

How she saves every hair, particle, nailpairing, and exhalation, to turn it to some account! How she converts ice, and the snow that manures the poor man's ground, into harvests of corn and wheat! How she nourishes her vegetable offspring, so that her animal may not die of hunger! The roots of a shrub, thirsty for a supply that had been drawn aside by an artifical channel, have been known, in their resolution not to be defrauded, to find their way to the aqueduct under ground, and bore a hole through its soft wooden plug, that every fibre might drink its fill, as was divinely intended. To one who looks with a careless view on Nature, it seems as if everything with her were in extravagant excess. We quote the line about "many a flower born to blush unseen," and we talk of the floods that are poured away to no purpose. But a closer inspection corrects this error, and shows how frugal her utility and perfect her order, enough, but "no room to insert a particle," however Art may re-arrange her forms to educate and give scope to human power.-Rev. C. A. Bartol.

INFLUENCE OF THE SUN.

THE sun has long been known to be the great center of light and heat to our system; but recent discoveries indicate that motion and life, all the great changes in the physical character of the earth, in the past, and all progress in the future depend on the sun's heat. Prof. Tyndale says:-His warmth keeps the sea liquid and the atmosphere a gas, and all the storms which agitate both are blown by the mechanical power of the sun. He lifts the rivers and the glaciers up to the mountains; and thus the cataract and the avalanche shoot with an energy derived immediately from him. Thunder and lightning are also his transmuted strength. Every fire that burns, and every flame that glows, dispenses light and heat that originally belonged to the sun. In these days, unhappily, the news of battle is familiar to us, but every shock and every charge is an application of the mechanical force of the sun. He blows the A Loyal Quaker. trumpet, he urges the projectile, he bursts the bomb-and remember, this is not poetry, but rigid, mechanical truth. He rears, as I have father to them as he lived. Perhaps I wrong the animal; the lilies of the field are his workcattle upon a thousand hills. He forms the even to himself. But he certainly made a

BIRDS, BEES AND SQUIRRELS.



4. I've been wandering by the woodland, Where the squirrels * sport so free, What a springing, Running, leaping, Up and down, from tree to tree.

5. While all creatures are so happy, While they sport in beaming light, I'll be striving, I'll be thriving, Ever cheerful; ever bright.

6. Soon the neighbors now will join us, With the sun's departing ray, Then with singing, Voices ringing, We will close a happy day.

Pronounce either squirril (short i as in the first syllable of miracle), or squirel.

muscle, he urges the blood, he builds the brain. He not only grows the cotton, but he spins the fiber and weaves the web. There is not a hammer raised, or a wheel turned, or a shuttle thrown that is not raised, and turned and thrown by the sun. His energy is poured freely into space, but our world is a halting place where this energy is conditioned-here the Proteus works his his spells; the self-same essence takes a million shapes and hues, and finally dissolves into its primitive and almost formless form. The sun comes to us as heat, he quits us as heat; and between his entrance and departure the multiform powers of our globe appear. They are all special forms of solar power-the molds into which his strength is temporarily poured in passing from its source through infinitude.

War Literature.

A Soldier's Letter.

AND A TRUE WOMAN'S ANSWER Hospital, June

I write with a great deal of pain, dear girl; I've not been able before since the fight, And my brain is still so much in the whirl That I can tell you but little to-night. I'm wounded-don't start-'tis not very bad. Or at least it might be worse; so I said, When I thought of you, "I'm sure she'll be glad To know that I'm only wounded-not dead!'

I've lost my left arm-there, now you know all! A minnie ball shattered it and I fell; The last that I heard was our captain's call, Until—the rest is too painful to tell. I've had throughout the most excellent care. And I'm doing finely, the surgeon says-So well, indeed, that the prospect is fair For a homeward trip before many days.

But I've something else, dear Mary, to say, And I'd say it if it cost me my life; I've thought of it well-there's no other way-You're released from your promise to be my wife: You'll think me foolish at first; then you'll think Of the loose, armless coat-sleeve at my side; And your proud and sensitive heart will shrink

From the thought of being a cripple's bride. 'Tis a bitter struggle to give you up, For I've loved you more than ever of late; But down to the dregs I've drained the cup, And I'm calm, though my heart is desolate. I'm coming home, and of course we must meet; My darling, this once, one boon I implore, Let us still be friends, for that will be sweet, Since now, alas! we can be nothing more.

Sweet Home, June -

My Robert, how noble and brave you are! Too brave and too noble, I know, for me; But you've too little faith in me by far, If you believe I want to be free. I'm not released from my promise-no, no! "Twere never so sacred to me before: If you could but know how I've longed to go And watch by your side, you'd doubt me no more

I read your name in the terrible list, But the tears froze back that sprang to my eve! And a tearful pain that I could not resist, Crushed my heart till I only longed to die. The blessed tears, by-and-by, came again, And I felt as you in your letter said, A feeling of gladness, 'mid all my pain, That Robert was only wounded-not dead

Oh, darling! to think you have suffered so. And I, all these long, weary miles away; You've needed me very often, I know, While I could do nothing but hope and pray But hardest of all is the bitter thought, That you have been suffering so much for me; Poor Robert! your manly letter has brought A strange mixture of joy and misery.

But you're coming home to my arms and heart; You're right-I AM proud and sensitive too; But I'm only so when we are apart, And now, I shall only be proud of you! You're coming home to be happy and rest, And I wait the moment of blissful calm When I shall be held to a Soldier's breast By a Patriot-Hero's one strong arm!

WHEN David Blake took the charge of his sis ter's orphans, he inwardly vowed to be a true said, the whole vegetable world, and through it the principles of the worthy Quaker - for David was a zealous member of that permanship, the verdure of the meadows and the suasion - in asserting that he made a vow,

solemn affirmation to that effect, whether it and I do not feel free to keep thee from thy took the form of an oath or not. And all who saw the tender care bestowed upon James and Harry during the helpless years of childhood and orphanage, could attest the sincerity of their noble hearted protector. This was thought the more remarkable when it was known that he was not at liberty to bring up the boys after his own views, their dying mother having specially desired that they should not become Quakers. Uncle David was a bachelor. Neither he nor his prim housekeeper, Esther Lake, were used to the society of children. But the old hall was opened wide like the heart of its owner to receive them; and even solemn Aunt Esther soon learned to greet the boys with a smile.

James and Harry well repaid their uncle's kindness. They loved him warmly; and showed both their affection and gratitude by a devoted attention to his wishes. In his large manufactory they early made themselves useful, and when of suitable age began to fill situations of trust and responsibility. Harry Eaton was twenty years old, and his brother two years more than that when the fall of Fort Sumter startled the loyal North, and sent its young men from the shop and plow to the camp and the battle-field.

"What shall I do, James?" said his younger brother. "I must go to my country's help; I cannot stay away. But Uncle David does not believe in war, and I suppose will think me a head-strong and hair-brained boy for wishing to fight."

"Yes," replied James; "Uncle is a peace man, of course; all the Quakers are by profession. You will not get his leave to be a soldier; it is of no use to think of it, Harry.'

"But I must, brother; I can think of nothing else. All the blood in my veins is throbbing for Union and liberty; and my arms are straining for the musket to avenge this treachery, and put down rebellion. Uncle David dare not keep me back from service in such a cause." "Ask him and see," was the reply.

Harry did ask, though to face and to displease his uncle tried his courage more than to confront

"What does thee want to fight for?" was the answer. "Thy fair cheek, so like thy mother's, is too tender and smooth for a sword-cut or a bullet-hole. There's something beside poetry in, war, my boy."

Harry's cheek flushed and his eye glistened, but he stood his ground like a man. in a few words he spoke of his country's peril; of the call to its defense; of the deep and ready response which his heart made to that call; and implored his uncle to let him serve his country, and if need be to die for it.

"Thee is a brave boy, Harry, and I do not love thee less for this," said his Uncle David with a choking voice. "But war is contrary to my faith, and I cannot send thee to fight. Neither, Harry, will I say thee nay. Thee must be free to do as the inward voice bids thee. And, Harry, whatever thee needest, ask Aunt Esther and Jamie for. I will see that they have a full purse. God bless thee, and keep thy young head from harm."

So Harry Eaton became a soldier. Six months passed, and the smooth cheek and strong arm of the young patriot were laid low; and he was buried beside his mother. The blood which throbbed so warmly for Union and liberty had been spilled in his first battle, but it had not flowed in vain. James Eaton was roused from his indifference, and felt that he had a double mission,—to avenge Harry, and to defend the cause for which his young brother oversight of them. How could he ask to be rehim; he grew thin and pale.

Uncle David watched him closely, though is pining for Harry's musket. Why does thee not go, even as he did?"

"I want to go, indeed, uncle; you have rightly

"Well, Jamie, I've been thinking about it; tary on army morals!

duty. Perhaps the rest of the boys would like to leave the shop, too. I don't hold to war, thee knows; and it would ill become to turn recruiting officer. But if the Government must fight, surly it had better have all the men it needs. And so, Jamie, if the shop-boys want to go, I'm not the man to say them nay. We will shut up the factory till the war is over; and then all of those who are spared to come back shall have their places again, if the Lord will. And, Jamie here's my bank-book ; I couldn't buy powder and shot, thee knows, that wouldn't do for a Quaker. But surely I'm bidden to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, so thee may buy as many blankets and rations as thee pleases."

James Eaton led a gallant and well-equipped company to the war. When he was badly wounded, Uncle David thought it right to go and tend him; and now that he is again fit for service, he has re-filled the emptied purse, and bid him good-speed.

Ether and the Wounded,

DAY before yesterday some three hundred rebel wounded fell into our hands. Of these twenty-one required capital operations. They were placed in a row, a slip of paper pinned to each man's coat collar, telling the nature of the operation that had been decided upon. Dr. Morton first passes along, and with a towel saturated with ether puts every man beyond consciousness and pain.

The operating surgeon follows and rapidly and skilfully amputates a leg or an arm, as the case may be, till the twenty-one have been subjected to the knife and saw without one twinge of pain. A second surgeon ties up the arteries: a third dresses the wounds. The men are taken to tents near by, and wake up to find themselves cut in two without torture, while a winrow of lopped off members attest the work. The last man had been operated upon before the first wakened. Nothing could be more dramatic, and nothing could more perfectly demonstrate the value of anæsthetics. Besides, men fight better when they know that torture does not follow a wound, and numberless lives are saved that the shock of the knife would lose to their friends and the country.

Grant at Checkers.

THE Watertown Daily Reformer relates an anecdote of General Grant. It says:-"When the General was a young Lieutenant, he was stationed for some time at Sacketts Harbor, and in those days paid frequent visits to our village. He was a famous checker player, and was wont to spend many an hour at the old American Hotel in this absording game. But there was one of our citizens (whose name we are forbidden to mention) who could beat the Lieutenant at his favorite game. But young Grant would never give up, and would insist on his competitor playing with him till he came out ahead, which he would, at last, always do. To secure this end he sometimes kept his friend up nearly all night, and would stay in town three days, studying his long headed moves, and forcing his opponent to play until he beat him in the wind. If the man declined playing when he was ahead, the Lieutenant was offended, and thought him ungentlemanly in the extreme. Grant is now playing checkers in the same style with Lee on the Virginia board.

A General's Son and Poker.

An army correspondent relates an incident of camp life, showing the precocity of a youth of sixteen, the son of a General, on a visit to had laid down his life. Yet he knew that his his father in the field. On one occasion, when uncle could ill spare him. The shop was full the General's purse was gettinglow, he remarked of workmen, and he (youngeas he was) had the that he would be obliged to draw on his banker for some money. "How much do you want, leased? The struggle in his mind wore upon father?" "I think I shall send for a couple of hundred," replied the General. "Why, father," said the son, very quietly, "I can let you have James never suspected his observation. At that amount." "You can let me have it!" exlength he spoke. "I see how it is, Jamie; thee claimed the General, in surprise, "where did is pining for Harry's musket. Why does you get so much money?" "I won it by playing draw poker with your staff, sir," replied the hopeful youth. It is needless to say that the guessed. But how can you get along without 9:40 train next morning bore the "gay young gambolier" toward his home. A sad commen-

Beading for the Young

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. 'NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP."

How many children, as they are preparing for the quiet hour of slumber, have repeated the prayer of which the above is the commencement! How many mothers have remembered when their mothers first taught them to breathe to God this simple prayer! Perhaps there is more truth, more humility, conveyed in these few lines, than in any prayer man can, offer! At the present time, when this once glorious and prosperous country is engaged in the most powerful struggle for liberty history has record of, for the annihilation of many traitors in its land, mothers, do not fail to impress upon the minds of your children, that God will guard the soldier boy, if you will only pray for him. Children, God, to whom that simple prayer is offered, will hear you, if you will pray for the soldier upon the battle-field, in the hospital, raging with fever, in Southern prisons, who is pouring forth his blood for your liberty. Pray for them! E. S. SHORT. Brockport, N. Y., 1864.

ALL RIGHT; OR, TRUE OBEDIENCE.

"AUNT MARY, may I go up on the top of the house and fly my kite?" asked, Henry Alford, one day. Henry was a visitor in the city, and almost a stranger to his aunt. He saw the little boys on the tops of the neighboring houses, flying their kites with great success, and the thought struck him that he would have special fun if he could do the same. His aunt, of course, wished to gratify the boy in all reasonable enjoyment, but deemed this particular feat very unsafe; and, though she did not know how it might affect Henry, she felt that she must refuse his request.

"I don't want you to go, Henry," said she; 'I consider that a very dangerous thing for a little boy like you to attempt."

"All right, then, I'll go out on the bridge," replied Henry. His aunt smiled. "I hope you'll always be as

acquiescent, my lad," she said to herself. "Henry, what are you doing?" called his mother, on another occasion.

"Spinning my new top, mother." "Can't you take the baby out to ride? Get

out the carriage, and I'll bring him down." "All right," shouted the boy, as he put his top in his pocket, and hastened to fulfill his mother's request.

"Aunt Mary, may I go that errand for you? I know I can find the place; and II like to find my way round the city so much."

"Well, you go straight down P street to F, and then cross that, and a little further down is J street. Go into that, and about three blocks down-O no, Henry, it's of no use; there are so many crooks and turns in the way, you never can find it. Wait until Robert comes home, and you shall go with him."

"All right," was the cheerful reply.

"Uncle William, may I go over to your store this morning. I want to see those baskets again I was looking at yesterday." "Oh yes, Henry, I shall be very gladito have

you."

"But I can't spare you to-day, Henry," said his mother. "I want you to go out with me; you shall go to the store another time." "All right," responded the child.

No matter what request was made of Henry, what wish of his was refused, what disappointment or task it was necessary to impose upon him, his uniform answer was, "All right." Not a word of expostulation or teasing was uttered; no "Why can't I," or "Must I," or "Do let me," or "I don't want to," was ever heard from his lips. His aunt thought he was a model for all boys.

"This is obedience that is worth something," said she; "prompt, cheerful, uniform, and un-

Pity all boys and girls were not like Henry. What a comfort they would be to their parents aye, and to themselves, too! What a deal of vexation, trouble, and sorrow, they might save.

BE ON GOOD TERMS WITH YOUR PILLOW. The instant the head is laid on the pillow is that in which conscience delivers its decrees. If it has conceived any evil design, it is surrounded by thorns. The softest down is hard under the restless head of the wicked. In order to be happy, one must be on good terms with one's pillow, for the nightly reproaches it can make, must be heard; yet it is never so delicious, so tranquil as after a day on which one has performed some good act, or when one is conscious of having spent it in some useful or substantial employment.

IF you step out of the ranks, the crowd may pass on; the vacant space may be occupied; and you may never be able to find your place again. There are more men than there are holes, and all the holes get filled up.

MUCH of the pain and pleasure of mankind arises from the conjectures which every one makes of the thoughts of others; we all enjoy praise which we do not hear, and resent contempt which we do not see.

THERE is always good policy in keeping one's temper. As often as temper is lost, a degree of influence is lost with it; and while the former may be recovered, it will be found more difficult to recover the latter.

Ambition often puts men to doing the meanest offices - as climbing is performed in the same posture as creeping.

Kural Aew-Yorker.

BEAL WYSON

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 13, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

THERE has been but little news received from the army before Petersburg since the late disaster. The rebels tried their skill in mining and blowing up Grant's works, but completely failed of their object. We give the following account of the enterprise:

The Herald's Eighteenth Corps correspondent says of the mines sprung by the rebels, that our forces were aware of their intentions. It occurred on the afternoon of the 4th, and was immediately succeeded by rapid and successive volleys of musketry. The smoke from the explosion had hardly cleared away, when our men answered the rebel fire, and drowned their yell with a wild cheer of derision at the failure of their mining operations. The enemy, in all probability, intended to have blown up a sap we had run out toward their line, and charge through the opening. They had, however, sadly miscalculated their distance, and the explosion took place five rods in advance of the sap. Not a particle of the debris was thrown into any portion of our lines, and the sharpshooters did not even think it necessrry to abandon the sap.

The explosion bore no comparison in magnidirt thirty feet in diameter was thrown into the air to the height of one hundred feet, the center portion being elevated considerably above the sides. It was immediately perceived that the mine was a failure, and they satisfied themselves with rising behind their works and pouring in their musketry fire. The main part of the firing was on Ames' front. but afterwards extended slightly to the front of Burnside's right. The artillery fire was almost as heavy as on the ever-memorable Saturday.

The rebels developed several new batteries, and fired with far more accuracy than they have hitherto been accustomed to do. One peculiar feature of this fire was its extraordinary rapidity. The losses are but trifling, hardly more than would have been sustained through an ordinary day's picket firing. That of the enemy must have been more severe, as they exposed themselves in firing their first volley, and were in full range of our batteries, greatly superior in numbers to theirs.

The rebels, on their northern raid, recently took possession of Hagerstown, Md., but have evacuated it and re-crossed the Potomac. This took place on the 7th. One account (the 8th) says the entire rebel force yesterday evacuated in great haste. The rear guard crossed at Shepherdstown at 11 o'clock A. M.

Previous to leaving, they sent a cavalry force back to Hagerstown and arrested and carried off four prominent Union citizens as hostages for rebel citizens of that town, arrested by order of General Hunter. They committed many gross usual, they plundered stores and dwellings, and officers went so far in their robbing operations as to compel people in the streets to take off their hats and boots and give them up to the soldiers.

Movements in the West and South-West.

ARKANSAS. - The Memphis Bulletin of the 4th inst., contains the following: - An officer of the Oak Branch informs us that while that steamer was aground near the head of Island No. 34, yesterday, he learned from stragglers along the west side, that there had been a desperate fight at Osceola between 800 rebels. under Bowen, and a Federal force, in which the former were badly defeated, losing, besides the killed and wounded, a great many prisoners, a quantity of arms, and all their equipments Bowen was shot dead from his horse. This rebel defeat is said to have been one of the most disastrous, for the force engaged, that they have yet experienced in that vicinity.

The steamer Panola, from Memphis, reports that 200 guerrillas encountered a party of negro soldiers seven miles back of Wilson's Landing, on the 30th ult., and repulsed them. A party of Federal cavalry went out the next day | Iowa and Indiana and routed them, killing thirty or forty and wounding a considerable number.

COLORADO.-Advices from the Plains state that the Indians were committing serious depredations on the Santa Fe road. Horses, mules and beef cattle were captured and emigrant trains robbed. At last accounts they were threatening Fort Larned.

A Fort Leavenworth dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat of Aug. 8, says that an express from Fort Reily brings advices of the late Indian raid.

Gen. Blunt has arrived at Fort Reily and assumed command of the new district, embracing the troubled regions. The movements of the Indians seem to have been preconcerted, and it is believed that rebel emissaries incited t em to action; at all events, white men have been among them.

The indiscriminate issuing of rations by the commandant at Fort Larned, made the Indians

Four companies of the 1st Ohio (colored) cavalry arrived at Fort Larned on the 27th ult. Cols. Price and Scott, of the 14th and 15th

Kansas militia, at the request of General Curtis, mustered 500 mounted men of their regiments at Smoky Hill, and saved the frontier settlements from attack,

The Indians are now scattered - part of them

in pursuit, and is making every effort to meet the further movements of the savages.

KENTUCKY .- The Common Council of Louisville have resolved (by the request of the military authorities,) to throw up fortifications around that city against possible contingencies. The work was to be commenced on Monday, the 8th inst.

NORTHWESTERN GEORGIA. - The situation at Atlanta is considered by the Government and by Gen. Sherman as very favorable. It is reported, semi-officially, that since Gen. Hood took command of the rebel army he has lost twenty-five thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Nothing better could be wished than that he should continue to dash his army to pieces against Sherman's lines. The end at Atlanta is said to be not far distant, and the final victory there will have an important influence upon the campaign in Virginia.

A letter dated one mile from Atlanta on the 31st of July, from a prominent officer to another in Louisville, says:-"Fires are now burning in Atlanta. They indicate that General Hood is destroying a large amount of property, but whether with a view to the evacuation of the place or not, is unknown."

The following is the statement of losses as published by order of Gen. Sherman, near Atlanta, the 26th ult.:- Total loss of Federals July 20, 1,750. Rebel dead counted and buried July 20, 1,113. Rebel dead counted and buried July 22, 2,142. Rebel dead in front of the 15th corps not in our hands, 700. Rebel colors captude with that of Burnside's mine. A mass of tured July 20, 7. Rebel colors captured July 22, 18. Rebel prisoners captured, 2,200. Federal loss, all told, July 22, 3,500. Federal loss of cannon, pieces, 10. Total Federal loss, 5,250. Total rebel loss in killed, 3,955. Total rebel loss in prisoners, 3,200. The number of rebel wounded is unknown.

Gen. Stoneman sent a force, consisting of Long's and La Grange's brigades, 3,200 strong, on the 25th ult., under the command of Gen. McCook, to destroy the Macon and Western road. They succeeded in destroying eighteen miles of the road, and started to capture a rebel train of 500 wagons, which were going from Atlanta to Macon or Columbus. General McCook captured this train, with 500 man, including 127 officers. The wagons were laden with valuable stores, including liquors and the private property of Gen. Hood and others. After possessing themselves of what they wanted, our men burned the wagons.

Gen. McCook then started to return with the prisoners and 300 mules, but was overtaken by the rebels in force under Gen. Ransom. This force was so large as to completely surround our force. A desperate engagement ensued, in which the Federals were repulsed. Our loss has been variously estimated from eight hunthe Maryland side of the Potomac-moving off | dred to two thousand. The rebel prisoners were re-captured.

This disaster is attributed to our troops partaking too freely of the liquors found in the captured rebel train.

The brigade of Gen. Long consisted of the 3d and 4th Ohio, 2d Indiana, 4th regulars and part of the brigade under Gen. La Grange, composed indignities upon both Unionists and rebeis. As of the troops who were in the late expedition of Gen. Rosseau.

The rebel Gen. Forrest is reported to be at Atlanta with Gen. Hood.

A special dispatch to the Evening Journal, dated Nashville, Aug. 8, says that information had been received that General Stoneman had reached Macon, destroying nine locomotives, the bridge over the river, and several other smaller bridges. A percussion cap factory was also destroved.

Department of the Gulf.

THE Louisiana Constitutional Convention adopted on the 22d inst., the new constitution by a large majority, and would immediately submit it to the people.

Gen. Banks prohibited the transfer of gold to the Rebel States and stopped all traffic in gold except the purchase of it, to be deposited in the United States Treasury. Such deposits to be drawn out only on satisfactory explanations being given of the purpose to which the gold is to be applied.

Nearly 1,000 exchanged prisoners from the Red river country, arrived at New Orleans on the 25th - the majority of them belonging to

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent, July 30th, says that all able-bodied registered enemies, pending present military movements, will be held as prisoners, to prevent their joining the rebel army. All negroes in the streets are now conscripted.

Gen. Ullman had defeated the rebels near the Atchafalaya on the 28th of July.

A large number were suddenly sent up the river on the 26th ult. It is reported that the rebels were marching on Morganzia, though it is not known that these troops have gone to that place.

The Tribune's New Orleans correspondent says:-The horrible condition of our returned prisoners from Texas has induced Gen. Canby to drop some points of difference and order the exchange of all prisoners, estimated at 3,000 to

3.500. A New Orleans special to the N. Y. Herald of August 3d, says that information was received at the headquarters, Department of the Gulf, that Admiral Farragut had passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, which had been supposed to command the entrance to the Bay, and is bombarding the upper defences. If this is correct the Forts must speedily surrender. The Admiral has now six Iron-clads off Mobile, and two more left this city to-day. The bombardment has been continued for three days and it is exgoing south, the remainder toward the Platte pected the city will surrender before the close of next week. Gen. Granger will command

Gen. Curtis has about 400 cavalry and militia the land forces, which will occupy Mobile and garrison the Forts. Perfect success crowns the movements of Admiral Farragut, as everybody here expects.

> On the 19th of July, Gen. Asboth, commanding at Pensacola, left that post with a small force, and the next day came upon a body of the enemy's cavalry, about 400 strong, intrenched at Fort Hobson.

> After a sharp fight the enemy retreated, leaving all the ammunition, their official papers, stores, 17 horses, &c. Gen. Asboth then returned to Pensacola.

> Our forces have evacuated Brownsville, Texas and all the stores have been sent to Brazos and New Orleans.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE Post's Washington special says orders have been issued to correct excessive enrollments of persons exempt from draft, and they are called upon to come forward and have their names taken off the lists.

Another order is to the effect that there shall be no drafting under previous calls for troops. All deficits now standing shall be carried over to the draft to take place in September.

The Times Washington special of August 4, says that a riot occurred in this city to day between a party of soldiers and negroes, in which two soldiers were killed and several wounded. The dwellings of the negroes were burned by the soldiers who were willingly assisted by Secession sympathisers.

The subscriptions to the new 7:30 loan during the past six days amount to \$6,565,950. This amount has been subscribed in very large commercial cities. The West is yet to hear

A very important decision was made at the Internal Revenue office, on the 4th ult.

In reply to several inquiries, Acting-Commissioner Rollins decides that seven three-tenth bonds and certificates of indebtedness are not included in the term "U. S. bonds," as defined in the bank section of the revenue law, but that the term "United States bonds" is conmed only to that class of securities known as registered and coupon bonds, of various dates and denominations, payable in ten years or more, though redeemable in some cases in less time, and that only such securities can be deducted from the capital of a bank in determining the amount of its capital stock subject to taxation. This is an important question to banks subscribing to the new 7:30 loan.

The War Department has assigned General Emory to the command of the Nineteenth Corps. General Hooker has been ordered to report at Washington without delay.

The sale of the life-interest in certain real estate in Washington, owned by rebels, by Marshal Lamon, the 8th, passed off satisfactorily, and netted over \$5,000. The property of T. Polk, and a rebel banker, Smithson, now in Albany Penitentiary, was not sold.

It seems proper to say that in accordance with the known wish of the authorities, no attempt has been made by the various newspaper correspondents to forward news relative to the movements of our Generals and forces in the vicinity of Washington for the last four or

Col. Rumford, the Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, at the instance of Simeon Cameron, has been removed. Capt. Dodge, for some time mustering and disbursing officer for that State, has been appointed in his place.

The Secretary of War gives the following interesting documents of Union successes.

WAR DEPARTMENT-9 P. M., Aug. 8. To Major-General Dix:- The following announcement of the seccessful operations against Mobile appears in the Richmond Sentinel of this date, and is transmitted by Major-General Butler to the President:

HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 8-3 P. M. To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln:-The following is the official report taken from the Richmond Sentinel of Aug. 8th:

B. F. BUTLER. Mai.-Gen.

MOBILE, August 5. - To Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:-Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, 14 ships, and 3 iron-clads passed Fort Morgan this morning. The "Tecumseh," a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The "Tennessee" surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and he is a prisoner. The 'Selina" was captured. The "Gaines" was beached near the hospital. The "Morgan" is safe and will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet have approached the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all D. H. MAURY, Maj.-Gen.

Maj.-Gen. Sheridan, has been assigned temporarily to the command of the forces in the Middle Military Division, consisting of the Department of Washington, the Middle Department and the Department of the Susquelianna and Northwestern Virgina.

He transmits the following intelligence:

Headquarters Middle Department, }
Harper's Ferry, Va., Aug. 8 – 4 P. M. To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:— Brig.-Gen. Kelly reports that a scout has just arrived at New Creek, and reports that Gen. Averill overtook the enemy near Moorefield, yesterday, and attacked him, capturing all of his artillery and 500 prisoners. Nothing offi-cial has been received from Gen. Averill, how-P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. ever.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War. Gen. Hooker has been offered the authority to recruit a new corps for himself, but has declined the proposition.

The President has appointed ex-Congressman John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Solicitor for the United States in the Court of Claims, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Gibson.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Elmira Press says that the New York and Erie Railroad Company have recently purchased a large quantity of flour, and furnish it to their employes at \$11,50 per barrel.

Ashes carelessly thrown from a tobacco pipe occasioned a conflagration last week, which swept four thousand acres of Long Island land bare of everything like life and property.

GEN. CURTIS at Fort Leavenworth is actively preparing an expedition against the Indians on the plains who have recently committed many depredations on trains and Government property.

THE contractors for the Atlantic telegraph cable are said to be making very great progress, and everything bids fair that it shall be such a one as the world has never before

THE New York Times' Paris correspondent says the two new frigates built by Armon have been purchased by Prussia, so that if Semmes' successors get a vessel it will have to be from England.

AUTHORITY has been granted to the State authorities of Pennsylvania by the Secretary of War to organize new regiments of volunteers for one year under the last call of President Lincoln for 500,000 men.

COUNTERFEIT ten dollar gold pieces, dated 1861, California mintage, an exact counterpart of the genuine in appearance and weight, and well calculated to deceive, have recently been put in circulation.

CHAS. B. WHAITES, a clerk in the foreign department of the Post Office, was arrested on a charge of mail robbery. He confessed his guilt, and delivered up \$8,850 in coupon bonds, which he had abstracted from letters.

BRIGADIER - GENERAL RANSOM, formerly Chief-of-staff under Gen. Grant. who was wounded for the fourth time in the Red River campaign, left New York on Wednesday to take command of a division in General Sherman's

A CHIMNEY about one hundred feet high comprising about ninety thousand bricks, and estimated to weigh over two hundred tuns, has been moved a distance of one hundred feet. in Worcester, Mass., without removing one brick.

An international Congress is to meet in Geneva, Switzerland, in September of the present year, whose purpose is the formation of an internal code to regulate the status and care of the wounded and sick on the battle field and during war.

CANNEL coal has been found on the Cottonwood river, about one hundred miles from St. Paul. The vein is eighty-eight feet below the surface, and is six feet in thickness. This discovery is of very great importance to the manufacturing interests of Minnesota.

THE Indian Department has received advices that the goods belonging to the Winnebago Sioux, Yancton Sioux and New Mexican tribes of Indians were burned on the steamer Welcome, at St Louis. They were fully insured, and will immediately be replaced.

REV. DR. KENNARD, of the Tenth Baptist Church in Boston, has preached ten thousand sermons, baptized two thousand and thirty-three persons, married four thousand and eighty-nine couples, and attended three thousand nine hundred funerals in fort-six years.

GEN. BROOKS has resigned his command. This makes the fifth corps commander that Gen. Grant has lost since he commenced the campaign. Sedgwick was killed, Gillmore relieved, Smith and Hancock withdrew temporarily, and Brooks resigned. But two, Burnside and Warren, now remain.

COL. EASTMAN, a regular army officer, in command of the Elmira military depot, says that the soldiers of the Veteran Reserve Corps employed there have become so corrupted by the appliances of bounty jumpers that they cannot be trusted as guards. Recruits and substitutes are constantly deserting through their connivance.

THE New Orleans Picayune has been permitted to resume publication. It promises as follows:--" In resuming the privilege of publication it is our intention to support the Government of the United States, and steadily to advocate all measures necessary to the establishment of its authority in all parts of the country."

THE last of the Revolutionary heroes in New York, died on the 27th ult. in that city. He was Isaac Daniels, aged 109 years. He fought in the battles of Monmouth, Trenton and White Plains, and when the British evacuated New York he assisted in hauling down the British flag and running up the Stars and Stripes.

A VERY extensive manufactory is now building in South Brooklyn for the purpose of reducing any fibrous substances suitable for the purpose into paper. The machinery will be run by steam, and cannot fail to produce a good article of paper at a price that will help to break down the paper makers' monopoly.

THE Detroit Tribune says that quite a number of Rebel emissaries are now recruiting in Canada. Toronto seems to be their headquarters. At Windsor, Major St. Lawrence, chief in the business, obtained over fifty recruits in a few days, chiefly from among the rebel soldiers who have escaped from the Union prisons.

THE wounded prisoners taken from the Alabama, and treated in the French hospital at Cherbourg, are, it is said, about to be set at liberty, under a Law which decrees that all prisoners of war are absolutely free on touching the soil of France. Captain Winslow demanded that the men be handed over to the Sacramento when the Kearsarge left Cherbourg, but his application was denied.

List of New Advertisements.

Wyckoff's Patent Wood Water Pipe—I S Hobbic & Co. Elmira Female College—Rev. A. W. Cowles. Thorndale South Powns—Heorge H. Brown. Hedge Plants—S. Boardman & Co. Maplewood Young Ladles' Institute—Rev. C. V. Spear. Employment—D. B. Herrinton & Co.

The News Condenser.

- The Kentucky tobacco crop is big.
- There are 8,546 lunatics in the State of Ohio. - Capt. Semmes had gone to Ireland at the last accounts.
- Negro recruiting is said to be going on rapidly in Kentucky.
- A brilliant meteor was seen in New York Thursday evening week.
- -Two representatives of Napoleon are with the
- army as observers. - Clerks in all the departments at Washington now
- drill one hour daily. - Geo. Peabody of London, has given \$10,000 to the
- Christian Commission. - The Great Eastern left Liverpool July 9 for London
- to take in the Atlantic cable. -One hundred days men are exempt from draft
- while they remain in service. - Grasshoppers in Aspinwall are 7 inches in length,
- and are considered fine eating. - The total number of wrecks reported thus far this ear, all the world over, is 913.
- Four brothers named Donahoe, of Carbon Township, Pa., were drafted last week.
- It is said Mr. Charles Dickens is to receive £13,000 \$60,000) for his new serial novel. - A bear was trapped on the Green Mountains last
- week, which weighed about 200 lbs. - The Chicago Board of Trade have voted \$1,000 as
- a gift to the widow of Col. Mulligan. - Some of the Berkshire farmers are plowing up po-
- tato fields and sowing turnips on them - A New York lady has hired three men to go to the war for her since hostilities commenced.
- Adah Isaacs Menkin has deserted her last husband -R. H. Newell—and run away to Europe.
- Artemas Ward recently shipped a fine \$450 buggy for his home among the peasantry of Maine.
- The customs revenue of the government in coin, for the last fiscal year, was over \$103,000,000. - The American Bank of Newport, R. I., has voted
- to subscribe for \$50,000 of the new 7-30 loan - Mr. O. Donoghue, Irish Member of Parliament,
- has been purchasing U.S. 5-20 bonds heavily. - Elijah Sells, late Sec'y of the State of Iowa, has
- een appointed Third Auditor of the Treasury. - Major-General Birney is about to raise a regiment
- of sharpshooters to be attached to his command. - Rev. Dr. Thompson of Cincinnati, having recently
- married, his congregation tendered him a gift of \$2,500. - The New York Common Councilmen have adorned themselves with official badges costing sixty dollars
- each. - Miss Kellogg, the prima donna, is spending the summer with her parents and relatives at Hartford,
- An opera house is being erected in Paris which will cover, with its dependencies, an area of eight

acres.

relieve the principal from militia duty and liability in the State. - The price of salt at the Onondaga works was ad-

- Substitutes for the United States army do not

- ranced last week twenty cents a barrel, which carries it up to \$2 45. - The Pacific Christian Commission send \$1,951,
- their second remittance, to the Christion Commission at Philadelphia. - The carriage-road up Mount Washington has been out in complete repair, and the Tip-Top and Smmit
- Houses are full. - The Portland Company is building 30 iron freight cars for the Panama railroad. Wooden cars on that road will not last.
- The smallest pony in the world is owned by John S. Rarey of Ohio. It is only twenty inches high, and weighs 21 pounds. - The people of Lancaster, N. H., celebrated, on the 14th inst., the hundredth anniversary of the incorpora-
- tion of their town. - Forty farmers in Windham Co., Conn., turned out and got in the hay of a poor woman whose husband is absent in the army.
- A man died of hydrofobia in Middletown, Ct., last veek, having assisted in skinning a cow that had been bitten by a mad dog. - Real estate speculation in New York is quieting down, and houses on Ffth Avenue are selling at less
- than their real worth. - Capt. Kennedy, the officer who piloted our boats across the Tennessee river to Mission Ridge was killed recently near Atlanta.
- There are now owned at Detroit 67 vessels of the larger class, and with scarcely an exception they are grain carrying vessels. - Lieut.-Col. Chas. G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly,) re-
- cently Adjt. Gen. on Gen. Hunter's staff, has resigned on account of ill health. - The Washington Star says Gen. Burnside was slightly wounded while endeavoring to rally the negro
- troops on Saturday week. - The autograph album made for the N. Y. Sanitary Fair, by Miss North of Stratford, Conn., was sold for
- \$500 at the St. Louis Fair. - A newspaper carrier has paid \$5,000 for the exclusive right to sell papers at the depots and on the cars of the N. Y. Central Railroad.
- The high price of liquor, and the prohibition of pretty waiter girls" have closed up nearly all the Philadelphia concert saloons.
- Farmers in Rohode Island are purchasing thou-ands of bushels of wood ashes in Maine, to be used as a dressing for high and dry land. - A man lately went to Boston with a large amount
- of money to buy substitutes, fell into the hands of rogues and was robbed of \$10.200. - The engineer on the train which recently ran off a bridge at Beloit, Canada, had charge of a passenger
- train on the fatal night for the first time. - A Richmond letter writer, per intercepted mail, says that he gets a salary of \$1,500, pays \$100 per week
- for board, and \$1,000 for a suit of clothes. - In France they cure the whooping cough by inhal-
- ing, for a few moments, the vapor given off by the lime which has been used in the purification of coal gas.

Special Notices

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

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD:

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGE-MENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D. Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," &c., &c. Published by D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.

THOUGH first published in October last, this work has already reached its Twentieth Edition, and so great is the demand for it that others are being issued as rapidly as possible. It is highly approved by both Press and People, and pronounced by far the BEST work on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. The work comprises 454 large 12mo. pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price, \$1.75. Fold only by Agents and the Publisher. Good Agents wanted in all wool growing Counties, to whom liberal terms are offered. For particulars of agency, or a sample copy of work, (sent post-paid for \$1.75,) address the Publisher.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, August 9, 1864. {
There is little activity in this market. Farmers find ample employment at home these days, and but little produce is coming in. There is no wheat in market. Corn sells steadily at about \$1,50. Very little doing in wool. There is an active demand for Clover and Timo-thy seed, with none in the market. Taken as a whole

olesale Prices.

there is a dog-day duliness in all departments.

Rochester Wh	ı
Flour and Grain.	
Flour, win. wh't. \$13@14.00	١
Flour, spring do. 9,50@10,50	ł
Flour, buckwheat, 0,00(a0,00	ı
Meal, Indian2,00(a)2,10	ı
Wheat, Genesee . 2,20 a 2,50	ſ
Best white Canada2.15@2.15	ŀ
Corn (40%) (50)	ł
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Oats, by weight 95(21.00	ļ
Dariey1,20(q)1,25)
Beans	ł
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_ Meats.	Ì
Pork, old mess., 00.00(\(\pi\)00.00	ı

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARREDS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—ASHES—Are quiet and steady at \$13,90 for pots, and \$15,26,316,50 for pearls.

FLOUR—Quiet. Sales at \$4,15,69,30 for superfine State; \$9,85,010,00 for extra State; \$10,10,210,15 for choice do; \$4,15,09,30 for superfine Western; \$10,30,210,75 for common to medium extra Western; \$10,30,210,75 for common to prod shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio; and \$10,90,212,30 for trade brands. Southern Flour quiet at \$10,75,01,30 for Fangy and Extra. Canadian Flour is quiet and firm; sales at \$9.80 (20,10 for good to choice extra.

Extra. Canadian Flour is quiet and firm; sales at \$9.80 (201,01) for common, and \$10,15,212,00 for good to choice extra.

Grann—The Wheat market is dull, and common grades favor the buyer; sales at \$2,22,24,40 for Chicago spring; \$2,360,24 for Milwaukee; the \$2,450,02,45 for amber Milwaukee; the \$2,450,02,45 for amber Milwaukee; \$2,50,02,55 for winter red Western; and \$2,50,02,45 for amber Michigan; the latter price for very choice. Rye is quiet and firm. Barley is dull, Barley Mail is quiet at \$2,20,02,45. The Corn market is heavy; sales at \$1,550,166 for new mixed Western, and \$1,70 for winte Western. Oats are rather more steady at 996,081,00 for Canada and State, and \$1,00 for Western, including one load extra choice Western at \$1,02. Provisions—The Pork market is dull and heavy; sales at \$35,00 for prime incss. Also, new mess; \$34 for prime and \$35,00 for prime incss. Also, new mess; for August, b. o., \$40,50. The Beef market is dull and heavy; sales at \$13,015 for country mess; \$3,00,50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef is quiet at \$32,00 (20,00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef is quiet at \$32,00 (20,00 for extra mes dull at 15c for shoulders; 17c for hams; sales at 15 and 50 dodd demand; sales at 21,460,225,c; also 500 bbls., som et erms, and delivery, at 22½,c. Butter is without material change, at \$36,05c. for Ohio, and 40,050c. for State. Cheese is steady at 17(225c. for common to prime.

HOPS—Are eteady, with a fair inquiry; sales at 20,730c.

mon to prime.

HOPS—Are steady, with a fair inquiry; sales at 20 330c for common to prime.

HAY—Is firmer, at \$1,50 for shipping, and \$1,80@1,90 for retail lots.

nax—is armer, at \$1,00 for shipping, and \$1,80@1,90 for retail lots.

TORONTO, Aug. 3.—Floure—Very excited, especially for good brands of superfine, and there has been a further advance in price. Sales have been made afrom \$1,25@4,75. In extra there has been a better feeling, and sales have been effected at \$4,50. A few lots are held at \$4,75@5. Superior and double extra at \$5@5,25. Grains—Fail Wheat has been in better demand, at 90@56 for common to good; 95@61 for good to extra; \$1,00@1,05 for superior. Spring Wheat very active at \$5@96 for common to good; 92@34e for good to extra; \$5@96 for superior. Barley is now in demand. The first lot was brought to market to-day by Mr. Robert Street, of King, for which Messrs. John Miller & Son gave 66e \$1 bushel. Now that the market is opened, we may expect a large supply before our next weekly report. The sample is small and light, but its sound and bright. These, we learn, will be characteristic of most of the barley this season. Oats are very unsteady.

port. The sample is small and light, but is sound and bright. These, we learn, will be characteristic of most of the barley this season. Oats are very unsteady. Owing to the arrival of a large lot during the week, prices have gone down. Sales at 43(348 per bu. Peas very scarce and much asked for at 50c per bu. Rye scarce at 60c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Butter—Fresh, wholesale \$7 lb., 10(315c; retail, 14(318c. Eggs—Wholesale, \$2 lb., 11(3115c; retail, 15(317c. Hanis—Wholesale, \$3 lb., 11(3115c; retail, 14(318c. Eggs—Wholesale, \$3 lb., 11(3115c; retail, 124(318c. Fitch Bacon—Wholesale, \$3 lb., 11(3115c; retail, 124(318c. Fitch Ba

OH 306,40c for Canada; 45,60c for Pennsylvania.—
OHICAGO, AUG. 6.—PLOUR—Dull; sales White Winter extras, good, at \$11; Red Winter extras, \$10,25; Spring extra \$8,50(29,25. Wheat—No. 1 Red Winter \$2,29; No. 2. \$2,16,62,15/5; rejected Red \$1,90; No. 1 Spring \$2,05,60,20; No. 2 Spring \$1,56(01,9); Rejected \$1,60(01,70—all in store. Corn—No. 1, \$1,24(01,25; No. 2, \$1,226(1,23); Rejected, \$1,19,20—all in store. River Corn afloat, No. 1, \$1,26; No. 2, \$1,23\(\delta_01,25;\) No. 2, \$1,23\(\delta_01,25;\) No. 2, \$1,23\(\delta_01,25;\) No. 2, \$1,23\(\delta_01,25;\) No. 2, \$1,20\(\delta_01,25;\) No. 2, \$1,23\(\delta_01,25;\) No. 2, \$1,23\(\delta_01,25;\) No. 2, \$1,23\(\delta_01,25;\) River Corn afloat, No. 1, \$1,26; No. 2, \$1,23\(\delta_01,25;\) River Corn afloat, No. 1, \$1,26; No. 2, \$1,23\(\delta_01,25;\) River Corn afloat, No. 2 at \$1,70; by sample, in bars, at \$1,5\(\delta_01,25;\) Reans—\$2(02,20). Butter, prime, \$4\(\delta_0370;\) Hides—There is a fair inquiry, and the market is firm. We quote—free Salted, trimmed, 13\(\delta_01,25;\) River (sured, trimmed, 12\(\delta_01,25;\) River (sured, trimmed, 12\(\delta_02,25;\) Rip and (sured, sured, sured

Galf Murrains, 3@10c. Flax Seed irm at \$2,30@3.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—Flour—Sales Ried Winter \$10,25;
Extra Indiana, \$10,25; Iowa baker's, \$10,75; Illinois baker's, \$11; double extra Indiana, \$11,50. Wheat—Amber Michigan, \$2,31; No. 2 Chicago Suring, \$20,20.8; Red Winter Western, \$2,34; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, \$2,10; Mixed Chicago Suring, \$3,23; Nixed Sales Suring, \$20,20.8; Red Winter Western, \$2,34; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, \$2,10; Mixed Chicago Suring, \$3,26,30; Ird Sales Suring, \$20,20.8; Red Winter Western, \$1,35; Wisconsin Spring by sample \$2,12. Corn—No. 1, \$1,42; No. 2, \$1,36; Wisconsin Spring by sample \$2,12. Corn—No. 1, \$1,42; No. 2, \$1,36; Wisconsin Spring by sample \$2,12. Corn—No. 1, \$1,42; No. 2, \$1,36; Wisconsin Spring by sample \$2,12. Corn—No. 1, \$1,42; No. 2, \$1,36; Wisconsin Spring by \$4,256,1,50; Clover, \$8,26,36,50. Barley—Nondhai, at \$1,40; Mixed Sales S

THE WAR A ME

chaser.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Extras \$\frac{1}{2}\$ head, \$7.0 \(\infty \) \(\infty \) \(\infty \), \$0.50(\alpha \), 7.0 \(\infty \) \(\infty \), \$0.50(\alpha \), 7.0 \(\infty \) \(\infty \), \$0.50(\alpha \),

were in fair request, and there was no material change in prices.

BRIGHTON, Aug. 3.—BEEF CATTLE—Extra, \$13,00 (313,60; 1st qual., \$12,00(3012,50; 2d do, \$10,00(301,00; 3d do, \$93,00(25,50) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 bis. (the total weight of hides; fallow and dressed beef.) There is a large number of Cattle at market, for which there is not much demand, many of them being light Cattle, which would not have come to market so soon if it had not been for the drought; prices declined \$1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 190 bis. on best grades, and on poorer quality a still further decline. The prospect is now that a large number of Cattle will remain over unsold. Stores—There is a large lot of small Cattle at market, but mostly brought to slaughter; no sales. Working Oxen—sales \$15, 170, 156, 125, 110. Not in much demand. Mich Cows—Sales of ordinary at \$3(\omega) \text{5}(\omega) \text{5}(\o

6710. vine—Wholesale, '1'@12c 對 讳; retail, 13@14c; fat s, 900 at market; prices 11%@11%c 對 tb.

TORONTO, AUG. 3.—Beeves—The market has not been so well supplied this week, the hot weather exercising a great influence on the amount consumed. There is, however, a fair export trade at good remunerative prices. Inferior is held at \$3623,00 \(\) cut; medium \$\frac{4}{3}\cdot \); superior \$\frac{5}{3}\cdot \). Sheep—Clipped in good supply at \$5,00\(\) 4,76 by the carload. Lambs very plential at \$262,00 for good. Calves—\$3,00\(\) 4,60 Hides (areen) \$\frac{9}{3}\$\text{10}\$ 100 hs \$\frac{4}{3}\cdot \) cut; trimmed do., \$\frac{5}{3}\cdot \) 3,625\(\)6,50. Sheep l'elts \$26\(\)35 each. Lambskins, per fb., \$\frac{3}{3}\cdot \)3.—Globe.

OHIOAGO, Aug. 6.—Beef Cattle—There is a good demand for prime grades of beef cattle at full rates, but the supply consists chiefly of thin, inferior stock. Yesterday and to-day the market has been quite brisk. Sales range from \$3,9 to \$6 \$7 cwt., according to weight and quality. Hors—The market is buoyent and active at an advance of 50c. \$7 100 th. Sales range \$8,50@10,75. Sheep—In fair demand and firm. Sales range \$5,62@6,25 per cwt.

-----THE WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:— Domestic—Saxony and Merino, fine, & b., \$1,20,1,25; full blood, \$1,18631,20; bair and three-fourths blood, \$1,16631,18; common, \$1,0061,05; pulled, extra. \$1,10631,25; do. superfine, \$50,08\$1,05; do. 0. 1, 75,08\$10c; Western mixed, \$8,09\$50c; Foreign—Smyrna, washed, 48,66\$2c; do, unwashed, 26,040c; Syrian, £61fc; Cape, 68,078c; Crimea, 23,040; Buenos Ayres, 23,050c; Peruvian, 40,050c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—There is very little doing, and the market is quiet. We quote:—Fine light fleece, 900950; medium fleece \$70900; factory tub-washed 9500\$1,00; coarse fleece \$20850. Sales to-day-2,000 ibs good medium fleece at 90c.—Tribune.

New Advertisements.

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

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

Hedge PLANTS! - HEDGE PLANTS!! - Our Hedge Plant Circular for the season is now ready, and will be mailed to all applicants. Address S. BOARDMAN & CO., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

TMPLOYMENT.—\$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages, and all expenses paid.

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

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE. - NEXT

SEPTEMBER 1ST. A superior institution for advanced students. Terms moderate. Address REV. A. W. COWLES, D.D., President.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 47th semi-annual session Oct. 6th, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanents in the contraction. location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors.

For Circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

761-7t

THORNDALE SOUTH DOWNS .- Having THORNDALE SOUTH DOWNS,—Having recently purchased from SAMU THORNE, Esc. his entire flock of celebrated SOUTH DOWN SHEEP, I am enabled to offer for sale about 75 head of this favorite Breen, comprising FIFTY EWES of various ages, and TWENTY-FIVE RAMS, (yearlings and lambs.) All Sheep sold will be delivered at the boat or rallway free of charge.

Having previously purchased from Mr. THORNE the celebrated Imported Ram "Archbishop," bred by the late JoNAS WEBB, Brabraham, England, I take pleasure in announcing that he is now re united to the flock to which he has aiready givens or methor reputation.

GEORGE H. BROWN,
Millbrook, Washington Hollow P. O., 761-6t

WYCKOFF'S PATENT WOOD WATER PIPE.—
I. S. HOBBIE & CO., 109 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y., manufacture all sizes of this pipe, from one to twelve inches bore.
It is the cheapest, most durable, and best pipe in use, for water works in cities and villages, for breweries, tanneries, railroads, and water courses of all kinds. It has all the strength of Iron, and is much more durable, besides being a much purer mediam for conducting water. We also make the best and cheapest farmer's pipe in use, for conducting water from springs to dry incls, dwellings, or other places.
This pipe is made by boring solid pine logs and scantling, and where much pressure is required, banding it with iron. ling, and where much pressure is required, banding it with iron.
All orders filled promptly. Circulars contain list of prices.

FANCY PIGEONS.

FANCY PIGEONS.

For sale, all of the choicest varieties imported, and selected from the best foreign strains. If it were possible for gentlemen who are not fanciers to know the amount of pleasure in keeping and raising fine Pigeons, scarce any would be without their aviaries which would form a splendid ornament in their gardens or grounds.

Send for list to W. C. ASBURY.

Fost-Office Box No. 488, New York City

HAIRFIELD SEMINARY-FALL TERM be

for green butchers; 18@19c for dry salted. Pork \$38@40; bacon 184@17c for shoulders; 24@23c for hams. Dried Beef 17@18c. Lard 20@21c.—Courier.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—BREF CATTLE—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Extra, \$00,00@0,00; First quality, \$17,00@17.50; ordinates an accordance of the state of the s

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JULY 25, 1864. Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 186 bearing linterest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in awful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August B, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in idenominations of fifty, one hundred, fve hundred, one thousand and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared. Interest will be allowed to August 15, on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accruel from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes atrany one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates. All officers authorized to receive deposits are request ed to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN.

Secretary of the Treasury. ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

\$45.00 A TERM OF 18 WEEKS—Which opens Aug. 18th, pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. V. Tuition in common English, SS. Address J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

BASS BARK.—We can furnish a fine article of Bass Bark prepared for hudding, at the rate of 30 cts. per pound, or 25 dollars \$100 hs.
706-2t THOMAS & HERENDEEN.
Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 26, 1864.

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Wholesale and Retail.
Tents and Flacs To Rent. Flags For Sale.
JAMES FIELD, 42 Exchange St.,
Rochester, N. Y.

760-2t Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED,—A YOUNG MAN skillful in digging and planting, pruning and grarting fruit trees, to take charge of a large Pear Orchard, near Philadelphia. Place open till next September, when the advertiser will visit Rochester.

Address
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Rochester, N. Y.

RUSSELL STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

ALSO Buffalo Seedling Plants,

For all orders received after August 1st, 1864, the following prices will be charged:

Russell's 20 Plants for \$1.00

Do. 100 do for \$3.00

Do. 1,000 do for \$20.00

Buffalo-\$1.50 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

Cash to accompany orders. Plants warranted true to name, by J. KEECH, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.



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D. S. PLUME & CO., No. 59 Duane-street, New York. STRONG, LIGHT, AND ORNAMENTAL. Sold by all House-Furnishing Dealers.

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For valuable information upon the subject of
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send for pamphlets to the undersigned, who are the only
manufacturers of this description of Bell with Harrison's self-acting patented rotating hangings, either in this country or in Europe.

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NO. 35 STATE STREET ROCHESTER, N Y. Is the most Splendid Establishment of the kind on this Continent. It is large and spacious, and yet furnished so that it has every appearance of a

The undersigned having been engaged in this exclusive business for several years, is a thorough judge of all kinds

The stock of goods has been selected with great care, and is very large, and the LARGEST ASSCRTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES that can be found west of New York city, and includes the best manufactures in this country. First is the celebrated and world-renowned

Of which the undersigned has the sole agency. It is said by Thalberg, Strakosch and Gottschalk to be the best Plano ever made. The sole agency of the well-known FIRST-PRIZE KURTZMAN & HINZE PIANOS one of the most popular Planos in these parts; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s, of Boston; these instru-ments rank first-class, and are too well known to need comment.

PIANOS FURNISHED FROM ANY FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS

That the purchaser may desire when ordered, and ALL FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS with proper care. Persons ordering Planos from abroad, may rely upon being honorably served, and the instrument will be warranted to give a feation on delivery, when the price and style of the rument is given. All instruments sold at manufacturers, prices. manufacturers' gross.

J. P. BROWN'S MARP, GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, VIOLINS, FLUTES, TAMBORINES, STRINGS, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

HAMILY WINE AND CIDER MILL,



With Press Combined, large and small size, for other power. Is streng, retable, compact, simple, neat of construction durable, ecotion durable, eco-

neat of construc-tion, durable, eco-nomical & cheap. Grinds all kinds of fruit, tine, fast, easy, and presses dry.
Some valuable improvements have been added to this Mill since last season, and we now feel con-dident that it is ust what the peo ple want.
For full partic-address the man-

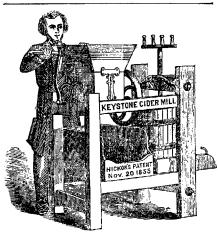
ulars, Descriptive Pamphlet, or Mills, address the man-ufacturers, Messrs. HUTCHINSON & PROTHER, %759-10t Auburn, N. Y.

TREES: TREES: FOR THE FALL OF 1864.

100,000 Standard and Dwarf Apple Trees. 50,000 Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees.

OU, UUU SLADUAIG AND LWAIT FOAT TTOOS.

A large stock of Pracch, Plum and Cherry Trees;
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Trees are cheap in comparison to other articles. Dealers are invited to call. All letters and orders promptly
attended to. Send for Wholesule and Descriptive Catalogues, and Inclose stamps to prepay postage.
Address
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799-16t
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THE CHAMPION HICKOK'S

PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE

CIDER AND WINE MILL.

10,000 IN USE AND APPROVED. This admiarble machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1864. It is, if possible, made better than ever before, and well worthy the attention of all farmers wanting such machines.

It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind Grapes. For sale by all respectable dealers.

that will properly grint wrapes. For sale by all respectable dealers.

On account of the very heavy excise tax on spirits, there will be a large demand for good Clder, (which is, by the way, the most healthy beverage there is, especially for those afflicted with liver complaints,) and every one having apples will make them up into good Clder, if they would study their interests. I intend to have good receipts for making Clder printed and distributed among dealers, for the use of those purchasing mills. If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write to the manufacturer yourself. Address the manufacturer.

W. O. HICKOK, TOTALES AND PATENTEES. Inventions

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—Inventions examined. Patents obtained. Patents re-issued. Patents extended. Rejected cases prosecuted without charge unless successful. J. FRASER & Co., Western New York Patent Agency, Rochester and Buffalo, N.Y.

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THE STOCK OF SHEET MUSIC IS NEW!

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THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD,

COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGE-MENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.

By Hon. Henry S. Randall, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c., &c. published by D. D. T. Moore, rochester, N. Y.

THIS work, first published last fall, has already reached its Nineteenth Edition, and the demand has thus far been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volame on any branch of Agriculture or husbandry ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably the best and most complete Treatise on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE,

From the New England Farmer, Boston. THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD—Is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep.

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

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

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

Mr. RANDALL has made the very best book extant on merican Sheep Husbandry. From C. L. Flint, Sec'y Mass. Board of Agriculture I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success.

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

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

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by Agents and the Publisher. It comprises 454 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price, \$1.75. Sample copies malled, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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D. D. T. MOORE,

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

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THE following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. We can also furnish other books on Rural Affairs, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices,—and shall add new works as published.

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Phin's new work on Open Air Grape Culture, price \$1,-25; Complete Manual on the Cultivation of Tobacaso, \$0c. The Sorghum Grower's Manual, by W. H. Clark, price, 25c. Young Housekeeper's and Dairy Maid's Directory, 25c. Wool Grower and Stock Register, Volumes 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8-35 cents each.

Any of the above named works will be forwarded by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price specified.

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BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—ESTABLISHED 1860.—Fire and Water Proof, for roofs, outside work, decks of vessels, from work, brick, tin, railroad bridges, depots, &c. Depot 74 Maiden Lane, New York.
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Principal office, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y. s. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

THE WAR THE

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

Z/A-MYSAYT

BY ININA MORE.

" Thine are they all, O Death! The old the young-"

HITHER, bring hither the shroud and bier; 'Tis a worn old man we bury here. His cup of life was fill'd to the brim-He drank it off-it was gall to him. His were hoary locks, and a furrow'd brow, And a heart of sin, but we leave him now To his Gon; bring hither the shroud and bier-'Tis a grief-worn man we will bury here.

Hither, bring hither the sweet young flowers From the cool green moss in woodland bow'rs. 'Tis a litttle child who has "gone to sleep" In its Saviour's arms-so we will not weep. We will part the curls of its sunny hair, We will fold its hands as if clasp'd in pray'r To Our Father. Bring the sweetest bloom To hang in wreaths o'er the baby's tomb. Goshen, Ind., 1864.

The Story-Teller

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LOVE AND AMBITION: OR, HE DOETH ALL THINGS WELL.

BY LILLIE E. LEWIS.

"ARE you sure, MINNIE?"

"Yes, I am quite sure, that WALTER WAL-LICE cherishes nothing deeper than sentiments of friendship for me. Often I have met a tender, searching glance of his eye, and for a moment a ray of hope would break through the gloom of my troubled soul, and as quickly go out, leaving it all darkness, when I remembered it was only the reflection of my own gaze. For when we look upon the object of our warmest. love, we are apt to imagine the answering look one of tenderness; and to invest their every act with peculiar interest. Four long, long years have I loved him deeply, fervently, hopelessly; during that period it has been the greatest effort | mons." of my life to tear that love from my heart, and meet him as calmly and unmoved as I would a stranger. Pride, and reason, bid me sever my affection from one who does not reciprocate it but in opposition to all my efforts, it grows deeper, and purer, and threatens to fill the future with unsatisfied yearnings and sad memories. How sacredly I have guarded my secret, fearful lest even you should dream of its existlay my head in your lap, and tell you all about the dreadful anguish of true, but hopeless love. How I craved your sympathy, and longed for your sweet voice of comfort. But I could not endure to grieve, and sadden your warm, loving heart, and I should not tell you now, did not my intended, and seemingly abrupt departure, make an explanation due you."

A lovely picture they made, those young, fair maidens, sitting together in MINNIE's quiet chamber, with the soft, silvery moon-beams rest ing in purity on the carpet at their feet; and the balmy zephyrs playing dreamily 'mid the folds of the snowy curtains, and gently stealing through the broad bands of their long, silken hair. They were cousins, and confidents; mingling much in each other's society, an attachment tender and pure as that of sisters sprang up between them. Always trusting and in sweet confidence, and sharing their joys and sorrows with each other.

MINNIE MASON had just completed her twentieth summer. She was scarcely above the medium height, slight figure, fair complexion, light brown hair, bright, laughing eyes, beneath whose sparkling surface you could read depth of thought, firmness of purpose, resolution, and determined perseverance. She was quite dignified in her bearing, yet extreme kindness and thoughtfulness characterized all ous heart, and soul imbued with love to GoD. No one could know her, but to respect and love her. There was a peculiar appropriateness, beauty and simplicity in her dress, that seemed to blend harmoniously with her figure, appearance and sentiments.

Anna Allen was two years her senior, tall and slender, hair of dark brown, eyes with a dreamy expression, betraying the romance of her nature, yet wanting the strength of purpose that characterized MINNIE's. Extremely sensitive and affectionate in her disposition, she lived contented and happy in the society of dear ones that composed her circle of friends, caring not for the vanities and unsatisfying pleasures of fashionable society. She had had several suitors, but she cherished for none any but feelings of friendship. And as yet, the deep fountains of love in her soul were quiet and undisturbed. When MINNIE breathed her secret to her listening ear, her sympathies were aroused, but she did not understand or realize fully her emotions.

"Truly," she answered, "WALTER WAL LICE is a noble man; yet he is not superior to many others that would win my darling, and why can she not love them as well?"

"It can never be; I can not transfer this love to another, and all that remains for me is to go forth from my home, and all the influences of his society, and drown my grief in study. I have chosen the science of Music. The best advantages that money can procure shall be mine, while my energy and perseverance shall know no bounds. God willing, I will succeed in becoming a famed artist; and never will I return only as a guest to this dear home, until WALTER is married, or my love for him subdued. Think not this resolution has been thoughtlessly or hastily taken. It has been the

me a mighty effort to banish myself from this dear home, from all endearing associations connected with it, and above all, to go from his presence forever. ANNA! GOD knoweth all my sorrow. He will not afflict me, without giving me strength to bear all."

"Oh! MINNIE, how lonely we shall be without you! How we shall miss your gentle presence and sunny smile. Oh, what will become of ANNA when her heart is pining for you; when the evening breeze softly stirs the tall grass, and gentle memories steal o'er her soul, and she visits this little chamber to find it deserted. Oh! would it could be otherwise."

"Be calm, ANNA. It is right. I know 'Our Heavenly Father' intends it for good, for 'He doeth all things well.' Were it not for my unwavering trust in Him, I should falter; but He has given me talents, and means to improve them; I must not suffer them to be blighted by sorrow. No, no, I must 'kiss the rod in meekness,' and strive by GoD's help to come forth noble, and refined from the furnace of affliction."

"Well, sister, I will try to be reconciled for your sake, and will ever pray God to bless and care for you. How soon must you go?"

"Just as soon as necessary arrangements are completed."

We must pass the weeks of busy preparation, the sad hour of parting, and the first few months of MINNIE's labor, and look in upon her this dreamy autumn morning. You would hardly pronounce her beautifu!. yet she certainly looks very interesting, as she sits before the organ, her slight form enveloped in a blue silk morning robe, with delicate facings, her wealth of soft brown hair put tastefully back from her broad, intellectual forehead, and her whole soul absorbed in the music that responds to the touch of her snowy fingers. Her brow is calm, her lips are firmly compressed, and her eye glows with the fire of genius. A voice disturbs her, and she looks up to meet the gaze of her teacher.

"Pardon my abruptness in entering unannounced. The servant rang several times for admission, and received no answer to her sum-

"You are certainly excusable. I am wholly absorbed in my studies; they occupy my sleeping and waking thoughts."

"Well, if you continue to practice with such unceasing assiduity, you will become an artist the world will be preud to acknowledge,"

The conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a servant, bringing MINNIE a letter from Anna. She could hardly wait patiently ence. Oh, how many times I have longed to | for an opportunity to peruse its contents. After a few directions about her lesson, her teacher bade her good morning, and she almost flew to her chamber, to enjoy her dear ANNA's letter in silence. With a quick, eager motion, she broke the seal, and read:

> "Walter has gone, no one knows where. A few weeks after your departure, he called on me; our conversation naturally led to the subject of your absence. He expressed much astonishment that you should leave so suddenly and quietly; and when he learned how far you had gone, and how long you intended to remain, I fancied his brow grew pale, and his lips slightly quivered, as he said, 'Will you tell her that WALTER WALLICE's best wishes are for her success, and he would have esteemed highly the privilege of saying adien ere she left for so long a time.' Oh! MINNIE, I can but think he loves you. His sudden disappearance seems very mysterious, at least."

The letter fell from her grasp, her face grew deadly pale; then a bright, exultant look beamed all over it, suddenly giving place to one of hopeless agony, as she exclaimed, "No, no, it can not be. It is no more than any one of my friends would have said to Anna, knowing her love for me. No, no; if he had loved me, he would have sought my love in return. Then awake! Oh, Ambition! and away to thy task." Placing the letter in a private drawer, and turning the key, she hastily descended to her work. The calm, decided look came back to her face, and renewed energy to her mind. In reply to ANNA's letter she wrote:

"WALTER's sudden disappearance is certainly mysterious. For a moment, a ray of hope dawned over the darkness, but soon gave place to that hopeless agony that passeth speech. Anna, if Walter had loved me, four years of acquaintance were sufficient to reveal it. I turned from that hope to my studies, with as much determination to drown my sorrows as the inebriate ever turned to his bowl to drink and forget his woes. I love music passionately. I will drink deep of its inexhaustible fountains. I who sit here this sunny morn, with a heart that loves as deeply as one ever did, will cast that love from its throne, and let ambition take its place.

Four years have passed in rapid succession since MINNIE MASON commenced her studies. Time and perseverance have fulfilled the prophecy of her teacher, and the decided "I must and will succeed," of her own lips. Her name is a familiar one, and her skill is highly esteemed. During this time she has lived a life of uprightness, crowned with good deeds. Many a poor student blesses her as his benefactress. Many a sad heart has been cheered by her sweet smiles, kind words and generous deeds. Her trust is in God. Her faith that God doeth all things well has been her support in every trial. Like a trusting child, she hath done what she could, leaving the result with her Heavenly Father. Not satisfied with the skill acquired at home, she resolved to travel through foreign lands, to pursue still farther her favorite science. In company with friends, she left her native shores a few months previous to the completion of her twenty-fourth year.

It is a lovely morning. Merry birds are warbling forth their grateful songs. The summer breeze is gently stealing through the open windows of a fashionable boarding-house, where MINNIE is passing the summer. A party of friends have gone on an excursion,-MINNIE. subject of many prayers and tears. It has cost fatigue, was, at her earnest request, though

much to their disappointment, suffered to remain behind. A careless glance at her face would assure you that she is a calm, gifted, and happy woman. But a close observer would detect a sad, restless look, a yearning for something never to be realized. Oh! what is wealth, beauty, talent, or fame, to a true woman with capabilities of deep, unmeasured love? What is the adoration and love of noble hearts laid at her feet, when the love for which she pines is denied her? Ah! they are a cruel mockery to her aching heart. She looks upon them all with a tender, sorrowful gaze, with a glance that would make your heart sche, and your eyes fill with tears, did you really know its import. Perhaps an extract from MINNIE'S journal will best explain her emotions this quiet morn:

JUNE 30TH .- I have just arisen from the organ where I have been performing a favorite symphony from BEETHOVEN. Thought, ever active thought, car ried me back to the season of childhood, when the hours moved as smoothly and sweetly along as the introductory strains of the symphony; still, like it, moving swiftly onward, gradually overcome by those of thrilling, tumultuous, agonizing sorrow, I can but think they would have gone ever onward in the same tumult, had not music, sweet music, come to soften the anguish. Now they pass calmly, and pleasantly, only at unguarded moments surging about in restless. unquiet. The end is not yet; but I pray GoD it may, like the closing strains of the symptony, sink gently, and sweetly away. Could the love of my girlhood have been reciprocated, my life would have passed in serenity to its close. But I know I am better for the trials I have met, and trusting in my Heavenly Father, who has been my strength, I will still try to overcome the yearnings for a love that can never be mine.

The morning is in the full perfection of its beauty, but MINNIE is unconscious of its charms, for reminiscences of the past sweep o'er her soul, like sweet, sad strains from the strings of a well-tuned harp. Suddenly the door is thrown open, and the matron exclaims, in breathless anxiety:

"Come with me, quickly. Oh! Miss MASON, do, please! I do believe he is dead!"-[Concluded next week.

ABOUT LIFE. - If it is well for a man to live at all, he should endeavor to avoid all those influences which detract from the beauty and harmoney of human existence. In other words, he should "make the most of life," and not allow himself to be distracted, annoyed, or confounded by anything. He should fully possess himself, being at peace with his own soul, and having great good-will for all mankind. Life, then, will have a beautiful significance to him; its current will be deep and flow gently on-in all the beauties of the world reflected.

SOCIETY is a strong solution of books. It draws the virtue out of what is best worth reading, as hot water draws the strength of

Corner for the Young.

For the Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 28 letters My 21, 13, 16, 28, 28, 20 is a metal. My 1, 7, 21 is a child's plaything.

My 2, 3, 5, 14 is a lady's name. My 4, 15, 9, 10, 14 is one of the points of the compass. My 6, 19, 18, 17, 20 is a negative adverb. My 8, 22, 15, 16, 17, 12, 24 are seen in summer.

My 2, 24, 28 is an animal. My 1, 12, 11, 19 is not false. My 10, 14, 26, 27 is a conjunction.

My whole is a true saying. Reed's Corners, N. Y., 1864. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS OF NEWSPAPERS.

Shingle watch conrin. Myra Rice Parlon. Low Yanke Urrerr. Ettezag it in nicnac.

Nelson Ripley Cuba. Esther C. Tradoc Rome. Tar on them rings. Amelia Rivers dart.

Answer in two weeks.

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

Everfev alotf htat proatsad ethes. Hrewe abhesrte het oef atht ifsal evrieb su; Tihw em'srdfeo osli nbethea uro efte, Nda em'srdfeo nbeanr grstmaeni ro'e su. EMMA FOLSOM. Answer in two weeks.

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

IF the 1-9 of 27 is 5, what would be 1-7 of 24? Gainesville, N. Y., 1864. OLIVER J. BROWN Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 759.

Answer to Historical Enigma:-He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.

Answer to Enigma: At ten o'clock, you will quickly send, A hack for your expected friend He or she, perhaps daughter or son, Arrives at home, at the hour of one. Ten o'clock you have, plus three hours more, And you have one o'clock, as said before. It is granted you have the concatenation, Of going to and fro from the nearest station. Eleven o'clock, plus three hours 'tis true, Instead of fourteen, you see it is two. The old clock strikes nine, plus six you see, Not fifteen, but three o'clock it will be. Answer to Anagram:

TO THE RURAL Firm in thy purpose, steadfast in thy aim, Around thee is circling high and well-earned fame Ensuring for thy future proud success, Drawn from the fount of freedom and the press. Correction.—The answer to Problem published last week is 8,66, instead of 8,515.

THE 7-30 GOVERNMENT LOAN.

From the N. Y. Examiner.

MANY of the advantages of this loan are apparent on their face, but there are others that will be best understood after consideration. Among them there are.

ITS ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active eredits are now based on Government securities. Banks of issue and Savings banks hold them in large quantities—in many cases more than the entire amount of their capitals-and they hold them as the very best and strongest investment they could possibly make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any better or safer. Savings banks that allow their depositors but five per cent. can only pay interest or principal in greenbacks or notes of State banks. Banks of issue and discount can not ask or get anything better than Government paper in payment of customers' notes, and they prefer it to all other, for they are compelled to redeem their own notes in that paper as the circulating medium next to specie in value. By the issue of this loan the U.S. Treasury becomes a Savings bank for the people. There are none strongernone more solvent, and not one that pays so liberally for the use of money. You may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand. The more you put in, the more you will aid and strengthen the Government, and the more valuable will be the remaining currency of the country. ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The general rate

of interest is six per cent., payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths, payable semiannually. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same kind of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. If there is no National bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you without charge, and pay you the interest coupon at the end of six months as a most convenient form of remittance to his city correspondent. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon it, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the

ITS CONVERTIBILITY INTO A SIX PER CENT. BOND.-Here comes an advantage that must not be lost sight of. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 lean has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (July 28.) Before the war, U. S. six per cent. stocks sold at a much higher rate—and were once bought up by the U.S. Treasury under special act of Congress at a premium of not less than twenty per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or three per cent. per annum to the subscriber to the loan, thus increasing the actual rate of interest to about ten per cent. Notes of the same class issued three years ago, are now selling at a premium that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been told that he must "buy money at the highest rate necessary to command it:" that he should sell his obligations "for what they would bring," so as to lead the market; but the Secretary will do no such thing. If Shylock bought bonds at 90 in August, he would demand a concession of another ten per cent. in September, and twenty in October, until he would finally offer to lend only the interest and keep the principal. If Government securities are worth anyhing, they are righly worth all their face calls for in gold, and the country is not so poor in spirit or in purse as to submit to any such sacrifice as Shylock demands. There is but a limited supply of money seeking investment at any time, and the Government offers to pay liberally for its use. At the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, to say nothing of the collateral advantages, it is the strongest borrower in the market, and every feeling of interest, as well as patriotism and duty, should induce our readers to invest in its loans.

TAXES IN 1814.

THE Congress which met in 1814 levied a tax from one to fifty dollars on carriages, twenty cents per gallon on distilled liquors, in addition to the existing license on stills; one hundred per cent. on auction duties; an increase of fifty per cent. on postage; a direct tax of six million dollars; iron castings one dollar and a half per tun, pig iron and rolled iron, one dollar; nails, one cent per pound; cards, fifty per cent. of their value; tobacco, twenty per cent.; hats, caps and umbrellas, eight per cent.; beer, ale, porter, gold and silver ware, six per cent.; hides, skins, saddles, bridles, leather, boots and shoes, five per cent. Paper, three per cent. One dollar on silver watches, and from one dollar to one hundred dollars on every household establishment, according to value.

CURIOSITY OF VISION .-- A person may see the blood vessels of his eye, displayed, as it were, on a screen before him, by a most simple experiment. Let a lamp or candle be held in one hand, and the eye directed steadily forward; now move the lamp up and down, or sideways, on one side of the line of vision; in a short time an image of the blood vessels will present itself, like the picture of a tree or shrub, with its trunk and branches, to the admiration of the observer.

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D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Single Copy, \$2.50 a Year—Six Months for \$1.25.

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