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{WHOLE NO. 762.

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 amique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the Rural an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. 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 LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

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Agricultural.

CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

About Increasing the Area of Grass Lands.

A FARMER, with whom we talked the other day, in Central New York, asked if we thought it policy to diminish the amount of land cultivated in grain in proportion as we increased the amount of grazing stock? and if we thought it necessary to do so? We replied in the negative to both queries. On the contrary, we believe that the more land there is thoroughly cultivated, and the more grain crops there are grown, the greater the amount of stock the land will support, and the more profitable will stock growing and the dairy business become. The more labor you can profitably employ on the farm, the better it is for the country and the farmer. We believe it altogether wrong that farmers abandon the cultivation of grain in proportion as they increase their flocks and herds. It is true we do not believe it necessary to plow up lands set apart as grass lands, as often as some people do; neither ieve it to be good policy if they are properly treated. But if a farmer increases his stock he should increase his grain culture in just such proportion. And the more stock he keeps the more grain he should grow.

This position is illustrated in the great grain regions of the West. Grass - the tame grasses can be as easily grown there as anywhere—especially the clovers (which, in common use, are classed with the grasses.) And yet the proportions of the grain crop are not diminished as the flocks and herds are increased. Grain is grown and sold or fed according as the farmer finds it more profitable. If he can get from ten to fifty per cent. more for it put into the carcasses of his cattle, sheep and swine, he is sure to do it; but if the demand for grain is such, and the price warrants putting the raw material in market, and it pays better than it does to incur the expense of feeding it to stock, it goes direct. But it is an axiom with most good farmers, that the more stock they keep the more grain they can grow, and vice versa. And stock growing and sheep herding should not be allowed to diminish the grain crop of a farm, but should the rather insure better and more thorough culture, heavier crops and greater profits. But this is a subject which requires the testimony of experience and figures. Our readers are invited to talk about it with each other through the pages of the RURAL.

Siding for Farm Buildings.

"Would you buy clap-boards for siding a horse-barn, or would you girt it and board it up and down and batten it? There is little difference in the cost at the present price of lumber; but which is better?"

We think the correspondent who asks this question is mistaken as to the relative cost of the modes, especially if he takes labor into the account; and at present prices of that article he grass. Stock of all kinds should be kept off."

must consider it. It costs far more labor to clap-poard a building than it does to board and batten it; and after the work is done it is not worth half as much—it would not be to us. There is no farm building—not even the dwelling—on which if we were going to put a wood siding, we would put clap-boards. Even if we were going to consult good taste, we would not do it. But when, added to good taste, we take into the account economy in construction, and durability afterward, cost of keeping in repair, strength, &c., &c., the advantages in favor of board-and-battens entirely out-balance all that can be said in favor of clap-board siding.

We should use inch-and-a-quarter boards—pine, spruce or hemlock—clear, or at least sound, of uniform width—say one foot—and batten with a three-inch batten, beveled. A house well made in this manner will last a dozen generations. This is not guess-work, nor theory—we have seen the matter demonstrated in respect both to relative cost and durability.

In this connection we quote from a correspondent of the New England Farmer, who says, "the most important thing for the protection of all buildings is a good roof." This is true; and to get a good roof, it is important the "pitch" should be greater than it generally is on farm buildings. The correspondent adds:-"I have never yet seen anything except slate or shingles that was worth half the cost of a trial. Of these two, my preference is for the latter for farm buildings, when not exposed to fire from others, as being the most economical if properly put on. I have noticed recently that the opinion has been gaining ground that it is better to use a medium quality for shingles, for the reason, as many say, that almost any shingles will last as long as they can be kept on a roof with any nails that can be bought. This is partly true, and I think partly a mistake. Most of the ordinary shingle nails sold at the stores in the country, will not last more than from ten to fifteen years, and almost any shingles will last that length of time, but nails made of Swedes iron are said by men of experience to last more than twice as long, and the difference in cost in laying a thousand shingles is from ten to fifteen cents.

Alsike Clover.

W. H. YATES writes of this clover:—"Is it the Swedish Clover, or is it the Everlasting Clover of Germany, that stands seven years without renewing with seed. When is the right time to sow? and how much seed per acre? If any have had experience with it for pasture for sheep and cattle I would like to hear from them through the RURAL. Where can the seed be had?"

Trifolium hybridum, or Alsike Clover, is called the Swedish Clover, because it has been longest cultivated there. It is a native of Southern and Central Europe, but seems to have been first cultivated as a field crop in Sweden. It may be identical with what our correspondent calls the "Everlasting Clover of Germany," for it is perennial. We suppose it should be sown at the same time as the other clovers. Its seeds are much smaller than even the White Clover. It has not the long-reaching roots of the Red Clover (Trifolium pratense,) and will not endure drouth as well on dry soils; but it is better adapted to cold, moist soils. It is spoken of in our correspondent's article on page 246, as being extensively cultivated in England. It was introduced into Scotland in 1834. It is doubted if it vields the bulk of forage on good soils that T. pratense will do; but on poor soils it will probably do better than the last named clover. There is no doubt as to the fact that it is relished exceedingly by stock of all kinds.

Seeding Marsh Land.

L. M. Rose, of Hillsdale Co., Mich., who says he has good Timothy growing on muck five feet thick, where five years ago nothing grew but the coarsest kind of "sickle grass," adds:—"If I had another marsh to subdue I should proceed as follows:—First. Draw off the surface water but nothing more. Deep draining leaves the land too dry. Second. If it could be plowed I should mow it in August, take off the grass, and then turn it over with a sharp plow; harrow well and put on the seed — pure Timothy. If it could not be plowed, or if I had not time to do it, I would sow any kind of grass seed that I could get most easily, each spring and fall-mowing and removing the grass and weeds each year until I got something better than sickle grass. Stock of all kinds should be kept off."

SAVE YOUR OWN SEED.

SAVE your own seed, and then if you prefer a sprinkling of thistles and tares, docks and daisies, you can have them to your heart's content, but if you wish to avoid them, you are master of the situation and can do so.

I felt compelled, during the extreme pressure of the recent harvest, to put a man to digging White Daisies, Johnswort and Yellow Dock in a field recently stocked with purchased seed, and which must have contained these foul pests.

I might, with little or no additional expense, have saved seed of good quality on my own farm. Clean, late cut hay may be pounded a little with a flail, as it is fed next winter, and the seed saved. The true way is to select a rich, clean field, plow it deep, till it well, seed it down, and set it apart to raise seed upon for future use. Good, plump seed in liberal quantities can not be raised from hard, barren land,—the "old settlers" will tell you about the timothy they used to raise on new land. I have heard of timothy in Ohio ten feet high. The degenerate grass that our fathers' degenerate sons raise can't hardly get up a seed. I tell you plainly that we have got to plow less* and

manure more.

A great deal of foul seed is sown with our wheat, oats and other grain, and that without excuse. It is a desperate case if we can't find a place where we can raise enough clean grain to sow; certainly, if we can't raise clean seed we

should spare no pains to buy it. The seat of the terrible malady I would guard against is indifference or inattention to the manifold mischiefs perpetrated by these foul weeds. There are ways to get them out and keep them out, if we can fire the popular heart, awaken the public conscience, and convince the understanding of the necessity of the work. Does anybody know to what extent the "children's bread" is given to these "dogs?" Does anybody know how much of our land is occupied and appropriated by what yields no return? Grain crops that are half thistles pay nothing; it takes all the grain to pay for plowing, and dragging, and harvesting, and thrashing the thistles! so the land is lost for that year. Weeds in pastures are not quite so expensive, but if my friend PETERS had made a survey of the weeds of the State, he would have found one-half of the pastures of New York doomed and devoted to them to a large extent. Thistles, daisy, buttercup, dock, Johnswort, sorrel, mullens, &c., &c., occupy from one-fourth to three-fourths of their entire surface! Once established, they double the cost of cultivation, making twice the amount of hoeing and cultivating necessary in order to get a crop. Compare the labor of tilling a field of corn here and in Illinois - but let the West take heed; the

weeds are after them.

I don't doubt but the weeds of the United States cost every year half as much as the war does for the same period. Beware, O Husbandman, how you drop a foul seed! It is in a small compass, but another year it has become a thousand, and may cost the next generation years of toil. Let us double our diligence in getting pure seed, and let us take time to dig out the weeds when they first appear, no matter what waits.

There is still another reason why we should save our own seed. We may then have some assurance of its quality. Garden seeds are very apt to fail, and frequently because they are old, or otherwise worthless. In a great number of cases the onions which our citizens patriotically sowed to share with the soldiers failed to come up; and I am satisfied that in most cases it was in consequence of the seed being old or otherwise bad. A friend sowed a quarter of a pound of onion seed, and not having quite enough he bought a small paper to finish with - the small paper grew well, and the rest, sowed on the same land at the same time, scarce grew at all. The loss and disappointment from bad seed is very serious, and might and should be avoided.

Our fathers used to set aside some fine cabbages, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, salsify, &c., &c., for seed, and when the right time came, saved it in good order if it was plump and right; such seeds would grow. Now we run to the stores for everything; we can't tie up a bag without buying a string, or light a candle without purchasing a match. Shades of our fathers!

H. T. B.

* "Plow less" land—plow it better and deeper.



EDITED BY HENRY S. BANDALL, LL. D.

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

WOOL GROWERS' STATE CONVENTION.

THE Wool Growers of the State of New York, and other persons interested, are requested to meet at the CITY HALL, (Court House,) in the City of Rochester, on Wednesday, the 21st day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a State Wool Growers' Association, and adopting such other measures as may be deemed expedient.

August 15, 1864.

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CALL FOR A WOOL GROWERS' STATE CON-VENTION.

WE have the pleasure of laying before our readers, this week, a call for a Wool Growers' State Convention, signed by a body of eminent sheep breeders, farmers, agricultural editors, woolen manufacturers, wool buyers, etc., scattered throughout almost every part of the State. No attempt has been made, or desire felt, to procure a large number of signers to this call. Only enough were wanted to represent fairly the different parts of the State, and the different interests which it will be the object of the Convention to promote. A body of men embracing more practical skill in their several callings, and ability in business - more respectability and intelligence - more enlightened public spirit - never appended their names to any similar document.

The objects of the Association which the Convention is to organize, have been already

adverted to in this paper. We conceive them to be the collection and dissemination of knowledge tending to the improvement of Sheep Husbandry in all its different branches, and in all its connections with other branches of husbandry, with manufactures, and with trade. Similar societies have already been established in several other wool growing States, and they have uniformly met with decided success. They assemble, in all cases, we think, biennially, and in connection with, or at the same times with, the State Agricultural Societies. These meetings constitute re-unions as useful as they are agreeable, of sheep breeders and other persons interested. The members bring together and compare the experiences of each year — discuss important questions connected with the husbandry - and take all feasible measures for its advancement. Some of the Societies appoint committees and persons to prepare reports and essays to be read at subsequent meetings. In short, they aim to do more specially and extensively what State Agricultural Societies alreading doing for the promotion of the interests of wool growing and sheep breeding, except in holding fairs for the exhibition of animals. It is felt that, on many accounts, this last can be more advantageously attended to by the latter Societies. And in other particulars, the State Wool Growers' Association could not desire to exclude the State Agricultural Societies from any field of labor now occupied by them. The two Societies should, in every State, act strictly in concert - each an auxiliary to the other. The establishment of the new organization in New York, we are happy to say, receives the unqualified approbation of the present Executive Committee - i. e. board of officers — of the State Agricultural Society, and of all of its previous leading officers whose views have been obtained. The names of its present president and of eleven of its ex-presidents, are appended to the above call. The time and place of holding the Convention were fixed upon at the suggestion of officers of the State Agricultural Society.

It is much to be hoped that the Convention will be well attended—notwithstanding the hurry, bustle and multiplied objects of interest which fill up the time of the State Fair. It was felt that these were not propitious accessories in securing a large attendance. A meeting at Syracuse, a few months earlier, would have called out thousands,—but it was feared that these thousands would mostly represent the central counties, and that the eastern and western ones would have comparatively little to do with it. The time of the Fair enables every part of the State to be conveniently represented. We trust that the Convention will not be

overlooked or forgetten by any of the sheep breeders, woolen manufacturers, other dealers or interested parties in wool, and public spirited farmers who are present at the State Fair. It is highly desirable that the attendance be as large and embrace as many affiliated interests as practicable. No man of enlarged views can desire to have the proposed Association narrowed down to one exclusively devoted to the interests of a single class of farmers.

Perhaps we are repeating some views expressed on a former occasion. If so, we trust that they will bear repetition.

COARSE WOOL SHEEP AT THE STATE FAIR.

THE remarkable dearth of cotton and the increased consumption of wool occasioned by the civil war, have enormously enhanced the demand for, and consequently prices of, the latter commodity. The high price of wool has naturally produced a corresponding effect on the prices of sheep and a prevalent desire to engage in breeding them. As a larger amount and value of wool for the amount of food consumed can be grown from the Merino than from any other breed — and as the Merino herds far better in large numbers than those improved mutton breeds which approach it most nearly as profitable wool producers—the extra demand for sheep growing out of the circumstances above named has, until recently, been almost exclusively directed to the Merino and its grades. But the price of mutton has at length made an advance corresponding with that of wool; and in localities and under circumstances where mutton sheep were more profitable than Merinos before the war, they have become so again. Those persons, in such localities, who have sacrificed well bred and choice flocks of mutton sheep because they were temporarily less profitable than

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

fine sheep, have committed a very great errorand one unfortunately which is quite too characteristic of American farmers. We have a large class who are constantly changing their breeds of stock, kinds of crops, etc., in order to have that one which is apparently uppermost in the scale of profit. The lessons of experience are entirely thrown away on men who always labor under the extraordinary hallucination that because a commodity is disproportionately high to-day, it must necessarily remain so permanently, or at least for a long period. Yet this is usually the impression of these rolling-stone farmers: and it is amusing to listen to the reasons which they are so ready to assign, every time they mount a new hobby, for their absurd confidence in the fact that it will always be the foremost thing in the market. Their reasons are about as solid as thistle-down, soap-bubbles, or morning fog!

These fickle-minded persons are, in nineteen and unsuccessful farmers. They are always selling at a sacrifice and buying at a disadvantage, because they sell their stock when it is lowest, and buy new when it is highest. They are also constantly sacrificing on fixtures - for each new kind of animals or crops requires different ones or differently arranged ones. They throw away those improvements which all good farmers ought to make in stock of every kind. Finally, they cut themselves off from the chance of acquiring extensive experience, and consequently first rate skill, in any rural pursuit. Most of them become, in the expressive common phraze, "Jacks at all trades, and good at none." To sum up the whole matter, they are like those squirrels which we often see in their revolving cages -- always on the spring, and always at the bottom of the wheel!

The man who had good Downs, or Cotswolds or Shropshires, or Leicesters, or any other good mutton variety of sheep, in situations adapted to them, ought not to have parted with them owing to the late exceptional relative condition of the wool and mutton markets; and he certainly ought not to do so now when mutton has advanced as much as wool-and when coarse wool has advanced considerably more in proportion than fine wool. We have seen no time when the relative profits, or the prospects of first class mutton sheep were any better than now. Judicious men, whose farms are so situated that they can command ready and easy access to good mutton markets, are now carefully inquiring for rams and ewes of the best mutton varieties; and we know of no way in which that demand can be so much quickened. and the interests of the breeders of these varieties so essentially promoted, as for them to make a great and splendid display of their sheep at the next New York State Fair. This would be worth more to them than a thousand arguments and a thousand newspaper advertisements.

May we not, then, hope to see such flocks there represented as those of Messrs. Thorne, Conger, Sheldon, Messenger, Beebe, Campbell, Brodie, etc., of this State; Messrs. Fay and White of Massachusetts; Judge Chaffee of Ohio; Mr. Taylor of New Jersey; Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky and Messrs. Frederick W. Stone and George Miller of Canada West? As all proprietors residing in other States and the Canadas can compete in the same classes and on equal terms with New York breeders, when and where will there ever be a better opportunity for a great and commanding exhibition of choice mutton sheep? We know that the officers of the New York State Agricultural Society will delight to make preparations for such an exhibition on the most extensive scale. Its indefatigable Secretary (Col. BENJAMIN P. JOHNSON. Albany, N. Y.,) will answer all questions on the subject, forward premium lists, etc., whenever applied to. It would be desirable that breeders from out the State give early notice to him of their intention to exhibit, the number they propose to bring, etc., in order that the very best accommodations may be provided for them.

In incidentally naming the few distinguished breeders and flock-masters of coarse-wooled sheep above, we have only mentioned those the names of which we are most familiar with. We shall be most happy to obtain a knowledge of other gentlemen's efforts and successes in the same department of husbandry. We will willingly publish accounts of the products in meat. wool and lambs in particular flocks, give portraits, properly notice samples of wool sent to us, and in short give to the mutton breeder the same attention in every particular that is given to fine wool sheep in these columns.

FOREIGN SHEEP AT THE N. Y. FAIR.-In the preceding article we have alluded to the fact that sheep brought from and owned in other States and the Canadas, can compete in the same classes and on equal terms with New York sheep at the State Fair. To guard against all possible misapprehension on the subject, we now say this regulation applies equally to coarse and fine sheep—to all breeds whatever.

WOOL GROWERS' STATE CONVENTION .- The names of Hon. A. S. UPHAM of Leroy, and of L. G. Morris Esq., of Fordham-both ex-Presidents of the State Agricultural Society—should have appeared among those signed to the call for a Wool Growers' State Conven tion on first page of this paper. These make thirteen ex-Presidents of the Society who have signed the call.

A GOOD CROP OF "GENESEE WHEAT."-Hon. H. U SOPER, of Batavia, Genesee Co., wrote to the Secretary of the State Ag. Society, July 25th, as follows:wheat crop from all I can learn, is one of the best crops we have had in Western New York in a long There are some fields perfectly wonderful. One of about thirty acres, on the road to Lockport, on the west side of the Tonawanda swamp, and the lot bounded by it, where you can easily walk from bundle to bundle all over the lot; the quality very fine. We are now having a most glorious and blessing rain upon our

Communications, Etc.

SHALL WE KILL, OR SHALL WE NOT?

AN inquiry in the RURAL of the 6th inst. headed "killing woodchucks," suggested to me a few thoughts, for which I decided to ask a little space in your columns, although not exactly in answer to the questions asked.

No doubt there are many cases where a war of extermination upon certain species is desirable, and demanded by the great destruction of property caused by them. But are these cases not often over-estimated, and made excuses for gratifying a desire to kill? And when the depredations of birds especially, and the various animals generally voted as pests, have been scientifically investigated, will not a large majority of the cases show that while there was some loss, there was greater gain by the destruccases out of twenty, both indifferent farmers | tion of myriads of those small insects and vermin, beyond the reach of "dogs, traps or bullets;" destroy any particular kind, and will not a worse appear in its track? Drive away the robin, so tame, with its gentle ways and happy song, the quick and frolicsome swallow, the little wren, and the many other feathered songsters, inhabitants of our forests, and companions in the leafy groves surrounding those happy homes, and how cheerless would be the places where they were wont to congregate and pour forth their morning songs and evening melodies. And besides, will not the teachings of the RURAL, and the opinions of all well-informed, observing persons, go to show that we would be the losers pecuniarily? Again, is it not better to suffer a little loss in

this respect, rather than encourage the wanton destruction which seems, to me, to be on the increase, especially among the youth just big enough to "load and fire?" Is it not so? Since these three years of war, do not the boys in their sports choose the qun, and roam from field to wood, shooting all kinds of game, to 'get in practice" and harden their sensibilities? Look at it from a higher stand-point than loss and gain in money, at the loss of some of the finer feelings of our nature. Although all created things, lower than men, were made for his use, he should not so construe it as to make it abuse; they were placed here by the same Being that created us, and with them the means of their sustenance; and we should indeed look well to it, that we have a moral right to make a wholesale onslaught on them, before so doing.

Although I am not acquainted with the circumstances which caused the "woodchuck question" to be asked, I would say to the person asking it, will you examine the case, and see if you can not apply the famous suit of a certain story, in which DANIEL WEBSTER was defendant, his brother EZEKIEL plaintiff, their father judge, and a "woodchuck" the culprit. EZEKIEL, after giving in his testimony, and pleading, as to the "mischievous habits of their prisoner, and the depredations it had committed in the garden," gave place to DANIEL, who so excited the sympathies of the father by showing up the right of the culprit to its life, given it by its Maker, how dear life was to even the little animal before them, and its right to a living, that he, in the midst of this eloquent pleading of his youthful son, cried aloud, ZEKE, ZEKE, let that woodchuck go!"

JOHN HAMMERAWAY. West Springfield, Pa., 1864.

BEE MATTERS.

For about a week before the close of our long period of drouth bees stored honey in our locality rapidly. After a few days the earth became very dry again, and for three or four days until it again rained the bees did well. The balance of the season has been only ordinary in respect to the quantity of honey secreted by the flowers. We depend chiefly upon the white clover crop | known fact of its location in the lungs. Heaves for the production of honey. The increase of are caused by inflamation in the lungs, from this crop has been very rapid within the last six | colds, violent exertion while the lungs are inyears, and our pastures and roadsides are white with the blossoms of seeming spontaneous growth. The writer transferred a swarm about the middle of May from an ordinary box hive to one of Kidder's Moveable Comb Glass Hives. About the twentieth of June he took from it five frames containing brood, eggs and storesbrushing the bees back into the hive-to use in making an artificial swarm. He replaced the frames with two empty ones and three partly filled with dry combs. Up to this date, July 25th, they have the body of the hive nearly filled and have stored two large surplus boxes nearly half full, amounting perhaps to twenty pounds.

Another stock transferred about the same time to one of Langstroth's Moveable Comb Hives, I have taken sixteen frames from at different times, giving them each time a full supply of dry combs, and in addition they have stored aboutsix pounds of surplus. The frames removed, together with those that are in the hive, (now filled) with the six pounds will make all together not less than one hundred pounds stored by this stock the present season. This stock, in transferring, had nearly all its surplus honey removed and was weak in numbers, but has bred rapidly and worked finely. If this stock had not received empty combs ready to have filled they would have consumed, in comb building, a large share of this one hundred pounds. The advantages of saving empty combs and supplying stocks so that they will not consume their honey in filling their hives with comb, are too little appreciated. The time and honey consumed in filling a hive of 2,000 cubic inches with new combs can hardly be estimated at less than forty pounds. The beekeeper who supplies the combs of course saves this, which at one shilling per pound amounts to five dollars. If the price is two shillings the amount saved would be ten dollars. The dry combs of a hive | prairies.

may make two pounds of wax, worth perhaps one dollar. The exercise of a little arithmetic will soon convince any skeptical beekeeper of the folly of melting up his good combs into wax.

Bees will commence much sooner in surplus boxes, and store much more, if supplied liberally with good clean white combs, attached to the top of the boxes with a mixture of melted rosin and beeswax, in proportion three-fourths of the former to one-fourth of the latter.

Bees often spend much time in stopping up the cracks about surplus boxes, which it would be money in the beekeepers' pocket to fill with this mixture. A dish of the composition suspended over the chimney of a common kerosene lamp can be easily kept at the right temperature L. L. FAIRCHILD. for use.

Dodge Co., Wis.

A PENNSYLVANIA MARL BED.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:-In a recent ramble over portions of Tioga and Bradford counties in Pennsylvania, I came across a bed of marl. It is situated between a couple of gradually sloping hills on the east and west. The bed of marl extends, at least, a half a mile north and south, and probably 80 rods east and west. Experiment has shown it to be twentyfive feet deep, and no bottom touched yet. It is said to be very pure, at least 90 per cent. and that which has been prepared for the mason's use, is said to possess nearly double the strength of common lime. As this is in a region entirely destitute of lime, either marl or stone, the inhabitants are rejoicing over the discovery as much, nearly, as if they had found an oil well. In what way, or by what agency, this immense deposit was stowed away there, and kept till the present time, I leave for the geologist to tell. The soil above the bed is only a couple of feet thick, and that is swamp muck.

The great want now appears to be, some one who understands the preparation of the marl for use: for though MR. O. B. WELLS, the proprietor, has expended some hundreds of dollars in trials, and has produced a good article, yet his experiments have proved so far a failure, except to demonstrate the fact that a superior article of lime can be made.

The mode of discovery was somewhat singular. During a freshet, some two years since, in Tioga Co., Pa., a dam, that had been built at Daggett's Mills some thirty years, was carried away, and the water washed a ditch in the center of the pond, which laid bare, and in fact carried off large quantities of the marl.

A question for the scientific to solve: Is this a deposit from some convulsion of nature, in perhaps the Pre-Adamite age, or is it a gradual formation from materials already there. I wish some of the learned among your correspondents would solve the query above mentioned, for to me it seems very singular that such a vast deposit of this nature should have been made in this out of the way place, and scores of miles too from anything of a similar nature! If some individual expert in the preparation of marl for the mason's use would take hold of the business he could doubtless make it profitable for himsslf, and be a great benefit to the people in an Respectfully Yours, extensive region. F. S. RHOADES.

Seneca Castle, Aug. 1st, 1864.

REMARKS.—There are many kinds of mark Will our correspondent tell us more about this particular deposit? What is its color? Of what does the 10 per cent. that is not lime consist?is it sand, clay, slate or peat? Are there any traces of shells, or the remains of infusorial an-

HEAVES IN HORSES.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:-I notice in the RURAL of Aug. 6, an article in respect to heaves in horses, in which the writer locates the disease in the throat notwithstanding the well flamed-musty hay and clover dust being only accessory. If the disease were not in the chest, why would a horse heave badly on being placed with his head down hill, after drinking a large quantity of water, in consequence of the distension of the stomach interfering with the play of the lungs? The same effect is produced by eating green clover, as the gas developed in its digestion is very expansive and will heave a horse worse than any other feed I know of.

"L. E., inquires why one of his horses was attacked with the disorder and the other escaped. He might have asked why one member of a family has the toothache and the others do not. The cause was simply because the horse was exposed to some cold or violent exertion that the other was not. The horses could have stood in a current of air when warm, where one would shield the other and take cold at the same time; but more probable is it that the one that contracted the disease had weak lungs.

Strangles, or "distemper" as it is commonly called, is very likely to leave a horse with the heaves, more especially when the horse is predisposed to the disorder by small or weak lungs. L. E's. horse may be troubled with chronic bronchitis which is located in the air passages, and produces quick and laborious breathing, instead of genuine heaves, which are incurable. JOHN R. BISHOP.

Lakeville, N. Y.

REMARKS.—We do not believe, with our correspondent, that heaves are incurable; if they are so, it does not alter the fact that we have known the disease to disappear permanently from horses badly afflicted with it here, after sojourning in the west a short time. As many of our readers are aware, this cure is attributed to the Rosin-weed or Polar Plant - Silphium lanciniatum - a resinous weed common on the SPRAIN OF THE COFFIN JOINT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Sprains of the Coffin Joint are not as frequent as sprains of other joints, it being so well secured from injury by the horny box in which it is encased. The proof of this sprain is when the lameness is sudden, and the heat and tenderness are principally felt round the coronet. Sprain of the coffin joint is always a very serious affair. Not being always attended by any external swelling, and being detected only by heat round the coronet, the seat of the lameness is often overlooked by the groom and the farrier, and the disease is suffered to become confirmed before its nature is discovered. This lameness is not easily removed even by a blister; and if removed, like sprains of the fetlock and of the back sinews, it is apt to return and finally produce a great deal of disorganization and mischief in the foot.

Many a valuable horse has been ruined by not forming a correct diagnosis in the commencement. But the greatest importance is in knowing how to treat this kind of sprain in a proper manner, in order to effect a cure. I have had for the past twenty-five years quite a number of cases of my own to treat, besides others that have come in my way. I have never had any difficulty in affecting a cure in a short time by the use of the following medicine:—One pint of alcohol; two ounces of camphor gum; two ounces of salt petre; two ounces of aqua ammonia. Mix them together. Apply it by holding up the horse's foot in one hand, and turning the medicine into the hollow of the foot-as much as it will hold-holding until the medicine is absorbed. Do this twice or three times a day and a cure will soon be effected.

A. CORKINS, M. D. Lamartine, Wis.

Aural Spirit of the Press.

How to Save Hen Manure.

A CONTEMPORARY talks as follows of a hen-house, and how it was managed:--"It was designed only for laying and roosting in; and it at first seemed strange to find, at mid-day, with a cool atmosphere, turkeys and chickens occupying it. They had free egress and ingress, and were not fed nor watered in it; yet the chickens always went there to lay. The secret was revealed, however, when the proprietor informed us that he had it cleaned out every week. All the droppings of the fowls were scraped from the floor, which was an inclined plane, into a trough or receiver, from which they were shoveled and heaped up, and the place whitewashed once-a-week. This required but little over half an hour, and the manure from last season was estimated at one hundred and twenty dollars, and quite sufficient in quantity as an application to his entire crop of corn."

Hon. E. Cornell's Farm and Stock. THE admirers of fine stock should treat them-

selves to the same luxury which we enjoyed last week in making a thorough examination of the herd of Short-Horns, Devons and Galloway cattle, and South Down sheep, which may be seen at all times at the extensive farm of Hon. EZRA CORNELL, adjoining our village. In the amplitude of his means Mr. CORNELL has purchased about six hundred acres of land, and stocked it with a herd which is so extensive that it is certainly surpassed by only five, and probably by only three in the whole United States. The objects leading to this result have been three-fold in their character, viz:—First, to gratify a love for fine animals; secondly, to show to his agricultural freinds to what perfection a system of breeding will tend and endeavor to introduce generally, improved stock, and raise the standard of farm productions in that direction; and thirdly, to demonstrate that the interest of every farmer lies in raising superior instead of inferior cattle and sheep, or in other words, that there is money in it, and it pays to feed, milk and fat Short-Horns and Devons instead of grades, or in too many cases, animals of no grade at all. He originally imported five animals, cows and intimate to such agents that the sooner they leave your bulls, which cost him in the neighborhood of neighborhood the better for their health. See article \$5,000, or \$1,000 each, and he has purchased at every point where sales were made, which promised to increase the value of those before possessed. In one case he paid \$1,000 to Mr. THORNE, of Dutchess county, for a calf less than a week old, while several of his cows cost him prices ranging from \$500 downward. The result at the present time is a herd of between seventy-five and eighty head, which may be surpassed in numbers, but we are confident cannot in quality by any individual stock in the Union. This result has been reached by and through a determination to have nothing but the best, and Mr. C. may to-day challenge competition in this particular. Those who have the most casual knowledge of English productions must be aware of the often and honorable mention made of South Down sheep and mutton, ranking as it does among the choicest delicacies of the tables there. While abroad two years since, Mr. CORNELL became so impressed with the excellence of this breed of sheep that he imported some two dozen bucks and ewes, which cost him here about \$100 each. He has now a flock which is rapidly increasing, and which promises to be all which could be expected or even desired. In the collection of his herd of cattle and flock of sheep, Mr. Cornell has expended large sums of money, but their value is not to be estimated only by the amount paid for them, but must be increased by the time which he has given to their collection, and the attention requisite to properly care for so large and valuable a herd as he how possesses. The standard of fine collection is a high one with him, but having that standard before them, it can be reached by others at a comparative small outlay at first which outlay will return in a very few years entirely to the benefit of every farmer who makes it.—Ithaca Journal.

Rural Notes and Queries.

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—The indications for a large and successful exhibition at this Fair—to be held in Rochester, Sept. 20th to 23d inclusive—continue very favorable. If the venerable Clerk of the Weather (the Rev. Dr. and Professor D.) will only regulate matters properly, we have no fears as to the result. In the last number of the State Society's Journal, Mr. Secretary JOHNSON says:- "We were at Rochester with Mr. HAROLD, General Superintendent, the last of July, and found that the contractor, Mr. ALDRIDGE, was engaged in the completion of the fair grounds and erections; and there is no doubt that everything will be in complete order previous to the 20th of September. The very best spirit is manifested by the people of Rochester, and we are assured that from present indications the Fair will be one of the best ever held. The correspondence at the rooms from our own State, and from adjoining States and Canada, gives assurance that the State Fair of 1864 will in every respect he such as to do credit to the Society, and to the farmers of the Em-

- For the information of those wishing copies of Premium List, &c., (some of whom write us that they know not to whom application should be made,) we would again state that they can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Col. B. P. Johnson, Albany, N. Y.

THE STATE FAIR DISCUSSIONS.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, at a recent meeting, prepared the following programme—announcing subjects for discussion - for the evening meetings to be held during the State Fair:

First evening: "Steaming and Cutting Food." GEO. A. Moore, Esq., of Buffalo, to open discussion. Second evening: "Fine Wool Sheep. Should the Society recognize any distinctions of breed among fine wool or Merino sheep, as at present bred in the United States, or should all be classified together, and regarded from identity of origin or subsequent intermixture of blood, as now belonging to one and the same breed?" Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL.D., to open discussion. Third evening: "Is it best for Dairymen to raise their Stock, or purchase?" Hon. L. F. Allen to open dis-

Ex-President A. B. Conger will preside at these meetings, and at their close will present a summary of the points arrived at in the discussions.

Information Wanted—We would like to see a cheaper paper than Moore's Rural New-Yorker, at \$2 a year in clubs. We would like to see any other paper in the Union, that is as well filled with general and useful knowledge, as Moore's Rural New-Yorker. We would like to see another paper that is of equal value to Moore's Rural New-Yorker, as an advertising medium. We would like to see the farmer who would discontinue Moore's Rural New-Yorker, as long as he could find two dollars in his wallet. In fact we would be satisfied if we could see a publication of any kind that would equal, in any form, Moore's Rural New-Yorker, published at Rochester, N. Y. Single copies \$2.50 a year. A club of ten subscribers \$2.00 each, and one to the person getting up the club.

- The Penfield Extra, or "Little Nellie's Little Paper," has heretofore been commended in this journal, but the above "beautiful extract" from its issue of the 4th inst. enhances our admiration of the Extra, and of NELLIE's good sense and truthfulness. We bend in profound acknowledgement, and shall doff our "straw beaver" to our fair young friend on the first opportunity. NELLIE must be a sweet, clever girl, and we hope that she will not only prosper in multiplying Extras, but ere long become extraordinary in other respects— including the becoming an extraordinary good wife of an extra-good husband! Her Extra is published at Penfield, N. Y., -75 cents per year.

THE HAG MOTH, OR LIMACODES PITHECIUM. -We have received at the hands of M. SEYMOUR of Gates. N. Y., the first specimen of this singular slug-caterpillar we remember to have seen. It is found on apple, cherry and forest trees. This one was found on an apple tree. It feeds on the leaves of these trees. Dr. MELSHEIMER says it eats the leaves of the wild cherry; also those of the red and white oak. It makes its cocoon about the middle of September, changes to a chrysalis the following April, and the moth appears about eight weeks afterward. Its name-pitheciummeans a shrivelled and monkey-faced old woman. Those of our readers who have HARRIS' Insects, new edition, will find this caterpillar, and the insect, described on pages 421 and 422 of that work.

Do NOT BUY IT .- Agents of one Riggs are canvassing the West selling what they call his secret for making sugar from sorghum—or "the right to make sugar from sorghum by the Riggs process." Let our readers remember that this is a swindle. Riggs has no "process for making sugar from sorghum" which is new, nor which has not been practiced for years. It is another scheme to impose on the credulity of farmers. Better on this subject page 69 current vol. RURAL.

TIME TO CUT HEMP.—(J. S. W., Lake Co., O.) The time to cut hemp is soon after the male or blossom hemp begins to turn yellow-when the pollen pods burst and the pollen fills the air. It may be dew-rotted by spreading it soon after the first of October as you do flax; or it may be water-rotted by submerging it in soft water-a stream or pond-if convenient, at any time. It is quickly rotted in ten or fifteen days, depending on the weather. For details see the Manual of Flax Culture, published by D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

BURNING STUBBLE LAND.—Which is better, to burn the stubble on land before plowing, or plow it under? and what are the advantages of one practice over an-other?—A YOUNG FARMER.

When a stubble can be safely fired it is well to burn it over, and the chief advantages are that the seeds of weeds and noxious insects are destroyed. The ash of the burned straw is an excellent manure. Were we going to burn a field, we should isolate it by plowing round it before firing it.

PENNSYLVANIA AG'L COLLEGE. —It is announced that he Board of Trustees have supplied the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Puch, in the Presidency of this College, by the election of Prof. WILLIAM H. ALLEN, formerly President of Girard College.

BEANS WITH CORN.-(J. N. T. G.) We have grown good crops of beans among corn by planting between the rows of corn at the last hoeing. We do not know that the growing of a bean crop in this manner affects the corn crop materially. Some think it does. We

A MACHINE TO DIG AND PICK UP POTATOES .- (A Reader, Minneapolis, Minn.) We do not know of any machine that digs and picks up potatoes, except humans

PROCESS FOR ROTTING STUMPS .- (A. C., Hudson, Mich.) We know of no such process as you describe, and do not believe there is any.

SELVE MY SOLVE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Korticultural.

THE OLD ORCHARDS.

It saddens the thoughtful man who travels through the country-especially the older settled sections-to see the grand old orchards, which have furnished the cellars of the old homesteads with cider and fruit from the early time, dying of old age with no thrifty young orchards about them-to see the broken limbs, the dying and dead trunks, the scarred and diseased veterans passing away with no young recruits coming after to make glad the succeeding generation.

What can the old folks be thinking about? What are the middle-aged inheritors of the old homestead or its old orchards, sleeping over. that they neglect a positive duty, (to say nothing of the profitable investment of family funds,) to Their antennæ are pectinated or feathered on their children? Is it the selfish spirit which has possession of you-the spirit which says, "The old orchard will furnish fruit as long as I live, let my children take care of themselves?" Then you do not deserve the ministrations of the young in your old age, when your eyes grow dim and your limbs palsied. No, no, we can not believe that it is positive indifference to the welfare of your children. But is not the thoughtlessness which permits the old orchards to die without supplying their places with young ones criminal? Is there any feature of a homestead to which are attached so many pleasant associatfons as to the orchards? It is the paradise of the young and the delight of the old. Each tree has its associated event. The fruit of each tree has impressed its outline and flavor, its texture and color upon your boy, and he recalls these peculiarities as he turns the prairie furrow, crushes quartz in California, traffics with the Japanese, or fights for the Union in our armies. How strong a knot has the old orchard tied in his heart, binding him to the old home and the hearts that dwell there. The birds sing to him out of the orchard. The May-blossoms breathe their fragrance into his nostrils-the Spitzenbergs and Pippins, the Harvest Boughs and Greenings, and the peculiar and luscious "natural fruit," that grew on a seedling too good to graft, laugh at him as they show their cheeks from behind their emerald screens-and oh! how he longs to visit the home of his childhood and live over again the days of his youth. Such is our inheritance, reader! Such the patrimony which comes down to us from the orchards of our fathers, no matter where we may be settled, or where we may wander. Would we part with this birth-right? Would we deprive our children of it?—or our children's children? If not, new orchards must be planted. The old ones are passing away. As we wrote in the outset, it is saddening and

astonishing that people who have lived so long in the world and enjoyed the fruit of their labors, and of the labors of their fathers, should be so indifferent to this matter of renewing the orchards. It is the season to prepare for next spring's planting. The young men who have asked us how to prepare land for orchard planting may now do this work well. Plow and subsoil the land to be occupied, thoroughly. Do not forget-subsoil it. Let it lie until spring and again plow it, (or pulverize it in some manner,) manure it with good compost thoroughly incorporated with the soil, if it needs it, and then plant. Don't plant a young orchard in the sod. Do not allow any sward to make around your trees so long as you and they live. Cultivate them as you do corn and they will yield you far greater profit in proportion to the labor bestowed.

But the object of this article is to impress the importance of providing substitutes-young. healthy, and full of vitality-for the maimed. scarred and dying veterans in the old orchards.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

The Black Eagle Cherry.-EDWARD W. HESlent of the Germantown $\mathit{Tele} ext{-}$ graph, says he has three trees of this variety, from which he has gathered the present season three bushels each. He says:-"The trees are, for shape and beauty of foliage, considered by most persons equal to the horse chestnut, and the fruit can scarcely be seen twenty yards from the tree, as they grow through the tree more than most varieties, though this season they are more in clusters than usual. It has done better for me than any other variety, and is selling at present (June 23d) at 15 to 20 cents per lb. We also value the tree equal to any other for shade." The Editor endorses the foregoing in the following language:-" Every word of the above in relation to the Black Eagle is true. There is no cheary equal to it for general cultivation, and there is only one variety superior to it in flavor, the Governor Wood. It is, as Mr. H. says, a beautiful tree in form, very much like the horse chestnut, with a darker foliage, and fully as dense. When the cherries are ripe, the appearance of the fruit, intermingled throughout the tree with the deep green foliage, is extremely picturesque."

The Passe Hamburgh Grape.—The English gardeners say this grape is well worthy of culture, from its being the earliest and sweetest of the Hamburghs. The bunches are large and handsome, and black as jet, and the berries, although not so large as Wilmot's Victoria, are better flavored. Hovey, of Boston, says it is the best forcing grape he has ever tried, being a fine grower and an abundant bearer. He says it is the best of its class to plant in small houses for producing early crops.

A Seedless Grape.—Hovey, in his Magazine, descibes a new seedling, seedless grape, raised by M. H. SIMPSON, of Saxonville. The bunch, he says, is not large, berry of medium size, cluster full and even, berries uniform in appearance. Color, jet black, with fine bloom, and is also a house-builder, "forming a retreat for tilled spirits are used, the tax is fifty cents per gallon.

a sprightly, rich and delicious flavor. "As a show grape, it will not of course hold a high place, but for quality, and especially for the use of invalids, the absence of seeds renders it highly valuable. The skin is thin, and everything can be eaten."

GRAPE-VINE WORMS.

BY DR. JOHN A. WARDER.

THE Glaucopidians are a group of Sphinges which have feathered antennæ, fly mostly by day, and alight to take their food, instead of sucking it when on the wing like a Sphinx. In this they resemble many moths, as well as in their form and in their trasformations. They are more like the Egerians than other Sphinges. They are called Glaucopidians from the glaucous or bluish-green color of some of the species. each side. The caterpillars of the Glaucopidians have sixteen feet, are slender and cylindrical, with a few hairs scattered over the surface of the body, or in little tufts.

At this season of the year we may often observe portions of the foliage of our grapevines eroded so that one or more leaves turn brown, but which, when examined, show us at once that it is the work of an insect. We should immediately examine the neighboring leaves for the marauders, which are now consuming the entire substance of their tissues, excepting the stalks and largest vines. Our search will soon result in the discovery of a little army or squad of yellowish caterpillars, which are gregarious and feed close together, side by side in regular ranks, as though well drilled.

Harris tells us that these worms are vellow. with a transverse row of velvety black tufts on each ring, and a few conspicuous hairs upon each extremity of the body; their feet are sixteen in number and rather short: their motions are sluggish. When touched they curl their bodies sidewise and fall to the ground, or more rarely hang suspended from the leaves by a silken thread. The eggs are laid in clusters of about twenty on the under side of the leaves. When fully grown, which is in twelve to fourteen days, according to Glover, the worms are six-tenths of an inch long. They leave the vine to seek some sheltered spot to spin their thin, but tough, oblong, oval cocoons, and soon afterwards are transformed to shining brown chrysalids.

The moths of this insect, which is the Procris Americana, are of a blue-black color, with a saffron-colored collar, and a notched tust on the extremity of the body. The wings, which are very narrow, expand nearly one inch. They may be seen flying about the grape-vines in the middle of the day. We have a succession of crops of these worms, from June till September, though Mr. Harris observed but one crop in Massachusetts. In the South they have been found to be very numerous, and whole branches of the vines are stripped of their foliage.

We should endeavor to exterminate these insects before they become too numerous, as we shall suffer from their devouring appetites. This is the American representative of the Procris Vitis, or Ampelophaga of Europe, which sometimes proves very injurious to the grape-vine.

These Forresters should be destroyed by hand-picking when not numerous, and Mr. Glover advises syringing the vines with a solution of whale-oil soap and trampling those that fall to the ground. He also informs us that the French destroy small moths by using cords dipped in honey and stretched from tree to tree. These cords attract the insects by their sweetness and entrap them by their adhesiveness. There is another insect which is now destroy-

ing the grape-vine foliage, which should be kept in check. It is exceedingly active and very shy, and therefore difficult to catch. although he holds up his sign very conspicuously. This, too, is a moth, but quite different from the Forrester. It is the Desmia maculalis, described by Mr. Glover, in the Patent Office Report for 1854, page 78, part of whose description I give:

"This shy little caterpillar is solitary, and to protect himself from harm, he most curiously constructs himself a house by rolling up one side or edge of a grape leaf, and fastening it with shining, white silken bands; it thus forms a very regular tube, with a diameter of about half an inch, sometimes. This is open at both ends. but as it is generally horizontal, the rain does not enter, nor do the castings escape.

"This lively little worm may not always be found at home, for either he is out feeding, or, being alarmed by our approach, when we lay hold of his habitation, he immediately wriggles himself out and falls below, sometimes suspended by a slender thread.

"This caterpillar is about nine-tenths of an inch in length, of a green color, with a black semi - circle on the first, and two or more black spots on the second segment of the body. * * * The chrysalids were formed under shelter of a portion of a leaf; they were about half an inch in length, at first orange, afterward brown. * * * The moth measures about an inch across the wings. The female had two distinct white spots on black ground on each upper and under wing; two white bands round the abdomen, and a white border round each wing, with a line of black through the center. The male had two white spots on each upper wing, with a semi-lunar mark of white on the outside of each spot. The under wings had only one long spot of white with a lunar mark under it. and the tail was white."

These insects should be destroyed by handpicking, and it requires great activity and adroitness to capture them.

Mr. Fitch describes another caterpillar which lies upon the leaves of the grape-vine, and which

itself by drawing the edges of one, two or three leaves together, by means of fine, silken threads like cobweb, thus making a large roomy cavity, commonly of a globular form, within which it appeared to lie in repose during the day time. If the edges of the leaves at any point did not exactly come together, the gap between them was closed by a patch made of silken threads Distriction together." This produces a curious moth belonging to the family called Fissipennes by Latreille, because the wings are cleft or split; these lobes resemble feathers, hence the English call the moths Plumes. They belong to the family Alucitidee, and this grape eater Mr. Fitch calls the Pterophorus periscelidactylus, or the gartered, because it has yellow bands around its hind legs resembling those important articles of dress.

BARBERRY CULTURE.

During the past season we have had numerous inquiries concerning the culture of this plant. The following from the pen of E. C. FROST of Havana N. Y., will answer some of these inquiries:--" Seed of the barberry may be picked and planted in the fall in drills, or during the winter, (the berries remaining on the branches during the winter, and a portion until it is in blossom the next spring,) or the seed may be mixed with sand or dirt in the fall or winter, and kept out exposed to the changes of the season, and planted in the spring.

The plants may be set for the hedge, one, two or three years from the seed, nine to twelve inches apart, either in the spring or fall.

Each spring, sprouts start from the collar, at the ground, and grow higher and stronger than those of the preceding year, until the plant is, in our soil, seven or eight feet high. Each year's growth thickens and strengthens the bottom of the hedge.

It should not be trimmed or pruned at any time, when young or old. The single plant or hedge is fan-shaped, upper surface even, the leaves, blossoms and fruit covering it to within about two feet of the ground. If well cared for it will turn stock in about four years.

I have grown it fifteen years in grass and cultivated ground, and have not known a sprout to come from the roots, but always from the collar of the plant, and hence say it never sprouts or spreads, but thickens by the youngest wood. It is very hardy; the cold winters have not injured it, nor has any of the oldest wood died out.

The bark of the whole, root and branch, is bitter, so that mice, nor anything else, will eat it. The plant has thorns. The blossoms are yellow, the fruit red and sour-used for tarts and jellies -and is substituted for cranberries."

VEGETABLE INSTINCTS.

A TREE which is fond of water, when planted near some brook will set off all its principal roots in that direction. How does it know the water to be there? And how does it know that it will be able to reach the border of it? To say, in popular phrase, that the water attracts the roots in that direction, is to invent a new and very remarkable sort of attraction that pulls at roots in the ground, and turns them out at the point of starting-is a something created to account for the fact in question, which is even more difficult than the fact itself. Mr. Madison, for example, had an aqueduct of logs which, in reaching his house, passed by a tree especially fond of water, at a considerable distance from it. Abreast of the tree there was an augur-hole in the log that had been filled with a plug of soft wood. Exactly thitherward the tree sent off a long stretch of roots, which forced their way through the plug, choking up the passage, and were found there drinking like so many thirsty animals. Was it then the soft wood plug that attracted these roots? It certainly should be, on the attraction principle; for the water was just as near at other points as here.

It is said that a strawberry planted in sand, with good earth a little way off, will turn its and then itself, and then compare the two; but Try it. - Exchange. it has an adaptive power by which, without comparison, it graduates its action by its possi-

WINE MAKING

PICK the grapes off the stems when fully ripe, rejecting the bad ones.

Pass them through the wine mill to tear open the skins, but not to bruise the pulp. Press moderately; then get all that remains in the must to make brandy or an inferior sour wine of. Strain and fill into clean barrels; then insert a bent tube tight in the bung, and let the lower (outside) end rest under the surface of water in a bucket so that while all the gas shall escape, the air will not get to the wine. When it has done fermenting, rack it off into clean barrels, bung it up and set in a cool place-bottle it in a few months. The great secret of making good wine is to select only the best grapes, and not press out the sour portion of the pulp.

Nothing is here said about the numerous mixtures of water, sugar and grape juice which are frequently concocted and sold under the name of wine, but only of the pure juice of the grape, properly fermented .- Farmer and Mechanic.

IMPORTANT TO NATIVE WINE MAKERS.—In respons to an inquiry, the Internal Revenue Bureau has replied, that wines made of berries and sugar, without the infusion of distilled spirits, are subject to tax as manufactures, viz: five per centum ad valorem. When dis-

Aotes and Queries.

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE.—The following table may be useful to the gardener and farmer in showing the number of plants, or trees, that may be grown on an acre of ground, when planted at any of

ist.	apart.	No. Plants.	Dist. apart.	No. Plants
1	foot	43,560	9 feet	537
116	feet		12 feet	302
9	foot	10 800	15 feet	198
21%	feet	6.967	18 feet 21 feet 24 feet 27 feet	134
3	fee	4,440	21 feet	98
4	feet	2,722	24 feet	75
5	feet	1,742	27 feet	59
6	feet	1,510	30 feet	48

THE BEST RASPBERRY FOR FAMILY USE.—What do you consider the best Raspberry for family use, Brinck-le's Orange, Franconia, Fastolf, or Red Antwerp?—M. P. J., Fatton, N. Y.

If we were going to select one of the above named for our own family use, we should select the first named -Brinckle's Orange. But that it is the best to recommend for cultivation for family use we are not prepared to assert. Tastes differ. We know of a raspberry that we can recommend for general cultivation that is not surpassed in any respect by any raspberry with which we are acquainted-we mean the Purple

STRAWBERRY SOIL.—(J. N. T. G., Chazy, N. Y.) Your intervale land is the kind of soil for strawberries. Prepare it by deep plowing, just as you do for corn We do not know which is the "best" variety. Triomphe de Gand, Russell's Prolific, Buffalo Seedling, HOOKER'S Seedling, WILSON'S Albany, are all good varieties. But the value of any variety to you must depend upon your proximity to market, and the mode of culture you adopt-if you cultivate for market. We prefer to plant in spring. But plafiting may be done now, and during September. Select young plants for fall planting.

FINE DOUBLE BALSAMS. - ELDRIDGE FORSYTH OF Owego, New York, sends us as fine specimens of double Balsams as we ever saw. He savs:-"For twelve years I have been cultivating and perfecting The first flower was semi-double. I planted the seed the next year, and as soon as a single flower made its appearance, I pulled it up and threw it away By so doing I found the flowers became more double each succeeding year until they have become so double there are scarcely any seed pods formed. This is my experience in perfecting the specimens I send you."

Pomestic Economy.

APPLE JELLY FROM NEW CIDER.

MESSRS. COREY & SON, of Lima, Ind., manufacture apple jelly from cider, on a sorghum evaporator. They make it from the pine juice of the apple without any admixture whatever, no sugar and no chemicals. Their apparatus is copper. They assert that during their three years' experience they have not found cider jellies to congeal into candy, nor mold on the surface; and their flavor improves with age. The following is their process as they give it:

"The apples were ground and pressed in the ordinary way, and the cider, after being strained, and before its fermentation, was passed in a thin and nearly continous current over the intensely heated surface of our clarifying and evaporating sugar pan. The whole process of cleansing and condensing to the requisite consistency for jellies, being about eight gallons into one, is performed in from twenty to thirty minutes from the time that the cider enters the clarifier until it leaves the opposite end of the evaporator, duly cleansed, condensed and cooked. From fifteen to twenty barrels of cider may be thus transformed per day of ten hours' service, on a pan of suitable dimensions for family or neighborhood use."

VALUABLE RECIPE FOR PICKLES. - Pack cucumbers of a proper size, after having been washed well, into a jar or other utensil, and then pour on a good article of molasses, until the cucumbers are completely enveloped. In about three weeks time you will have a fine article of pickles, which will keep perfectly green and hard for a year. The molasses, in conjunction with the juice of the cucumbers. runners all in the latter direction, and if the good | becomes an excellent article of vinegar, which earth is too far off to be reached, the plant will | can be used as the pickles are taken out. The make no effort on that side more than on the above recipe has been used in our own family other—which is equivalent to saying that the for the past ten years, and we can safely recomplant has, in its life-principle, an instinct of mend it. It makes pickles of most excellent measurement. It does not measure the ground flavor, with little trouble, and at slight expense.

> RECIPE FOR BLACKBERRY SYRUP.-The following recipe, for compounding it, is given as one which has been tried for sixteen years, in cases of diarrhea, dysentery, &c., and with invariable success: Half pound blackberry root; half pound white oak bark, cut into small pieces or pulverize, and boil in one gallon of water, until it is reduced to two quarts; then strain and boil up with cloves, cinnamon, red pepper, &c., and enough sugar to make a thick syrup. Add a gallon of the best French brandy to each quart, to keep in hot weather, or in a hot clime; it is not necessary in cold weather. Bottle and seal it with wax, when it will keep for years.

> BLACKBERRY WINE .- In answer to "M.'s" inquiry, I send the following recipe for blackberry wine. We have tried it, and know it to be good. Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add a quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring it occasionally; then strain off the liquid into a cask or bottles; to every gallon add two pounds of white, or good brown sugar; cork tight, and it will be fit for use by the following October. A small quantity of French brandy improves it, and it will keep better .-E. C. H., Burg Hill, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

> PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—I knew a face sadly defaced by pimples, cured by the application of a mixture of gin and saltpetre. Bathe the face in the mixture often .- HATTIE.

CHICKENS, COOKIES, CITRON CAKE:

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I will send you few recipes, for the column on domestic economy, in which I am very much interested.

To Cook CHICKENS.—Dress them nicely; joint them up, as for soup; boil till tender, seasoning well, then take it from the soup, and fry in butter; thicken the soup for gravy, adding the butter in which the chicken was fried. This, I think, makes an excellent dish for the dinner table.

COOKIES.—Two cups sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup lard, one cup buttermilk, three eggs, one teaspoonful soda or saleratus, nutmeg to taste; flour to make a stiff dough; roll thin, and bake quick.

CITRON CAKE. - Four pounds flour, two and half pounds sugar, two pounds butter, two ounces lard, one pint yeast, one quart of new milk, nine eggs, nutmeg, two pounds of raisins, citron as you like; rub a handful of the sugar and the lard well with the flour, beat the eggs, and mix with the yeast. Warm the milk and mix the whole together for the first rising. Mix the butter and sugar to a cream, and add for the second rising, which must be very light; add the fruit and nutmeg just before putting into the pans. This will make six loaves. A wineglassful of brandy will be an improvement, and should be added with the fruit.

A FARMER'S WIFE. Washington, Wis, 1864.

To Preserve Cucumbers for Pickling. -Cut the cucumbers from off the vines without bruising the stems; lay them carefully in a basket; take them to the cellar; sort and pack them in barrels, putting different sizes in separate barrels; spread a layer of salt between each layer of cucumbers; there should be sufficient salt to entirely cover the pickles between the layers. Continue to pack the cucumbers daily as they are picked, never using any but fine cucumbers, discarding all that are crooked or of slow growth. Keep boards over the pickles, and weight to press them under the brine, which will be formed without the addition of water, with the juice extracted from the fruit by the salt. Pickles packed in this manner may be preserved for years, if there are no impurities in the salt; but if the salt is mixed with lime, they will soon soften and spoil.

TO PREPARE UNCOOKED TOMATOES FOR SUPPER.—For a family of half a dozen persons, take six eggs, boil four of them hard, dissolve the yolks with vinegar sufficient, and about three teaspoonfuls of mustard, and mash as smooth as possible; then add the two remaining eggs, raw, yolk and white, stir well, then add salad oil to make altogether sauce sufficient to cover the tomatoes well; add plenty of salt and cayenne pepper, and beat thoroughly until it frosts. Skin and cut the tomatoes a full fourth of an inch thick, and pour the sauce over, and you have a dish to tickle the palate of an epicure, and gratify the taste of the most fastidious.

To Color Kid Gloves.—Can kid gloves be colored? Very easily—Take a handful of logwood, put into a bowl, cover with alcohol; let it soak until it looks strong, one day, perhaps. Put on one glove; take a small woolen cloth or sponge, wet your glove all over, rub it dry, and hard, and until it shines; it will be a nice purple; repeat the process, and it will be black. -MRS. L. H. BENNETT, Onon. Co., N. Y.

How to Soften the Skin, &c.-Take a small lump of gum tolu (a fragrant balsam,) about the size of a walnut, and put in your wash dish half an hour before washing. It will have a softening, pleasant effect on the skin; and also lessen freckles, and other disagreeable marks.

MOUNTAIN CAKE. - One cup of sugar; half cup butter; half cup milk; two cups flour; two eggs; one teaspoonful of cream tartar; half do. soda; little nutmeg.-L. M., Milan, Ohio.

PORK CAKE.—One pound of fat pork chopped fine, one of raisins or dried cherries, one cup of sugar, two cups of molasses, one pint warm water, three teaspoonsful saleratus.—L. M., Milan.

DOMESTIC INQUIRIES.

POT PIE CRUST.-Will Mrs. E. A. C. inform me how o make that crust that is to be eaten with her pot-pie? We understand the pot-pie perfectly, but not the crust. -MRS. M. T., Dunkirk, N. Y. JELL CAKE.—Will some friend, through the columns

of the RURAL, furnish me with a recipe for making "tip-top" plain and roll jell-cake? and oblige-Mar-TIE, "Farmer's Home," Ohio.

COLORING CHEESE.-Will some of your numerous correspondents please inform me of the method of coloring cheese as practiced in large dairies; also the ingredients used? Please give a recipe for icing for cake. -MRS. T. W. C., Washington Co., N. Y.

Salting Down Cucumbers.—How shall I put down cucumbers in salt?—Mrs. M. K.

Take a jar, firkin, or barrel, put salt in the bottom, lay in a tier of cucumbers, throw on salt, and again cucumbers. Lay on a cover and weight so as to keep them under the brine.

COOKING PRAIRIE CHICKENS .- Will not some of the Western dames, who have had experience and know, tell an Eastern dame the most approved ways of preparing a prairie chicken for the table? We sometimes get them down here, and want to know how to get the greatest enjoyment from them.—Eastern Housewife.

COOKING PEARS FOR SAUCE.—Will some one tell me how to cook pears for sauce—the best way of serving them !—Kittle.

The editor thinks the best way of serving them on the table as sauce is not to cook them at all—peel, slice in thin slices, and serve with sugar and cream-milk will do if you have no cream. There is no fruit that excels it served in this way.

Padies' Department.

AND WE WAS TO

SONG AND SILENCE.

"My Mabel, you once had a bird In your throat; and it sang all day; But now it sings never a word: Has the bird flown away?

"Oh sing to me, Mabel, again! Strike the chords! Let the old fountain flow With its balm for my fever and pain, As it did years ago!"

Mabel sighed (while a tear filled and fell,) "I have bade all my singing adicu; But I've a true story to tell, And I'll tell it to you.

"There's a bird's nest up there in the oak, On the bough that hangs over the stream, And last night the mother bird broke Into song in her dream. 3

"This morning she woke and was still; For she thought of the frail little things That needed her motherly bill, Waiting under her wings.

"And busily, all the day long, She hunted and carried their food, And forgot both herself and her song In her care for her brood.

"I sang in my dream, and you heard; I woke, and you wonder I'm still; But a mother is always a bird With a fly in its bill!"

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. 'I SAY NOTHING."

As I was one day seated very quietly in my room, reading an old work, my attention was suddenly drawn by the sound of music. Thinking a band was coming up the river, I opened a door and walked out upon the veranda. Not a person did'I see, only Mrs. LEVET, my new neighbor, sitting at her vine-capped window. How sweetly she sang! I was delighted. A few times before that pleasant voice had been heard at the door, speaking to the children or conversing in the yard. I was not long in making her acquaintance. Why was she always so cheerful, so happy, I thought, while Mr. LEVET seldom smiled, and forever wore that foreboding scowl upon the forehead? What would he do without her, so gentle, so good? I knew Mr. L. possessed a powerful temper, for although generally guarded, his voice did, like the stiffening blasts of winter, sometimes come swelling out upon the breeze in chiding tones to his men, or his own little HARRY.

Mr. LEVET was known as a business man, honest, punctual, determined in all his movements, and upon further acquaintance proved to be an interesting, intelligent companion. I was one day seated with Mrs. L. in her parlor, each one busy with our needle work, while the children were playing under the cool shade of the trees. A commotion was soon heard about the yards and lanes, leading to the out-buildings. We hurried out, fearing some harm had come to the little ones. Men were seen running here and there with ropes, fetters, and horse tackle dangling in air. There stood Mr. LEVET. elevated upon the stile, foaming with rage and anger. What had occurred? Nothing, only Mr. L's. elegant carriage-horse had leaped the garden fence. There he stood, the splendid, graceful creature, in the midst of the peonies, verbenas, petunias, Canterberry bells, and roses, now prancing, pawing and rolling, bidding defiance to all manner of maneuvering.

"The wrath of man is terrible," says Mrs. L. with forced cheerfulness, as we returned to the parlor, evidently a little piqued at her husband's behavior. As we were seated I said to her, thoughtlessly, carelessly,—"What would you do with an angry husband?" In an instant a tear stood in the eye of Mrs. L. I saw I had touched a tender spot. At length she said-" pray you do not allow this incident to deteriorate my husband in your estimation. Never was there a kinder man, except at these times. When he is angry at me I say nothing; I only pity him. Man can never see aright, is always unjust, when in anger. Everything appears magnified and exaggerated to his heated and excited imagination.

"I was not always as now," she said, with a slight heave of the bosom. "Before the honey moon had scarcely sped, my heart was hardened at these frequent ebullitions of temper. I loved my husband, and I was convinced he loved me. I soon began to study his character. I learned much from little HARRY, our dear first born. I noticed he never spoke when papa was angry, but only gazed mildly into his eyes. After a moment as the cloud left the brow and the countenance became calm, the child approached father, clinging tenderly about his limbs, or when he was raised in arms, his little hands were soon busied smoothing the whiskers and temples of his father, kissing and patting his cheek, clinging and clasping about the neck, with 'papa, papa,' in tones so sweet, so gentle, such as proceed only from infant lips. As a dark day becomes suddenly bright, so papa became; and soon he might have been seen playing and laughing, like a great rolicksome boy, with baby HARRY."

"Then," said I, "as an infant manages papa, so you would manage an angry husband." Mr. L., whose mind was now calm, had entered the hall unobserved, and hearing the last remark laughed heartily. I agreed with him that Mrs. LUCY H. ODERCURK. L. was correct.

ANY one who takes a Christian trait. whether it be humility, or meekness, or gentleness, or liberality, or conscientiousness, or love, or zeal, or faith, and carries it beyond the line to which it is ordinarily carried, so that it is a subject of the inspiration, and so that it sparkles, and flashes, and flames, makes it

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

THE work to which we refer is that which every mother, whether rich or poor, whatever the advantages or disadvantages of the circumstances may be, is required by the most sacred and rigid obligations to achieve - the assiduous cultivation in her children of the inner nature, of that which makes the good man or woman, that which shall live for ever. For this she must be always at her post with never so much as a recess from her maternal care and solicitude. toiling on, breaking up the ground, sowing the seed, training the tender plant, enriching the soil, watering, nourishing, stimulating every good and pleasant growth, until the flowers begin to bloom, and the fruit to ripen.

Then comes a heyday of enjoyment, of rest and comfort to the mother, in the golden autumn of her life, when surrounded by a group of affectionate, dutiful, virtuous, and noble sons and daughters, she sits among them in beautiful repose, her face radiant in the glow of her own heart's ever-burning love, and the smile of heaven as a halo of light about her head, a spectacle to be admired and envied of all. But this season of comfort, this "Indian summer" of maternal life never, never comes to those who evade their responsibilities, forsake their trust, and leave their work for others to do, for the sake of personal ease, sensuous indulgence, or selfish gratification.

THE POWER OF A BAND BOX.

The editor of the Cleveland Herald formed one of a party of four traveling over the Pennsylvania railroad. At Altoona, in order to avoid the tobacco spitting nuisance of the other parts of the train, the party endeavored to enter the ladies' car, but were politely informed that they could not be admitted unless in company with ladies. We will let the writer tell his own story:

"We yielded to the ruling as correct. Just then a gentleman bearing a band box mounted the platform, and the key was turned in the lock without a question. Through the window we saw the happy result of the innocent fraud, as the lucky passenger handed over the band box to a lady, with laughing thanks at the 'complete success' of his happy expedition. Upon that hint one of the members spoke through the window, and out was handed the potent band box. Its second appearance at the door worked a like result, and the same experiment with the box three times, successively, gained entrance, unquestioned. The fourth man, and the one who at first had been repulsed, now, with a faint hope of success, bore the magic box to the car door, but the Cerebus of the car remembered faces, and for a moment hesitated, but as the band box was raised to his vision, stepped aside, and with, 'beg your pardon, sir, I did not see your band box,' opened the car and the triumph was complete. That band box's power won over at least four friends to the abused article, who hereafter will not be found among its scoffers."

WHAT MAKES A LADY.

WHEN Beau Brummel was asked what made the gentleman, his quick reply was, "Starch, starch, my lord!" This may be true; but it takes a great deal more to make a lady; and though it may to some seem singular, I am ready to maintain that no conceivable quantity of muslin, silk or satin, edging, frilling, hooping, flouncing, or furbelowing, can per se, or per dressmaker, constitute a real lady.

Was not Mrs. Abbot Lawrence just as much a lady when attired in twelve-cent calico, in Boston, as when arrayed in full court dress at St. James, London? "As Mrs. Washington was said to be so grand a lady," says a celebrated English visitor, (Mrs. Troupe,) "we thought we must put on our best bibs and bands, so we dressed ourselves in our most elegant ruffles and silks, and were introduced to her ladyship, and don't you think we found her knitting, and with her check apron on! She received us very graciously and easily, but after the complime over she resumed her knitting. There we were without a stitch of work and sitting in state, but Gen. Washington's lady, with her own hands, was knitting stockings for her husband." Does not that sweet republican simplicity command your admiration?

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

 WE give the following for what it may be worth:-A ball dress of pink crape over thin white silk, and ornamented with bunches of green dewy grass and bouquets of white violets is a very becoming costume, and calls forth the admiration of all who behold it, generally rendering the wearer-if at all pretty-that enviable creature known as the belle of the ball.

- THE last trial of the celebrated YELVER-TON case has developed the fact that a man may lawfully have a separate wife in each of the three countries- England, Scotland and Ireland - whom he may respectively repudiate in each of the others, a legal marriage in the one country not being legal in the other. The House of Lords have the matter under consideration.

- It is related that when HUMBOLDT was asked, "Why the male of the human species offered an exception to the rule so general among all other animals, that the male is handsomer than the female?" he answered after a moment's reflection, "I deny the fact. It is our natural gallantry that makes us think women more beautiful than men. The women do not concur in the opinion." Humboldt was a philosopher. and it wouldn't be modest to contradict him. on the main point, while, as to the last proposition, that women think men handsomer than themselves, if it be true, the dear creature won't thank us for agreeing with them. In this double of enchanted pride; numbered unconquerable.dilemma, we say nothing.

Choice Miscellang.

THE CARELESS WORD.

'Twas but a word, a careless word: As thistle down it seemed as light; It paused a moment on the air, Then onward winged its flight.

Another lip caught up the word, And breathed it with a haughty sneer; It gathered weight, as on it sped-That careless word, in its career.

Then rumor caught the flying word, And busy gossip gave it weight, Until that little word became A vehicle of angry hate.

And then that word was winged with fire, Its mission was a thing of pain; For soon it fell like laya drops Upon a wildly tortured brain. And then another page of life

With burning, scalding tears was blurred; A load of care was heavier made-Its added weight, that careless word.

That careless word, Oh! how it scorched A fainting, bleeding, quivering heart! Twas like a hungry fire, that searched Through every tender, vital part.

How wildly throbbed that aching heart! Deep agony its fountain stirred; It calmed, but bitter ashes mark The pathway of that careless word.

[Pine and Palm

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. STOP AND THINK.

PAUSE-pause, ere you turn coldly, or unthinkingly, from that tremulous plea, softly breathed from a timid heart. Is it impossible to grant the request? Then let your refusal be characterized by kindness, that it may inspire courage, rather than send back upon the soul, with crushing power, the sorrows of disappointment, grief and discouragement. Pause and reflect. Can't you, with trifling inconvenience, render assistance that may stamp you as a kind person indelibly on the mind? Have you carefully examined the needs and nature of the applicant? Perhaps the heart has fluctuated between hope and fear for months upon your decision, so shrunk with dread from approaching you. Oh, send it not away to suffer from actual want, rather than endure the terrible pain of

another refusal. "Please ma'am only a penny?" and the dreamy eyes were raised in tearful agony to the woman's face. She haughtily gathered 'up her silken robes and swept hurriedly past, exclaiming:-"Oh! these miserable street beggars; one can't move without meeting them." And the child, cut to the soul by the haughty look and cruel words, wearied and disheartened with her painful efforts, went back to the lonely room and crept to the bedside of her dying mother, who, ere the dawning of the morn, was wrapped in the cold embrace of death.

"Only just a small sum, sir,—just enough to assist me through one quarter. Then I will teach and pay you doubly, and ever bless you for your kindness." The wealthy banker scrutinized her closely, as he replied,-"You are frail looking. You might not live to earn that amount; I should be running a great risk. Better turn your attention to something else; we are already plentifully supplied with teachers." The poor orphan girl, with a beautiful and gifted mind, and a great longing cry for knowledge, felt her only hope expire with his words, and went slowly back to her post as servant, where toil, unkindness and sorrow soon terminated her life; while the sum denied her was expended the same evening for a robe of silk, for the petted daughter, who could not tell the number of splendid dresses (scarcely soiled) that lined her

wardrobe. "Don't speak ill of him, I can't bear it; for to him, under God, I owe all that I am. When sad and disheartened and every effort seemed unavailing, and I was tempted to dishonesty, his warning and kind encouraging words restrained me from sin, and inspired new strength and hop? in my fainting spirit." Pause, O pause, ere you send another pang to a heart already writhing in anguish, ere you crush out all hope, ere you strike a death-blow to a noble and generous impulse, ere your words press the discordant strings of hatred and revenge, or cause the soul to bitterly exclain,-"Oh! this cold, heartless world." Listen to the better voice within, that you will hear more and more clearly the oftener you heed its teachings, and a greater one hath said,-"Ye shall in no wise lose your reward." LILLIE E. LEWIS.

THE GLORY OF THE PINES.

Magnificent! nay, sometimes, almost terrible! Other trees, tufting crag or hill, yield to the form and sway of the ground, clothe it with soft compliance, are partly its flatterers, partly its comforters. But the pine is serene resistance, self-contained; nor can I ever, without awe, stay long under a great Alpine cliff, far from all houses or work of men. looking up to its companies of pine, as they stand on the inaccessible juts and perilous ledges of the enormous wall, in quiet multitudes, each like the shadow of the one beside it—upright, fixed, spectral, as troops not knowing each other-dumb forever. You cannot reach them, cannot cry to them-those trees never heard human voice; they are far above all sound but of winds. No foot ever stirred fallen leaf of theirs. All comfortless they stand, between the two eternities of the Vacancy and the Rock; yet with such iron will, that the rock itself looks bent and shattered beside them-fragile, weak, inconsistent, compared to their dark energy of delicate life and monotony

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. UNLUCKY FRIDAY.

LET them give poor Friday fair play and he will come up to a level with his companions. If it be a catalogue of shipwrecks, burnings and other disasters, why not inquire whether such do not occur on the other days of the week in as large numbers as on Fridays? The Great Mogul, AURUNGZEBE, is said to have exclaimed, 'O that my death may happen on a Friday, for blessed is he that dieth on that dav!" but as we do not know why he adopted this theory, we can say nothing further about it. As an example, however, of the mode in which a sensible person may upset a stupid prejudice, we will quote a passage from history, showing that our great Republic, at all events, has no reason to consider Friday an unlucky day:

On Friday, August 21, 1492, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS sailed on his great voyage of discovery; on Friday. October 12, 1492, he first discovered land; on Friday, January 4, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which, if he had not reached in safety, the happy result which led to the settlement of this vast continent would never have been known; on Friday, March 15, 1493, he arrived at Palos in safety; on Friday, November 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispaniola, on his second voyage to America; on Friday, June 13, 1494, he, though unknown to himself, discovered the continent of America. On Friday, March 5, 1496, HENRY VII. of England gave to JOHN CABOT his commission, which led to the discovery of North America; on Friday, September 7, 1565, MELENDEY founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States by more than forty years. On Friday, November 10, 1620, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, made the harbor of Province Town, and on the same day they signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious constitution.

On Friday, December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth Rock. On Friday, February 22, GEORGE WASHING-TON, the father of American freedom, was born. On Friday, June 16, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified. On Friday, October 7, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause. On Friday, October 19, 1781, the surrender at Yorktown, the crowning glory of the American arms, occurred. On Friday, July 4, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams, seconded by R. H. Lee, that the United Colonies "were, and of right ought to be, free and independent." This certainly sends Friday up to a premium, so far as America is concerned. But we dont want any premiums; all we ask is-fair play for Friday. MILES A. DAVIS.

Branchport, N. Y., 1864.

NATURE'S PICTURES.

NATURE is transparent, open-handed, bewitching as a child. She never gives us completed pictures, but lets us watch her at work We see her forms dissolving and her colors mingling. The distant sea to-day is of that delicious color which is neither purple nor blue. but both, and we find this fascinating indecision everywhere. As the waves break on the beach they are green, gray, purple, steely with light, snowy with foam, this vast blue ocean! The mountains are loveliest at morning and evening because their haze reflects an ever-shifting light and changing color. In a garden at sunset, the flowers are glorified because reflections from above unsettle the coloring of their petals. The charm of the newly discovered French blues and purples is that they have this tremulousness, this bloom, this life. They are cold flames, they are dyed lights, not mummies of color.

It is the same with life, the same with people. When they are all finished, correct, not to be taught, not to be startled or dismayed, to the mummy-pits with them! Who would not rather have sinners trembling between right and wrong, amused, depressed, influences every in their lessons of trust in God, in their gentle, fascinating, shocking us, frightening, keeping us alive? I saw once at a fair a bust of GEORGE WASHINGTON, life-size, done in soap; and beside it, in a glass jar, a jelly-fish-the lowest form, I believe, of animal life. The thing was alive, swimming, struggling for breath, putting out long fringe-like antennæ, and drawing them back; it was transparent; we could see the water inflate it, and the air creep up its fibrous veins; colorless, it caught every passing color, and glittered with opaline hues; every one watched the jelly-fish; no one looked at the Father of his Country, moulded in scap.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

JOHN HOWARD PAINE, the author of the sweetest song, embracing the purest sentiments, ever penned by man. How many sweet homes are cheered by this song, and how many turn to home and its fond remembrances as they hear it when absent. I have heard it in the far West, in the sunny South, and never without feelings of deep sympathy for its author, for he had no home! He was for years a wanderer in foreign lands. I knew him well, and when he was first appointed Consul at Tunis, he was a constant visitor at my house. He was poor and complained of neglect. I well remember of an evening's walk in New York, when we heard voices singing "Home, Sweet Home." We stopped under a window, and at the conclusion he gave a hearty sigh and remarked:—"How little they know of the author, who has no sweet home."

KEEP in good humor; anger is pure waste of vitality. No man, and no boy, does his best except he is cheerful. A light heart makes nimble hands, and keeps the body healthy and the mind free.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AT SEA.

In the dim and shadowy night, On the broad spread, fathomless sea, I arise from my sleep in the midnight deep And proffer my vows unto Thee.

As a bark on the storm-tost waves When breakers dash high on the lea, In its fierce unrest, was my stricken breast, E're its hopes were anchored in Thee.

Now, calm as the tropical isles That sleep on this soft southern sea, And sweet as the love of scraphs above A peace languor steals over me.

As an infant sinking to sleep, Secure in a mother's fond care, So sweet be our rest, on the Infinite breast; Our shelter from tempests be there! LIZZIE D.

PARDON AND PEACE.

A PRISONER who held a high position in the world, and was a great favorite with the king, was one day brought before the judge, charged with a very great crime. He took his place at the bar with the utmost coolness, and looked at the judge and jury and the crowd of spectators as calmly as if he were surrounded by friends in his own house. The trial began, witnesses were called up, and gave clear evidence that he was guilty, but still he remained as calm and unmoved as ever. There was not the least emotion visible on his countenance, but on the contrary, his face wore a smile. At last the jury came in, and whilst everybody held their breath, pronounced the verdict of "Guilty." In an instant every eye was turned toward the prisoner, to see the effect which the sentence would have upon him. And just then, he put his hand into his bosom and laid on the table a pardon - a full, free pardon for all his crimessealed with the royal signet. This was the secret of his peace; this was what gave him coolness and confidence, in the dreadful position of a prisoner before his king.

Now, just such peace and calmness may we have in the judgment day, before the great white throne. Jesus our Saviour has died to pay all our debts, and to take away the sins of the whole world; and he tells us all, that he will give a free pardon, sealed with the signet of the King of Kings, if we will go to Him in faith and ask Him for it; and therefore, if we go to Jesus now, and tell Him that we want this pardon very much, that when we stand before the great white throne we may not be condemned and cast into prison, he will give it to us. But if we do not go to Him, and do not get this pardon, then the judge will deliver us to the officer, and the officer will cast us into the dark and dismal prison of hell.

HOW CHRIST EXALTED NATURE.

CHRIST exalted our whole conception of nature by habitually associating it with the spiritual instruction of man. He made the wind God's minister to raise the mind of Nicodemus to a conception of the Spirit's influence. He quickened the Christian energies of his disciples by pointing to the fields whitening to harvest. He marked the fluttering wings over the stony upland round the Galilean lake, and drew a warning for the frivolous and the fickle in all ages from the devouring of the seed by the birds and the withering of the shallow-rooted corn. While nature, in its beauty and hallowed suggestiveness, was ever present with Christ, he showed no trace of the ecstacy of mere indolent contemplation. He never paused to lay on the colors of the scene painter. Nature he viewed as made for man; in her illuminated lettering he used to impress upon man the lessons of divine wisdom. The lilies of the field were to be considered in their monitions to humility, yet most expressive satire on regal glory and gorgeous apparel. All this attests a state of perfect health, a settled calm of power and peace, a still and placid elevation of soul, infinitely beyond reach of any cloud or any wind by which the clearness of the intellectual eye might be dimmed or its calmness fluttered .-Bayne.

THANKFULNESS.

I hope, friend, you and I are not too proud to ask for our daily bread, and to be thankful for getting it. It is a thought to me, awful and beautiful, that of the daily prayer, and of the myriads of fellow-men uttering it. In care and sickness, in doubt and in poverty, in health and in wealth, all over the world, what an endless chorus is singing of love and thanks and prayer. Day tells to day the wondrous story, and night recounts it all night. How do I come to think of a sunrise which I saw here twenty years ago on the Nile, when the river and sky flashed and glowed with dawning light, and as the luminary appeared the boatmen knelt on the rosy deck and adored Allah? So, as your sun rises, friend, over the humble housetops round about your home, shall you wake many a day to duty and labor. May the task have been honestly done when the night comes, and the steward deals kindly with the laborer .- Thackeray.

GOD'S OWN NATURE is love, and it reigns among all the shining ranks of heaven. And in the numberless worlds which fill immensity, and through the utmost variety of capacities and grades of beings, it needs but the fulfillment of this law to secure universal joy. Love is the one principle which binds all individuals and provinces of His rational kingdom to each other and each to His throne.—Kirk.



Various Topics.

THE PERPETUAL DAYLIGHT IN NORWAY.

THE farther north you go in voyaging along the Norwegian coast during the months of June and July, the brighter and longer becomes the daylight, until at last you arrive at the regions of perpetual day. The exquisite charm of this novel state of things is utterly beyond the comprehension of those who have not experienced it. Apart altogether from the gladdening influence of sunshine, there is something delightfully reckless in the feeling that there is no necessity whatever for taking note of the flight of time-no fear lest we should, while wandering together, or perchance alone, among the mountains, be overtaken by night. During several weeks we lived in the blaze of a long nightless day.

I do not use hyperbolical language when speaking of this perpetual daylight. During several weeks, after we had crossed the arctic circle, the sun descended little more than its own diameter below the horizon each night, so that it had scarcely set when it rose again, and the diminution of light was quite insignificant; it did not approach in the slightest degree to twilight. If I had been sudd n'y awakened during any of the twenty-four hours, in the cabin of the yacht, or in any place from which it was impossible to observe the position of the sun, I could not have told whether it was day or night! Having said that, it is almost superfluous to add that we could, even in the cabin, read the smallest print at midnight as easily as at noon-day. Moreover, a clear midnight was absolutely brighter than a cloudy forenoon.

Nevertheless, there was a distinct difference between night and day-a difference with which light had nothing to do. I am inclined to think that the incalculable myriads of minute and invisible creatures with which God has filled the solitudes of this world, even more largely than its inhabited parts, exercise a much more powerful influence on our senses than we suppose. During the day-time these teeming millions, bustling about in the activity of their tiny spheres, create an actual though unrecognizable noise. I do not refer to gnats and flies so much as to those atomic insects whose little persons are never seen, and whose individual voices are never heard, but whose collective hum is a fact that is best proved by the silence that follows its cessation. In the evening these all retire to rest, and night is marked by a deep, impressive stillness, which we are apt erroneously to suppose is altogether the result of that noisy grant man having betaken himself to his lair. Yet this difference between night and day was only noticeable when we were alone or very quiet; the preponderating noises resulting from conversation or walking were more than enough to dispel the sweet influence.

We were often very far wrong in our ideas of time. Once or twice, on landing and going into a hamlet on the coast, we have been much surprised to find the deepest silence reigning everywhere, and on peeping in at a window, to observe that the inhabitants were all abed, while the sun was blazing high in the heavens. Sometimes, too, on returning from a shooting or fishing expedition, I have seen a bush or tree full of small birds, each standing on one leg, with its head thrust under its wing and its round little body puffed up to nearly twice its usual size, and having thus been reminded that the hours for rest had returned. Of course a little observation and reflection would at any time have cleared up our minds as to whether day or night was on the wing-nevertheless, I state the simple truth when I say that we were often much perplexed, and sometimes ludicrously deceived, by the conversion of night into day .-Yacht Voyage to Norway.

BISHOP WHATELY'S BRAIN TONIC.

A HARD thinker, he required compensating sleep. Man from first to last is fighting a battle with death through the tissues. These are wasted by labor, but as long as they can be fully renewed by food, the man lives and is well. Otherwise he decays and dies. So with the brain; it weakens under continued protracted labor, particularly at night. Sleep restores it to strength and fresh inclination and capacity for work. If sleep fail to do this, or if sufficient sleep be not allowed for the repose and invigorating of the brain, its powers decay, and even insanity may supervene through overwork, especially at undue times. No one knew this better than Whately, who may be said to have slept as fast as he could. Idle people are not to take this as a justification of their sluggardism. When Whately felt fatigue from overtaxing the brain in the day-time, he would close his books, and a quarter of an hour after you might have seen the following instructive spectacle:

The first occasion on which I ever saw Dr. Whately (observes a correspondent) was under curious circumstances. I accompanied my late friend Dr. Field to visit professionally some members of the archbishop's household at Redesdale, Stillorgan. The ground was covered by two feet of snow, and the thermometer was down almost to zero. Knowing the archbishop's character for humanity, I expressed much surprise to see an old laboring man in his shirt-sleeves felling a tree "after hours" in the demesne, while a heavy shower of sleet drifted pitilessly on his wrinkled face. "That laborer," replied Dr. Field, "whom you think the victim of prelatical despotism, is no other than the archbishop curing himself of a headache. When his grace has been reading and writing more than ordinarily, and finds any pain or confusion about the cerebral organization, he puts both to flight by rushing out with an axe, and

slashing away at some ponderous trunk. As soon as he finds himself in a profuse perspiration he gets into bed, wraps himself in Limerick blankets, falls into a sound slumber, and gets up buoyant."-Life of Whately.

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION.

MR. CHARLES BABBAGE, in his second book of reminiscences under the title of "Passages in the Life of a Philosopher," relates the following anecdote of the poet Rogers and himself:—"Once at a large dinner party, Mr. Rogers was speaking of an inconvenience arising from the custom, then commencing, of having windows formed of one large sheet of plate-glass. He said that a short time ago he sat at dinner with his back to one of these single panes of plate-glass; it appeared to him that the window was wide open, and such was the force of imagination that he actually caught cold. It so happened that I was sitting just opposite to the poet. Hearing this remark, I immediately said. Dear me, how odd it is, Mr. Rogers, that you and I should make such a very different use of the faculty of imagination. When I go to the house of a friend in the country, and unexpectedly remain for the night, having no nightcap I should naturally catch cold. But by tying a bit of pack-thread tightly round my head, I go to sleep imagining that I have a night-cap on, consequently I catch no cold at all.' This sally produced much amusement in all around, who supposed I had improvised it; but odd as it may appear, it is a practice I have often resorted to. Mr. Rogers, who knew full well the respect and regard I had for him, saw at once that I was relating a simple fact, and joined cordially in the merriment it excited."

OLD BACHELORS.-In antiquity it was considered unpatriotic in a citizen to remain a bachelor all his days. By the Spartan laws, those citizens who remained bachelors after middle age were excluded from all offices, civic or military. At certain feasts they were exposed to public derision, and led round the market place, Although generally speaking age was deeply respected, yet this feeling was not manifested to old bachelors. "Why should I make way for you," said a Spartan youth to a grey-headed old bachelor, "who will never have a son to do me the same honor when I am old?" The Romans pursued the same policy toward bachelors. They had to pay extra and special taxes, and under Augustus a law was enacted by which bachelors were made incapable of acquiring legacies and devises of real estate by will, except from their near relatives.

War Literature.

A Deserter.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the RURAL the following written for the home circle of which he was a member, by a soldier who is now a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, "In memory of one remembered by few:"

In a grave, in the hillside, scooped in clay, Far from his home and friends away, They placed his body one wintry day-

No one who loved him, standing by-No one to utter a wailing cry Or e'en o'er his stark corse breathe a sigh.

Never a word of fond regret-Never a tear, his cold cheeks wet-

Never a kiss his cold lips met. Stern and silent they laid him there,

Without a coffin, without a prayer, While the snow fell thick through the frosty air.

God of Mercy! Why, O! why Should a creature, formed in thine image high, Be left alone, unloved, to die?

Alasi the reason is soon, soon told Weary of marching, of hunger and cold, He had deserted-the story is old.

What cherished memories homeward drew. Or Love's endearments, tender and true,

No one cared, or no one knew "Died in the guard-house"-true 'twas a shame, A lasting stigma upon his name; Yet I can pity-enough will blame.

The Soldiers' Truce.

RECENTLY an order was issued by Gen Meade, forbidding unauthorized communication with the enemy. The men on both sides have been holding intercourse with each other for interchange of newspapers and the barter of coffee and tobacco. In this way a great deal of mischief was likely to result, as information of vital importance is always apt to leak out. The opposing lines of rifle-pits, it must be borne in mind, are not a hundred yards apart-in some parts of the line much closer. For any portion of the body to be exposed, the penalty is certain wounding, if not death. But the men are utterly weary of loading and firing. They have kept up this heavy skirmishing for days, and no visible advantage has been gained by either side. The fire gradually slackens. Officers become careless about urging the men to their work. A tacit and magnetic spell influences with equal power our own men and their mortal enemies. It is very curious. The combatants are entirely hidden from each other's sight. The last shot is fired, and the lull in the battle storm is perfect. Adventurous spirits on both sides cautiously raise their heads above the earthworks:-"How are you, Johnny?" "How are you, Yank?" are questions usually bandied. "Won't you shoot?" says one. "No," says the other:—"Well, "we won't," chime in all, and immediately the parapets are swarmed with burg, informing each other of various acquaintthe men who were concealed and protected behind them.

Out jumped the fellows from the rifle-pits,

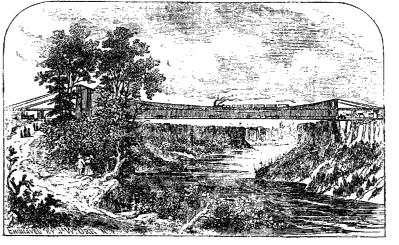


NIAGARA FALLS.

will hereafter remain so! Has not "Colorado JEWETT," the messenger of the Ministers of have carved a place for Niagara Falls in Ameri-Peace, contributed to this result? And does not the "Correspondence" which passed between "H. G." and JOHN HAY, of the first part, and Messrs. HOLCOMBE and CLAY, of the second part, forever determine the classic character of this great fall? And what a fall is there, O countrymen! Did not BLONDIN, and is not FARINI piling up its classical fame? Has not VALLANDIGHAM and SANDERS, and hosts of other notabilities - not to say notorieties contributed to this classic pillar which newsmongers and penny-a-liners, "special corre-

NIAGARA FALLS have become classic! They | rearing? The Falls, abstractly, were once the theme of monographists; but now events can History that shall be as enduring as the walls of rock over which the waters of the lakes flow.

Because of the added classic importance and interest which just now attaches to them, and because of the probability that many of our readers are either too short, (of funds,) or too sensible to follow the sweltering crowd of fashion thither, we have determined to illustrate this page of the RURAL with the two great features of Nature and Art to be seen there - the world-renowned Falls of Niagara spondents" and "special dispatches" have been | and the celebrated Niagara Suspension Bridge.



SUSPENSION BRIDGE - NIAGARA FALLS.

trees and loll about in utter abandon. Trade is quickly opened, and all sorts of commodities are exchanged. The men have keen pleasure in their singular armistice, bantering each other sharply, and never out-stepping the half-way line which separates their respective fortifications.

Suddenly the cry is raised—"Run back, John nys," or "Run back, Yanks," just as it happens to be, "we'er going to shoot," and the hostilities begin again. It is always understood, however, that the first shot shall be aimed high, and the veriest dawdler gets back to shelter safely. While this fraternal scene is being enacted on one limited part of the line, the battle rages hotly at other portions of the extended front, which measures by miles. Was ever such strange warfare known before? It is easy enough to see, however, that these anomalous episodes may be abused. The rebels availed themselves of such a truce the other day to strengthen a battery which had been reduced to silence, and had kept still for nearly a week. The work, consequently, has had to be done over

"Here's your Mule."

army to learn its slang; and he used it zealously. The fellow fought like a tiger. He loaded in a good deal less time, than "nine times," and fired whenever he could see a head. His whole soul was in it. Every time he leveled and fired, he shouted:

"Here's your mule," snap, bang, "here's your

About the twentieth round a rebel sharpshooter struck him in the left arm. He looked at the wound with amazement, and with a short spasm, ejaculated:

"They've shot me!"

Then laying down his musket carefully and tripping off his accoutrements, he also laid them down deliberately and ran to the rear with frantic energy. It was evident that "here's your mule," had stampeded. The officer who described the affair said that it was the most ludicrous incident he had ever witnessed on a battle field. "Rosey" laughed at it until tears rolled down his cheeks.

The Air is Full of Tidings.

Two officers, wounded in the battle of the 20th, before Petersburg, were going home last Friday by the Erie route. When the train neared Owego, a well dressed lady, accompanied by a child and a gentleman, entered the car and took the seat in front of them. As the officers talked over the recent engagements at Petersances who had fallen, one remarked "there was Capt. Warwick, of the 180th New York, as brave a fellow as ever lived; he was shot and putting down their guns stretched their through the head and instantly killed." The his captor.

cramped forms upon the grass. Sharpshooters lady referred to imediately sprang from her seat covertly slide down from their perches in the and throwing up her hands, exclaimed:-"Oh, don't say that, he was my husband," and then burst into an agony of tears. This was the first intelligence she had received of her husband's death. The child with her was his daughter, and the gentleman his brother. There were very few dry eyes in that car during the rest of the jonrney to Elmira.

A Yankee Trick.

I STATED in a letter how Barlow's division wept the ground before them on Friday morning—how the enemy's reserve came up before their's did, and forced out of their grasp position, prisoners, rebel guns and rebel flags-and how they at last intrenched in advance of the line of the night before. In those intrenchments they have now burrowed two days, no man standing erect save at his peril, all living on hard bread and water, for it is impossible in those narrow trenches to prepare meat and coffee. Naturally the time hangs a little heavily when, as sometimes happens, nothing that may be shot at is seen for an hour and a

During one of these intervals this morning, one man conceived a brilliant scheme, which, unfolded to his comrads, was instantly adopted. In the battle of Stone River a raw Hoosier | Every man loads his piece and points it over recruit in one of Groose's regiments got inter- the parapet, or through one of the many small ested in the fight. It was the first time he had | port-holes made by placing ammunition boxes smelled fire. He had been long enough in the in the wall. Then the author of the plain begins to shout orders, as though commanding at least a brigade:

> "Colonel, connect your line with the 47th!" "Give away to the right!" "Close ranks!" "Right dress!" "Fix bayonets!" "Doublequick!" "Ch-a-a-rge!"

Instantly Five hundred men rise into plain sight behind the rebel works, expecting to see an advancing line. Not so, but five hundred men from safe cover fire upon them on the instant The volley, which must have inflicted terrible loss, is followed up with cheers and jeers, laughter, and much chaffing, as "What do y' think o' Yankee tricks?" "That's the way John Brown's soul marches on." "No use o' baitin' hooks when you're fishin' for gudgeons.

The trick has been repeated several times during the day, with ingenious variations, always to crowded houses, and always eliciting much applause from the performers.

About Gen. Weitzel.

AFTER the glorious exhibition of the fighting qualities of the negro last week, he was heard to say:-"This war is as good as settled, the negroes will fight, and Baldy Smith says so." Up to that time General Smith was supposed to distrust negro soldiers. During one of the engagements on this front a soldier cried out to General Weitzel, "General, a Johnny has got ing into the fabric of their nest for this season a me prisoner! Come out here and save me." The General sprang out, presented his pistols, released the man, and brought in the rebel, who begged him not to shoot, and was astonished beyond measure when he learned the rank of say, was robbed of four eggs and knocked from

Beading for the Young.

THE LITTLE BOY'S DREAM.

LAST night, when I was in bed, Such fun it seemed to me; I dreampt that I was grandpapa, And grandpapa was me.

I thought I wore a powdered wig, Drab shorts and gaiters buff, And took, without a single sneeze, A double pinch of snuff.

But he was such a tiny boy, And dressed in baby clothes: And I thought I smacked his face, because He wouldn't blow his nose.

And I went walking up the street, And he ran by my side; And because I walked too fast for him, My goodness, how he cried!

And after tea I washed his face, And when his prayers were said, I blew the candle out, and left Poor grandpapa in bed.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN attributed his success as a public man, not to his talents or his powers of speaking-for these were but moderate-but to his known integrity of character. "Hence it was that I had so much weight with my fellow citizens. I was but a bad speaker, subject to much hesitation in my choice of words. hardly correct in language, yet I generally carried my point."

Character creates confidence in men in high stations as well as in humble life. It is said of the first Emperor Alexander of Russia, that his personal character was equivalent to a constitution. During the wars of the Fronde, Montaigne was the only man among the French gentry who kept his castle gate unbarred; and it was said of him that his personal character was worth more to him than a regiment of

That character is power, is true in a much higher sense than that knoweledge is power. Mind without heart, intelligence without conduct, cleverness without goodness, are powers in their way, but they may be powers only for mischief. We may be instructed or amused by them; but it is sometimes as difficult to admire them as it would be to admire the dexterity of of a pickpocket, or the horsemanship of a highwayman. Truthfulness, integrity and goodness -qualities that hang not on any man's breathform the essence of manly character, or, as one of the old writers has it, "that inbred loyalty unto Virtue that can serve her without a livery." When Stephen, of Colonna, fell into the hands of base assailants, and they asked him in derision "Where now is your fortress?"-"Here," was his bold reply, placing his hand upon his heart. It is in misfortune that the character of the upright man shines forth with the greatest luster; and when all else fails, he takes a stand upon his integrity and courage.

Virtue is a power for good in itself. On the other hand knowledge is power for good only as it is allied to virtue. Unsanctified knowledge is often a dangerous instrumentality, while unlettered virtue is a tower of strength to society. A character in its nearest perfection, combines the two, - virtue - religion - and knowledge. These form the safeguard of a nation, and are objects of the highest importance in the State.

Young men should early lay the foundations of a good character—lay them deep in integrity and truth—so deep that the storms of life shall not prevail to overthrow them. Thus shall they find favor in the eyes of their fellow men.

CHILDREN'S PLAYTHINGS.

LITTLE children, don't lose your playthings. Let them not be scattered to the winds, or broken by careless hands, or crushed by hurried feet. They may become, in your man and womanhood, most precious "water-marks" of your childhood. You will love to look at them, to handle them, and to caress them softly, for they shall be precious letters to you from a far country, and sweet voices from out the silent past. So put them away—the books and the toys-when they have done their services, whether of instruction or diversion; cover them up carefully, and bestow them in some safe and sacred nook to go and look at sometimes when the eyes you bend over them will be a little sadder, and the heart beneath a little—nay, it is likely a great deal, heavier than it is now—pray God a great deal riper and better.

Hours of Sadness.—Though youth be a season of jollity, yet it is in hours of sadness that the man is most strongly reminded of the days of yore. The deep feeling of melancholy is the only one that extends like a clue through life; that blends present, past and future, into one, and places our identity palpably before us. It is the point at which we all feel at home; and when, after intervals of apathy and distraction, we return to it, it seems as if life like time, were but a series of revolutions, and at certain periods found itself at the very goal from whence it first started.

A BIRD STORY .- A Boston paper tells this little bird story:-" A pair of robins whose twitter enlivens the groves of Newburyport, have manifested their love for 'the land of their birth, and their loyalty to the Union by weavpaper copy of the American flag, 'red, white and blue,' and inserting beneath it a brass thimble, mouth upward like a mortar, doubtless to serve for its defence. The nest, we are sorry to its perch by some mischievous boys."

W. F. COVERNO

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 20, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

THE N. Y. Tribune's special from Harper's Ferry of Aug. 10, gives the following particulars of Gen. Averill's recent victory:

Gen. Averill attacked the combined forces of McCausland, Johnson, Gillmore and McNeil, on the morning of the 7th, and, after a spirited fight, completely routed their entire command, capturing all of their artillery-four pieces-s vast quantity of small arms, 400 horses and their equipments, and 420 prisoners, including six field and thirty-two company officers.

McClausland, with his broken and demoralized command, has fled to the mountains.

Our loss was comparatively small - seven killed and twenty-one wounded.

At the latest advices the situation before Petersburg remained unchanged. The interest, so far as active military operations go, seem now to more generally center with the forces under Sherman.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac of the 4th, says, considerable firing was kept up all night between the pickets on the center and right. Yesterday morning, about daylight, heavy firing was heard in the direction of the James river, which lasted for about two hours. It is reported there has been an attack by some rebel rams on the working party of Gen. Butler, who are running a canal across the river. A dozen deserters came in yesterday, two of whom were cavalry men, with all their accou-

A letter from City Point, dated August 10th, says about eleven o'clock yesterday, a noise, resembling the explosion of a magazine, was heard at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and many surmises were made as to the direction in which it came, and its cause. During the afternoon word came that a boat loaded with ammunition had exploded at City Point, causing a frightful loss of life and great destruction of property.

The correspondent of the Associated Press says that on reaching the scene of disaster, a spectacle was presented utterly indescribable. Buildings had been demolished, tents thrown down, horses killed in every direction, the depot buildings, just completed, were a mass of ruins, while the ground for hundreds of yards was covered with property of every description. The dead and wounded had been extricated from the ruins and carried some distance back, the former for burial and the latter to be sent to the hospitals.

A boat loaded with various kinds of ammunition was being unloaded by the negroes of the Quartermaster's Department, nearly one hundred in number, and the only theory advanced as to the cause of the calamity is, that a shell must have been dropped by one of them, thus communicating the fire to the entire mass. The noise lasted about thirty seconds, as witnesses say, and the shock was felt for a long distance.

On this side of the river in front of the landing were located a number of offices and stores, among them the Post Office and Adam's Express office, which were almost utterly thrown down, the large number of persons occupying them miraculously escaping with but slight bruises. In the rear of this is a steep bank covered with tents on its summit, occupied chiefly by the colored laborers and their families. Had the ground been level the loss of life would no doubt have been far greater than it was. Shells, balls and shot of every kind struck this bank in a perfect shower, while the ground in the vicinity was actually covered with all kinds of stores.

Our loss by this calamity is put down at about thirty killed, and seventy or eighty wounded. Twelve of the killed were soldiers.

Department of the Gulf.

By way of New Orleans, we have news from Texas, by which it appears that on the 19th of July a party of Loyal Texans, with some Arkansas refugees, attacked the rebel garrison at Eagle Pass, and forced them to surrender. They also took possession of the custom house.

There had also been a fight at San Antonio between the loyal and rebel citizens, in which the latter were whipped; but subsequently the loyal citizens were dispersed by military force.

Great trouble is experienced in enforcing Kirby Smith's orders against the exportation of cotton. The exportations continue, and the Brownsville Journal says if all the cotton was out of the State, a counter revolution against Jeff. Davis would occur in less than a month.

The same paper says that rebel agents in Mexico are so devoted to speculation that they are damaging the Confederacy materially.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent of the 6th, says that Major Rennington, commanding the 11th N. Y. cavalry opposite Donaldsonville, was attacked on the 5th inst., but succeeded in cutting his way through with slight loss, except from 40 to 60 sick men. At last accounts he had concentrated his escaping force at another point near Boylas.

The New York Express says that passengers report the rebels in strong force outside of Algiers, within six or seven miles of New Orleans, fortifying the place and constructing intrenchments, apparently with the intention of making that place a base of offensive operations. They are commanded by Gen. Taylor.

Our gunboats made an expedition up Grand Lake on the 26th, destroying a large number of in the course of construction were also de- is now at Atlanta.

stroyed; also captured several small arms and accoutrements left by rebel skedaddling cavalry. On the 28th the same gunboats destroyed two saw mills, captured two loads of valuable lumber and returned to Berwick Bay.

On the 29th a party of Gen. Williams' scouts had a fight with the rebels near Morganzia, resulting in the flight of the rebels, leaving a rebel captain and several men dead and a number wounded, besides several prisoners in our hands.

Gen. Canby issued important new trade regulations on the 2d inst., by which no trading boats are allowed below Cairo; no intercourse beyond the National lines, and trade stores restricted to permanent military posts. Gen. Banks issued an order on the 2d inst., enlisting all able-bodied colored men in the Department, between 18 and 45 years of age.

Sixteen transports from Brazos Santiago arrived at New Orleans on the 5th, laden with troops withdrawn from Texas.

It is reported that the steamer Rob Roy, with 1,000 bales of cotton, was captured and burned in Ouchida river by Texan guerrillas.

An order has recently been issued by General Canby to enroll all citizens in the militia and to expel all families of rebel soldiers. All persons liable to rebel conscription are to be kept within our lines. All foreigners claiming to be neutrals to be enlisted as policemen.

THE Richmond Enquirer of Aug. 10th, contains the following in relation to the late naval exploit near Mobile:

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at half-past nine o'clock this morning, by Col. Charles Anderson, of the Twenty-first Alabama regiment.

This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and with a garrison of 900 men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce, with the sanction of Gen. Page.

Gen. Page inquired by signal what his purnose was, but received no answer. His attention was attracted by signal guns. He repeatedly telegraphed, "Hold on to your fort." The same night he visited Fort Gaines, and found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet, arranging the terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders for Anderson, on his return, not to surrender the fort, and relieved him of his command.

Fort Morgan signalled this morning, but no answer was received except the hosting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort

Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced

inexplicable and shameful. Advices from Cairo the 14th, say the Empress from New Orleans the 6th, arrived here to-night. She was fired into on the 1st about a mile below Gaines' Landing by a masked battery of six 12-pounders, supported by a strong force of cavalry posted on the Arkansas shore. Sixty shot and shell struck the steamer; one of the latter penetrating her hull and burst in her hold.

The rebels also poured in a heavy fire of musketry, riddling her upper works. She had 500 persons on board, including 200 sick and disabled soldiers, and 50 or 60 ladies and children.

Five persons were killed and 11 wounded. Capt. Mallery, the commandant of the steamer, was killed, his head being shot off while telling the pilot never to surrender. Portions of the engine were disabled, which rendered the boat unmanageable, and she continued drifting toward the rebel batteries. At this critical moment, gunboat No. 3 appeared at the scene, opened fire on the rebels and took the sufferers to a place of safety, where her damages, to a considerable extent, were repaired.

The gunboat then conveyed her 25 miles up

the river. The killed and wounded are mostly discharged soldiers, and belong to various regiments.

Several soldiers of the 1st Ind. Heavy Artillery are among the killed. None of the women or children were injured.

Movements in the West and South-West.

KENTUCKY.—Advices from Louisville of the 9th inst., say that this forenoon twenty guerrillas attacked a party of men under W. B. Lanard, who were driving sixty horses to Gellatin from the Salt River road, five miles from West Point. The guerrillas killed three men and captured forty-two horses.

A company of guerrillas were in camp at Garrettsville last night.

Gen. Paine has ordered heavy assessments upon the disloyal citizens of Hickman, Groves, Ballard and McCracken counties, for the benefit of the families of Union soldiers whose property has been destroyed by the rebels. Gen. Paine has gone to Hickman to collect an assessment of fifty thousand dollars.

Louisville advices of Aug. 11, say that about daylight yesterday morning twenty guerrillas, under Dupaster, entered Brandenburgh, and were driven out by five home guards armed with double-barrelled shot guns. The guerrillas then sent in the following note:- "We demand an immediate surrender of the town, and if there is a shot fired at us from any person in the town we will burn the place and shoot every citizen who is caught having arms."

The authorities refused to comply with the demand, and prepared to defend the town. The guerrillas are quite troublesome in some

portions of the State.

MISSISSIPPI. — Memphis dates of Aug. 9, say an expedition has started out under General Smith. Maj Gen. Slocum has been relieved at Vicksburg, and ordered to report to General Sheridan. The District of Vicksburg has been assigned to Gen. Washburne, who now controls the river from Cairo. The rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department are trying to cross the Mississippi. Gen. Dick Taylor is at Meridian, flat boats just completed by the rebels. Several and commands in place of Gen. S. D. Lee, who

10th, says that the Indians are hourly commit- | manded by Maffit, formerly of the Florida, and ting new depredations, stealing stock, burning trains, and killing indiscriminately.

They were within one hundred yards of the pickets of Fort Kearney last night, and fired an arrow at one of them. A coach arrived at Fort Kearney this morning, and reports passing several trains which had been burned, and eleven dead bodies lying by the roadside.

A party of six whites were killed at Thirtytwo Mile Creek last night. The Indians have stolen all the stock at Cottonwood Station, ninety miles west of Fort Kearney.

This morning a party of soldiers started in pursuit of them. It is well known that renegade whites, supposed to be from Quantrell's band, are associated in these depredations.

The Indians are getting very bold, and there is great alarm throughout the country. It is feared they will attack Fort Laramie. Many emigrants have been killed and much stock

NORTHWESTERN GEORGIA.—The positions of Sherman's three armies were on the 1st of August as follows:-In the centre was General Thomas' corps, intrenched in strong works north of the City of Atlanta, one mile from the corporation line, and exactly two miles from the court house, which is the centre of the city. Gen. Thomas' centre, as his position remains the same, is the Twentieth Corps-the Fourth and Fourteenth forming the left and right. On Gen. Thomas' left was the Twenty-third Corps, Gen. Schofield commanding, in position eastward from Atlanta, with cavalry still further to the left, to maintain the line across the Augusta road, partially destroyed by Gen. McPherson. The right of the besieging line west and northwest of the town was, and now is, held by Gen. Howard, with the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps.

On the 1st of August, Gen. Schofield's command was shifted from the left to the extreme right, so that at present the Army of Tennessee occupies the centre, and Thomas' and Schoffeld's forces the left and right respectively. This change of position evidently indicates another flanking process in course of development by Gen. Sherman. The Army of the Cumberland is now the only barrier to prevent the enemy from disturbing communication with Marietta. As if in expectation of this, Gen. Sherman has ordered a suspension of the work on the railroad bridge across the Chattahochee.

Our engineers have determined the enemy's line, so that almost every part of it is well comprehended. Atlanta, as laid out on the city map, covers an area comprised in a circle of two miles diameter. Our opponents have fortified themselves very nearly on the corporation line. Their main fort-a formidable work on the highest hill discernable-is exactly on the city boundary on the northern extremity of Peachtree street. This fort, with several others, are plainly to be seen from almost any part of our fortifications. A continual succession of rifle pits and forts surround the city, which, on three sides, north, east and west, is inclosed by high ground. Gen. Sherman has drawn his lines, equally strong, so closely about the rebel works, that there is hardly half a mile intervening in which to place the skirmishers, who are continually firing at each other.

Operations around the city have settled down to a regular siege. We are pounding away on every side, and it is doomed to be soon reduced. The rebels garrison the forts and intrenchments with militia and use the veterans to operate when required, their line running so they can be massed with great rapidity.

The Herald's special of the 1st, says that a demonstration was made along our lines yesterday, resulting in driving the rebels to their intrenchments, and capturing a picket reserve of one hundred and twenty-five men. A heavy artillery fire accompanied the skirmish.

Our troops are confident that Atlanta must soon capitulate. The rebels have but one line of communication open, and that is much contracted by recent movements.

Information from Marietta, 6th inst., gives the particulars of Stoneman's raid on July 27th. The 5th and 6th Ind. cavalry, and two sections of the 34th Ind. battery, set out for Macon to relieve the Union officers in prison there. The expedition arrived too late; the rebels had removed the officers to a place of greater safety. Gen. McCook's force started at the same time to effect a junction with General Stoneman, but were overtaken with an overwhelming force, and were obliged to let Stoneman cut his

The rebels attacked them on Saturday, July 30th, and the engagement lasted all that day until

Sunday morning found them completely surrounded. Col. Adams finding resistance hopeless, escaped to Marietta. Col. Capron, with his command, escaped once, but was again surrounded and his men cut to pieces.

Gen. Stonman, Cols. Biddle and Butler, Majs. Thompson and Sopher, Capts. Whitman, Ott and Phinney, Lieuts. Anderson, Stanton and Agell, are prisoners. Lieut. Chittenden was Soldiers who escaped report that the rebels

surrounded Colonel Capron's men, shooting and braining them with their guns while asleep. The Fifth Indiana has lost about 400 men.

Later information is to the effect that Col. Capron, and several squads of his men, are in Marietta. This will reduce Gen. Stoneman's loss to less than 1,000.

Department of the South.

THE following items are taken from the Newbern Times of Aug. 5: - An expedition from Norfolk traversed to Albemarle Sound on Saturday and Sunday, following closely upon the heels of one from Newbern, cleaning out blockade runners and obtaining important informa- | ter gale.

NEBRASKA.—A dispatch from Omaha City the tion. The rebel ram Albemarle is now comis in thorough repair, and lays abreast of the Custom House at Plymouth.

Another rebel ram is in the course of completion at Edward's Ferry, and they are pushing every nerve to finish it and bring it down on the river with the fall flood.

A diamond-shaped floating battery has been completed, carrying two guns to a side, with which the rebels propose to defend the mouth of the Roanoke River. They have also constructed a fort, mounting 13 guns and a hundred pound Parrot, at the mouth of the river. Forts Gray and Wessells have been totally demolished. Attempts are being made by the rebels to raise the sunken Southfield.

Gen. Binney has made a raid in Florida, destroying several bridges, capturing a locomotive and several cars and a quantity of small arms. We now hold Baldwin and Camp Milton.

A Washington dispatch recently received, says that the Union officers who were placed by the rebels under fire at Charleston, have all been exchanged. They were saluted by our fleet, and then Admiral Dahlgren entertained them aboard his ship. They have been sent

A blockade runner ran into Charleston on Monday night, the 8th inst.

Our released officers report that since they have been confined in Charleston five blockade runners had got in.

Firing on Charleston and Fort Sumter was of almost daily occurrences.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE people of Pensylvania decided at the special election, held on the fourth inst., that soldiers in the field should have the privilege of voting.

THE receipts from internal revenue now average about \$1,000,000 per day. The receipts from all sources amount to about \$2,000,000 per day.

LOWELL lawyers have doubled their fees. If the move would have the effect of hindering people from going to law, it would be a good thing.

PEARL hunting is lively in Montpelier, Vermont. Over fifteen hundred dollars' worth have been found in Winooski river and its branches within a fortnight.

FORT ONTARIO, located at Oswego, is undergoing extensive repairs. The inner fortifications are to be inclosed by a wall of solid masonry, six feet in thickness. A FARM house in Queensville, twenty-eight

midst of the night recently. Four little children perished in the flames. THE late King of Wurtemburg is said to have been the richest individual in the world-

more than £12,000,000 sterling! A PORTLAND fisherman last week captured a horse mackerel off Mount Desert, which measured 13 feet in length, and girted 84 feet, with

an estimated weight of 1,200 pounds.

his private fortune amounting, it is reported, to

TOMAS W. JOHNSON, a government agent, has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Albany for ten years, for defrauding the United States.

THE New York morning papers have raised their prices from eighteen to twenty-four cents a week, and decline to receive any more subscriptions for their weeklies at club rates.

THE Kansas City Journal learns that several of the "Indians" lately depredating on the plains, though painted like big warriors, have remarkably long hair and without the scaly look.

THE New York Express says large quantities of goods continue to be re-shipped back to Europe, the leading houses having refused to buy them at the prices for which they are

ONE of the largest farms in Northampton, Massachusetts, produced nineteen thousand dollars' worth of tobacco last year, and several other farmers raised from five thousand to ten thonsand dollars' worth.

A BOARD of navy officers, with Admiral Shubrick as chairman, decides that Capt. Semmes and his men, who were carried to England on the yacht Deerhound, are rightly our prisoners; and it is said the Government approves this de-

THE Sioux Indians are bent on bloodshed. Some 1,800 lodges are encamped at Long Lake, 900 miles west of the Missouri; they insist that roads shall not be laid out, or travel be prmitted through their territory. Gen. Sully is moving with his forces against them.

THE Philadelphia Gazette says that some of the coal miners who work by the piece, not laboring hard, earn from \$300 to \$400 a month, which is \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year; and the car pushers-their work requiring physical force, but no skill, study, or capital—have \$9 a day.

THE coal and milk extortioners of Baltimore are bringing the consumers about their heads like a nest of hornets. The former have put coal up to \$15 a tun, and the latter, milk up to sixteen cents a quart. The coal dealers are reaping eight dollars a tun clear money.

ice making by a Londoner, which has been put into a patent and will soon figure in a company. The inventor will out-sell Nature, his artificial ice being so cheap that it will be much less costly to make than lay in a store in winter.

THERE was a severe snow storm on Mount Washington a few days since. A party of ladies, with winter clothing, were nearly frozen to death on the way up from the Glen House, and a coach and four horses were blown down over a precipice by the fury of the win-

List of New Advertisements.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees—Ellwanger & Barry. Delaware Vines—Parsons & Co. A New Strawberry—Peter B. Mead. Employment—D. F. Herrinton & Co. Farmer's Loom—Gillis & Lippincott.

The News Condenser.

- The rebels are buying horses in Canada.
- A plague has broken out in Murcia, Spain. - Dr. Livingstone is soon to return to Africa.
- Butter at Pittsfield, Mass., is 56 cents per lb.
- Madame Jerome Bonaparte is at Niagara Falls.
- -- Lowell, Mass., pays each volunteer \$125 in gold.
- Chicago wholesale grocers now sell for cash only.
- Spain will recognize the new Mexican Govern-
- -Pearl hunting has become fashionable in Ver-
- Napoleon's first wife, Josephine, is to have a statue in Paris.
- Work has been suspended on Fort Preble, Portland, Me.
- The Germans of Europe are refusing to use English coal.
- Destructive fires have been raging on the Catskill mountains.
- Chas. L. Wilson, Secretary of Legation in England, nas resigned.
- Mad dogs are running wild in some counties of Pennsylvania.
- Mt. Washington has been the scene of a recent terrible snow storm. - Mile. A. Patti is engaged to sing in France at a fee
- of £140 per night. - An excellent counterfeit \$50 greenback has been
- put in circulation. - A disease caused by eating pork has been discovered in Erie county.
- A Frenchman has invented a machine for taking the Ayes and Noes.
- Gen. Kilpatrick has recovered from his wound and joined his command. - There were over one hundred funerals a day in
- New York last week. - England has 240 war steamers in commission
- manned by 45,000 men. - The Prince of Wales has made the usual application to become a mason.
- Horse flesh as an article of food is growing more and more popular in Paris.
- Samuel Williams, one of the editors of the Albany Journal, is dangerously ill.
- The Mormons will lay up a large stock of grain this year for future famines - The graduating class of Beloit (Wis.) College has
- cone to the war for 100 days. - Union College has conferred two D's (D. D.) on miles from Madison, Ind., was burnt in the Rev. W. C. Child of Boston.
 - -\$200 to \$400 worth of one and two cent coins are made daily at the U.S. Mint. - On the summit of Mt. Washington, Tuesday week,
 - the thermometer indicated 60. - Over 3,000,000 passengers are carried annually on the street railways of Chicago.
 - At Lenox, Mass., during the drouth, water for drinking was carried 3½ miles. - It is said the sailing vessels of the English navy
 - will never be sent to sea again. - The rebels have now but two available pirates-
 - the Florida and Rappahannock. - Fourteen delegates from Louisiana will apply for seats in the Chicago Covention.
 - Josiah Dewey, of the class of 1787, is the oldest living graduate of Yale College.
 - Jules Jerard, the "lion killer," has been attacked and plundered in Interior Africa. - It is said that recruiting is secretly carried on in
 - New York for the Mexican service. — The fare from San Francisco to New York has been advanced to \$400 by all the routes.
 - Joseph H. Blackfan has been appointed chief clerk in the Post-Office Department. - Netron Menya (Touch-me-not) is the name of a
 - Russian iron-clad recently launched. - Isaac L. Varian, in 1839 Mayor of New York, died ecently at his residence in Peekskill.
 - The U.S. Universalist Association meet at Concord, N. H., the middle of September.
 - Dr. S. L. Hubbard succeeds Dr. P. A. Jewett in the Medical Department of Yale College. - The number of men mustered out of service in
 - Ohio, having served three years, is 3,211. - Utah is furnishing a supply of cotton for Brigham Young's cotton factory at Salt Lake City.
 - Gen. Sickles left New Orleans on the 25th July for New York. His health is fully restored.
 - Brooklyn, N. Y., "the city of churches," has 2,311 um holes, only 30 of which are licensed.
 - The Hartford horse railroad cars have carried neary 700,000 passengers during the past year.
 - Mrs. Prudence Taylor of Savannah, Wayne Co.,
 - ecently committed suicide by taking cobalt. - Mr. Geo. Peters of Greene Co. was so badly bitten by a vicious colt, that his life is despaired of.
 - A grasshopper is on exhibition at Portland, Me., the body of which is more than 7 inches long.
 - The Philadelphia Press has sent a colored correspondent, Mr. Chester, to the army of the Potomac.
 - Judge Stephen Vail of N. J., who built the engines of the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic, is dead. - In England there are more than 1.800 peals of church bells, none of them with less than a chime of
 - four. Ten million pounds of locusts were destroyed by the Turks last year, and the work was paid for by government.

- The Union Bank of London is said to have a uni-

- A DISCOVERY has been made in the art of form line of deposits to the extent of ninety millions of dollars. - An old lady near Clunes, in South Australia, cures her cattle of pleuro-pneumoni by chopping off
 - The Marquis de Ferriere-le-Vayer, French miniser to Belgium, has just died at Brussels of a carbuncle
 - on his neck. - A rattlesnake coiled under a cradle in which an infant was sleeping, at Kalamazoo, Mich., sprang up,
 - bit the child, and it died the following day. - A young man in Rowton, Ireland, was carrying a gun recently, when his dog, jumping about him, set his foot on the trigger, and the man was shot dead.

Special Notices.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD .- Advance in Price. It will be seen by reference to advertisement that the price of Dr. RANDALL's last and best work on Sheep Husbandry, The Practical Shepherd, has been advanced from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Considering the prices now charged for works of equal cost of manufacture, (reckbning quality of paper, printing, number and style of illustrations, binding, etc.,) the new price is very low, and it may soon be necessary to make it \$2. The paper upon which it is printed costs over one-third more than the same quality did when the work was first issued, and the cases (covers) in proportion. This would warrant an advance to over \$2, but fortunately the publisher obtained paper for several editions before the last rise, and (instead of "marking up," as do the merchants,) gives the public the benefit of his very advantageous purchase of stock. Those, if any there are, who have waited for the price of the book to be lower, have "missed a figure," and it is more than probable that such as want it, and do not purchase soon, will ere long be obliged to pay still more, or go without the best and most complete work on American Sheep Husbandry ever published.

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

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, August 16, 1864. }
There is a general duliness in this market. Produce does not come in much. We make few changes in figures. Some articles which we quote are altogether

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

riour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen15@16c
Flour, win. wh't. \$12,50@13	Honey, box25,@28
Flour, spring do. 9,50@10,00	Candles, box 20@211/2
Flour, buckwheat, 0,00(a0,00) Meal, Indian2,00(a2,10)	Candles, extra 22@22%
Meal, Indian2,00(22.10	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee2,20@2,50	Apples, bushel75@125c
Best white Canada2,15@2,15	Do. dried \$2 tb 9@10
Corn 1,40@1,50 Rye, 60 lbs. \$\text{bu0,00@0,00}	Peaches, do25@25
Rye, 60 lbs. 49 bu. 0,00(\$\overline{a}0,00	Cherries, do25@25
Oats, by weight 95@1,00	Plums, do 18(a)20
Oats, by weight 95@1,00 Barley1,20@1,25	Potatoes, Pobush\$2,00@2,00
Beans	Hides and Skins.
Buckwheat '00@00c.	Slaughtered 8@9c
Meats.	Calf 14@22
Pork, old mess00,00@00,00	Calf
Pork, new mess. 38,00@40,00	Lamb Pelts 50@1.25
Pork, clear40,00(a42,00	Reeds.
Dressed hogs,c't 00,00@00,00	Clover, medium. 3 -@ -
Beef. cwt0.00@00.00	Do. large
Beef, cwt0.00@00,00 Spring lambs 3,00@3,50	Do. large —@ — Timothy —@ —
Beef, cwt	Clover, medium \$ -@ - Do. large - @ - Timothy - @ -
Beef, cwt	Bunaries.
Beef, cwt0.00@00,00 Spring lambs 3,00@3,50	Wood, hard \$6,50@7,50 Do. soft 4.90@5.00
Beef, cwt	Wood, hard\$6,50@7,50 Do. soft4,90@5,00 Coal. Scranton. 12.0v@13.00
Beef, cwt	Wood, hard\$6,50@7,50 Do. soft4,90@5,00 Coal. Scranton. 12.0v@13.00
Beef, cwt	Wood, hard\$6,50@7,50 Do. soft4,60@5,00 Coal, Scranton12,00@13,00 Do. Pittston12,00@13,00
Beef, cwt	Sundres. Wood, hard\$6,50@7,50 Do. soft
Beef, cwt	Wood, hard \$6,50(37.50 Do. soft 4,60(35,00 Coal, Scranton .12,10(313,00 Do. Pittston .12,00(313,00 Do. Shamokin 12,00(313,00 Do. Char 12(315c Balt. bbl 3,55(33.80
Beef, cwt	Sundres. Sundres.
Beef, cwt	Wood, hard
Beef, cwt	Sunates.
Beef, cwt	Wood, hard
Beef, cwt	Wood, hard
Beef, cwt	Sunates.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Ang. 13.—ASKES—Firm. Sales at \$13,50 for pots, and \$15,50 for pearls.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour is more active; the demand is general; the inquiry being in part for export, prices are a shade firmer; bakers' brands are quite active and firmer. Sales at \$9,10,29,35 for superine State; \$9,85,610,95 for extra State; \$10,10,201,35 for fancy do; \$9,90,210,00 for extra State; \$10,10,201,35 for fancy do; \$9,90,210,00 for extra State; \$10,10,201,35 for fancy do; \$9,90,210,00 for the low grades of Western extra; \$10,40,210,55 for Shipping Ohio; \$10,75,213,50 for trade and family brands; and \$10,75,201,50 for the low grades of extra, and 10,501,200 for trade and family extras. Southern Flour is aiso 10,215 better; and quite active; the supply is light; sales at \$10,70 (211,75 for mixed to good superine country, Baltimore, &c., and \$12,001,400 for trade and family brands. Rye Flour is scarce and firm; sales at \$3,50,201,75. Corn Meal is firm; sales at \$3,50 for Jersey; \$3,25 for Marsh's Caloric, and \$5,00 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The market for prime Wheat is more active, and is one to two cents better, owing to the improvement in exchange. The demand is mainly for export. The market closes firm. Sales Chicago spring at \$2,13 (22,35; Milwaukee club at \$2,2602,36; amber do. at \$2,37 (25,51/2; White Michigan at \$2,65. Barley is firm but quiet. Barley Malt is in demand, at \$2,25 per bu. Oats active but lower; sales Canadlan at 97.5; Western at \$3,80,200 per bu. Corn is plenty and lower; sales at \$1,51/2 (1,52) for Mixed Western; very choice at \$1,54 che latter above the market—closing quiet at \$1,62 for 7,0.2 che with the wester decided whether; the incurry is entirely at the present of the property and the plant of the property and the NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—ASHES—Firm. Sales at \$13,50 for pots, and \$15,50 for pearls.

\$1,44(2),53% for Mixed Western; very choice at \$1,54—the latter above the market—closing quiet at \$1,52 for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is more active, and the market decidedly better; the inquiry is entirely speculative, based upon the supposed light stock in the country; sales at \$5,00(235,50 for old mess; \$33,0(235,50 for row mess, \$33,0(235,50 for thin mess, closing buoyant, with no sellers at the outside figures. Beef is moderately active and firm; sales at \$18,00(234,200 for plain mess, and \$23,00(205,00 for extra do. Tievce Beef and Beef Hams are dull and nominal. Cut Meats are active and firm; sales at 14/4(2)5c for Shoulders; 17/4(2) in the sales at 14/2(2)5c for No. 1, and 22/225¢ for fair to prime Steam and Kettle rendered.

rendered. HOPS firm at 20@32c, all grades. Hay firm at \$1,00@ 1.35 per cwt. Flax seed. \$3,80@3,90 per bu. Tallow, 19 @19%c for city; 18@19c for western.

@19½c for city; 18@10e for western.

CH10AG0. AUG. 13.—FLOUR—\$11,25@11,50 for Winterextras; \$3,00@10.50 Spring do. Wheat—Sales No. 1 Red \$2,10; No. 2 do. \$2,00@2,10½; rejected Red \$1.80; No. 1 Spring \$2,06@20; No. 2 do. \$1.84@4,850; rej. Spring, \$1,71.—Corn—Sales No. 1 \$1,24½; No. 2 \$1,21½@1,22½; rejected \$1,12@1,18½. Cots—No. 1 \$62@50½c; No. 2,62%; No. 2 \$636; rejected \$1,12@1,18½. Cots—No. 1 \$62@50½c; No. 2,62%; No. 2 \$1,21½@1,22½; rejected \$1,12@1,18½. Cots—No. 1 \$62@50½c; No. 2,62%; No. 2 \$1,21½@1,22½; rejected \$1,20@1,20½. Apples \$2,00@5,20 per bbl. Hay \$1,72@1 for Timothy; \$17@20 for prairie. Onions \$2,25. 20,250. Potatoes \$1,40@1,50. Chickens \$3,22@3,70 per dozen. Flax Seed \$5; Timothy \$4,76@5,00.

dozen. Flax Seed \$\$; Timothy \$\$,476@5,00.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Flour—Spring extras \$10; Red Winter \$\$,50@10,57%. Wheat dull; no sales. Corn—Sales No. 2 at \$1,35@1,35. Oats 85@8c. Barley \$1,36. 140. Rye—None in market, and nominal at \$1.55. Feas \$2,00. Beans \$2,25@2,50. Timothy seed \$4,22@4,50; clover \$5,20@4,50. Timothy hay \$20,00@23,00 per tun. Butter \$5c. Cheese 18@30c. Eggs 19@30c. Broom corn \$300 per tun. Green cured hides 14c; dry flint 25c; green butchers 10c; dry salted 18@19c. Salt \$3,50,35. Dried apples 11c; dry salted 18@19c. Salt \$3,50,00.

TOPLONTO AUG. 10.—Word or a corn. \$300.

Canvassed hams 20c. New potatioes \$2,003,00.

TORONTO, AUG. 10.—Flour, extra, \$4,60(25,00; superior and double extra, \$5,00(35,25. Fall Wheat, 90c@ \$1,05, according to quality. Spring Wheat, \$85,694c. Barley wanted at 50c. Aye, \$10,00 for new and \$12,00 for old Timothy. Straw, \$5,00(37,45. Butter, 10,217 Eggs, 126,14c. Cheese, 11,6111/c. Hams, 11,6111/c. Hops. 16,617c. Apples, \$1,87/2,30,9 per bl. Potatoes, \$1,25,31,50,31,50 per bu. Chickens, 30,360c per pair.—Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—BEEVES.—Stock in market poor. Receipts 4,485. Sales at the following quotations: Extra, \$17,00,018,00; First quality, \$15,00,218,00; Second quality, \$15,00,218,00; First quality, \$15,00,218,00; Recond quality, \$15,20,218,00; The convergence of all sales, about \$13,50. The convergence of \$13,50. The convergence of \$15,50. The convergence of \$15,50. The convergence of \$15,50. The convergence of all sales, about \$13,50. The convergence of \$15,50. Th to Fair, 8@9/cc. SWINE—Market active, supply light, demand good. We quote corn fed, live, at 10%(212c; do. dressed, 14@ 14/c; still fed, live, 11%(211%c; do. dressed, 14@14%c.

BERGHTON, Aug. 10.—Supply large; quality poor.
BERGHTON, Aug. 10.—Supply large; quality poor.
BERGHTON, Extra, \$13,00 gil3,60; lat qual. \$12,003
12.50; 2d do. \$10,00 gil.00; 3d do. \$3,00 gi.50 g cwt. (the total weight of hides, tailow and dressed beef.) Work-ing Oxen-Sales range from \$159 to \$275. Milch Cows-sales range from \$35 to \$30. Sheep and Lambs—Active in demand; sheep \$6 gibc p h. Lambs, 3,50 g6,00 \$2 head. Swine, 10% gils. \$2 ib.

OAMBRIDGE, Aug. 10.—BREF CATTLE—Extra \$12,50 @13,50; 1st quality \$12,00@12,25; 2d quality \$11@11.25; third quality \$8,00@0.80. Working Oxen — \$100@250. Cows and Calves—\$30,00@78,00. Yearings, \$00@00; Two years old \$25,00@32,00; three years old \$35,00@38,00. Sheep \$3,00@6,00 each. Spring Lambs \$4,00@6,00 each.

TORONTO, AUG. 10.—Beeves scarce; sales, 1st qual., \$4,5005,00; 2d do., \$3,50094,00; inferior, \$3,00. Sineep, good supply, at \$3,903,50 by car load. Lambs, plenty at \$2,0002,50. Calves, \$3,00024,00. Hides, \$4,0005,00 & cwt. for green; \$6,266,50 for trimmed do. Peits, 25@ 35c. Lambskins, 90c@51,10 each.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—BEEVES—Demand large; market active; sales range at \$2,75@6,90, chiefly at \$5,00@6,25. HOOS—Inadequate supply; firm; sales range at \$6,50@11,25, chiefly at \$10,25@10,76.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Under a more easy money market, and a muterial advance in gold and exchange, there has prevailed a good demand for domestic fleeces, the inquiry being entirely speculative. In prices there is no particular change, yet holders are firmer in their views. Manufacturers are not buying at present, owing to the drouth and the low stage of water in mill streams. Foreign descriptions confinue quiet, as buyers and self-ers are apart in their views. The sales for the week foot up 180,000 hs. Native fleeces at \$1,00 for Wisconian and Michigan; \$1,00 for Nate: \$1,00 for Visconian and Michigan; \$1,00 for Nate: \$1,00 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; \$1,00 for Nate: \$1,00 for Pulled; also sales of 100 bales of common to good California at 50,070c; 200 bales Canada at \$1,100,125; 300 bales white Donskoi at 721,30,70c; 200 do. black and gray do. at 60c; 115 do. Cordova at 75c; 47 bales Mestiza and 12,000 hs. Mexican on private terms.—Eve. Post.

private terms.—2ve. Post.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:—Domestic—Saxony and Merino, fine, \$\overline{E}\$ h. \$1.20@1.25; full blood, \$\overline{E}\$ h. \$1.20@1.25; full blood, \$\overline{E}\$ h. \$1.20@1.26; full blood, \$\overline{E}\$ h. \$1.80@1.30; half and three-fourths blood, \$\overline{E}\$, \$1.80@1.30; common, \$\overline{E}\$, \$1.00@1.25; do. No. 1, 00@00c.; Western mixed, \$\overline{E}\$, \$1.00. Foreign—Smyrna, washed, \$0.625c; do, unwashed, \$0.625c; Syrtan, 00.600c; Cape, \$\overline{E}\$, \$\ove

OHIOAGO, Aug. 13.—Received 2,707 ibs. Shipped 27,628 ibs. Market julct and unchanged. We quote: Fine light fleece.87(@98c; medium fleece \$2@98c; coarse fleece 77(@80c; factory tub-washed 95c@\$1,00.—Tribune.

Died

IN Livonia, Livingston Co., on the morning of the 8th inst, after a short but painful illness, of Croup and Diptheria, ETHA ELTA, voungest daughter of OSCAR and EMILLE ADAMS, aged 2 years and 6 months.

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,)

The edition of the RURAL is now so large as to render it necessary that the first form (outside pages) hould 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

MPLOYMENT.—\$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. HEREINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

A NEW STRAWBERRY.—MEAD'S SEEDLING.—
Large, conteal berry, brilliant scarlet color, glossy surface, and sweet, juley flesh, of the highest flavor. Price, \$4 per dozen; \$25 per hundred. Ready this fall. For circulars, &c., address
PETER B. MEAD.
Room 43 Moffat Building,
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335 Broadway, New York.

ANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

The price of The Practical Shepherd, by Hon.
H. S. Randall, is now \$1.75, and if paper, binding, &c.,
continue to advance, (or even remain at present figures,)
will soon be \$2 or more. Sent by mail, post-paid, or
receipt of price.
Address
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

FARMER'S LOOM.—All persons interested in home manufacture, are requested to examine the practical utility and cheapness of HENDERSON'S PLANTER'S LOOM.

It treads the treadles, throws the shuttle, lets off the web, and takes up the cloth, the weaving being all done by working the lathe. It can be made by any carpenter. This Loom will weave Jeans, Linsey, Flannel, Kerseys, Seamless Sacks, double width Blankets, Plain Cloth, or any kind of Cotton, Wool, Flax or Hemp Cloths. The Counties of Western New York for sale by GILLIS & LIPPINCOTT, Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y. State and County Rights for sale by J. G. HENDERSON, Patentee, Salem, Iowa. This Loom can be seen opposite the Court House, in Rochester, until the State Fair, where it will be on exhibition. [762-5t

DELAWARE VINES

LOW PRICES. PLANTERS, who are forming Vineyards,

NURSERYMEN, who wish plants for stock, Will find it their interest to examine the one-year old

PARSONS & CO.,

200,000

At the following low prices:

No. 1. \$25,00 per 100.— \$200,00 per 1,000. No. 2. \$15,00 per 100.— \$125,00 per 1,000. \$1,000,00 per 10,000.

No. 3. \$12,00 per 100.— \$100,00 per 1,000. \$750,00 per 10,000.

They are propagated from single eyes of bearing vines, and not by layering or grafting, and are so grown as to ensure an abundance of fibrous roots and thoroughly ripened wood.

The testimony of those who have purchased them for the last two years is of the most favorable character. In consequence of the low price, their stock of Delawares has for two years been bought up early in the autumn by a few persons. The proprietors wish them more widely scattered, and hope, therefore, that those who desire to purchase, will send their orders early.

In consequence of the great difficulty in growing the Delaware the first year, nurserymen will find it their interest to purchase largely to plant for stock. The Proprietors can also furnish

100.000

Other HARDY GRAPES, including Concord, Diana, Creveling, lona, Allen's Hybrid, Adirondae, and other new sorts.

REMONTANT ROSES. From cuttings, and not grafted or budded in any way, \$25 PER 100.

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THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—This is the latest and best of Dr. RANDALL'S works on sheep Husbandry. It tells all about the Breeding, Mansgement and Diseases of Sheep, and is THE work for every wool grower on the American Continent. Price, we have a support of the continent of the continent of the continent of the continent. agement and Description of the American Countries of the every wool grower on the American Countries of the every wool grower on the American Countries of the every wool grower on the American Countries of the every work of the

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE. - NEXT

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

THE STANDARD SHEEP BOOK.-Those who want the best work extant on American Sheep Husbandry—the Standard Authority on the Subject—should procure THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, by Hon. H. S. RANDALL. A new and revised edition now ready. Izmo.—pp. 64—well illustrated and handsomely bound. Price, cloth gilt, \$1.75—in leather, library style, \$2.50. Sent by mall, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Ellwanger & Barry Solicit the attention of

Planters,

Nursérymen, and

Dealers in Trees,

TO THE GREAT STOCK OF

STANDARD AND DWARF FRUIT TREES. ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Of every description, which they now offer for the

FALL TRADE. The Stock is of the FIRST QUALITY in all respects.

A WHOLESALE CATALOGUE

Is just published, and will be sent post free to applicants who inclose a stamp.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Mount Hope Nurseries,

H EDGE 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.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE,
PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 47th semiannual 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 permanon-age and the well-known excellence of its perma-nent corps of instructors. For Circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Prin-cipal. 761-7t

THORNDALE SOUTH DOWNS,—Having recently purchased from SAML THORNE, Esq., his entire flock of celebrated SOUTH DOWN SHEEP, I am enabled to offer for sale about 75 head of this favorite Breed, comprising FIFTY EWES of various ages, and TWENTY-FIVE RAMS, (yearlings and lambs.) All Sheep sold will be delivered at the boat or raliway free of charge. Having previously surchased from Mr. THORNE the celebrated Imported Ram "Archbishop," bred by the Celebrated Imported Ram "Archbishop," and the flow of the flow THORNDALE SOUTH DOWNS,—Having recently nurchased from SAM'L THORNE, Eac.

WYCKOFF'S PATENT WOOD WATER PIPE.—
I. S. HOBBIE & CO., 199 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 medium for conducting water. We also make the best and cheapest farmer's pipe in use, for conducting water from springs to dry fields, 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.
All orders filled promptly. Circulars contain list of prices.

\$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. Y. Tuttion in common English, \$8. Address J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.



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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 ratishing 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. U. ASBURY, 760-2t

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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

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

Cash to accompany orders. Plantswarranted 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.



AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, No. 50 Liberty Street, New York.

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The undersigned having been engaged in this exclusive business for several years, is a thorough judge of all kinds OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSICAL MERCHANDIZE. The stock of goods has been selected with great care, and is very large, and the LARGEST ASSORTMENT 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

COHICKERING & SONS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, BOSTON, 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 PLANOS one of the most popular Planos in these parts; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s, of Boston; these first-unents rank first-class, and are too well known to need comment.

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

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TREES! TREES: TREES
Standard Cherry, Peach, Plum, Red, White and Black
Currant, Horsechestaut. 50,000 Russell's, and 5,000 Grea
Austin Strawberry; 30,000 Grape vines, isabella, Cate
ba, Delaware and Concord, for sale in large or smal
quantites. CHEAP FOR CASH.



Bux the brewium THRESHING MACHINE.



COMBINED THRESHERS AND CLEANERS, Threshers, Separators, Fanning Hills, Wood Saws, &c.

All of the best in market. The THRESHER AND CLEANER

Received the FIRST PREMIUM at the Obio State Fair, 1863, runs easy, separates the grain clean from the straw, cleans quite equal to the best of Fanning Mills, leaving the grain fit for the mill or market.

For price and description send for Circulars, and satisfy yourself before purchasing.

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Family wine and cider mill,



TREES! TREES! FOR THE FALL OF 1864.

100,000 Standard and Dwarf Apple Trees. 50,000 Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. OU OUR STRINGTH AND DWART FOAT TITOGS.

A large stock of PEACH, PLUM and CHERRY TREES;
White Grape and Cherry Currants; Concord, Diana,
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Pear and Quince Stocks. Now is the time to buy trees.
Trees are cheap in comparison to other articles. Dealers are invited to call. All letters and orders promptly
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PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.

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.

On account of the very heavy excise tax on spirits, there will be a large demand for good Cider, (which is, by the way, the most healthy beverage there is especially for those afflicted with liver complaints, and one having apples will make themselved the property of they would study their clief printed and distributed among dealers, for these of these purchasing mills. If your merchant diese of keep them, tell him to send for one or write to the manufacturer vourself. Address the manufacturer.

W. O. HICKOR.

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

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6 and 8—33 cents each.

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

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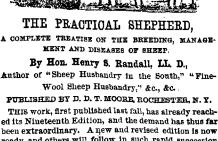
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THIS work, first published last fall, has already reached its Nineteenth Edition, and the demand has thus far been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume 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:

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

From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator. As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public.

I shall with great pleasure recommend the "Practical Shepherd" as being the great American work, if not really the best work in the English lunguage 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 American 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.

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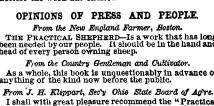
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THE CAUSE.

B- BY JOHN DE

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Gon mend his heart who cannot feel The impulse of a holy zeal; And sees not with his sordid eyes, The beauty of self-sacrifice! Though in the sacred place he stands, Uplifting consecrated hands, Unworthy are his lips to tell Of Jesus, martyr miracle.

Not to the swift nor to the strong, The battles of the right belong? For he who strikes for freedom, wears The armor of the cantive's prayers; And nature proffers to his cause The strength of her eternal laws; While he whose arm essays to bind, And herd with common brutes his kind, Strives evermore at fearful odds With nature and the jealous gods, And dares the dread recoil which, late Or soon, their right shall vindicate.

SEEDS.

A WONDERFUL thing is a seed-The one thing deathless forever! The one thing changeless-utterly true-Forever old and forever new, And fickle and faithless never.

Plant blessings, and blessings will bloom; Plant hate and hate will grow; You can sow to day-to morrow will bring The blossom that proves what sort of thing Is the seed, the seed that you sow.

The Story-Teller.

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

BY LILLIE E. LEWIS.

[Concluded from page 268, last No.]

MINNIE, without waiting for any explana tion, followed her footsteps to the spot, where pale and apparently lifeless, she beheld WAL-TER WALLICE. One startled, eager look she gave him, and exclaimed, "My God, is it pos-Then, with surprising presence of mind, she raised and supported his drooping head, and busied herself in trying to restore him to life. A physician was instantly sum moned, who arrived just as the feeble breath returned. He seemed much agitated, and inquired how it happened, and was informed that Mr. WALLICE, feeling much better than usual, dismissed his attendant for a few hours, and, under some sudden impulse, had arisen and at tempted to cross the room to the open window. The effort was too great for him, and he sank unconscious to the floor. The matron, passing his room, heard the fall, listened a moment, and hearing nothing after the fall, she went in. When she saw what had happened, she ran instantly for Miss Mason, knowing her presence of mind would effect more good than a score of heedless servants.

The physician replied:-"His life is in the most imminent peril, and only with the best of care is it possible for him to recover. His attendant is too thoughtless. I should have sent for his friends if I had known where they were; but he is a stranger here; was here only a few days before he was seized with a brain fever, and during his illness he has been totally unconscious of all that has occurred. And now he must suffer this dreadful relapse! Poor fellow, he needs the kind care of a mother, or sister."

For a long time, MINNIE seemed lost in thought. Then she exclaimed, as if to herself, "Yes, it is my duty." Then to the physician, his comfort, shall be."

"GoD will reward you: and I sincerely than hopes of his recovery."

Like an angel of mercy, MINNIE hovered near his couch. All through that long fever, he was in a state of delirium-often begging, in piteous accents, for MINNIE to come to him. "Oh! MINNIE! I did love you so truly; how cold the world seems to me now. Oh! come, come; 'tis lonely! WALTER calls thee, and his heart is wildly throbbing to-night."

And MINNIE would pass her snowy hand caressingly over his dark hair, and whisper, "Minnie has come; I am Minnie."

"Are you, my darling MINNIE? then let me die while you are with me. But you are not MINNIE; for she is a great artist, and talented lady, from whom the noblest would be proud to win even a smile. Once I heard her play for a select company. She came forward, looking as fair, and unaffected, as when she left her home. And Oh! such music! I hear it yet, and have heard it ever since, no matter where I am; and such applause as followed! such splendid bouquets as fell at her feet!—yet she turned away with a smile very pleasant and sweet, yet so sad, that seemed to say, 'These are but fading toys, that charm me not.' She is still a noble, true woman. The flattery, and real esteem of the world, have not made her vain and arrogant. I used to hope that I might win her love, and sometimes when I met her eyes, so full of affection and tenderness, I would think she did love me; but alas! the expression would soon change to one of firmness; and I knew I had failed to read aright. Then when I heard her determined resolution to excel in Music, I felt walk we took together in her father's beautiful | home, to welcome WALTER, and congratulate

garden, on that quiet, starry evening, long ago, when she carelessly handed him a little flower, while speaking of its extreme beauty. Tell her I love that flower for her sake; that it is prized above all my earthly possessions; and yet she cares not for me. No, don't tell her; let my secret die with me. I would have told her long ago, even though I felt my love to be a hopeless one, but I knew it would grieve her warm heart, and I loved her too dearly to be the cause of giving her one moment's sorrow."

Thus at times he would talk calmly; so much so, MINNIE would have believed him sane, if it not beautiful certainly, but the most interesthe had not failed to recognize her; and then ing countenance you ever beheld. again he would cry out in heart-rending tones, 'Oh, MINNIE, do, do come to me."

were numbered; still MINNIE watched faithfully by his side-pleading with her Father above, if it was His will, to restore him, even from the verge of the grave. Doubly dear was his life now, though her care was from the beginning of his illness like that of a mother's, whose life seems suspended on the little thread that binds her darling child to earth. One morning, after a long, long sleep, WALTER slowly opened his eyes and fixed them on MIN-NIE, in a long, deep, surprised gaze, as he said, 'Where is my attendant? How came you here,

"Be calm, WALTER; you have been very, very ill, for a long time, and I have been your attendant."

"You, the famed-"No, not her, but your old friend MINNIE has watched over you, while you have hovered near, very near the gates of death."

She then explained the particulars of his sudden relapse, how she came to be there, &c., and concluded by saying, "Thank GoD, you still live. The danger is over at last."

"Oh! MINNIE! would I could have died! This awaking is only to a life of sorrow. Early bereft of parents, I longed for love and sympathy; and such I deemed I found in one who proved false, and gave her heart to one whose gold exceeded mine. Then I felt I could never trust again; but when I became acquainted with you. I loved you with all the strength of manhood. I knew you were just what you appeared to be; and I felt that, could I win you, life would again look bright. But, as much as I craved your love, I could but bless you for your frankness, in always treating me with the reserve of a friend, so long as your emotions were only those of friendship. Still I hoped I might win your love, until you left your home, and I heard from the lips of your cousin Anna your determination. Then that hope died out forever. Yes, I ceased to hope long ago; but the love that prompted the hope grows deeper, and more lasting, with each succeeding hour. God bless you! You have been to me a kind sister. None but the angels can fully appreciate the value of an act like this. Would I had died when you were near me to soothe me in that trying hour."

"Say not so, Oh, say not so, WALTER, but with me lift up your voice in thankfulness that your life is spared. The love you wish for is yours. I have loved you these long, long years,

"Dear MINNIE, can this indeed be true?then life indeed is precious. It seems like a dream, that must soon be dispelled by a rude awakening. But why did you appear so strangely reserved, and avoid my society, and My 60, 55, 71, 50, 66, 67, 38, 68, 4, 27 is a county in New finally leave your home, if you cared for me?"

"Because I felt sure my love was hopeless. and I was not anxious to deepen my sorrow by mingling in your society."

"Did you never think, by any act or look of mine, that I loved vou!"

"Sometimes, but felt it was my own feelings that magnified your looks, or interpreted them in the language of my heart, when I did not "Leave him in my care; I will see that he is understand the thought of yours. But, WALcarefully tended, and all that can be done for | TER, you must be quiet now; we have already conversed too long for your good, I fear."

WALTER recovered speedily, you for your unexpected services and sympa- received almost as many encomiums for her thy, kind lady. My efforts will not be thwarted skill in nursing, as in sweeping the keys of the by a thoughtless servant; and I have faint organ or piano. Great was the astonishment and disappointment of MINNIE'S traveling companions, when she declared her intention of returning home. Expostulation and entreaty were unavailing, and a few weeks after WAL TER's recovery, they bade adieu to friends and foreign shores, and commenced their journey home.

"I wonder why I don't hear from MINNIE? It has been so long since she has written I begin to feel very uneasy. In her last letter she said she was taking care of a sick man, a stranger in the place. Just exactly like her! I never knew her to witness misery in any form without doing all in her power to relieve it I should not be in the least surprised to hear of her nursing a small-pox patient, providing he was destitute of friends and money. It may be she made herself sick watching over that sick couch. Dear MINNIE, it is just like you." And ANNA ALLEN threw down her book, and paced the room while giving utterance to her thoughts in the above soliloquy.

A ring at her door, quickly followed by the entrance of a lady, startled her, and she turned to meet the happy, smiling face of her darling MINNIE. "Oh! MINNIE!" was all she could utter, and the girls, locked in loving embrace, wept tears of joy more eloquent than many words. It was a long, long time, ere they could command their voices sufficiently to speak. As soon as they would begin, sobs would finish the sentence. After a while, the first wild joy was subdued, and the two girls talked of the past, the present, and the future-talked only as two hearts that are one can talk. ANNA'S delight she was to make her life one of Ambition, and in knowing that MINNIE's dearest wishes were would not suffer herself to care for me. But | so soon to be realized, was unbounded. Artell her Walter Wallice never forgot that ranging her dress, she accompanied Minnie

the lonely family on the return of their daugher and sister.

A few friends were assembled to witness the marriage ceremony that gave Miss Mason, the best musician of the town, to the man of her love and choice. ANNA was the only brides maid, and she listened with joy to formal words that legally bound two hearts that had been married in spirit many years. The restless, sad light has left the eye of MINNIE, and quiet joy occupies its place. And looking, and studying her face with earnestness, you would pronounce

Two years have passed since MINNIE's bridal. She and ANNA were quietly conversing Slowly, wearily passed the weeks, until six of the past, when Anna playfully asked "Is Ambition a remedy for love?"

And notwithstanding Anna's reguish smile, MINNIE replied, very candidly, "No, but it will keep those who love from a life of worthlessness, unquiet and sorrow. Had it not been for God's blessing on my untiring efforts, and ambition, I shudder to think what a poor, barren life I should have led. God has been teaching and leading me through all, and He has rewarded me richly for every sorrow. Had I never been brought to WALTER, or known of his love, my days would soon have passed, and then I should have gone to my last reward, to dwell forever with Him who doeth all things

Her husband entering the room one afternoon, in time to hear the word "Ambition," asked MINNIE "if she did not regret she had so much ?"

"No, since it has taught me a valuable lesson, and given me the means of gratifying a noble man's taste for music. She led the way to the piano, and after playing a touching prelude, their voices blended in unison, while singing a sweet, tuneful melody:

"When sorrow's billows o'er me rise, And dark its surges swell; To Him I'll lift my tearful eyes Who doeth all things well."

A SCOTCH minister was once busy catechising his young parishioners before the congregation. when he put the usual first question to a stout girl, whose father kent a public house. "What is your name?" No reply. The question having been repeated, the girl replied:-"Nane o' yer fun Mr. Minister, ye ken my name weel enough. D'ye no say when you come to our house on a night, 'Bet, bring me a drink o' ale!'" The congregation, forgetting the sacredness of the place, put on a broad grin, and the parson looked daggers.

SAY what is right, and let others say what they please.

An offender fined a second time is not necessarily refined.

WRING not tears from a woman. It is little else than to make a dish-cloth of her.

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 71 letters. My 9, 16, 31, 34, 30, 42, 42 is a verb.

My 2, 65, 52, 69, 67, 70 was once in Ireland. My 6, 26, 44, 67, 44, 54, 47 is a girl's name. My 24, 20, 16, 67, 71, 29, 25, 19, 47, 16, 41, 47 is one of the

My 64, 15, 18, 7, 28, 46, 10 is a girl's name. My 32, 1, 23, 49 flies swiftly. My 48, 57, 43, 59, 70 is a fragrant plant. My 8, 58, 61, 22 denotes a number. My 37, 5, 35, 33, 3 is the territory of a Duke. My 45, 16, 21, 11, 12, 14, 34 is to deprive of shelter. My 62, 36, 17 is part of a harness.

My 56, 51, 53, 63, 55, 39, 40 is a boy's name.

My 20, 37, 18, 6, 49 is a Roman magistrate. My whole is a Chinese proverb. Cambridge Valley, N. Y., 1864. Answer in two weeks.

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

ONY wde-odprs ksarpglin on eth hogub, Fti belmem to ruo viles ear vteh. Hichw extn lsahl sole tis mertlibng dloh, Thaw ormlat gounte yam asy? Hwhic aten eth ahnd own lofnyd lcapsde Lashl elso tsi mertnblig dohl; Chihw fo het ehatrs won dolnyf dovle, Lahal tenx in edath wogr lode? Onen, noen yma letl, os ilfar hte ragps, Of lal no tehar ew ovle; Hetn tle su spale hwit sonetrgr ahtif, Uro Fhe'sart dnah baveo. Teeds Grove, Iowa, 1864. HATTIE.

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

A GENERAL disposing his army into a square battal lion found he had 231 men over and above, but increasing each side with one soldier, he wanted 44 to fill up the square. Of how many men did his army consist? East Pike, N. Y., 1864.

Answer in two weeks.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 760.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:-M. T. Thomas. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma: - Christopher Columbus

Answer to Anagram: Like leaves on trees, the life of man is found, Now green in youth, now withering on the ground; Another race the following spring supplies, They fall successive, and successive rise: So generations in their course decay;

So flourish these, when those have passed away. Answer to Puzzle:-Triumph.

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DRS. LIGHTHILL,

Authors of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., can be consulted on DEAFNESS. CATARRH, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, NOISES IN THE HEAD, and all the various acute or chronic diseases of the EYE, EAR, and THROAT, requiring medical or surgical aid, at their office, No. 34 St. Marksplace, New York. To save useless correspondence, persons residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is necessary in every case before appropriate treatment can be prescribed.

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American Hotel, Buffalo, May 23d to 26th. Delevan House, Albany, May 30th to June 1. Bagg's Hotel, Utica, June 2d to 4th. Angier House, Cleveland, June 6th to 11th.

Osborn House, Rochester, June 13th to 18th.

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NEW TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev. Fred'k Jewell, Professer State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and during the paroxysms confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing boarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and towards the close of the attack becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alternatives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and in most cases, with little or no temporary relief. I had come at length to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation. Under these circumstances I was led, some five months

ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment, as sim-ple, philosophical and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored, in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus. Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations or emetics; and the dis-charges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. I count upon a complete cure. That is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone, I am re-

paid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligation to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease, in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own FRED'K S. JEWELL.

Albany, N. Y., March 14.

Remarkable Cure of Deafness.

From the Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James Church. SYRACUSE, February 20th, 1864,

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lightbill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before. JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor is Union College, Schenectady.

Errom Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefit which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed sun prised at the number of indiviouals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and therefore feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to those sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in wain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had had from infancy one very deaf car which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance, and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter very profused and highly offensive. My hearling became very much impaired and the discharge produced the greatest dealility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to ping restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so, until, in a comparative short time, both ears were healed, the discharge from the ears. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apperence, however, has proved conclusively that my apperence, however, has proved conclusively that my again the fars which I hind a great many enertial in regard to the removal of discharge from the ears. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apperence, however, has proved conclusive