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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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VOL. XV NO. 35.}

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

{WHOLE NO. 763.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

CHARLES D. BRAGDON, Associate Editor. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor Department of Sheep Husbandry. SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is 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 LITE-RABY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

Agricultural.

CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED

Paper and Cloth from Corn Husks.

More than a year ago we received samples of paper and a material somewhat resembling gunnies, from Austria, through the agency of a friend. We see it announced now that the Agricultural Department has received further samples of the result of efforts to give corn-husk fiber an economic value. A package has been received which embraces paper apparently equal to the finest linen paper, and evidently superior in point of durability. Some of it is thought to be a good substitute for parchment. Specimens of colored paper are remarkable for their evenness and delicacy. Tissue paper, very light and transparent, is included; tracing and drawing papers, preferred by artists to those of English and French manufacture; cigarette papers, black and brown; flower paper, in beautiful colors, for the making of artificial flowers; silk paper of several qualities-in all sixty samples of paper, thick and thin, white and colored, substantially useful and delicately ornamental. They constitute a wonder of ingenuity, and illustrate the power of invention to create new on materials and the utility of patient effort in developing the perfection of who do not pay more money annually for humskill in industry.

crash, of several kinds, are exhibited, from the same material, the fiber of corn husks (the outer covering of the ear, called, in our Southern States, shucks.) But, perhaps the most successful results, in heavy fabrics, is oil cloth for floors, of which two different colors are shown, both apparently of superior durability.

"The process of paper-making has been for several years in development. The spinning and weaving of maize fiber was commenced late in 1862. Both processes have been patented in Austria and other European countries, and in

"These results have been attained under the direction of Dr. Chevalier Auer de Welsback, director of the imperial printing establishment at Vienna, and superintendent of the imperial paper mills at Schloegelmuhl, Austria.

"All portions of the husk are converted into paper-stuff, spinning-stuff, or husk meal, which forty pounds of butter from twenty pounds of is mixed with common flour. Nineteen per eent. of paper fiber, ten of spinning material, and eleven of feed stuff are obtained, together making forty per cent., leaving a refuse of sixty | body's stove the greater amount of heat you will per cent., much of it fine fiber and gluten, which may yet be filtered and utilized.

"Nor does the invention, even in its infancy, lack the important element of profit. An expenditure of 273,740 florins in its manufacture yielded a gross return of 379,000 florins, and a net profit of 105,260 florins, exclusive of rent and use of capital employed."

Hen-Lice and Gapes in Chickens.

Farmer, "I set it down for granted some years since, that if hatching hens could be kept from hen-lice, the chicks would not take the gapes or | They delight in diplomas. They cringe meekly

ments that to kill the lice off the hens as soon as they come off with their broads, is a sure preventive to gapes in their chickens. A correspondent of the Rural Advertiser says, to cure gapes, "take a teaspoonful of ground black pepper, moistened and mixed with a pint of corn meal, and given twice a week or oftener if necessary. It is a preventive as well as cure."

Sowing Rye Among Corn.

In the West it is the practice among many excellent farmers to sow winter rye among the corn, about these days. And we have never yet found a farmer who practiced it who thought it injured the corn crop to any extent, or who regarded the practice unprofitable. The grain is scattered among the corn, a horse is muzzled and attached to a light cultivator by a short whiffletree, and the grain is cultivated in.

This cultivation is regarded as of great service to the corn crop. By the time the corn is ready to cut up, the rye will have grown to yield good pasturage. But its chief value in the sections where this practice most obtains-Central Illinois-is as a winter and early spring pasturage-affording abundance of excellent food for young stock. Then in spring it is found to be no disadvantage to a subsequent crop to plow it under. It is an excellent preparatory crop, cleaning the ground-preventing, by its strong growth among the corn, the development of late weeds.

In some cases it is allowed to occupy the ground and mature its seed, and yields of from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre are obtained after it has served as fall and winter forage. From what we have seen and heard of the good results following this practice, we think we are safe in commending it to all farmers who grow corn - in the East as well as in

Ask for Demonstration.

WE are an exceedingly credulous people, notwithstanding our proverbial sharpness. We have got so accustomed to wonderful inventions and ideas that we are prepared to believe anything possible without opening either our eyes or mouths wider than usual. The more improbable the plan, project or pretension the more audacious and sublime our faith in its possibility - the more we are willing to take for granted, and the more greedily do we swallow it. A garrulous "agent," with loud-mouthed assertion and unlimited impudence, will impress us and convince us, while we make no demand for demonstration.

By "we" is meant the mass of farmers. nany can you count in your neighborhood bug, in one shape or another, than they pay "Nor is this all. Bleached and unbleached for taxes and agricultural papers? If you can count five out of one hundred, you live in a smarter neighborhood than the average.

A picture of a highly colored fruit with a jawbreaking name—a photograph of a drawing of a wonderful live fence—an engraving of a remarkably eared hill of corn - a fac-simile of the ram who sired the sheep-peddlers' Merinos—a printed pedigree of an itinerant breeder's bull - the worn statement of some supposed Consul to the wonderful value of some long-haired goatthe affidavit of some politician to the measurement of somebody's seedling - the certificate of some imbecile fossil to the medicinal properties of "Wine-plant" wine - the manifest potency of somebody's pills - the portraits of ladies dressed for the drawing-room indulging in the delightful recreation of doing their own washing with somebody's washing machine - the credible assertion that somebody's churn will make cream in the twinkling of an eye, and not half try-the philosophically demonstrated fact that the smaller the quantity of fuel you feed somederive from it, and the more marvelous the work you can do about it - all these, and ten thousand other equally nutritious morsels, are served up and swallowed with a relish which gratifies greatly the caterers to the people's wants and tastes who exact pay down for their disinterested services.

The season of the Fairs is at hand. At these Fairs swarm these insects in great numbers. Their buzzing is unmistakable. They do not A CORRESPONDENT Writes the Colonial | confine themselves to the mass of people. They pay especial attention to committees. They are fond of the honey of official commendation. pips, and to prevent that, I found by experi- for medals. Our object is to ask committees and this winter, and now is the time to get it.

each good reader, to demand demonstration of these worthies - both at the Fairs and on the farms they may visit. Let the alternative be demonstration or security in case of failure. Such an alternative will rejoice all honest menall who are depending upon merit for success while it will sweep away the swindling trash of the swindlers. Ask for demonstration.

FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

Now, John, I've a word to say. I have been told that a man should not say anything unless he has something to say. But, as 'Squire PET TIFOGGER would say, that's paradoxical; for how can a man say anything who has nothing to say? Such talk is what I call cheap wisdom. "What have I got to say?" A good deal. You know I rode over to Captain BENJAMIN DUR-HAMBREEDER'S place, the other day, to look at some of his young stock. And when I travel I always aim to learn something with my eyes. I was not unsuccessful. I saw some things which reminded me of what I ought to do as soon as I got home. And now, by way of enforcing the lesson, I want you to yoke the oxen and draw up that mower, and we will pack it away under the shed. Last year you did this little job for me, but you did not do it right. True, you stored it away under shelter, but that is not all that should be done. I want it cleaned before it is put away—cleaned of the dust, and grit, and greaser especially the boxes. Take out the cutting-bar, oil it and lay it up where it will be kept dry. Tighten up all the bolts on the machine. And if there are any missing, see that they are supplied before you are a week older. The fact is, the machine should be thoroughly put in repair before it is stored away for winter. Every wearing part should be oiled; and then, whenever we want to use it, it is ready. I do not believe in storing machinery in a disabled state.

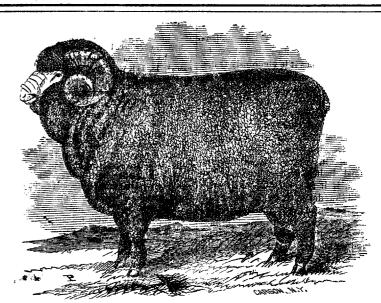
You know it is against my rule to leave a hay-rake out after haying is done. I counted three rakes on the farm of JOHN SMASHUM, laying out there in the field. One was new this season, one two years ago and the other four years ago. SMASHUM says manufacturers don't put good timber in their tools-that it's brackish and brittle, and don't last more than two seasons. Don't you know that horse-rake of mine is ten years old, and good for ten years more to-day, with the repairs I can cheaply

And I saw SMASHUM'S corn-plow standing in the furrow between the corn-rows, where he left it two weeks ago. And I'm just as sure to is to be removed from its present position before next April, unless somebody steals it or buys it for old iron. And there are two good scythes hanging in that old cherry tree, and a new rake against the corn-barn, under its eaves, and three hoes hanging on the fence by the garden gate, and the fanning-mill, half covered with semi-decayed chaff, is under the barn eaves, and the sleds are turned out to commons by the road-side.

I tell you, John, these are great leaks, even in a fast sailing ship. And seeing these things, I came home determined to caulk up any I might find about my premises. And the first thing I saw was that mower. Take care of it. And if you find a bolt broken, a pin gone, or a screw loose, about these premises, don't you stop to ask questions, but reform the situation at once.

- Another thing. I see those editors are making a great blow about the State Fair. I think there is a good deal of humbug about fairs generally, but I like to go and ask questions. And it is not best to go without taking something to show. And as a farmer, I was ashamed of the exhibition of farm products at the last fair I attended. I made up my mind I would not go again empty-handed. We will take over some of that white wheat, those potatoes, a bundle of that fax we grew when we sowed two bushels per acre; and another sample of that grown where only one bushel was sown; also some of those tobacco hills; a sample of those chickory roots; and some beansif we can not beat the State with beans, I'm beat, that's all! So just keep your eyes wide open, and see that the right kind of samples are

Now I'll go down and calculate about getting out some of that muck. We want a big supply



MR. DOUGLAS' MERINO RAM "MONITOR,"

Kusbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

To Correspondents. - Mr. Randall's address is Cortiand Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communica-tions intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

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 ex-August 15, 1864.

begrenn	August 10, 1001
A. B. ALLEN	New York.
HORACE ALLEN.	Venice Center.
LEWIS R. ALLEN	Risck Rock
RICHARD H ALLEN	New York
ALEXANDER ARNOLD	A TONE
R AULIS	Wheeler
ATTEN H AVERV	Manifus
TO DAILY	Albion
TIMODE DAVED	T. Foreston
WILLIAM DECOR	Latayene.
WILLIAM BEESE,	Earon's Neck.
S. M. BARKER,	North Hector.
P. B. Broon	ltaly Hill
E. E. BROWN,	New Hope.
H. T. BROOKS	Pearl Creek.
CHESTER BAKER,	Lafayette.
L. BRADNER,	South Dansville.
A. B. CONGER,	Waldberg.
ELON COMSTOCK,	New York.
CHARLES COOK	Havana.
SAMUEL CHEEVER.	Waterford.
EDMUND O. CLAPP.	Manlins.
E. G. COOK.	Edisburgh.
WM. CHAMBERLAIN.	Red Hook
EZRA CORNELL	Ithana
A H CT.APP	Manline
WM COCKBIEN	Vinceton.
9 W COLE	Winndship
N M DADE	W Hames Reid
TAMES ME TITTO	N. Harpen neut-
JAMES M. ELLIS,	ayracuse.
ELIJAH ENNIS,	Paimyra.
THEODORE S. FAXTON,.	Utics.
GEORGE GEDDES,	Fairmount.
JAMES GEDDES	Fairmount.
WM. H. GLEASON,	Sag Harbor.
OSCAR GRANGER,	Saratoga Springs.
NORMAN GOWDY,	Lowville.
BENJ N. HUNTINGTON.	Rome.
WM. M. HOLMES.	Greenwich.
I HEALY	South Dansville.
OF A DY TIC OF STREET	Now Yokanon
C. HATCH	Monticello
C. HATCH,	Monticello.
C. HATCH, JAMES S HAWLEY, BEN! P JOHNSON	Monticello. Hawleyton.
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MR. DOUGLAS' MERINO SHEEP.

MR. F. D. Douglas, Shoreham, Addison Co., Vermont, writes us the following account of the pedigree of his ram "Monitor," a cut of which accompanies this article?

"In the fall of 1860, which was a year of famine in this section, I took thirty-two ewes of the widow of ERASTUS ROBINSON, to keep upon shares. They were bred by her husband, and were the best of the flock left her at his death. 'Monitor" was from one of those ewes, and dropped in the spring of 1861, and was consequently three years old last spring. His dam was got by the celebrated Old Robinson ram.— The sire of "Monitor," was "Old Black," a ram owned by Col. Bela Howe, HIRAM RICH and myself. "Old Black's" dam was a superior Paular ewe. He was got by "Greacy," owned by Mr. A. L. BINGHAM, of Cornwall, Vt., who purchased him, at a then high price, of Mr. DAVID CUTTING, of this town, by whom he was bred. He was from his first choice of Paular ewes, and got by the celebrated Wooster ram bred by HAMMOND.

"The dam of "Monitor" did badly during the season that he followed her, and the result was that he was very small, and required good care to carry him through the first winter, but since then he has been very hardy. His first fleece weighed 9 pounds and 12 ounces, his second 18 pounds and 4 ounces, his third 22 pounds and 4 ounces. His weight of body after his last fleece was shorn, was 101 pounds. He has a long, even staple, and is unusually well covered in every particular, his face being much more heavily wooled than the likeness indicates, though the cut is a very perfect representation in all respects, of the animal at the time it was taken.

Whatever may be the arguments in favor of the in-and-in breeding of the American Merino as a general practice, I am firmly of the opinion that an occasional intelligent cross of the two great families is uniformly attended with favorable results."

CHANGING THE FORMS OF ANIMALS.

An Ohio correspondent asked us, a few weeks since, "how the wide tail and flank are produced on Merino sheep?" He meant those tails and flanks, now frequently seen, (and which are regarded as "fashionable points" by breeders and fanciers,) which are greatly wider than those of the original Spanish Merino - the former being covered with small folds or wrinkles, and the latter also plaited or corrugated by a redundancy of loose skin.

The origin of all such peculiarities, not natural to the breed or variety when kept pure, is in chance or accident. Modes of keeping or treatment may, indeed, modify certain natural characteristics, and some of these affect form. We imagine, for example, that it would be difficult to preserve a very rotund carcass, if a race of animals was kept half starved for a number of generations. Well sprung ribs are not necessary to contain, nor are they supported in the natural way by, empty viscera. But we neither know nor can conceive of any feed or treatment which would specifically tend to give the tail or flank the peculiar conformation under investigation. We venture to say that neither BAKE-WELL, HAMMOND, nor any other of those great

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

breeders in whose hands sheep have seemed, in the popular eye, almost to assume the plasticity of "clay in the hands of the potter," could, by any art or skill of their own, absolutely and purely create or even commence that conformation. But nature with all that sameness which forms the rule of her operations, is nevertheless constantly presenting minor exceptions or deviations. We have sometimes thought that these deviations - which pass unnoticed or unheeded by the thoughtless multitude-are beneficently intended as the origin of improvements, or of adaptations to new uses. The deviations are usually, at first, comparatively slight. But they are, or may be, further developed by circumstances and by breeding, and they at length become "established" by the force of that great and all-pervading law of animated nature expressed in the phrase that "like produces like." The French and American Merino, for example, start from a common origin — yet they now differ in essential characteristics that are distinguishable by all eyes. And those different characteristics have been re-produced in each case, until they have become permanent.

Let us descend to details - and let us take these specific cases which we are asked to explain, viz., broad tails and flanks. The breeder commenced making these characteristics in his flock by breeding or obtaining a ram or ewe which happened to have a broader tail and flank than usual. Sometimes an accidental trait is not transmitted to progeny, and then no permanent deviation from the old standard can be built upon it. Sometimes it is vigorously transmitted to a part or the whole of the progeny. This is more likely to occur where both sire and dam, possessing the same exceptional trait, can be found and coupled together-and especially so if they are related. A brother and sister pos sessing it, would be more likely to transmit it to their common posterity than would be unrelated parents. But in either event, and whether the exceptional trait is transmitted by one parent or both, if it re-appears in the second generation, and thus demonstrates its hereditary quality, it may be made the origin of a permanent change. And the greater number of times it is transmitted from generation to generation, the more fixed will become its hereditary transmissibility - until it finally is nearly as fixed and uneradicable in the family, as are its breed or family characteristics. We speak not of natural characteristics, for who knows what they were? If the races of men and brutes have descended, according to the popular view and according to what is supposed to be the Biblical version of the facts, from single original pairs, we can form but little idea of those original pairs.

To fix and increase an accidental peculiarity or trait in his flock, the breeder carefully couples together those animals by which it is most decidedly exhibited. The broadest tailed and flanked ewe is bred to the broadest tailed and flanked ram. The chances are ten to one that some of the produce will exhibit these peculiarities more than do their parents. Thus an advanced step is gained: and this leads in the same way to further advances. The slight unusual corrugation of skin in one generation, if diligently cultivated for half a dozen generations, becomes the enormous fold.

Sometimes these accidental traits perpetuate themselves readily, and rapidly become fixed and perdurable. We have already had occasion to refer in these columns to the "little eared" Saxon sheep, imported from Germany, and cultivated as a variety by the late DAVID ELY, Esq., who during his sheep-breeding days was a resident of Pompey, New York. We now often see sheep, exhibiting the characteristic small, triangular ear, whose ancestors have not for ten or twenty generations included a single "little eared" ram-indeed, which have lost all perceptible trace of Saxon blood. Nearly every old fullblood flock, which has not been made a hotchpotch by constant crosses with other flocks, acquires characteristics more or less visible, which distinguish it from other flocks not only of the same breed but also of the same family And where old flocks are mixed or crossed, their separate flock traits are often retained more or less distinctly for several generations, like streams of different colored water running into one, each preserving its own color some time after their junction, and until they gradually become thoroughly intermingled.

There is another way of obtaining characteristics exceptional to the variety of which the fleck is composed. It is by crossing it with other varieties which possess the desired characteristics. This was the way in which BAKE-WELL started. But the objection to this mode is that in thus obtaining desirable qualities, they come coupled with undesirable ones, or those which are inappropriate to the stock which the breeder is seeking to perfect. Thus a breeder of Downs would obtain finer, better and more wool by a Merino cross-but he would sacrifice size, early maturity, etc. To obtain good qualities from different varieties without introducing counterbalancing bad ones — and to melt these qualities into one consistent and homogeneous whole, capable of hereditary transmission - required the transcendent skill of BAKEWELL.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

Information about Western Prairie Lands WANTED.—RUFUS BROWN of Chelsea, Vt., with three boys from 13 to 16 years old, a cash capital of ten or twelve hundred dollars, and experience in the management of sheep, wishes to embark in sheep raising on the prairies where free pasturage is obtainable, and he requests us to inform him where he had better go. We receive such questions often, and always feel reluctant to attempt to answer them definitely. We know of sparsedly occupied prairie regions in several of the Western States, well adapted to sheep culture; but we have not enough of that special knowledge of particular spots-of particular townships-which Mr. Brown, and all other men of small capital, want to obtain be

fore emigration, to feel authorized to attempt to give the desired information. Such men cannot afford time and means themselves to make extensive explorations of the Western country—nor can they afford to make mistakes. Will not persons experienced in Western farming, point out to us, for the information of all inquirers, the regions they conceive the most favorable to sheep farming, naming the counties and towns in which the lands are situated, and the names of post offices. The desired information would be mostly embraced in answers to the following questions:-1, What amout of free pasture exists in the locality, and how long is such pasture land likely to remain unoccupied by settlers? 2, The number of persons now settled about and using such pasture lands, and the extent of their flocks and herds? 3, The make of the land, the quality of the soil, the nature of the grasses, and their abunlance during summer? 4, How is the land watered? 5, For how long a period is it necessary to fodder sheep, cattle and horses in the winter? 6, When does the spring grass start on the range, and when is it visited by killing or severe frosts in autumn? 7, 1f the sheep cquire their subsistence from the pastures in winter is it from green grass continually springing up, or from the dry grass of the previous summer which was left standing? 8, From what sources is suitable winter fodder most cheaply derived, and what does it cost per tun and per sheep? 9, Do sheep require winter shelters? 10, Do they require shelter in lambing? 11, What percentage of lambs are raised there so far as your knowledge extends, and about how many sheep does that knowledge embrace? 12, Do sheep require folding at night? 13, Are they there exposed to the depredations of wolves or other wild animals, or of dogs? 14, What diseases have thus far appeared among the sheep of that region? 15, What and how distant is the nearest market town, the nearest railroad or the nearest river navigated by steamboats? 16 How near are churches and schools? 17, Is the region generally considered a healthy one for settlers without previous acclimation, and has it any prevailing diseases? 18, Is it well adapted to other kinds of farming besides sheep farming?

A CLIP OF WOOL.-C. Goss of Bellmore, Indiana writes to us—"I have been waiting until now to see if some great wool grower had taken a better clip than I. from yearlings. I sheared forty-two yearlings, nearly all April lambs, from which I obtained two hundred six and a half pounds of wool, washed clean on the sheeps back. They are a mixture of old-fashioned long-wool Merino and common stock with French Merino. They raised eleven lambs, and lost about half a dozen. They ran on the winter wheat until about the 1st of March, were fed what hay they wanted during the winter, were well sheltered, and were fed about one-half ear of shelled corn per head, each day, from November till May, the wethers being good mutton at shearing, the first week in June."

Mr. Goss is mistaken if he supposes the above fleece equal in weight those of full-blood Merinos. We sold a flock of April ewe tegs last fall, which in May, 1864, yielded an average of 7 lbs. of well washed wool per head. They had not been pampered. This would be equivalent to 10% lbs. per head of unwashed wool; and ve have recorded several small clips which reached that amount.

MEDICAL RECIPES .-- E. HARLEY SPENCER, Fairview Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., says that a strong decoction of poke-weed and particularly of the root, "sopped al over lambs or calves" is a "sure cure for ticks or lice and as cheap as dirt." 2. That Kerosene oil applied when lambs are castrated will keep away files, and consequently maggots. 3. That human urine, ½ pint to a sheep, will not fail, if given in time, to cure sheep 'poisoned by eating laurel, or anything else." (Doub

CORRECTION .- C. E. WOODWORTH, New Way, Lick ing Co., Ohio, wishes some errors corrected in our pub lication in regard to his sheep, July 19. His ram teg No. 3 was got by a ram known there as a Wooster ram, and No. 4 by a REMELEE ram. The dam of the older ram, No. 1, instead of being bought by JAMES PITTSFORD of DAVVID CUTTING, Vt., was bought o Mr. DEAN, Vt. (See article in RURAL of July 19.)

Gentlemen sending us pedigrees should be at pains to state them accurately, and at the same time clearly enough to be understood. Corrections consume space and usually receive little attention.

SHEEP IN NEBRASKA. - HEMAN GLASS of Omaha Nebraska, writes us:--"The number of men who keep sheep here is limited, for only those who have mean to buy large flocks and herd them go into the business Men of small means can neither afford to herd them nor fence sufficient land. Those who have sheep are doing very well with them. It will eventually be great sheep country."

Communications, Etc.

SORGHO EVAPORATORS.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:-In your edition of 30th ult., Mr. Rose, of Illinois, says that "those patent evaporators are a great humbug," that is, a cheat as I understand him, and I cannot see but that I or he is mistaken. Before the introduction of Cook's pan into Lima, Ind., the cane juice was boiled in common pans and kettles, and an article was then made that indeed was poor. Much of what we now make, some say that they had rather have than STEWART'S Sirup. Indeed, I don't see how it can be made any better. Cook's pan is about four feet wide and from six to fifteen feet long, which is divided into a five inch channel, running backward and forward across the pan, around the end of every partition, which alternately does not go quite across, so that in some pans the current of sap runs about one hundred feet, coming in with a constant flow-crowding all before it, and running out a continual stream of cooked sirup. One arch answers the purpose here, and suitable skimmers are used between these partitions. It requires no shovel to take out the molasses, no dampening of the fire either. I consider Mr. Rose's three pans an improvement over one plain pan, for this enables him to finish off small quantities, every little while.

Mr. CORY has added one or two gates to COOK's pan, thereby making the same as an additional pan for every gate attached. During five years I never heard Cook's pan called a humbug once in that region while with Cory's improvement attached I consider that he has put a helm to it. In one pan he has two or three pans in effect, all over one fire.

I think that the farmers of Western New York miss it by not raising and manufacturing paring for a great Sanitary Fair at its State it. It has grown here with good success. One Exhibition, which opens at Decatur, Sept. 12.

mill and pan would answer for one-quarter of a township. It has been crushed and made into molasses for twenty cents per gallon in Indiana. I raised there last year twenty-eight gallons of thick sirup-so thick that it had to be drawn out of the bung-hole-from one-fourth of an

One way of stripping the leaves is by making a wooden sword and striking it down the stalks, taking off the leaves rapidly.

E. W. HUDSON. Phelps, N. Y., Aug. 3d, 1864.

REMARKS.—Lest the remarks we appended to Mr. Rose's article be misconstrued we wish to say that while we do not regard all patent evaporators humbugs, per se, we do think that most farmers, with far less cost, can secure a combination of pans on which they can make quite as good sirup. And there are some of these patent evaporators which have made more dollars for their inventors who have peddled the "rights," than they have gallons of good sirup for farmers.

FEEDING WHEY.

Is it beneficial or injurious? These are important considerations to the farmer and the dairyman, and more or less so to all, since all require food whether they produce it or not. If beneficial to feed whey, how ought it to be managed to make it so? My observation convinces me that it is injurious food for hogs unless it is mixed with sour mik and other feed, and has stood long enough ir the swill tub to change its nature before being fed.

I heard a dairyman say that he fed it to his cows mixed with other feed; but he thought it not good for hogs; that he once fed some old hogs whey that hadbeen emptied into the swilltub that day, that they drank considerable, and that two laid down and died almost immediately, and the remainder were only saved by driving them around for some time. to addition a particular

The rennet added to coagulate the milk causes the whey to be injurious when fed sweet or unmixed with other food. Its coagulating power so acts upon the gastric juices of the stomach as to impede the circulation of the blood, and produces stupidity or congestion, of which the animal dies or suffers more or less. This being the case when fed alone or in large quantities while it is sweet, and its coagulating nature unchanged, is it profitable to feed it at all? Do cows fed with it appear stupid; if so it is injurious to their health and longevity. Partial congestion, causing stupidity, is always injurious to the future health of man and beast, and whatever produces these results should be avoided. The loss of animals is a loss of food which is greatly needed in these times, and the inexperienced ought not to experiment; but as food for man and beast is now scarce, and every thing healthful ought to be saved, would it not be well for obought to be saved, would it not be well for observing and experienced dairymen to impart to others such information in relation to feeding deanga, Claridon, Greene, Xenia, Hard they think beneficial or injurious? it, as they think beneficial or injurious?

INDIANA STATE FAIR.

Office Ind. State Board of Agr'l. } Indianapolis, Aug. 15th, 1864.

EDS. RURAL NEW FORKER: -As a large number of Hoosier farmers are subscribers to your valuable paper, and as we have no agricultural paper in our State, I ask, if compatible with your views, the publication of the following in reference to our 12th Annual Indiana State Fair, which will be held in this city, commencing Oct. 3d and continuing during the week.

Our Fair Grounds are being fixed up in much better shape than ever before. The buildings consist of Power Hal, 30 by 150, with a forty horse power engine, capable of running all classes of machinery to the satisfaction of exhibitors; Eloral Hall, octagon, 80 feet in diameter; Farm Product Hall, 30 by 10); Mechanics' Hall, 30 by 100; Miscellaneous Hall, 30 by 120; Fine Art Hall, 30 by 120. Sufficient stalls for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs will be prepared, and we specially invite Eastern wool growers to compete for our premiums, all of which are as liberal as those offered by any State Board in the Union.

We have added a new and patriotic feature to our State exhibitions, consisting of a State Sanitary Fair, to be held on the State Fair Ground in a separate inclosure, and under the management of the Indiana State Sanitary Commission. The buildings are now being prepared, consisting of a large octagon building 100 feet in diameter, with three wings 100 feet each. Donations are invited from any and all the States, particularly of battle-field relics, war trophies, rare geological specimens, and any and all articles calculated to interest the visitor. The entire receipts of this department are to be strictly appropriated to the sanitary department; in fact the whole exhibition is under the charge and control of Mr. Wm. HANNAMAN, the State Sanitary Agent. It is expected that the receipts of this department will be fully equal to that of any similar exhibition hitherto held.

So far as the general exhibition is concerned, the prospects are flattering for a fine show of all classes of Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c. The Live Stock department, Miscellaneous and Fine Art classes will be fully represented; but owing to the extreme drouth and extreme heat of the past summer the Department of Farm Products must be very light indeed.

We cordially invite your New York farmers, artisans, and stock growers to meet their Hoosier friends in competition. They shall have a fair show, and get beat if our farmers and artizans can do it. Respectfully yours, W. H. LOOMIS, Secretary.

REMARKS. - We hope our Western friends will have a big Fair. The Sanitary feature is commendable. We notice Illinois is also pre-

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1864. NATIONAL, STATE AND PROVINCIAL.

American Pomological, Rochester, Canada, West, Hamilton, Illinois, Decatur, Indiana, Indianapolis, Inwa, Buylingter	Sept.	12,	16. 8
Iowa, Burlington, Kentucky, Louisville, Michigan, Kalamazoo, New Brunswick, Frederickton,			
New Brunswick Fraderickton	.Sept.	20,	23.
New England, Springfield, Mass.	Sent.	£,	9.
New England, Springfield, Mass., New York, Rochester,	Sept	20,	23.
Pennsylvania, Easton, Vermont, White River Junction, Wisconsin Janeaville	Sept	27,	30.
Wisconsin, Janesville,	Sept.	18,	8U TO:
COUNTY AND TOWN.	-Depu	رں,	٠
MAINE.			
Cumberland, Portland,	Sept.		
VERMONT:	a.vep	,	
Addison, Middlebury,	Sent	98.	29.
Chittenden, Burlington, Connecticut Valley, Bradford,	Sept.	27.	28.
Connecticut Valley, Bradford,	Oct.	4,	6.
MASSACHUBETTS.			
Barnstable, Barnstable, Bristol, Taunton,	.Oct.	4,	5.
Borbabine Diversal	Oct.	4.	
Berkshire, Pittsfield, Essex, Lawrence, Franklin, Groonfield			
Hampden, Springfield, Hampden East, Palmer, Highland, Middlegeld,		4.	
Highland, Middlefield.	Sont	11.	
Highland, Middlefield, Hoosic Valtey, North Adams, Middlegay Concord	Sent	20.	
Middlesex, Concord.	Sept	22.	
Middlesex, South, Framingham, Middlesex, North, Lowell, Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury, Nantack Nantales	Sept.	20.	
Martha's Vinoverd Work Wales	Sept.	29.	
Norfolk, Dedham,	Sept	29.	
Norfolk, Dedham, Plymouth, Bridgewater, Worcester, Worcester,	.Oct.	6.	
Worcester, Worcester,	_Sept.	22.	
Worcester, Worcester, Worcester, West, Barre, Worcester, North, Fitchburg,	_sept.	27.	
Worcester, South, Sturbridge.	Oct.	6.	
Worcester, South, Sturbridge, Worcester, South-east, Milford,	Sept.	27.	
CONTROLOGI	»F		

- 1	Wordster, Bottli-east, Milliora,bept. 21.	ŀ
١	CONNECTICUT.	
	Connecticut Horse Show, Hartford, Sept. 13, 15. Fairfield, Norwalk, Sept. 27, 30. New London, Norwich, Sept. 21, 22.	
	New London, Norwich, Sept. 21, 28.	i
	NEW YORK.	ľ
1	Brooms Ringhamton Sont 19 18	
	Broome, Binghamton, Sept. 13, 15. Cattaraugus, Little Valley, Sept. 27, 29. Chantauqua, Westfield, Sept. 13, 15. Chantauqua, F. & M., Fredenia, Oct. 4, 6.	١.
	Chantangue Westfield Sent 19 18	
١	Chantanana F & M Prodonia Oct 4 &	
.	Erie, Buffalo, Sept. 14, 16.	
	Franklin, Malone Sept 97 90	ı
	Franklin, Malone, Sept. 27, 29. Greene, Cairo, Sept. 29, 30.	
J	Jefferson, Watertown, Sept. 15, 16.	i
1	Lewis, Tririn. Oct 4 K	ı
' '	Livingston, Geneseo, Oct. 8, 9. Orleans, Albion, Sept. 14, 15. Oswego Falls, Oswego Falls, Sept. 27, 29.	l
	Orleans, Albion. Sent 14 15	
	Oswero Falls, Oswero Falls. Sent 97 99	i
1	Otsego, Cooperstown, Oct. 5, 6.	ì
	Ontario, Canandalgua, Sept. 28, 29.	l
	Putnam, Carmel. Sept. 14 16	ı
•	Oneens, Jamaica.	ı
	Putnam, Carmel, Sept. 14, 16. Queens, Jamaica, Oct. 5, 6. St. Lawrence, Cauton, Sept. 27, 29.	ł
•	I Spaniebanna Valley, linadilla Sent 27-28	l
•	Tongwanda Valley, Attica. Sept. 15-16	ı
	Trenton Union, Trenton Falls, Sept. 27, 29.	l
	Ulater, Kingston. Sept. 21, 23	l
L	Ulster, Kingston. Sept. 21, 23. Wyoming Co., Warsaw, Sept. 13, 14.	ı
)	NEW JERSEY.	l
	Burlington, Mt. Helley, Oct. 4, 5.	ŀ
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•	PENNSYLVANIA.	l
•	Bucks, Newtown, Sept. 27, 28.	l
	Susquehanna, Montrose,Sept. 21, 22.	i
,	Wyoming, Wyoming, Oct. 5, 7.	ı
7	онго.	ı
1	Blanchester, Clinton, Sept. 27, 30.	۱
•	Rutler Hamilton Oct 4 7	١
ł	Butler, Hamilton, Oct. 4, 7. Columbiana, New Lisbon, Sept. 21, 23. Cuyahoga, Cleveland, Sept. 27, 30.	١
1	Curchage Cleveland Sont 97 00	١
i	Fayette, Washington, Sept. 7. 9.	l
-	Fulton, Ottokee, Sept. 21, 28.	ĺ

į	Huron, Norwalk, Sept. 5	28, 3	30.
1	Loraine, Elyria, Oct.	4,	7.
1	Mahoning, Youngstown,Oct.		7.
	Medina, MedinaOct.	3,	5.
•	Morrow, Mt. Gilead, Oct.		7.
	Muskingum, Zanesville, Sept.	6,	9.
	Orwell, Ashtabula, Sept. 9	27, :	29.
	Portage, Ravenna, Sept.	21, :	23.
1	Richland Manafield.	7.	9.
,	Stark, Canton, Sept.	28, 3	30.
	Twinsburgh, Twinsburgh, Sept.	7,	9.
'	Stark, Canton, Sept. Twinsburgh, Twinsburgh, Sept. Union, Marysville, Oct.	5,	7.
H	INDIANA.	•	
١.			
	Fayette, Connersville, Sept. La Porte, La Porte, Cot.	₽Ď,	9.
ľ		12, .	14.
•	ILLINOIS.		
١,	Bureau, Princeton, Sept. Carroll, Mt. Carroll, Sept. Cumberland, Majority Point, Sept. 29, 6	13.	15.
	Carroll, Mt. Carroll. Sept.	28	80.
,	Cumberland, Majority Point. Sept. 29. 6	Oct.	1.
	DeKalb, DeKalb,Sept.	28.	80.
ı	DuPage Wheaton, Sept.	26.	28.
	DeWitt, Clinton,Oct.		
1	Fulton, Lewiston,	27' 9	29°
	Hancock, Carthage, Sept.	20.	23
	Kane, Geneva,Sept.	7.	9
,	Kankakee, Kankakee, Sept.	7,	ğ.
	Marion, Salem. Sept.	5,	
•	McLean, Bloomington, Sept.	26. 3	30.
į.	Monroe, Waterloo, Oct.	12	14.
	Monroe, Waterloo, Oct. Morgan, Jacksonville, Sept.	6.	9.
	Pike, Pittsfield, Sept.	27. 9	29.
,	Randolph, Sparta, Oct.	5.	7.
	Schuyler, Rushville, Sept.	28. 8	
	St. Clair, Belleville, Sept.	6,	ğ.
l	Vermillion Catlin. Oct.	11. 1	14.
	Vermillion, Catlin, Oct. Warren, Monmouth, Sept.	27.	29.
•	Washington, Nashville,Oct.	5,	7.
ı	Whiteside, Sterling, Sept.	27. 5	30.
	Winnebago, Rockford, Sept.	6,	9.
٠	Mumenago, Hoomtotal	-1	••

Transcripts opered	
Schuyler, Rushville,	Sept. 28, 80.
St Clair, Belleville,	Sept. 6, 9.
Vermillion, Catlin,	Oct. 11, 14.
Warren, Monmouth,	Sept. 27, 29.
Washington, Nashville,	Oct. 5, 7.
Whitegide Sterling	Sent. 27, 30
Whiteside, Sterling, Winnebago, Rockford,	Sent 6 9
	vpw vj b.
IOWA.	
Clinton, Lyons,	Sept 13 16
Floyd, Reckford,	Sept 14 15
Cast December	Sont 10 90
Scott, Davenport,	Deher 19, 40.
MICHIGAN.	
Cass, Cassopolis,	Oct. 5, 7,
Calhoun Marshall	Oct. 4. 6.
Calhoun, Marshall, Jackson, Jackson,	Sept. 28, 80.
LOWER CANADA.	
Compton, Eaton Corner,	Sept. 22.
Missisquoi, Bedford,	Sept. 15.
Montcalm, St. Esprit,	Sept. 29.
Shefford, Waterloo,	Sept. 14.
St. Johns, St. Johns,	Sept. 22.
Dr. Johns, Dr. Bomis,	Opti Air

Rural Notes and Queries.

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c .- Our reports from all sections, near and distant, are favorable in regard to the weather and crops. In this region copious rains have fallen, and growing crops are progressing finely. Advices from the West are very encouraging. Louis CHAPIN, Esq., of this city, just returned from a tour through Illinois, brings cheering accounts of the crops - the abundance of those harvested, and the great promise of corn, sorghum, &c., now maturing. He says the common potato is the only crop that looks bad. Mr. MARK MILLER, editor of the Iowa Homostead, Des Moines, called upon us on Monday, and reports very encouragingly as to the crops of that State—especially in regard to the great staple, corn. Indeed, all accounts during the past week-verbal, written and printed - are quite favorable, and we con gratulate the farmers and the country upon the marked improvement. The great change from a severe and widely-extended drouth is certainly most cheering.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The reports from farmers in this ection of the State indicate a gratifying surprise at both the yield and quality of this season's crop. We are informed by Mr. E. P. CHEEVER that five acres on the farm of M. C. WETMORE of Gates, yielded the aggregate of 184 bushels, or 36 4-5 bushels per acre. Variety, "White Weevil-Proof."

Suspension of Agricultural Journals - The RURAL'S POSITION.-We regret to see in its issue of the 13th inst., an announcement that our long-time valued contemporary, the New England Farmer, has been temporarily suspended in consequence of the greatly increased expenses of its publication. The Publishers say—"At the time when the subscription price of the present year was fixed, and our calculations for the year's business made, our expenses were less than one half what they have since risen to;" and add that, there being no margin for profit, they have for some time been compelled to draw upon resources outside of the amount received from subscribers, and do not find themselves able to continue this course. They further state that their list being prepaid, "a rise to \$3, which is as low as the paper can be afforded to return anything like a suitable profit on the outlay," would probably cause a large reduction and leave them in a worse position than to stop outright. Clubsubscribers are informed that their papers have already cost the publishers more than they received from them for the whole year. The publication of the Farmer is to be resumed, when the times will admit, renewed and reinvigorated by a period of rest, and we are confident that period will be hailed with pleasure by its subscribers and contemporaries, all of whom must sincerely deplore its suspension.

- Several other agricultural journals have recently been suspended for the cause above stated, and we fear others will be obliged to succumb, though we hope otherwise. Though it is tough business we have re solved to keep the good ship RURAL afloat, with a full cargo, if possible. True, we are losing money on every club subscription, and probably may on every single one which began with the year, yet shall not "give up the ship" so long as there is a "shot in the locker" wherewith to pay and provision our gallant crew and keep the vessel in good sailing order. But it is more than probable that we shall seen be obliged to make our subscription price \$3 per year, which we shall do (in the belief that its friends will say amen to the necessitated advance,) rather than discontinue the Rural.

Those who wish to aid this journal and the cause it advocates can best do so by obtaining subscriptions and advertisements at the highest rates published. As we have not, never had, and do not ask the least patronage from any party, society or government, either National, State or Local, we must depend upon those who expect a substantial return for their money—and to such only we appeal.

ADVERTISING IN THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER-IS & paying investment to many, as we are often advised. We frequently receive letters stating the great beneat the writers have derived from this source, yet have usually refrained from quoting from such-and this year especially, for the reason that the space allotted to advertising has been over-full most of the time. But we will hint, here, that whereas we are losing money on our large subscription list (and the larger the greater the loss,) we have about concluded to devote more space to advertising, and not be quite so independent as of yore toward those who wish to advertise legitimate wares and merchandise. It is not our custom to solicit advertising patronage, and it is a long time since we have even mailed a circular on the subject to any one who had not first applied,-but we are now inclined to."go in" on advertising to some extent, in order to make up losses on subscriptions. Our circulation is now some 10,000 greater than it was last year, though our advertising rates are the same. "A word to the wise," &c.

"STOP MY PAER!"-Three wise men of Union Corners, N. Y., have taken umbrage at the sentiments of the article entitled "The Duty of the Hour," published in Rural of 13th inst., and ordered their papers stopped and-a return of their money! Said money has been returned and their names erased from our list—with great alacrity and cheerfulness. If their epistles were models grammatically, orthographically or logically we would give them to the public, but ---. Is it possible that only three statesmen, and they all in one place, stop the RURAL and call its editor an "abolitionist" on account of the article aforementioned, while it has tens of thousands of subscribers? Why, more subscribers than that have called us (in letters) a worse name this year-"copperhead," for instance! It's too badbut we'll have our revenge by petitioning that Union Corners be changed to Secsh Corners! Will Uncle ABE'S P. M. General please govern himself accordingly? Nota Bene.-We more than suspect that only one of the three really took umbrage at our outspoken and frank expression, and induced two non-thinkers to join him in the terrible raid!

Convention of Newspaper Publishers. - The Newspaper Publishers of Western New York held a Convention in this city on the 22d inst. We are unable to give the proceedings this week, but they embrace a material advance from previous subscription and advertising rates, and also upon job printing. This is as it should be, for probably no class has suffered more than publishers during the past few months, in consequence of the great advance in price of materials, wages, provisions, &c. While they are expected to aid almost every cause, "free gratis for nothing," editors and publishers - from custom, or their proverbial modesty-are not offered or expected to ask or receive a fair and just equivalent for services rendered to individuals or the public. It is about time to institute a reform in the premises, and we trust a salutary one has been inaugurated by this movement.

CAN BEES MAKE HONEY OUT OF SUGAR?—I wish some experienced aplarian among your correspondents would tell me whether it is in the power of bees to make honey from sugar. Can they manufacture a good article of honey from any kind of sweet? Will not the sugar they gather be sugar still, with the flavor of the woriginal package" when deposited in the comb? I believe so; and if so, there are more humbugs than we dram of in this world.—A QUIET OLD HEAD.

We have seen it asserted by an experimenter that from every pound of wet or dissolved brown sugar, the bees would manufacture two pounds of excellent honey. On the other hand, we have seen such talk denounced as foolish and false. Perhaps others have opinions.

COVERING FOR LEAD PIPE.—Please inform me, as well as many other readers of your excellent paper, what is the best covering for lead water-pipe against frost? My pipe froze and bursted, last January, three feet under ground. It has been down over twenty years, and has been no trouble to me except freezing.—A Subscriber.

Tan bark, or fine cut straw, next the pipe, is the best covering with which we are acquainted.

SORGHUM MILLS .- (M. H. J., East Troy, Wis.) The best way of expressing sorghum juice is with a threeroller horizontal mill. We do not know which is the best mill, but there are two excellent ones made at Madison, Wis.—one by D. J. Powers and another by E. W. SKINNER & Co.

Houng Turips.-W. O. P., Oswego Co.) It is not the practice among turnip growers to haul the earth to the tuber-rather away from it. This we believe is the English practice.



MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Korticultural.

STEALING FRUIT.

That is the word—stealing!
"What shall we do with the predatory boys
who go "coon-hunting" and visit our melon
patches, fruit gardens and orchards—destroying
and taking away the result of much labor and
care expended during the season? It is becoming a grave question in our neighborhood, and
we would like to see the subject discussed in the
RURAL."

In some States laws have been enacted making these night raids of wanton young vandals upon fruit, larceny, and punishable as larceny. We do not happen to know what the laws of your State are relative to this class of thieving: a lawyer will quickly post you and recommend remedies. If it was our best friend's boy who committed the theft we would as quickly and surely procure his arrest and punishment for stealing a pear as a hundred gold dollars. For it is often the case that the single pear or a single bunch of grapes, or plums from a particular tree are worth more, really to the cultivators. than the gold dollars would be - perhaps have cost more than that worth of time and care. And now when you are watching the development and perfection of a single specimen, or a half dozen of them, for the purpose of determining their value, they are thoughtlessly or wantonly destroyed by reckless, mischievous boys or young men. The labor of years, the watching and care, are just culminating in the knowledge you desire, and you wake up some fine morning to find the "coon hunters" have robbed you of July. your treasure.

It is stealing! - the meanest kind of larceny, and ought to be punished as such - as grand larceny. And if you have a law in your State which, if enforced, will disgrace and punish such pillagers, you ought to invoke backbone enough to enforce it. It will be a kindness to the boys - may save some of them, by awakening their thoughtfulness, from worse crimes, the consequence of "night-larking." It is often the case that this species of crime is engaged in from mere love of sport - of exciting adventure, no crime being intended. And in some localities citizens wink at, or treat lightly such forays on the part of the boys. And it is because of this tacit countenancing by communities, that the matter has become so serious. For many of the boys who visit your orchards and steal a dollar's worth of fruit under cover of darkness, never would think of visiting your potato field in the same manner and stealing a dollars's worth of potatoes. In the first case it is called "rare sport;" in the second, the boy himself would call it stealing.

The remedy then is, we think, to enforce the law, if you have one, which will reach such cases—to create a public sentiment in the neighborhood against it—to call it by its right name—theft—and those who take the fruit by their right names—thieves. Give the boys to understand that it is just as mean, just as wrong, and just as criminal, to steal a dollar in the shape of fruit as to pick your pocket of your purse. And in prosecuting such cases make the charge larceny instead of trespass.

LAYERING GRAPE VINES.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:-A correspondent in the RURAL of Aug. 6, asks:-"When is the right time to lay down grape vine layers to have them take root? And will the present year's growth be the wood to lay down?" To which you reply:-"Lay down early in spring; use the previous year's wood." Your answer applies correctly to certain cases. If the object is to multiply the number of vines, which are to remain where they are layered, making but a single plant from a layer, it is well done in this way, or if the object be to multiply but a vine or two, the wood layered early in spring will answer. But regular propagators, whose object is to make the largest number of good vines, practice another method, which, for the benefit of your inquirer and others, I will give: EFrom two to four canes are grown for the purpose and carefully trained, tied up and laterals pinched out the previous season. At pruning time, say from November to the close of February, these are cut back to four or six feet or more in length, according to the size and strength of the canes; these remain tied to the stakes in spring until the shoots have made a growth of eight or ten inches, which will usually be about the first of June, when a trench for each cane is dug, say six inches deep; the canes are then laid down and held in place by pegs or weighted down by stones. From three to five shoots from each cane are saved to form the new plants, all the intermediate shoots are broken off; the trenches are left open for ten days or two weeks, when they are half filled up and after two or three weeks they are entirely filled and the plants staked and tied up, and each treated the same as a regular standard vine, that is, laterals pinched out, &c. If the object is to continue the propagation, a sufficient number of canes are allowed to start from the old root for the next year's layers.

Inexperienced persons are apt to over-tax their vines by growing too many plants from the layers, and in allowing the vines to mature fruit. The plants propagated from a single root should be limited according to its age and strength, and all the blossoms should be picked off, no fruit being allowed to ripen. Excessive propagation and fruiting at the same time would soon render the parent plant weak, and finally of but little value either for propagation or for fruit. Good cultivation is essential, both for layers, as well as for the parent plant. By fall these plants will be well rooted, and may be dug up and separated at any time after the leaves have fallen.

H. P. B.

FLOWERS IN THE SANCTUM.

EDS. BURAL NEW YORKER:-Permit me to hand you for inspection a few hardy annuals, grown from seed planted in the open ground the 20th and 21st days of May, together with a few notes that may interest you. I am disappointed at the ease with which they may be cultivated, and surprised and delighted with their exquisite beauty. I am convinced that good seeds are cheap at any price, while poor ones are dear for nothing. Florists may have better specimens than these, but when flowers of the highest excellence can be grown from seed, with little or no trouble besides weeding, persons of limited time and means will love them and cultivate them. There are many others equally as beautiful, as easy of cultivation and within the reach of the humblest man or woman.

Balsams, 8 colors. Bloomed July 3d.
Petunias, striped and blotched. Bloomed

Petunias, striped and blotched. Bloomed the 8th of July.

Stocks, Dwarf Early Flowering, 12 colors. Bloomed June 25th; one foot in height.

Verbenas, 6 colors, Seedlings. Bloomed July 10th. The seed was sown in a box the 20th of May, and transplanted into the open ground the 20th of June.

Zinnia Elegans, Double Varieties. Bloomed

Zinnia Elegans, Double Varieties. Bloomed the 20th June. Nearly every plant produced double blooms. I observe that the first are the best, being more double and perfect than the succeeding ones.

Candytuft, Deep crimson dwarf. Bloomed the first of July; one foot in height.

· Calliopsis coronaa, Bicolor quilled; do, Dark Brown; do. New Dwarf, and cardaminifolia hybrida. Bloomed from the 5th to the 10th of July.

Dianthus, (chinese pink,) names atrosanguineus, Heddewigii and laciniatus. Bloomed from the 15th to the 25th of July.

Phlox, Varieties of Drummondii Brilliant Scarlet; Radowitzii and Louis Napoleon. Bloomed Aug. 20th.

Portulacca, 10 colors. A plat six feet square bloomed the 18th of June and has been a mas_s of bloom to this time with no signs of decay.

I add Lillium lancifolium rubrum. The bulbs were kept in moss through the winter and planted the same time as the seeds. Bloomed Aug. 16th.

I might mention many others had I time, and if these specimens afford you any pleasure or profit, I will notice them in their season. MARK D. WILLSON.

Rochester, Aug, 18, 1864.

REMARKS.—The sanctum is brightened, and the editor's tread-mill life enlivened by just such friendly remembrances—even though the friend have an eye to business, as well—as these. The Balsams are very good indeed—not quite equal to those we received from Owego last week. The Verbenas are very fine indeed for seedlings. The Zinnias are magnificent—we have seen none finer. The Deep Crimson Dwarf Candytuft is a remarkably fine flower—a beauty. The Phlox and varieties of Dianthus are good specimens—indeed we might say the entire collection embraces no unworthy children of Flora.

And the notes accompanying these flowers suggests the asking of our readers—both fair and brave—have you not some interesting notes gathered in the flower garden during the season that would be both suggestive and interesting if a minion face were given them in the Rural. Shall we not hear from the ladies?

GLEANINGS FOR GARDENERS.

Black Knot on Plum Trees.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Horticulturist writes that he has come to the conclusion that the Black Knot is caused by the Curculio. He says:--"This fact I know, that seasons following those that have produced an abundance of fruit free from the sting of the Curculio have always been noted for a large increase of the knot on the trees." The theory is that if, in the Spring the season is unfavorable to the early exit of the Curculio from the earth, the fruit gets too far advanced to sting, and the Curculio deposits its eggs in the young growing shoots seeking those kinds or varieties that grow quickest and therefore have the softest wood-seeking young trees instead of old ones, but stinging all to a certain extent. This theory is based upon an observation of facts enumerated to sustain it."

Planting Peas Deep.

The editor of the Utica Herald says:-"Deep planting is not generally resorted to, under the impression that the seed will rot in the ground. This is a mistake. Peas covered 6 or 8 inches deep will produce twice as much as those covered but an inch, they will continue flowering longer, and the vines are more vigorous and do not die down as is often the case when shallow plantings are made. We have tested this matter and therefore know from experience that if it is desired to get a large crop the seed must be buried deep in the soil. A suitable piece of ground which had been enriched the previous year was deeply plowed in the fall and again in the spring, and put in fine tilth. One-half of the piece was marked out in drills and the seed covered 2 inches deep. On the other half the plow was sunk beam deep and the seed scattered at the bottom of the furrow and covered by making the second furrow. In this way onehalf the piece was gone over and afterwards merely leveled leaving the seed at least 8 inches below the surface. The peas that were plowed in were a little longer in making their appearance but they shot ahead of the others, the vines were more thrifty and vigorous and produced treble the quantity of those in the two inch drills by their side. The seed used was of the same lot, the Champion of England variety, and the soil, time of planting and culture (except the manner

of putting in) were precisely the same for both pieces. This experiment convinced us that peas flourish best in deep planting, and we have repeatedly had our attention called to the fact in observing different crops and learning the manner of culture."

Food for Ruspherries.

THE late Dr. W. D. BRINCKLE, of Philadelphia, the successful raspberry culturist, once wrote to the editor of *The Culturist*:

"In my last letter to you, I promised to notice, at a future time, a kind of food to which the raspberry is particularly partial. The food to which I had reference is tan.

"In raising raspberry plants from root cuttings, I usually place about an inch of tan over the pots-herd at the bottom of the pot, which is then filled, to within an inch and a half of the surface, with rich mold. In this the rich portion of root is planted, after which the pot is filled up with tan.

"In out-door culture, when the raspberries are planted out, it should be spread over the ground to the depth of two or three inches. The following spring this should be forked in, and another portion applied. But besides affording to the raspberry a kind of nourishment peculiarly adapted to its necessities, tan serves other good purposes of no inconsiderable importance. It keeps the earth about their roots in a moist and loose condition, and in this way greatly promotes the health and vigor of the plants."

How to Destroy Cabbage Fleas.

A FARMER in Chautauque Co., N. Y., writes to the Farmers' Club of the American Institute:-"I want to tell my experience of ten years in cabbage raising. I first learned of a Swedish woman. Seeing some very nice plants, I wished to know how she raised them without the lice or fleas destroying them. She said she took droppings from the hen-roost, a small quantity; a little new milk, enough to soak what seed she wanted to plant; put in her seed, mixed all together, let it soak for a few hours-eight, ten or twelve. She said fleas never would disturb the plants. 1 thought as I had lost plants from fleas eating them, I would try her method. For ten years it has proved a success. I select a sunny spot near the house, so as to throw on the slops from the kitchen. I make the bed loose by putting on leached ashes and hen manure. When soaked enough I sow the seed, stirring it in well, then if it should be a drying sun, sprinkle on water often, say three or four times a day. Sow the seed as early as the ground is fit to work, set the plants in place when three or four inches high, keep them well watered and the ground nicely worked, and you can raise cabbage."

Notes and Queries.

Henge Plants.—Will you or any of your subscribers be so good as to inform me where I can get the Buckthorn or Osage Orange sets for fencing, and what is the difference between the two?—W. C. B. D., Mount Vernon, Aug. 16, 1864.

MARKING NAMES OF TREES.—We owe The Gardeners' Chronicle for a valuable hint about marking trees. Instead of labels, which lose off or wear out, write the name with a stille in the smooth bark of the young tree, and it will outlast any label. We have seen initials of persons names in bark quite plain when over fifty years old. A scratch on the surface is more durable than a deep cut in the bark.

THE COLORS OF TREES.—An English naturalist says the trees which in his country give the brightest colors are the beech, the oak in the great variety of its browns, the common hazel in its deep yellow, the maple in its fine yellow, several of the smaller shrubs of the hedge rows, the laburnums and others with their rich crimsons and purples. But he gives the highest praise to the American maple, which is cultivated to a considerable extent in England.

RASPBERRIES AND QUINCES.—How early in the fall will it do to take up the Doolittle Raspberry? (1.) Would they be likely to keep in good order (this fall rooted,) if taken up, put in boxes, covered with common garden soil and placed in a cellar? (2.) About how many years from the cuttings of quince before one may, with good culture, expect them to produce their first fruit? (3.) Is it probable that the same latitude as Rochester, in Western Michigan, is equal to the vicinty of Rochester for the production of peaches and grapes? (4.)—RURAL READER.

(1.) First of October. (2.) They will keep very well in a cool, dry cellar, in boxes of sand or sandy earth. (3.) In five or six years, under favorable circumstances. (4.) That will depend upon local circumstances, such as elevation, water, &c. Lake Ontario, lying North of us here, exercises so great an influence on our climate that peaches frequently succeed well near the lake, and utterly fail 20 miles back from the lake shore.—B.

PLANTS NAMED.—Inclosed find a plant for name. It is a shrub that grows on the hills about here, among the whortleberries and raspherries, about two feet high, very thick and bushy. It is just out of bloom.—J. T. L., Pottsville, N. Y.

It is Ceanathus Americanus—Jersey Tea, or Red Root. The roots are sometimes used for coloring—the leaves as a substitute for tea.

Can you give me names of the plants which I send you? No. 1 is a native of our soil, and found in the low, sandy region bordering some of our streams. No. 2 is also found growing near a stream, is an annual, and closes its leaves in the evening and opens them in the morning. No. 3 grows in our prairie groves, and blossoms through the season. No. 4 was found growing in a natural state on rocks. Appears to be an evergreen, and has a very delicate white flower, resembling, in every particular, that which grows on the common Orleans moss.—A NEVER FALLING RURAL READER.

No. 1 is Dipteracanthus ciliosus. No. 2, Cassia Charria crista—Partridge Pea, Sensitive Pea. No. 3, Tradescantia Virginica—common Spiderwort. No. 4, Sedum ternatum—Three-leaved Stone-crop. The questions answered, permit us one word to our fair friend and all others interested. We shall hereafter take no notice whatever of requests for this, or any other kind of information unless the name and post-office address of the writer accompanies the same. It is especially important to us in the case of plants, because some that we receive are not contained in our herbarium, and we want to know where they came from and who collected them. And now we have "put our foot down" and must know, if we give such requests attention.

Domestic Geonomy.

BLACK CURRANTS.

EDS. RURAL:—I would like to tell IMOGENE something about Black Currants, which should surely be more highly appreciated now, in the present dearth of the red ones. First, they may be preserved in the same manner as other fruit, (that is, a peund of sugar to one of fruit,) and make much better preserves, too, than the red currants. Or, they may be made into jelly which can hardly be surpassed by any other, as a relish, and which, when dissolved in water, makes a most grateful and refreshing drink in fevers or other sickness.

They also make delicious pies, either taken fresh from the bush, or in winter when dried in sugar. For all these uses we consider the black far superior to the red currant, being less "seedy" and much richer; its beautiful purple color giving it an additional advantage.

Will some one tell me of a good way to preserve green peas until winter?—C. E. B., Perry, N. Y., 1864.

In a late number of Moore's Rural New-Yorker we noticed the inquiry—"Is there any other method of preserving the black currant except as a jelly?" That there is not is invariably the idea with regard to this current Mrs. A. G. HANFORD of the Columbus (Ohio) Nursery, prepares them for table use in summer, also cans them for winter, by simply stewing for some length of time, and moderately sweetening. In this manner, they are equal to the best blue berries for pies. Thinking those we tested were of a superior variety, (as Mr. H. cultivates no fruits or trees but of the choicest kind,) we were told they were the same, regarded as only fit for wine. - Mrs. S. D. C., Columbus, Ohio, 1864.

CANNING FRUIT.

A FRIEND has handed us the following directions for canning fruits, specifying the length of time of boiling and the amount of sugar per quart of fruit that should be used, and requests us to publish the same, as he regards them valnable. He obtained the circular of some Fruit Jar manufacturer or dealer:-"Roil Cherries moderately, 8 minutes; Raspberries, 10 minutes; Blackberries, 10 minutes; Plums, 12 minutes; Strawberries, 12 minutes; Whortleberries, 10 minutes; Pie Plant, sliced, 15 minutes; Small Sized Pears, whole, 30 minutes; Bartlett Pears, in halves, 20 minutes; Peaches, in halves, 10 minutes; Peaches, whole, 20 minutes; Pine Apple, sliced & inch thick, 15 minutes; Siberian or Crab Apple, whole, 25 minutes; Sour Apples, quartered, 15 minutes; Ripe Currants, 10 minutes; Wild Grapes, 15 minutes.

"The amount of sugar to a quart jar should be:—For Cherries, 6 ounces; Raspberries, 6 ounces; Lawton Blackberries, 8 ounces; Field Blackberries, 6 ounces; Strawberries, 8 ounces; Whortleberries, 5 ounces; Small Sour Pear, whole, 8 ounces; Wild Grapes, 8 ounces; Bartlett Pears, 6 ounces; Peaches, 6 ounces; Pine Apples, 8 ounces; Siberian or Crab Apples, 8 ounces; Plums, 8 ounces; Pie Plant, 10 ounces; Sour Apple, quartered, 8 ounces; Ripe Currants, 8 ounces; Quince, 10 ounces,"

BLACKBERRY ROOT-PICKLED EGGS.

EDS. RURAL:-I read in your paper several valuable recipes for preparing blackberries for use in our hospitals, but I see no mention made of the root of the blackberry-"Thimble Berry," it is called here, Now I think the root is quite as efficacious as the fruit of this plant, so I send you recipes that I have tried and round useful. I take the small roots of the wild blackberry, wash them carefully and bruise them, then to each pound of roots add one quart of cold water, boil slowly till the water as evaporated to a pint for each quart. Then strain, and add ginger, cinnamon and sugar to suit the taste. Boil again till it becomes a thick sirup, and when cold add half a pint of brandy to each quart of sirup. Bottle for use. Or, you can make beer similar to "ginger beer," only using as many blackberry roots as you have ginger, and you will find it palatable and

PICKLED EGGS.—I send you, also, my recipe for pickled eggs:—Boil hard, take off the shell without breaking the thin lining that covers the egg, and when cold pour over them spiced vinegar; if the thin film is broken, the part of the egg that is exposed to the vinegar turns black, and of course the beauty of the pickle is spoiled.—S. C. D., Grafton, C. W., 1864.

SQUASHES AND BLACK CURRANTS.

To cook Summer Squashes, pare them, cover them with water, let them boil till tender, then drain them, and season with a little butter, pepper and salt; mash them fine with a potato-pounder, and let them dry down over a slow fire. Winter squashes, when not fully ripe, are good cooked the same way; when ripe, cut them in good sized pieces, and bake in rather a hot oven till done—and that will depend upon the heat of your oven. Eat with butter. They are equal to sweet potatoes.

BLACK CURRANT PRESERVES. — Prepare them, pound for pound; let them come to a boil, but not boil; take them off, and drain out the sirup till sufficiently thick. Set them in a cool place,—M. A. P.

To CLEAN A HAIR BRUSH.—Put a tablespoonful of spirits of hartshorn (aquia ammonia) in a pint of water, and wash the brush in it. It will very quickly make the brush as clean as new; we have tried it.

DRIED FRUITS FOR SOLDIERS.

The following letter from a lady to the New York Tribune, who has been an army nurse, needs no endorsement—it needs only to be read: "I noticed with pleasure to-day your remarks calling the attention of those living in the country to a simple way of drying currants, &c., for the use of the soldiers, both sick and well. This matter should receive wide attention—acid fruit being a necessity for those who live on the unvarying "ration" in a warm climate, also to counteract the brackish water they often are obliged to drink. Currents, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, whortleberries, grapes, plums and pie-plant, cut in small pieces and stewed in its own juice, are all equally good saved in this way, and more desired than jellies. and preserves, besides being easier made and cheaper now, considering the price of sugar, so that there is every reason why all our good women should take hold of this work.

"When dried, the fruit is saved in strong paper bags, or those made of old muslin. A little of the dried fruit put in his tin cup and hot water poured on, with a trifle more sugar, makes a home-like relish for the hard tack to the weary and worn soldier after hard service in the field or on picket. Would that all "the boys" lying in the trenches before Petersburg could have a supply of what they so much need for health, and which every woman would gladly prepare were the idea suggested to her. In neighborhoods where a profusion of the small fruits can be had for the picking, not a quart of them should be allowed to go to waste while this war lasts. Thousands of valuable lives would be saved could the men have what they so greatly crave, "something sour."

The good ladies in Orange county also prepare a refreshing drink from currant juice, which is next to lemons in value. To one quart of currant juice add one pound of sugar, and boil and skim; this keeps all the year in bottles or kegs. Other acid juice, also, could be prepared with little trouble, and raspberry vinegar is eagerly asked for by female nurses for their wounded patients in Southern hospitals.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA.—As a healthful drink in place of tea, Dr. Thompson, in a late work of his, recommends the use of dried leaves of the Red Raspberry. They cleanse the system of canker and thus actbeneficially to health. The leaves should be gathered in a dry day and may be spread in a good airy chamber, on clean boards or papers to dry. When sufficiently dry they may be kept in sacks. A small handful is sufficient for tea for several persons. This tea does not require the addition of milk or sugar, and is quite as pleasant as other tea, and much cheaper and healthier.

ELDERBERRY WINE.—A correspondent asks for a recipe. Here is one; of its merits and value we can say nothing, except that we find it in PHIN's Grape Culture:—Elderberries, ten gallons; water, ten gallons, white sugar, forty-five pounds; red tartar, eight ounces—fermented with yeast in the usual manner when in the cask; ginger root, sliced, or allspice, four ounces; bitter almonds, three ounces—suspended in a bag, may be allowed to infuse—a the liquor when it is fermenting; chey are then to be removed. Breatly may be added, or not. When the wine is clear, which will be in about three months, it may be drawn off from the lees and bottled. The spices may be varied, according to their taste.

VALUABLE "SECRETS."—The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablesponfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with this, leaves the skin as clean, sweet and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless, and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

COOKING EGG PLANT. — JONATHAN PER-IAM, in Prairie Farmer, says:—"The French use them in soup and stews, though in this country they are generally fried. A delicate brown, on a griddle, with butter, until soft, will suit any palate if it suits at all. For the purpose of removing an acrid juice which the fruit contains, they should be peeled, cut into slices about one-third of an inch thick, and piled upon a plate a half or three-quarters of an hour before cooking; put a little salt between the slices, and tilt up the plate to allow the juice to run off, then wash in fresh water, cook, and serve hot.

DOMESTIC INQUIRIES.

To CLEAN SHELLS.—Will some of the many RURAL readers tell me how to clean shells so they will look as nice as new?—Mrs. M. T., Dunkirk, N. Y.

INK ERASURES.—Can you, or any of your numerous correspondents tell me how I can erase ink writing from paper? Having a very nice album in which a person wrote whose writing I do not care to have, I wish to erase it. It being on the first leaf I dislike to cut it out. Please answer soon, give full particulars, and oblige—A Constant Reader.

CHEESE MAKING.—Will some one of the numerous readers of your valuable paper please give information through your columns of the process of cheese making on a small scale?—£. e. when the quantity of milk is so small as to require a double curd, whether the first curd should be scalded, or only salted, previous to putting away? The manner of uniting them, and when ready for the press whether the cheese be pressed heavily or gradually at first? Also, the cause of, and remedy for, cheese spreading?—Mrs. S. A. C., Sugar Creek, Mo.

WE CYCATE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Pepartment.

MY AULD WIFE.

BY SHERMAN SMITH

O, DINNA say her bonnie face Is altered by the touch o' Time; Nor say her form has lost the grace, The matchless grace that marked its prime To me she's fairer, lovelier now Than crowned wi' bloom o' early days; For changefu' years have only made More winsome all her looks and ways.

List to her voice! Was e'er a tone Sae ful o' tender love and truth? Match me its music if ye can, Wi' a' the gleesome air o' youth! And then her e'e-her gentle e'e; What though its laughing light has fled, If in its calm blue depths 1 se A heaven of peace and joy instead?

Her sunny locks—yes, they are changed; Yet still I bow to Time's behest, For though the rogue has stolen the gold, I love, I love the silver best. What could become that fair, meek brow Like those smooth, lustrous bands of white? I touch them reverently, as one Might touch an angel's crown of light.

For life's inevitable storms-Its waves of grief, its clouds of care, Its many trials, bravely borne, Have made these tresses what they are. But praise to Him who rules the world! Good smiles beside each frowning ill-The storms, dear wife, that bleached thy locks Have made thy spirit whiter still.

If thou didst seem a flower before For sportive days of sunshine given; Thou smilest on my pathway now, The star that lights a clouded heaven What though the lengthening shadows fall, That show me near my day's decline, I fear no doom. I dread no change While that dear hand is clasped in mine

Ah, they who name the woman weak Know not what thou hast been to me One Being, only One, can know The holy strength I've learned from thee All cares were sweet, all burdens light, All crosses crowns while thou wert nigh! Thy love hath taught me how to live, Thy smile shall teach me how to die.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A TRUE SKETCH.

But a few years since I saw her made a bride. But few were there, for it was a poor man's cottage; yet the perfect neatness which reigned throughout, and the simple but tasteful arrangement of the only ornaments-flowersshowed a keen appreciation of the beautiful. seldom found in so humble a sphere. My father had been summoned, as the nearest clergyman. and thus I was permitted to witness, for the first time, the marriage ceremony. With what childish curiosity I gazed, as she, the darling of her aged parents, was led forth from her own little room by him to whom she was about to pledge her all. Parian marble was not whiter than her chiseled brow, and the slight hand that rested on his arm was perfect in its symmetry. Once only she raised her eyes to his. and the light in their azure depths deepened. while a delicate flush o'erspread her features, endering her, if possible, more exquisitely lovely.

He, too, was very beautiful, as he stood there in the dignity of manhood—his form drawn up to its proudest height-his dark locks thrown back from a brow radiant with an intelligent and hely love. With what manly pride his dark eye rested on the gentle heing who clung so confidingly to him, and he fondly thought, no doubt, to make for her an Eden home.

As I saw them thus in their youthful beauty, surely, I said, of all else on earth, this human love is the most beautiful, and the most to be desired. Little dreamed I, in my childish ignorance, that even then the rich has of his cheek was heightened by the wine cup. Yes, there is a god who comes to the Lppiest h in roses, before whose burning breath the white blossoms of tove wither and die.

* * * * * * To-day I saw her in her coffin. Her motherless children wept around, but that cheering voice soothed them no more. With choking sobs they called upon her in vain; the pulse of her maternal heart throbbed not. A sister, too, was there, who gave way to the most passionate and heart-rending grief as she looked for the last time on the companion of her childhood. The aged parents grieved o'er their shattered idol. But for him was my soul most drawn out in sympathy, who gazed in tearless agony on the calm face of her whom he had vowed to "love and protect." Ah, his was a grief for which there is no balm, and to which the luxury of tears was denied. In his vacant eye and hollow cheek, scarce a trace was left of the beauty of that bridal night.

It were a delicate task to speak of the private history of her who has gone. We would not sacreligiously draw the veil. Whatever the weary vigil, or the lonely midnight watch, all now are past. She sweetly sleeps, the sleep that knows no sorrow nor pain.

Reader, 'tis no fancy sketch I give you. All around and about us the work is silently going on. Homes are made desolate. Parents' hearts are torn, and their hopes blasted, by those they had fondly hoped to find a support and comfort to their old age. And while we witness such scenes, and see the poor victims suffering, sinking, and dying around us, shall we shrink from speaking or writing on the unpopular side of the question? Can we close our eyes to the cause, and, smiling, raise the ruby glass to our lips? No; let it be forever banished from the kissed a Federal officer by mistake, supposing board. Let woman refuse her countenance and him to be a rebel.

sanction, and it must disappear, for she, like "truth, is mighty and will prevail." M. E. B. D. Honeoye Falls, N. Y., 1864.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TIRED.

Do you know what it is to be tired?-to sink out of life, and love, and hope, with scarce a sense of want and none of suffering, into nothingness?-to try to think, and see the workings of your brain grow faint and dull, and be roused to find you had forgotten all?

If you have been sick, you can pity the poor, feverish wretch, tossing on a couch whose softest feather is a thorn,—but if you have never been tired, you are only half human yet.

Perhaps in some particular effort your energies have been taxed to their utmost, but wait until you have toiled years in vain; followed, Hope only to find Earth's emptiness let you drop into the arms of Despair; struggled for Glory, and grasped just enough to make you thirst, and see all above you, and feel your feet sliding down, down; prayed until the only answer your ear caught was "abide in Faith,' and this abiding, this "tarry 'til I come," rolled Time's great wheel over you low in the dust of Earth's groveling cares, far below the ethereal life which carried you once almost to Heaven; look to Death for release, and never dare ask the Rest that, with so little accomplished, you can not realize your right even to desire; and then say, "I am tired." GRACE GLENN. Michigan, June, 1864.

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

Two charming women were discussing, one day, what it is which constitutes beauty. in the hand. They differed in opinion as much as in the shape of the beautiful members whose merits they were discussing. A gentleman friend presented aimself, and by common consent the question was referred to him. It was a delicate matter. He thought of Paris and the three goddesses. Glancing from one to the other of the beautiful white hands presented for his examination, he replied at last:-"I give it upthe question is too hard for me; but ask the poor, and they will tell you that the most beautiful hand in the world is the hand that gives."

- VERY plain but clever women, who are restlessly conscious of their plainness, but decline to adopt the attitude of humiliation, will discharge their impressions with a bang, like the bolts of a cross-bow, in a way that shows they almost triumph in disregarding the ettiquettes of social suavity; but, after all, they are better worth talking to, and will generally succeed more entirely in getting out of themselves, and changing for a time the moral atmosphere they carry about with them, than those who lose half the singleness of their aims in studying pretty attitudes, or in watching the effect of each drop in the healing stream of conversation. Conscious beauty, and conquering ease of carriage, in man or woman, coze out in a mannerism that generally awakens, and always ought to awaken, a sort of reactionary thirst for hard, healthy hitting.

-HATTIE of St Charles, Illinois, asks:-"If a married woman gets a divorce what is her legal name-in other words, what name has she a right to sign to any document, her maiden name or her husband's name? Is she Mrs. or Miss?" Once divorced, she of course resumes her maiden name and title. She has no longer any right to her former husband's name, and is no longer Mrs. The knot which gave her these has been untied. The same correspondent asks who CHARLES MARTEL WAS. CHARLES MARTEL was the duke of Austrasia, Mayor of the palace of the French King, son of PEPIN of Heristal by his mietross Alpaida. He was born in ees and died in 741. His name, MARTEL, was given by the Moslems, against whom he prosecuted a vigorous war in 721, and signifies "ham-

- WHAT do the RURAL readers think of the following paragraph from Miss Evans, in her work "Macaria."-"Noble wives, who properly appreciate the responsibility of their position, should sternly rebuke and frown down the disgraceful idea, which seems to be gaining ground and favor in cities, that married women may, with impunity, seek attentions and admiration abroad. Married belles and married beaux are not harmless, nor should they be tolerated in really good society. Women who so far forget their duties to their homes and husbands, and the respect due to public opinion, as to habitually seek for happiness in the mad world of so-called fashionable life, ignoring household obligations, should be driven from well-bred, refined circles, to hide their degradation at the firesides they have disgraced."

- The nurses sent out by the Army Relief Association will wear a neat uniform, consisting of a blue jacket with bright buttons, a tunic of moderate length, (Indian style and no hoops,) and pants. The costume will be appropriate, modest, and much more convenient than the usual female dress for a nurse in attendance at the hospitals.

- A M'LLE P-, in Paris, advertises a salve for the production of a slight down on the lips of ladies, a little moustache, so great is the favor the hair on the upper lip of woman is received with in France.

- A VILLAGE belle, somewhat straitened in financial resources, remarked that she could get along without stockings, so long as she wore fashionable dresses, but a bosom pin and kid gloves she must have.

- The secesh ladies of the town of Morgan, Kentucky, feel very unpleasantly—they recently

Choice Miscellung.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SONG OF TIME.

I clide along with my laugh and song As swiftly as ever can be, And evening shades, as daylight fades, I ever am bringing with me.

You may hide the hours in fairy bowers, But I quickly steal them away, For I love to trace the welcome face Of every new-born day!

You may look in vain for the hours again. For I've buried them deep in the past; They will come no more, and those yet in store I will carry away at the last!

Right onward I go, and the river's flow ls never so rapid or still; The furrows of care, and the silvery hair I scatter abroad at my will.

The beautiful child by me is beguiled From its mother's fond arms away,-The laughing boy-the household's joy-Is missed there forever and ave!

He is lost in the man, and tell me who can Of the home where none have been lost; Where the mother ne'r longs for childish songs That ring in her memory most!

Red roses I throw, as gaily I go, At the cheeks of the bride so fair; And happiness bring with the marriage ring To give to the wedded pair.

With the years I speed, and little I heed How I wrinkled the fair bride's cheek, How it loses its glow, or I lessen the flow Of the life tide growing so weak.

O I love to see - and I laugh in glee-The mounds in the church-yard lone; And from day to day I bear there away The dear ones you call your own!

Down the river I float in my fairy boat As silent as floats the air; And the years grow old as a tale that is told, And the garments your souls now wear

Will soon decay; and, dropping away, Your spirits will upward rise; And the vesture of love that is worn above They'll wear in their home in the skies! Penfield, N. Y., 1864. GULIELMUM

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

A CERTAIN amount of opposition every man is destined to meet in his journey through life; and upon the way he meets it—whether he overcomes opposition or allows it to overcome himdepends his success or failure, as the case may be. Man's entire existence, from the morning of life till the sunset of death, is one uninterrupted scene of conflict, and upon his conduct in this conflict rests his ultimate fate, be it for weal or be it for woe. The world has been aptly compared to a great battle-field upon which man, in some way or other, is continually warring with his fellows; and it does often appear that unless he is well armed and equipped with selfishness and knavery he cannot hold his own. But, in reality, unless he shows a goodly amount of courage, firmness and perseverance, he will cut but sorry figure on the stage of life.

We must, all of us, meet opposition in whatver vocation we pursue, and the sooner we make up our minds to meet it fairly and squarely, bravely and well, the better it will be for us. We cannot escape difficulties. They are strewn thickly around us in the walks of life. It is useless to try to back out of them or to go around them. They can't be avoided. The best plan is to bundle up courage and climb right over them. We sometimes read of cloudless skies and sunny climes, where all is ease, plenty and peace, and where the stream of life flows gently on, unruffled by a single breath of passion or discord; but who under Heaven ever found those regions? They exist only in the fevered imagination of poets and Platonic philosophers, who are ever dreaming life away, and who never wake up to its stern realities. The earth since generally does, very good humored, with both our first parent's fall is no longer a garden of Paradise; she (the earth) is laboring under a curse, and everywhere puts forth her thorns in obedience to her Maker's angry word.

We find difficulties in every thing, difficulties everywhere. The very air we breathe is tainted with them. Where is the man we cannot point out and say, "he is laboring under difficulties?" But a certain amount of opposition is often a very great help to a man. It teaches him what life is and how to live in earnest. Nothing is better calculated to wake up his sleeping energies" and to set him to thinking and to working, than difficulties. They call forth his resources and try his metal. The fierce armies of Gaul and Britain gave CÆSAR his skill. The snowy Alps made HANNIBAL the greatest general in history. The greatest man is he who overcomes the greatest difficulties. It is utter folly to say that circumstances make the man. No one was ever greatly benefited by circumstances. There is no such thing as luck. good, bad or indifferent. It is all humbug. Every man, under God, has his destiny in his own hands, and he is emphatically the architect of his own fortune. If he does not carve out for himself a worthy salvation in life it is his own fault. Difficulties are thrown in his way, but he always has the power, if he has the will, to overcome them. Then let no man trust his fortune to luck. Nothing but labor will accomplish any thing. Labor and perseverance conquer every thing, surmount every obstacle, bear down every opposition, overcome every difficulty. J. M. C.

Glendale, Ohio, 1864.

Base men, being in love, have then a nobility in their natures more than is native to them.-

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-ALEXANDER DUMAS tells the following story concerning VICTOR HUGO, Lord PAL-MERSTON and himself, which is interesting, whether true or not:—"Some months before my departure for Spain, I was with VICTOR Hugo, at a grand evening reception given by the Duc DECASES at the Luxembourg. Lord PALMERSTON came to this reception. The Duke presented to him the political personages who swarmed in his saloon. But as we were only poets and romance-writers, the presentation of VICTOR HUGO and myself was forgotten. We consoled ourselves by chatting away a portion of the evening in a corner of the saloon. It appears that Lord PALMERSTON had inquired who were the two misanthropic beings that thus chatted together; they had told him our names, but not being presented, English etiquette positively forbade him to address a word to us. This is what occurred. Our two arm chairs, that of VICTOR HUGO and mine were touching each other.

The Duc de G---came to me and said: "I do not know what is Lord PALMERSTON'S object, but he wishes that for a moment you should sit upon the arm chair which is to your right, and thus leave vacant the one upon which you are at present sitting." I was satisfied to salute Lord PALMERSTON from my place and to do as he desired. Lord PALMERSTON then arose, took Lady PALMERSTON by the hand and led her with marked solemnity to the vacant chair, seated her, and pointed with his finger to

the clock.
"My lady," said he, "have the kindness to tell me the hour?" "It is a quarter past eleven, my lord." "Well, my lady," replied his lordship, "always remember that at a quarter past eleven, in the evening of this day, you had the honor of being seated between Messrs. VICTOR HUGO and ALEXANDER DUMAS, who are two of the first literary characters of France. an honor which, during your life, you may never have again. Come my lady." My lady arose, and with the same solemnity as they came, he reconducted her to her place, without address-

to either of us a single word.

-Some Washington correspondent thus describes Dr. Breckinridge of Ky., whose unflinching loyalty to the Union has given his name a place in the history of the Country:-"Dr. Breckinridge is but a small man, say five feet nine in height and of one hundred and fifty-five pounds weight in his prime. He reminded me of nothing else so much as of a terrier dog. Trim, compact, alive in every square inch, with small hands, narrow face, low forehead projecting far over the eyes, hollow and hairy cheeks, iron-gray beard hanging on his breast and snowy white at the end, short and white and bristly moustache, long and bushy gray eyebrows, dark and sunken eyes, flaming out from the sides of his spectacles, resolute mouth, you guess from the line of his lips, nose broad in the nostril and slightly raised in the bridge and sharpish in the end, with an abundance of semi-gray hair, ramblingly parted a little to the left of the middle and falling irregularly on his forehead-that is a picture of the man as he stood there yesterday. As I said before—I thought of a terrier when I looked at him. Always ready, untiring, fertile in expedients, loving a front-to-front encounter, too watchful to be flanked, quick to see an enemy's weakness, infinitely scorning a meanness, magnanimous to the last degree, vigilant, canny, having much tact, slow to comprehend a defeat, self-reliant—that is the picture of the man as he stood there yesterday.

-THE Emperor Louis Napoleon, says a Paris letter, takes matters uncommonly cool, and seems to grow fatter and older in the utmost tranquility of mind and body. "I saw him the other day at a private view of the annual exhibition of paintings, walking about with his little boy and showing him the pictures. He has become so corpulent that his figure is quite short and rotund, giving him, with his long nose, a strong resemblance to PUNCH. He looked as he hands as well as his little cane stuck in the pockets shall then see the infinite rectitude of our of his overcoat. I saw him take his son up to a painting of Napoleon I. on his return from Elba, and point out and explain to him all the incidents. But the boy did not display much admiration. He is very like his mother, and seems soft and gentle, without much life or vigor. Presently the Empress also came into the saloon to complete the family party, wearing her petticoats exceedingly short, in order to display the pretty boots and tassels reaching half way up the leg, which the Parisian ladies now delight in. To see them all three standing together makes one think of the strange fortunes past and present of the parents, and ponder on what would be the future destiny of the child."

- THE design for the Gettysburg monument, awarded to Mr. James G. Batterson, of Hartford, is as follows:-A solid white marble base with four buttresses, each supporting a statue representing respectively, History, War, Peace and Plenty. From the center rises a shaft of marble, crowned with a colossal bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty fifteen feet high. The height of the monument will be fifty feet, and the cost will be fifty thousand dollars.

-Archbishop WHATELY when preaching has been known in the height of his argument to get his leg over the pulpit. He was an inveterate smoker, was usually accompanied by three favorite dogs, whom he had taught various tricks, and was a thorough believer in clairvoyance and Mesmerism.

-Lord Palmerston in a recent debate grew angry, "threw a blue book across the table at Lord John Manners, and left the house in a huff."

-GOLDSCHMIDT, the husband of Jenny Lind, is writing articles in London in favor of the Danes.

Sabbath Musings.

CHARITY.

WHEN you meet with one suspected Of some secret deed of shame, And for this by all rejected As a thing of evil fame, Guard thine every look and action, Speak no word of heartless blame, For the slanderer's vile detraction Yet may soil thy goodly name.

When you meet with one pursuing Ways the lost have entered in. Working out his own undoing With his recklessness and sin; Think, if placed in his condition, Would a kind word be in vain, Or a look of cold suspicion Win thee back to truth again?

There are spots that bear no flowers, Not because the soil is bad, But the summer's genial showers Never made their bosoms glad. Better have an act that's kindly Treated sometimes with disdain, Than in judging others blindly, Doom the innocent to pain.

TEACH THE CHILDREN TO PRAY.

It is said of that good old man, John Quincy Adams, that he never went to his rest at night until he had repeated the simple prayer learned in childhood—the familiar "Now I lay me down to sleep." Is there not something inexpressibly touching in the thought that these words breathed from the rosy lips of infancy, went with him away down through old age into the dark valley of death? Some people object to teaching children forms of prayer, lest the act become only a form. But did not Christ teach us to say, "Our Father?" Do you not remember those still evening hours far back in your childhood, when your mother first taught you to say those words? Can you forget the solemn hush that fell on everything as she knelt with you and commended you to the care of the blessed Father?

She is dead now; but ever as the night falls you think of her, and the little sister she left in your care-how it fell to you to hear the little one repeat the same old words in the dim twilight, and how at last, when she had learned to love the Saviour, who watches over the little children. He called her suddenly, one day, to go up where they sing the new song.

Oh, teach the children, the little children, to pray! Years of sin may come, but the memory of those early prayers may yet soften the heart and prepare the way for better things. Or. never neglected, this habit may grow with their growth, strengthen with their strength, become a strong shield against the temptations of life. and through faith at last, free immortal souls from earthly sin. So let us teach the children, the little children, to pray.

LIGHT AND SHADE,

IT is recorded of Queen Elizabeth, that, ignorant of the laws of painting, she commanded her portrait to be taken without a shadow upon the canvas. With an ignorance of the laws of mortal painting equally as profound, and infinitely more serious, how often would we have obliterated from our history those sombre pencilings of life's picture—the dark background and blended shadows-which the Divine Artist knew to be essential to the fidelity, harmony, and perfection of the whole! We would have life without its moral discipline. We would efface from the portrait all the shadings of sorrow and sickness, suffering, poverty and bereavement; leaving nothing but the bright and sunny hues of unmingled, unclouded happi-

But when we gaze upon the carvings, the paintings, and frescoes of our whole life, each epoch, event, and incident—the lights and shadows beautifully and exquisitely blended—we heavenly Father in all His present dealings with us, beth of sorrow and of joy. With what vividness shall we then see the necessity, as much for the cold, dark pencilings, as for the warm, roseate tints of the picture; and for both the lights and shadows, the joys and sorrows of life, we shall laud and adore His great and glo-

EXPERIENCE.-Lassus is reckoned by some as one of the wise men of Greece. He was noted more particularly for the laconic answer he gave to a man who asked him what could best render life pleasant and comfortable. He replied in one word-"Experience."

"I never," said Luther, "knew the meaning of God's word till I was afflicted."

"I well know now," says Cecil, "what it is to have preached from a text which I did not so much as understand, till it was thoroughly opened to me by experience."

MAN WITHOUT PIETY AND VIRTUE.-The true reason why the societies of men are so full of tumult and disorder, so troublesome and tempestuous, is because there is so little of true religion among men; so that, were it not for some small remainder of piety and virtue, which is yet left scattered among mankind, human society would in a short space disband and run into confusion; the earth would grow wild, and become a great forest, and mankind would become beasts of prey one towards another.-Tilotson.

THE lodestone can not draw iron when the diamond is in presence, no more can the beauties of this world draw the soul after them, when assurance, that choice pearl of price, is in pres-



THE ROYALS

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Gancational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HINTS FROM BITTERSWEET.

Spelling class No. 2 was not in an altogether satisfactory condition. Indeed it had acquired a local notoriety for bad behavior. It comprised perhaps twenty boys and girls ranging in age from eight to eleven

"It is the worst class in school, Miss Dunn-STABLE, decidedly," said Professor BushroD. "Indeed I believe it is the very worst I ever undertook to teach." Professor Bushrod, by the way, is Principal of the Bittersweet Union

"What is the matter?" inquired the lady addressed.

"I really don't know."

"Scholars don't mind, perhaps," I suggested. "We-e-ell, they mind in their way-after the mischief is done, always. Taking their own time you understand."

"Influenced by some one or two bad pupils, probably."

"Not at all ! nothing of the kind ! one is as bad as another for aught I see. And after all none of them are really evil-disposed."

"Mischievous?"

"Well, yes, mischievous. They are unmanageable, irrepressible, full of tricks."

"Tried flogging, eh?"

"Flogging! I should say so! And non-flogging and every other system of discipline I can devise. Nothing does any good. But you'll see -class prepare for spelling."

Class scrambled forward, wrangling for place with a unanimity worthy a batch of Washington politicians. A lively small girl, more plucky than learned, as events proved, led off in a hand to hand tussle with three strapping boys for the head of the class-and to the credit of pluck be it recorded, she carried the day. Half a dozen other youngsters were pulling and hauling in as many different places and directions for their rights-or somebody else's. As to the foot there wasn't any, and nobody would own to being within three of it.

Master Bushrod, ferule in hand, charged along the line, stormed belligerents, coerced the refractory into position, and reduced the young rebels to general and indiscriminate order.

"Now then," said he, "where does your spelling-lesson begin?"

"Dunno;" "Didn't give none out;" "Did too:" "Begin to abate and take two short lines;" "Don't nuther;" "Take yesterday's lesson over again." "Mr. BUSHROD," piped another, "lookee here, taint no sich a thing, now. We begin to orthodox and take one o' them there long lines. I'll just show you."

Irruption the order of the day. Class pointing out, declaring, gesticulating, protesting and chattering like a forest-full of monkeys.

"Back, every soul of you!" A wave of the ferule. "Back, back." Two more waves and peace was conquered.

The first word of lesson was duly put out Plucky small girl missed it. Big boy No. 4 caught it out of her mouth, spelled it correctly and marched in triumph to the head of class Was whisked back again but expecting to be, did not at all allow the ignominy to break his feet, with the toes properly turned outward, the heart. JESSIA BELLOWS, or, as the children lower limbs well straightened, the spine erect called her, JEZEBEL, a black-eyed, curly-pated sprite, pinched a quiet little mouse of a girl at thrown back, and not at all shrugged, the head her right hand. Was reprimanded. Tweaked erect and well poised, and the arms hanging a fat boy on her left, who, between astonishment | naturally at the side. I have adopted this meand a masculine instinct for experiment, set up | thod of asking to speak because it is a mute one, an electrical hewl. Class reproved for whispering. JEZEBEL called up and sequestered by way of penance in a corner near the blackboard. Stunning caricature of Professor, the nose terminating in a rod with a bizarre tuft at the end of it, popularly supposed to represent a bush. Spelling at a stand-still. Admiring glances of class fixed upon the blackboard.

"What are you doing there, JESSIE?" "A figuring," answered the elf, deftly wiping

"You are a bad child. Come and stand here by me."

JEZEBEL obeyed with charming alacrity and in odd snatches of time, managed to inscribe CROSPACH in beautifully clear characters on the back of the Professor's black coat. The fat boy, recovering his equanimity, trundled a red apple down the class to his little sweetheart near the foot. A tall girl was bidden to throw away a cud of gum. Obeyed by dividing it among her mates, who all fell to chewing and were dealt with "according to law." Two or three of the class were punished for whispering. A boy "old enough to know better," dropped a live tadpole into a little girl's flowing sleeve. A girl stuck a pin into a boy's leg. Somebody pulled hair. Somebody kicked shins. Class was ordered not to whisper. The lively small girl already alluded to, went down on her knees to pick up a slate-pencil. Revenged herself on the little fellow above her by pinning his two small trowser-legs together with a broken darningneedle. Small boy measured his length on the floor. Class in lively commotion. Small boy's sister making demonstrations with her fists. Class threatened with condign punishment if they do not stop whispering. "Confusion worse confounded." As a grand finale the children number helter-skelter and rush pell mell to their seats whispering and sparring by the way to their heart's content.

child,' when he is not naughty and wicked, but | Edgeville Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

only in exuberant spirits I not only effect no good but I do positive harm; I harden him. When I either blame or punish a child for a moral act which he has not committed, he, though too young to reason much, feels the injustice of the thing. He also naturally and rightly loses faith in my penetration and the chances are that he will end by rebelling against my authoritymorally at least. The Professor here, adapts his correctives exclusively to the moral nature of his pupils. He treats them for intending to be unruly and cruel, and disobedient, while the real difficulty lies in the fact that they do not intend at all not even to do well but are carried along by blind impulses. They are fine robust children with healthy brain and muscles, overflowing with animal spirits and normally averse to protracted head-work and inclined to muscular exercise. I take leave to insist that school children in general need to be treated a great deal less like angels and more like animals. A child is a little beast, in many respects, and when in good condition will frisk precisely like other young animals.

"Never require moral impossibilities-nor moral improbabilities, for that matter—of a child ten years old. Never impose absolute quiet upon young children who plainly cannot be still and who ought not to be so if they could. Instead of this, furnish them with some suitable exercise, thus transferring the vim from their muscular system to the brain. Cut off all the temptations possible to wrong-doing, that is to say, the opportunities for it. Finally set the children to governing themselves by motives addressed to their moral nature."

"But I want the art, the details of the thing," said I. "If you had this very class to manage from now on, for instance, how would you proceed?"

"I would begin with preventives. I would call class to recitation singly by number as No. 1, No. 2, and so on, instead of allowing my pupils to meet in a crowd on the school-room floor. Small children, when huddled together, fall into confusion and begin to caper as naturally as a flock of lambs or a drove of young colts, and that with so little idea of doing wrong that their offence is scarcely punishable."

"My class never remember their numbers," objected the Professor.

"I keep a class-book of course. In this at the beginning of the term I write the names of the spelling-class in alphabetical order. At the close of each recitation my pupils number carefully, giving their whole attention to the business in hand. I then call class-roll from my book and as each child answers, record his number in a tiny figure after his name. If at the next recitation any one, as for instance No. 5, forgets his place I do not wait for him. No. 6 then becomes No. 5, No. 7 becomes No. 6 and so on until the delinquent appears, when he must take his place below those already seated. This trains the class to a lively feeling of responsibility in the matter of numbers. Occasionally misunderstanding will arise. Two children for example, may claim the same seat. In such cases I allow no words. The belligerents must remain perfectly quiet until they see me at liberty. They may then signify their desire to speak by rising and assuming a correct standing posture when of course they receive immediate attention. They are to stand firmly upon both and firm, the bust expanded, the shoulders gives the child an opportunity to vary his position occasionally, and teaches an elegant car-

riage of the person." "The physique is not sufficiently attended to in our common schools," remarked the Profes-

"Of course I have my little system of penalties," the lady resumed. "Children who push or crowd must go down one and that in their code of honor has come to be a great disgrace I assure you. If a child whispers or answers the teacher when he is not directly addressed, he is punished in a similar way. At the same time I am careful never to ask a question at random. I address myself especially either to some individual or to the class at large."

"But all this consumes time," said I. "Not much," replied the Professor.

"As each child takes his place he assumes a correct sitting posture which I need not describe, placing his feet squarely upon the floor and folding his hands. He retains this position during recitation or loses his place. These simple measures cut off the three most common forms of disorder in classes of small children-general confusion, improper use of the hands and feet, and improper use of the tongue. I next introduce for a very few minutes some appropriate gymnastic exercise, accompanying it either with music or the recitation of arithmetical or geographical tables. This at once relieves restlessness and sluggishness. The children return to their seats sharpened in intellect and disposed to sit still. The spelling-lesson is usually a very short one, frequently not comprising more than twelve or fifteen words. A dozen words mastered is something gained, while the confused jumble of impressions left upon the memory by a long lesson, indistinctly remembered, is often so much absolutely worse than lost, to say nothing of the wretched habit of inaccuracy which it tends to foster. I repeat the lesson again and "I do my best by that class," said the Professor, "but I can't hit upon the right thing."
"Your hitting upon the wrong ones is the worst of it perhaps," observed Miss DUNNSTABLE.
"Why so, pray?" I inquired.
"My motto is 'NEVER PUNISH BLINDLY."
If I say to a boy 'You are a naughty wicked child? when he is not paughty and wicked, but it tends to foster. I repeat the lesson again and again until the class has spelled two or three times around. This serves as a kind of review, fixing the orthography of the words in the mind of the papil, and directing his attention in particular to such as happen to be missed, since he knows he may directly be called upon to spell the same portion of the lesson himself. Finally I dismiss my pupils singly, beginning at the head and excusing each in turn by a glance of the eye."

Edwerille Farm Coldwater. Mich. War Piterature.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THR SOLDIER'S STORY.

BY W. L. INGRAHAM.

"You see," said the soldier, straightening himself up on his crutches, "I belonged to the Army of the Potomac. I don't take no pride on myself on that account, but the boys have always done their duty," said he, earnestly. "Well, one day it came my turn to stand on guard. I stood my tricks during the day, but towards night I was pretty sick. You see, it was winter, and we had been on a long march, through mud and rain, and terrible bad roads. Well. I don't want to say much about that march, but there's many a good boy that now sleeps in his coffin on account of it. I know that it used me up, and this day that I was to stand on camp guard, I was right down sick. But I never want to shirk my duty; and I wasn't agoing to have any of the other boys do my work, and they, perhaps, no better able to do it than I was. You can't always tell when a soldier is sick. I have seen some of the boys going round doing the hardest kind of work when I knowed that they ought to be in bed, with a nuss tending on 'em. So when the captain said to me that day, 'Jeems, I guess you had better get the doctor to excuse you from duty to-day; you ain't well,' I says to him, Cap'n, I can stand on my pins yet, and as long as I can do that I shall hold out, I guess.'

"Our captain was a right down good fellow. He was always pleasant, and took good care of the boys, and treated a seldier just as if he was a man, and that is the only way I want to be treated by anybody. You didn't see any of our boys playing off on him, nor shooting him in the back during a fight. It has been done, sir, it has been done," said the soldier, earnestly, as he saw the look of surprise on my face at his last remark. "Officers that have abused and werried the men. and made everything hard for them, have lost their lives in battle without the help of the rebels. It ain't right, but such things have been done, and I tell you a bad officer is more hurt in the army than a whole company of bad soldiers.

"But, as I was saying, that day I stood my tricks, and I was to go on again at eleven c'clock at night, and stand till one, and so I thought I would lay down in my tent until my turn to go

on. You see we stand on post two hours, and then we are relieved four hours. The boys call it "two on and four off," and sometimes, where they ain't very strict, they let the guard go to his tent and stay till his turn comes. Well, I laid down, but I couldn't sleep. I had the wickedest cough, and pains right here in my chest, and my clothes was wet, for it had been raining two days, and we hadn't no chance to dry ourselves, and my body was all cramps. So I said to myself, 'JIM, (my name's JEEMS,— JEEMS BAXTER,) JIM,' says I, 'You'd better git up; you'll get your death laying here.' So I ris up, and then fell back again, I was so weak. So I laid a little longer, and then I got thinking about home. That was foolish. A soldier never ought to think about home when he's sick, because if he does he'll spile himself-that's so. But sometimes they can't help it; and then they gets sicker and sicker, and pine away, and then it's all up with them.

"Well, I found it wouldn't do to lay there, and so I jest got right up, and went out to one of the camp-fires that some of the boys keeps burning in the night, and sot down on a piece of wood. There was two soldiers setting there, and both of 'em was poor sick boys as ever you see. One of 'em was bent over, with his face down on his knees, and he kept moaning and coughing dreadful; he had consumption, and was all wasted away to a shadder. He didn't go to bed nights, for he couldn't sleep if he did; and so he set there in that way every night, and coughed and coughed. I tell you what it is," aid the soldier confidentially, "it was homesickness that was killing him; there's many a good boy dies of that, in the army, and this poor fellow was jest about finished, and I knew him when he was jest about as stout and merry as any boy in the army.

"Well, the other soldier that was setting there was all used up with the dysentery. He used to be one of the best boys in our company -always ready and willing, and always pleasant to all of us. But he got sick in the Peninsular Campaign, and it turned to diarree, and he jest wasted away to skin and bones, and looked like death walking about, only he didn't walk much. You never see such a shadder as he was. He always said if he could only get home he would get well, but they couldn't discharge him, because, you see, government won't allow a soldier to be discharged if he has got any breath left in his body, though what they want to keep a sick man in the army for when he is only a burden there, is more than I can tell.

"So both of them poor fellows was sitting there shivering and moaning, but I couldn't do anything for them, nor anybody else couldn't either; they was both pretty near gone up. You see, when a feller is sick in the army he don't get much help. Soldiers has as much as they can do to take care of themselves, and it wouldn't do for them to be pitying everybody, for if they did they wouldn't be nothing but a set of grannies, and wouldn't be fit for soldiers. I've seen a sick soldier on a march try to keep up with the rest of us, till by and by he gave out and fell down by the roadside and died, with the foam running out of his mouth; but the boys would go right along, and make a joke of it, to prevent themselves from feeling bad. It wouldn't do for 'em to feel bad, for if they did it would spile 'em for soldiers.

Well, I sot there by the fire thinking of this

thing and that thing, and trying not to think about home, and by and by the sergeant came up to me and said he guessed it was about time for me to go onto my post, and then he went off. So I took my gun and went and relieved the sentinel that was there. It was on a hill that overlooked our camp, and the wind was bitter cold, and I chattered and shivered all over. I tried to walk in the beaten path, but I stumbled and staggered about, and could hardly keep on my legs. My coat flapped about in the wind, and it seemed as though demons was all about me. I never felt so before, and I guess. I was pretty sick; but I wouldn't give up, and I staid there till my two hours was up and I was relieved. I was glad when my time was out, and I went straight down to the fire that I had left, to try and warm myself, and picked up some sticks on the way to put on the fire. When I came towards it the light blinded my eyes, and I could see only one of the boys setting there, but when I got close to it I stumbled against something, and I looked down and saw it was Tom, the feller that had the diarree, laying there. I thought he had jest laid down there to get warm, and so I told him to get up, or he would be burnt, and then I saw that his clothes was some burnt already; and so I threw down my sticks, and took hold of him and rolled him over, and his face turned up to me as pale as a ghost. It was awful! His eyes was stoney and glaring wide open, and his mouth was wide open, and he was dead as a corpse. I went and called the sergeant, and he came and said that's what he expected. He didn't think Tom would live as long as he had. 'Let's put him under that tree up yonder, to-night,' he said to me, kind of business like. And so we carried the body to the tree and laid it on some dead leaves that I gathered up, and I stood by it till morning, and then he was buried, and that was the last of him, poor fellow! He got home, at last."

"And what became of the other soldier?—the one with consumption," I asked.

"Why, bless you, he died the next day after he other one was buried. There wasn't no life hardly left in him when t'other one died, because, you see, he jest sot there and let him flop down into the fire and die, and didn't hardly seem to notice it. And Tom was dreadfully burnt, as we found out when we come to bury him. One of his feet stuck in the fire, and was most burnt off. Both of these poor boys might have been saved if they had been sent home in

"And how did you get along after that?"] asked.

time."

"Oh, I had a sick spell, and then I came up again, and in the spring our regiment got into a fight at Fredericksburg, and there I got this leg took off," said he, clapping his hand on the stump of his left leg, "and then I had to be discharged, and-and-I've got to be off in them cars;" and he left me suddenly and hobbled across the road to the train that was just leaving the depot near which we had been conversing together, I gazing silently after him, with a blessing in my heart for this hero of the Army of the Potomac.

'Three Cheers for the Union."

In the hospital at Resaca a bright young lad of nineteen years, belonging to a cavalry regiment, was mortally wounded in the left breast. He was remarkably cheerful, although suffering intensely from a most painful wound, and his black, piercing eyes seemed to glisten with that ardent hope which only burns within the youthful bosom, as he conversed with one or two of his fellow comrades who shared his dangers on the many battle fields in which their regiment had participated. The surgeon in charge of the hospital, finding the brave boy was rapidly drawing near his last moments from internal hemorrhage, and witnessing his total unconsciousness of his precarious situation, informed the youthful martyr that he had but a few moments to live.

Receiving the sad tidings with but little emotion, he glance at the ghastly wound which a traitorous arm had made, the briny tear just glistened in the eye as he kissed his mother's picture, pressed it with her letters to his bosom and then again reviving, he gave them to the surgeon. Calling one of his favorite companions to his simple couch, he reached forth his hand, saying:-"They say (meaning the doctors) I must go, Matt; but before I go let's give three cheers for our glorious old Union. Raising himself up in his bed, the effort was too much, and clasping the rough hand of his comrade he sank to the floor, a sweet smile lingering on his bronzed but finely-moulded features, as if con-scious that he had at the last hour ratified the wish nearest his heart.

The Loyal and Rebel Irishman.

DURING a flag of truce lately, two Irisamen, old eronies, met. They had a big shake hands, a big talk about ould friends and the poor ould Dart, and the reb Paddy produced a full canteen, and they sat down under a tree and drank one another's health, then a health to absent friends not forcetting the ould Dark absent friends, not forgetting the ould Dart. At length the call sounded for the men to fall back to their places, but our friends were oblivious

After a time they were seen to issue, arm in arm, from the tree, both proceeding to our lines.

Johnny's friends called out to him to come back or they'd fire. "Arrah, hould your tongues," eried out the other, waiving his hat, "I must see my friend home." Our officer in command called out to the rebel skirmishers not to fire, or he'd fire in return, and that he'd let the man

When the two came nearer our lines they when the two came nearer out mess and coolly stopped to settle the matter in dispute, and the last thing we heard was—
"Jem," from our man, "goed bye now, and go home like a go-good fellow (hic, hic,) and ould Davis isn't a bad man after all (hic, hic,) he

keeps the dhrink."

"Yes, Ned, I will: but come down, I'll get more, Ned, and (hic, hic,) the boys will be glad to see you, and (hic, hic,) we'll drink Ould Abe's health, (hic, hic,) They were actually going back when our men separated them and sent cach men book to bit respective line. each man back to his respective line.

Beading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE FLOWERS AND RAIN - DROPS.

AN ALLEGORY.

It was a hot, sultry day in August. The air was faint and heavy—the ground parched and dry, and all Nature seemed groaning under the oppressive burden of heat. No gentle breeze came to cool the heated air, and the warm sun shone with intense brightness. Every tender plant was dry and wilted; and each beautiful flower leaned its bright head upon its withered stem. "Oh! for one drop of water," sighed a meek, blue-eyed little Violet, and then a pure, white Daisy caught the sound of her voice, and, slightly lifting her fair head, she, too, sighed-"Oh! for one drop of water." Her clear, silvery voice floated along the whole length of the flower-bed, and soon from each sister flower went up the cry-"Oh! for one drop of water."

Some bright Rain-drops were gayly sporting in a fleecy cloud, far up in the blue sky. There was a sudden pause in their merry dance, as, echoing far along the sky, was heard the sigh of the withered flowers-"Oh! for one drop of water." Each drop stood still in mute surprise, as they listened to that pleading voice. "Alas! for the poor flowers ?" said one bright rain-drop, a pearly tear sparkling in her clear eye—" they are calling for one drop of water to cool their thirsty lips, while here are thousands of us dancing away our lives, benefitting no one-and spending our time in a ceaseless round of vain amusements. Of what value are our gay waltzes and quadrilles? Let us pause in our wild career, go down to the earth, and refresh the drooping flowers. There was a moment's pause; those gentle, pleading tones, spread throughout the length and breadth of the cloud, were heard by every drop, and soon each silvery voice replied—"Let us go—let us go."
And then they said—"We will send the Thunder in advance of us, and while we are preparing for our journey, he shall tell the flowers that we shall soon be on our way to the earth." Soon, far along the sky, was heard the loud Thunder, and in his hoarse voice, he said to the flowers, "The rain-drops are coming." Then soon to the thirsty flowers came also the gentle Zephyr, and, as it fanned their heated leaves, it softly repeated the words of the Thunder-"the rain-drops are coming."

Meantime the rain-drops, far up in the cloud, were making all possible preparation for their departure. They had assailed a passing Zephyr on its way earthward, and had sengaged it to carry their cloud directly above the spot where the flowers were standing; and soon they were ready to depart on their mission of love. The Zephyr kindly wafted their cloud, as they had requested, and there, poised in mid-air, they stood, for a moment, gazing upon the earth below, and then, as they recalled the sigh of the poor flowers-"Oh! for one drop of water," each rain-drop immediately left its home in the cloud and hastened to their relief.

Oh, with what delight did the grateful plants lift up their drooping forms, as they felt the soft patter of the rain-drops upon their withered leaves! Each flower unfolded its bright petals, and gratefully received the cooling drops. Every leaf and branch, now green and beautiful, was swaying gently in the cool breeze, and each plant, standing erect in all its princely beauty, gracefully nodding, seemed to say-"I thank you-I thank you, kind rain-drops."

Oh, how revived were all the flowers that, but a few moments before, stood withered and drooping. All was now cool and refreshing; the Sun, which before had been so bright and scorching, had withdrawn his golden face behind a cloud.

"And now," said the rain-drops, seating themselves upon the broad leaves of the plants, "our mission is finished; let us wait here for a while, and when next the Sun sends a golden ray to the earth, we will step upon his bright car, and he will carry us directly back to our home in the cloud." So they waited a few hours, glad and happy, as they looked upon the beautiful work they had accomplished, when, suddenly across the sky therekstole a bright Sunbeam, which came very near to the raindrops, and, gently caressing them, he assisted them upon his golden car, and hore them rapidly away, to their fairy home in the deep, blue A. E. READ.

Pleasant Valley, N. Y., 1864.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

It is related of Origen that he was indebted to his father, Leonides, for his profound knowledge of Scripture, and for the early direction of his thoughts to Christian truth. He was required to commit a portion of Scripture to memory every day, his father explaining to him its meaning. The boy took great delight in his task, and the influence of his father's piety seconded he instruction. The awakening intellect of the hild was thus brought from the first into immedite contact with the pure truth of God, and his ife took its direction from this early training. Leonides, with deep thankfulness to God for the hopes which his son's diligence and interest he divine truth encouraged him to cherish, devouth longed and prayed that the Holy Spirit might take up his abode in his heart. It is said that he would often lean over the sleeping child kissing his breast as "a temple in which the Holy Spirit designed to prepare His dwelling.' -Neander.

A FRENCH writer says, "Sorrow is a fauit. God does not let it grow on a branch too weak to bear it."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Kural New-Yorker.

HALL BY BOYT

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 27, 1864.

The Army in Virginia,

THERE has been skirmishing in the vicinity of the James river and Petersburg nearly every day since the affair at Dutch Gap on the 14th, when the rebels were so greatly befooled with the idea that Grant had raised the siege and was going north with all his army.

Advices of the 16th, render it certain that Gen. Grant has a strong force operating directly against Richmond as well as Petersburg. His lines have been extended to within six miles of the rebel capital, and all supplies cut off except what may be furnished over one line of railroad. There was considerable fighting in front of Richmond on the 16th, the rebels being invariably driven back. Many deserters were coming into our lines daily-heartily sick of the causethey receiving no pay, while their families were destitute of the necessaries of life.

Our forces are cutting a canal across Dutch Gap, which will render harmless strong rebel works which were erected to prevent our gunboats from ascending the James river. Accounts say that Lee cannot prevent the completion of this important channel.

About one o'clock on Thursday morning, the 18th, the rebels opened an artillery fire on our lines in front of Petersburg, which lasted two hours, and is represented as the most vigorous affair of the kind since the explosion of the mine. No great harm was inflicted upon our troops.

The 5th corps made a movement to destroy a portion of the Weldon railroad on the 19th, which they accomplished, but suffered a heavy loss, especially in prisoners - a portion of our forces being surprised. They still held their position according to the latest advices received.

Department of the Gulf.

LATE advices received from Morganzia give details of Gen. Ullman's success in driving the rebels from the right bank of the Atchfayala river. It appears that Gen. Ullman moved from Morganzia on the 28th ult., with a brigade of infantry, and Capt. Barnes' 21st New York battery. The rebels were found strongly posted in opposition, enfilading the main road with their battery. Our cavalry drove in their skirmishers, taking several prisoners, and killing the notorious McKelley, a guerrilla scout. Our battery then opened on the rebels, lasting from nine to eleven A. M. The Colonel commanding our cavalry was killed. Finding our position would subject us to a heavy loss, our forces were withdrawn a short distance during the night. The next morning it was found that the rebels had fled in confusion. Our loss was two killed, thirteen wounded and one missing.

Deserters report the rebel loss at sixty-three killed and wounded. It is reported also that the rebels are concentrating a large force at Monroe, on the Washita river.

A considerable body of troops is being concentrated by Gen. Canby at Morganzia.

Intelligence from New Orleans of Aug. 12, is to the effect that Admiral Farragut had prepared his fleet for action, and ordered the attack on Fort Morgan to be commenced at 8 o'clock vesterday morning (the 11th.) Its rear is said to have resisted the attack wherever there was a footing to stand upon. The rebels have destroyed all the out buildings of the fort, and also had burned their only vessel lying under its guns. Everything about the fort indicated the determination on the part of the rebels to contest the assault to the last. The channel to Dog river is unobstructed. The naval and land forces are confident of success.

At a late hour last night (says the account). we heard that the Admiral had demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort. The demand of Farragut on Tuesday last for render of the fort was refused by the rebel commander, who replied that he had six months' provision and plenty of fighting men, and would resist to the last moment. Refore this, Gen. Granger's force in the rear had out off all communications with the fort. The ram Tennessee was in the attack. Farragut was confident of reducing the fort. The Hartford was badly injured. We hold all the channels of the bay.

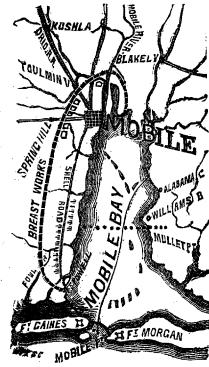
Another account says, the latest advices from our forces at Mobile show that Fort Morgan is closely invested, and at last reports an attack was on the point of being made. The statement that the fort is provisioned for six months is known to be all nonsense. Intelligence from our blockaders proves that Fort Morgan has been in the habit of receiving supplies for only a fortnight at a time. The fall of this fort can therefore be looked for at an early day, even if no attack be made, the garaison being simply subjected to the starvation process.

The N. Y. Times of the 21st inst., says it is apparent from the tone in which the latest news through rebel channels is reported that there is little hope entertained of Fort worgan's ability to held out any great length of time. On the 12th, it appears, regular siese was laid to it by our land forces, under G.n. Granger, Admiral Farragut at the same time bringing an enfilading fire to bear on it by a portion of his fleet, while two moniters and five gunboats were spared for operations at a point where Dog river enters the bay

On Monday, the 15th, the monitors and gunboats gos across Dog river bar, and before hauling off at night, had silenced the rebel batteries on the shore. Fort Morgan at the same time was under a heavy fire, and it is very probable that within a few days we shall receive the welcome news of its capture.

The N. Y. Herald's special from Mobile bay the 11th, says our army has cut off all communication between Fort Morgan and the main land.

The Mayor of Mobile has ordered all non-combatants out of the city, and urges its defense to the last on the citizens.



[To enable our readers to understand better the position of the rebels in the vicinity of Mobile, we give the above map, which is considered reliable. Mobile contains over 30,000 inhabitants, and is second only to New Orleans as a cotton mart of the Southern States. It is thirty miles above the mouth of the bay, at which point the important for tress (Fort Morgan) is situated. Previous to 1813 the (now) city of Mobile was of but little commercial consequence, and belonged to Spain. It was chartered as a town in 1814, and as a city in 1819. The city stands on a plain 15 feet above the highest tides, on the west side of the river, (Mobile,) and fifty miles south of the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. It is, in many respects, the most important town in Alabama. Forts Gaines and Powell are in our possession.]

Movements in the West and South-West.

ILLINOIS .- Apprehending that the rebels might make them trouble, a meeting of the citizens of Cairo was held on the 17th inst., to provide measures for the defense of the city.

TENNESSEE. - About 250 rebels crossed to the north side of the Cumberland river at Sailor's Rest, at an early hour on the 17th. They are supposed to belong to Woodward's command.

KENTUCKY .- A few days since, three hundred guerrillas attacked Selma, Liv. Co., garrisoned by thirty men of the Fourth Ky. cavalry, and, after a sharp fight, were repulsed with a loss of eight killed, fifteen badly wounded, and several captured. Federal loss, three killed, one mortally, and several slightly wounded, and four captured.

Twenty-five guerrillas were in Trimble Co. a few nights since, near the Ohio river. They had been raiding down the road to West Point, and making depredations there. They plundered West Point of \$4,000 in goods and money.

Henderson still continues to be greatly excited. The rebel Col. Johnson is camped in the Fair Grounds and threatening the town. About seventy-five guerrillas are in Browns-

boro, plundering the town and causing great excitement.

MISSOURI.—Captain Lexington, of the rebel army, convicted by a military commission of being a spy, was hung in the jail-yard in St. Louis on the 20th inst.

The militia of Carrol and Bray counties had a fight with Anderson's bushwhackers recently, killing five of them. Five of the militia were killed. About two hundred guerrillas crossed the Missouri river, going south.

Gen. Fiske has levied an assessment of \$50,-000 on the secessionists of Shelby county, and \$15,000 on those in Monroe county, to repair damages to the railroad.

KANSAS.—The St. Joseph Herald of the 20th, says news has reached there that Marysville had been sacked by the Indians, but no details are given.

The St Louis Democrat's Fort Leavenworth dispatch of Aug. 15, says Indian outrages continue in Northern Kansas, and evidence accumulates that all, or nearly all the tribes on the plains, have banded together for war.

MISSISSIPPI.-On the 13th inst., Gen. Smith's command, consisting of one brigade of infantry and two brigades of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Gen. Forrest's command, who held a partially fortified position at Hurricane Creek, and after a short but sharp engagement, the rebels were dislodged and obliged to retreat and leave over fifty dead on the field. Our loss was not over forty killed and wounded.

Vicksburg advices of the 20th inst., say that the steamers Check and Atlantic No. 2, while on a cotton expedition up the Yazoo river, are reported to have been captured by the rebels.

COLORADO.—The Indians are committing depredations in different parts of the Territory—the charred bones of men, women and children, and the ashes of the settlers' cabins fearfully attesting that war, in its most horrible form, is abroad among the sparsely settled regions of the "far west." The authorities are moving in earnest to chastise these savages.

NORTHWESTERN GEORGIA.-From Atlanta there is nothing of especial importance. Gen. Hood, it appears, has been re-enforced, and op-

erations there have settled down into a regular siege. General Sherman is strongly intrenched, and gradually extending his lines around the city. He is still sanguine of success.

The rebel General Wheeler, with 5,000 men, (cavalry, infantry and artillery,) demanded the surrender of Dalton on the evening of the 14th inst. Col. Leobold, with 400 men, kept the assailants at bay until the next morning, when, Gen. Stedman arriving with re-enforcements, a charge was made on them when they broke and fled in confusion.

Department of the South.

THE Newbern Times of the 12th says:-The agents for recruiting for loyal States are thicker than locusts, and every boat continues bringing more. If every agent could get one recruit apiece and enlist himself, we have no doubt several full regiments might be raised.

By the arrival of the mail steamer from North Carolina, dates to the [14th are received. A soldier was shot in Newbern for deserting to the rebels, on the morning of the 13th. Six more soldiers were shot at the same place for the same offense on the morning of the 14th. One soldier was also shot for advising others to desert.

These are the first executions of the kind under the new order of Congress, which brings before Court Martial persons from any part of the country who are found guilty of writing to soldiers, urging them to desert. They are also to be shot.

This mode of creating dissatisfaction in the army by private letters is now resorted to very extensively, and brings about more desertions than all others combined, hence it is necessary for these summary measures, which will result in saving of life, as it is understood that in future there will be no departure from this rule.

Farragut's victory at Mobile was received with great enthusiasm in North Carolina.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE N. Y. Commercial of the 20th has the following special:—A thorough inspection of the fortifications of Washington was made yesterday and proved highly satisfactory. If the enemy should come down from the valley against us, he would find the city in a more effective state of defense than ever before.

Reports that certain Republican leaders have made an impression upon the President in favor of an armistice until after the election, are unfounded. When the President will not even change his Cabinet with a view to improve his chances for re-election, it is idle to suppose he would adopt bold peace measures.

Official intelligence having been received at the Department that the military forces of the United States have temporarily withdrawn from Brownsville, Texas, that port will not be considered as open to foreign or domestic commerce during such withdrawal, but the blockade thereof, by the naval forces of the United States, will be resumed.

It is the intention of Government to commence on the day appointed and prosecute the draft as speedily as possible. The enrollment has been completed and the machinery for drafting is in working order, ready for the turning of the wheel.

The World's special says: - In response to the action of the rebel authorities in sending 600 Union prisoners to Charleston, to be placed under fire, 600 rebel offcers are to be dispatched to that point in a few days. They will receive similar treatment to that bestowed on Union prisoners. The supply of prisoners on both sides is sufficient to keep up this sort of thing for any desired time.

The subscription to the 7:30 loan as reported to the Treasury Department for three days last week, amounts to \$3,019,000.

Surgeon-General Hammond, who was tried some time since for defrauding the Government, has been dismissed from the service, and disqualified from holding any office of honor or trust hereafter under the laws of the United States.

The amount of fractional currency in circulation is \$24,000 000.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following to Admiral Farragut:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. SIR - Your dispatch of the 15th instant. stating that you had, on the morning of that day, entered Mobile bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering and overcoming the rebel fleet, I have the satisfaction to receive this day. Some preliminary account of

your operations had previously reached us

through rebel channels.

Again it is my pleasure and my duty to congratulate you and your very brave associates in an achievement unequaled in our service, and only surpassed by that unrivaled naval triumph of the squadron, under your command of 1862, when proceeding up the Mississippi. Your pas-

sage of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, and overcoming all obstacles, captured New Orleans and restored unobstructed navigation to the commercial emporium of the great Central Valley of the Union.

The bay of Mobile was not only fortified and guarded by forts and batteries on the shore and submerged obstructions, but the rebels had also collected there a formidable fleet, commanded by their highest naval officer, a former Captain In the United States Navy, who, false to the Government and the Union, had deserted his country in the hour of peril and leveled his guns against the flag which it was his duty to defend. The position in Mobile bay which you have acquired, will close the illicit traffic which has been carried on by running the blockade in that part of the gulf, and gives point and value to the success which you have achieved. Great results

in war are seldom attended without great risks,

and it was not expected that the harbor of Mobile would be secured without disaster.

The loss of the gallant Craven and his brave companions with the Tecumseh, a vessel that was impenetrable to the guns of Fort Morgan, by a concealed torpedo, was a casualty against which no human foresight could guard. While the Nation awards cheerfully honers to the the Nation awards cheerfully honors to the living, she will hold in grateful remembrance the memory of the gallant and lamented dead, who periled their lives and died in their counwho perned their fives and died in their country's cause. To you and the brave officers and sailors of your squadron who participated in this great achievement, the Department tenders its thanks and those of the Government and

country.
GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.
To Rear Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT.

Gen. Sherman has been appointed by the President a Major-General in the regular army.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

JOSEPH DEWEY, of the Class of 1787 is the oldest living graduate of Yale, rendered so by Father Waldo's death. He is ninety-seven vears old.

By a recent law of Congress, parties purchasing \$100 worth of postage stamps or 500 stamped envelopes, will be allowed a discount of 5 per cent. from the usual price.

ADVICES from Lisbon state that the harvest in Portugal not being good, certain ports of that kingdom will probably be opened shortly for the importation of foreign wheat.

THE publishers of weekly newspapers at Boston have agreed to raise the rates of subscription from twenty to fifty per cent. by Aug. 15th, and on their advertising rates an equal per

THE drinkers of tea, coffee, chocolate and other harmless stimulants, contribute £5,073,938 to the English revenue; the consumers of spirits, wine and malt liquors contribute £20,020,550, or nearly four times as much.

THE Rutland Herald states that Mr. Isaiah Green of Bethel, Vt., is engaged in digging gold from the bank of Locust creek in that town. He realizes from two to five dollars' worth per day, and prospects are still very encourag-

THE Philadelphia Union League has already raised and fully equipped and sent into the field five full regiments of volunteers. The fifth has just started. The fourth has been in all the battles with Grant's army from Spottsylvania onward.

THERE is to be an alteration in the English silver coinage. It is intended by the government to recall, during the coming fall, the whole of the silver coins now circulating throughout the United Kingdom, and replace them by an entirely new coinage.

DR. BROWN, of Liberty, Maine, was found guilty by the United States Court at Bangor the 20th inst., of the nefarious practice of applying poison to drafted men in such a way that they were exempted for piles and other diseases. His charge was \$100 a man.

DURING the hot weather, and the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, the White House is being all renovated. A great deal of injury has been done by visitants, who have clipped the curtains and torn the wall paper for the purpose of sending home Presidential souvenirs.

MRS. L. G. Pickett of Shelby county, Tenn. who confessed that she was trying to smuggle one pair of boots and six wool hats through the lines, has been sentenced by court martial to be confined in the Alton (Ill.) military prison for six months and pay a fine of \$1,000.

An exceedingly rich gold field has been discovered within thirty-five miles of Nelson; New Zealand. Two diggers cut down a tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil beneath its roots in less than two hours they extracted fifteen pounds' weight of pure gold.

THE Prince of Wales is about to become a Freemason. When he gets into the lodge, he will no longer be prince, but fellow-apprentice, fellow-craftsman, and brother upon the same level with all Masons. There is no more distinction in a Masonic Lodge than in the grave.

A GENTLEMAN bathing at Newport a few days since, lost in the sand a diamond ring valued at two thousand dollars. A sieve was procured and the sand in the vicinity sifted to no purpose, and the looser was about giving it up as lost, when looking down he discovered the lost jewel at his feet.

THE fish in Little river at Hartfard, Conn., were poisoned the other day with sulphuric acid from Sharp's rifle factory. There had been a total stoppage of water near the factory for twenty-four hours, and the poison, as soon as the water was "let off" by the heavy rains, entered the river below in large doses.

THE Richmond Sentinel of the 29th ult., says that "had not England prevented the coming out of port of the rams which we had bargained for and bought, we would be to-day able to cope successfully with the whole Yankee navy. This is the first full and complete avowal of ownership in the Laird vessels which has been published.

OUR Government has consented to permit anthracite coal to be exported from the United States into Canada on condition that the Canadian government would forbid its exportation from its dominions, which terms have been accepted. These conditions were proposed in order to prevent rebels from obtaining a supply of coal from Canada.

THE notorious Clarence Randolph Younge, who gained so enviable a reputation as Pavmaster or Purser of the Confederate war steamer Alabama, has been heard from. After deserting his family, as a pirate, he has further immortalized himself by leaving a second wife in England to whom he was married, and is now on his way out to the Northern States.

List of New Advertisements

Agents Wanted-B. B. Russell.
Grape Boxes-H. Lettington.
Trees. Vines and Plants-E. Taylor.
Emery's Railroad Engless Chain Horse-powers-E. D.
Bulbous Flower Roots-Elwanger & Barry.
Hallock.
U. S. 7-90 Loan.
SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES. To Business Men – D. D. T. Moore, Randall's Great Sheep Book – D. D. T. Moore.

The News Condenser.

- Sharks bite bathers in the North River.
- The Springfield Armory is being rebuilt. - Garibaldi's health is said to be very feeble.
- The quota of Indiana under the recent call is 35,-732.
- Gen. Hooker has gone to his home in Jefferson Co., N. Y.
- A band of 300 Gipsies are encamped in Oneida county.
- Ten thousand baskets of peaches are received daily in New York.
- There are more than 8,000 rebel prisoners now at Elmira, N. Y.
- Maj. Gen. Stahel is chief of cavalry on Maj. Gen. Hunter's staff.
- The latest demand of the coal miners in Pennsylvania is for \$2 an hour. - The Empress Eugenie is reported sick with jeal-
- ousy. Wild boy, Louis. - A newspaper is new published in Reading, Pa.,
- called " The Father Abraham." - John Morrissey subscribed last week for \$10,000
- of the Saratoga county war bonds. - An excellent article of fresh beef is sold in the Richmond market at \$3 per pound.
- A female bigamist has just been arrested in Canada charged with having five husbands.
- The late elections in Holland have terminated in great successes for the liberal cause.
- \$12,000 have been appropriated for repairing Mad son Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. - Twenty-seven ladies of New Bedford have agreed
- to furnish each a representative recruit. - There are said to be at least 4,000,000 Germans in
- the U. S., 1,333,000 of whom are Lutherans. - Child-murder is almost as common in London as n China—so says a leading London journal.
- Fitz John Porter, the quondam General, is engaged in the mining business in Colorado Territory.
- Thirty-nine rebel generals have been killed, wounded or captured, during the present campaign.
- Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome are the names which the Princess Clotilde's baby has received.
- Eleven Million dollars worth of silks have been exported from Paris to this country the past year.
- The New Ironsides has been floated from her dock at Philadelphia, and will be immediately fitted out for
- The female college at Worcester, Massachusetts, has been leased to the State for five years for a military hospital.
- It is estimated that the Government will derive not less than \$3.500,000 from the manufacture of friction
- A widow in Providence, R. I., has applied to have ner only son sent to the front as a punishment for not supporting her.
- Capt. Walter John Colin Lang, long commanding one of the Cunard steamships, died in Liverpool July 7, aged 44 years. - An additional portion of Central Park, never be-
- fore opened, will soon be opened to the public by the Commissioners. - Nebraska salt, manufactured at the Saline Springs, 50 miles west of Nebraska City, is being produced in large quantities.
- The Western Australians threaten the British government with their anger if any more convicts are sent to their country.
- A couple of New York bankers have brought suits against the Michigan Southern Railroad, for the recovery of \$1,700,000. - An indignation meeting was held at Burlington, Vt.. which appointed a committee of twenty to suppress
- substitute brokerage. - A Paris paper states that the French Government has made arrangements to receive 25,000 Circassian emigrants in Algeria.

- One hundred and twenty-seven ladies of Duxbury,

- Mass., contemplate contributing \$125 each to secure representative recruits. - A porter in a New York store died the other day in consequence of inhaling gas from a carboy of nitric
- acid accidentally broken. - A bather at Newport the other day was robbed of \$1,200 and a gold watch, which were taken from his
- clothes in the bath-house. - The ice dealers of Brooklyn refusing to sell ice to Admiral Paulding, he was obliged to seize upon a cargo to send to Admiral Farragut.
- The City Council of Manchester, England. have established a cabman's order of merit, given for and retained during good conduct. - The Chicago Tribune says there is more than
- double the amount of wheat and corn in store in that city than there was a year ago. - A day or two ago an infant came into the world in
- South Troy, which had dog's paws instead of feet. Here is a theme for local gossip. - Gen. Averill has been promoted to be a Major General, for his gallant fight at Moorfield, and successful
- operations during the last month. - An exchange says the country has become very healthy indeed since newspaper publishers began to ex-
- act small fees for obituary notices. - Among our officers captured by the rebels in the late raid of Stoneman, was Lieut. Breckinridge, son of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.
- Miss Dr. Mary E. Walker, captured in Georgia npwards of five months ago, has been released from Castle Thunder and sent to our lines. - The University of Berlin has now, for the first time, advanced a Jew to the grade of doctor in law; he
- is a Russian subject named Bernstein. - A young lady of Lowell, Mass., recently died anddenly from the effects of drinking and bathing in cold
- water while in a state of perspiration. - A coal bed ten feet thick, and of a better quality than any previously found in the State, has recently been opened in Cranston, Rhode Island.
- Molasses is now reaching California from the Sandwich Islands. The value of early missionary enterprise there thus comes back to us with profit in our need.

ASSELVE LA VOLUME

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Special Notices.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK AT THE STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL AG. FAIRS.

WANTED, in every County wherein a State, County, or other Agricultural Fair is to be held this season, an efficient agent for RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, the most valuable and popular work on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. The book will sell rapidly in all wool growing sections, and especially at the Fairs. Few agents are canvassing at present, and Now is the Time to secure territory. Live, energetic and intelligent men can make the business both pleasant and profitable. The book will be furnished such on liberal terms—so that they will have a good margin for profit. Apply at once if you wish to secure an

D. D. T. MOORE, Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.

To Business Men.

THE BEST ADVERTIS-ING MEDIUM of its class is MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, the leading and largest circulated Agricultural, Business and Family Newspaper in America. Business Men who wish to reach, at once, TENS OF THOUSANDS of the most enterprising Farmers, Horticulturists, &c., and thousands of Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men, throughout the Loyal States, should give the RURAL a trial. As the season for Fall Business is at hand, Now is the Time for all who wish to advertise widely and profitably, to select the best mediums-and that the above is first of its class, many prominent Manufacturers, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c., Wholesale Mcrchants, Educational Institu-tions, Publishers, Land and Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c., &c., in various parts of the country, can

From the New York Daily Tribune.

WE don't care what a publisher charges, so that he gives us the worth of our money. Mr. MOORE charges 55 cents a line, and his circulation makes it cheap advertising. We don't know the circulation of the REBAL NEW-YORKEE, but we know that it pays us to advertise in it.

From the New York Daily Times.

MOORE'S RUBAL NEW-YORKER, published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural population of the Northern, Western, and Middle States, and offers a very excellent medium for advertising to business men of this city who desire to reach those sections. It is an able and well-managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved.

From the New York Daily World.

MOORE'S RURAL New-YORKER comes to us freighted with its usual amount of information, valuable, not to farmers alone, but to all who take an interest in the improvements of the times. For years it has maintained an enviable position as a family newspaper, and we are gratified to learn that its prospects were never better than they are at the present time. We commend it to the notice of those of our readers who take an interest in agricultural and horticultural matters, and, we may add, to advertisers who may desire to reach the farming communities throughout the country.

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

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, August 23, 1864. There is no noteworthy activity in this market. But little wheat is as yet offered; and it varies a good deal in quality. The market may be called duli but firm at the following quotations:

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

FIGUE, WITH WILL 919 00 COLE	ŀ
Flour, spring do 10,25@10,50	ı
Mour, buck wheat 0.00@0.00	l
Flour, buckwheat,0,00@0,00 Meal, Indian2,00@2,10	ı
Wheet Coveres 2 200 2 50	Į
Wheat, Genesee. 2,20,2,50 Best white Canada2,15,2,15	i
Best will be Calladaz, 10(02,15)	ı
Corn	ł
Corn 1,40(21,50 Bye, 60 lbs. \$2 bu. 1,60(21,65	ł
Uata, by weight 95(a)1.00	ŀ
Barley 1,20@1,25	ı
Beans0,00(20,00	ł
Buckwheat1.90(2)1.00	ŀ
Mesta.	ı
Menus.	l
Pork, old mess00,00@00,00	ı
Pork, new mess 38,00@40,00	ı
Pork, clear40.00@42.00	ı
Dressed hogs,c't 00,00@00,00 Beef, cwt0,00@00,00	ı
Reef cwt 0.00/200.00	ı
Spring lambs 3,00@3,50	ı
Muster corooca 900100	ı
Mutton, carcass. 8@10c	ı
Hams, smoked 20,00@21,00 Shoulders 16,00@17,00	ı
Shoulders15,00(@17,00	ı
Chickens 18@18c	ı
Turkeys 00(a)00	ı
Geese 00@00	ļ
Dairy, &c.	ł
Butter roll 35/0/40c	ı
Butter, roll 35@40c Butter, firkin 35@40	ı
Durier, III MIII	l
Oneese, new22@24	i
Cheese	ı
Lard, tried20@221/2	ł

Mutton, carcass. 8010c
Hams, smoked. 20,0021,00
Shoulders. 16,00217,00
Chickens. 18,018c
Turkeys. 00,000
Gees. 00,000
Butter, roll. 35,040
Cheese, new 22,024
Cheese. 00,000
Lard, tried. 20,022/2
Tallow, uried. 18,016

Myood, hard. \$5,8027,80
Do. oft. 4,00,047,90
Do. pritston. 12,00,018,00
Do. Shamokin 12,00,018,00
Do. Char. 12,216c
Siraw, tun. 8,040,010,00
Hay, tun. 17,00,020,00
Whot, ried. 18,016

Trout, half bbl. 8,3629,00
Trout, half bbl. 9,00,09,00

THE PROVISION MARKETS

NEW YORK, Aug. 22d.—ASHES—Firm, at \$13,50 for pota, and \$15,50 for pearls.
FLOUR.—Active and firmer. Sales superfine State at \$12,220,85; \$10,150,103,010,75 for fancy do; Western extra, (low grades,) \$10,300,10,95; Shipping Ohio, \$10,60,210,25; St. Louis extras, \$11,000,16,00; Southern, \$11,001,90 to \$12,014 Bye flour, \$9,500,311,50.

50.0; Southern, \$11.31., \$0 \$ \$12.31. Bye hour, \$5.50.0;
WHEAT—Chicago Spring, \$2,1602,36; Milwaukee club,
\$2,1902,35; amber do. \$2,250,382,36½; New State, \$2,25;
Amber Jersey, \$2,46; New Amber Illinois, \$2,55; New
Western, \$2,3802,40; Amber do., \$2,4602,47½; White
Michigan, \$2,08;
HAY—\$1,260,150 per cwt. Oats, \$4,46025c for Canadian;
\$56,37c for Western; \$4,096c for State,
PORK—\$57,50 for old mess, and \$59,75042,50 for new
mess. Lard, 21,24023c.
RYE—\$1,850,81,90.
TALLOW—19020c.

Tallow—19@20c.

OHICAGO, Aug. 20.—FLOUR—White Winter extras, \$10.65@12.00; Red do, \$10.25@10.59; Spring extras, \$9.25 (2016.60. Wheat—No. 1 red, \$2.00@2.06; No. 2 red, \$1.98@1.20; rejected, \$1.38@1.99; No. 1 Spring, \$1.98@1.9; No. 2 do, \$1.88@1.89; rejected, \$1.74@1.86; Oorn—Active; No. 1, \$1.82@1.81; No. 2, \$1.82@1.82; No. 2, \$1.82@1.82@1.82; No. 2, \$1.82@1.82; No. 2, \$1

\$3,00. Timothy seed, \$5,00. Ashon, 102(616c.

**BIJFFALO, Aug. 22.—FLOUR—White Winter extra,
\$11,00: Spring extra, \$10,00: Double extra Illinois, \$126;
12,01: Extra Ohio, \$10,00. Wheat—Sales Chicago Spring,
\$1,93: Red Western, \$2,12½. Corn—Sales at \$1,375.
0.145; Sc. Barley nominal—no quotations. Hye, \$1,75.
0.145; Sc. Barley nominal—no quotations. Hye, \$1,75.
0.146; Sc. Barley nominal—no quotations. Hye, \$1,75.
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0.146; Sc. Barley nominal—no substitutions of the function of the

10%C. Larq, 21C. Dried Apples, 11%C@12C.

TORONTO, AUG. 17.—Flour, lower. Superfine, \$4,25 off.51; extra, \$4,80@4.76; superfor and double extra, \$4,00@4.76; superfor and double extra, \$4,00@45.25. Fall Wheat, 80@90c. Spring Wheat, 76@80c. Bariey 50c. Oats, 480.06c. New Timothy have \$10,00; old, \$12,00. Straw, \$6,00@7.00. Butter, 10@20c. Eggs, 12%@14c. Hams, 11@11%c. Filtch Bacon, 8%@9c. Cheese, 11@11%c. Hops, 15@17c. Lard, 11c. Applea, \$1,37%@3,00 per bbl. Potatoes, \$1,00@1,20 per bu. Salt, \$1,26@1,60 per bbl. Water Lime, \$1,00@1,50 per bbl.—Globa.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—BEEVES—Prices have advanced. Sales good at the following quotations:—Extra, \$18,50(2)19,00: First quality, \$17,00(2)18,00: Second quality, \$13,00(2)12,00: Inferior, \$7,00(2)10,00: Third quality, \$10,20(2)2,00: Inferior, \$7,00(2)10,00: average of all sales, about \$14,25.

COWS—Demand improving for Milch Cows, first class. We quote:—Choice, \$76,00(2)50,00: Good, \$55,00(2)70,00: Fair, \$46,00(2)50,00: Inferior and Common, \$25,00(2)40,00.

THE WAS A PE

VEAL CALVES—Prices firm; supply of prime not equal to demand. Sales:—Extra and Choice, 10@11c; Good, 8%(69c; Common, 7@3c; Inferior, 6@8%c.

SHEEF AND LAMS—Good grades in demand; poor grades in full supply. Market advanced. We quoise-fextra, %20%c; Choice, 7%@8c; Good, 7&67c; Fair, 6%@7c; Common, 6@6%c; Extra Lambs, 11@11%c; Geod Lambs, 9%@10%c; Common to Fair, 7%@9%c.

SWINE—Prices not so firm, and market rather heavy at the following quotations:—Corn-fed, live, & cwt., \$11,60@12.00; Distillery-fed, \$11,60@11,76.

\$11,50@12,00; Distillery-fed, \$11,50@11,76.

RRHGHTON, Aug. I7. - Berves - Supply light, but sufficient for the demand. Sales: - Extra, \$13,00 gil3.50; lst qual., \$12,00@12,50: 2d do, \$10,00@11,00; 5d do, \$3,00 (29,50) & rwt. (the total weight of hides, tallow and dressed beef.) Working Oxen-Sales range from \$125 to \$228. Milch Cows-Ordinary, \$35,250; extra, \$700,100. Sheep and Lambs-There is more in market this week, and trade is active; sheep are selling at 6628 & b. lambs. 4.00,65,00 & head. Swine, wholesale, Western, 10c & b. retail, 10,212c; Columbia County pigs, wholesale, 11c; retail, 11,24c; 250 fat hogs at market; prices 124c \$15. Hides, 12c \$15. Tallow, 14c \$15. Lambskins, \$1,50@2,00. Sheepskins, \$1,50@2,00. Calfskins, 23\$220c \$15.

Skins, 23420c & Ib.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 17.—Beeves—Best sold quick; some few sold as high as \$14.40 & 100 ibs, but they were very extra; Extra \$12.50 al5.00; ist quality \$12.00(21.25; dird quality \$1.00(21.25); dird quality \$1.00(25.00). Working Oxen—\$38.0240. Cows and Caives—\$38.00(26.00). Yearlings, \$00(20); two years old \$25.00(25.00); three years old \$35.00(26.00). Sheep and Lambs—Prices in lots, \$3.00(26.00) each. Hides, 12(2150 & 1b. Spring Lambs, \$3.50(26.00) each. Hides, 12(2150 & 1b. Tallow, 14(21450 & 1b. Pelts, 76(28.15) each. Calfakins, \$2000 & 1b. Veal Caives, \$10,0(2)(50).

ALBANY, Aug. 22d.—BEEVES—Poor stock plenty; good, scarce. We quote:—Extra, \$9,30@\$9,87; First quality, \$8,25@2,00; Second quality, \$7,00@7,75; Third quality. \$5,26@5,00. SHEEF.—Sales at 6%@7c per lb for sheep averaging 90 to 100 lbs. LAMBS—Pienty, with sales at 8c. Hogs 11% per pound.

TOHONTO, AUG. 17.—Beeves, \$3,00,05,00. Sheep, scarce, at \$3.570,450. Lambs, plenty, at \$2,00,02,56. Calves, \$3,00,02,50. Hides, (green.) \$4,00,05,00; trimmed, \$6,22,65,60. Pelts, 25,036c. Lambskins, 90,0\$1,20 each.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—BREVES—Sales range at \$3,00@ 6.25, chiefly at \$4,50@5.00 @ cwt. Hogs—Market dull sales range at \$6,50@10,00.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 17.—The Eve. Post says:—The market for domestic fieeces has been more active since our last; the inquiry is mainly for Kerseys, and prices have advanced and close buoyant, notwithstanding the heaviness in gold. Manufacturers are buying freely, the trade are aware of their pressing wants, and edders generally insist upon apprices marks, and edders generally insist upon apprices marks, and edders generally insist upon apprices. The stock is said to be only moderate. Foreign wools are not active, but prices are well sustained. We quote American at \$1.00,1.00 for Saxony Fiseces; 95c(231,00 for full-blood Merino; 960297%c for 1/2 and 1/2 Merino; 904296c for Native and 1/2 Merino; 96c(231.05 for Extra Pulled; 90c(231.05 for Superfine Pulled; California, 60.0265c for me unwashed; \$10,00 for full-blood Merino; 96c(25) for common do; Peruvian washed, 400,000 c; Chillan Merino unwashed; 400,000 for Cordova washed; \$26,30c for unwashed; 40,000 for Cordova washed; \$26,30c common washed; 400,000 for Cordova washed; \$26,30c common washed; 400,000 for Cordova washed; \$26,30c for unwashed; 400,000 for Cordova washed; \$26,30c for unwashed; 400,000 for Cordova washed; \$26,30c for unwashed; 400,000 for unwashed; 400,

washet, sogooc; and syrian unwashed, sogsyc.

ROSTON, Aug. 17.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:— Domestic.— Saxony and Merino, due, & B., \$1,20,21,25; (all blood, \$1,180,1,20; half and three-fourths blood, \$1,160,1,18; common, \$1,000,1,18; pulled, extra. \$1,160,1,30; do. superfine, \$1,000,1,25; do. No. 1, 000,00; Western mixed, 95c@\$1,00. Boreign—Smyrna, washed, 50@85c; do, unwashed, 30@45c; Syrian, 00200c; Cape, 55@75c; Crimea, 00200; Buenos Ayres, 30@60c; Peruvian, 00@00c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—In fair supply, with a good speculative demand. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:—Fine light fleece, 95c@\$1,00; medium fleece 90@ 95c; coarse fleece, 85c@90c; factory tub-washed 95c@\$1.

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) should go to press on Friday of the week preceding date, and the last form (inside pages) on Tuesday morning. Hence to secure insertion advertisements intended for the last page should reach us ten days in advance of the date of the paper, and those for the inside (7th page) on Monday.

RAPE BOXES at low prices, or made to order, at 72 West Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., both wood and paper. Address, for terms, H. LETTINGTON.

A GENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, to sell Patriotic Medals of Gen'ls Grant, McClei-lan, and President Lincoln. Price 25 cents each, post-pald. B. B. RUSSELL, 763.2t Publisher, 515 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TREES, VINES AND PLANTS.—Will be found at the Seneca Co. Nurseries, a good assortment of TREES and GRAPE VINES. Also, Russell Strawberry Plants, 25 for \$1,00; 100, \$2,00; 1,000, \$15,00. Cash to accompany orders. Plants very fine and true to name. Waterloo, N. Y., Aug. 26th, 1864.—763-4t

TLLINOIS AND IOWA LAND FOR SALE CHEAP.—160 acres, 30 of young timber and 130 of rolling prairie, five miles east of Beardstown, the county seat of Cass Co., Illinois, in a well-settled neighborhood. Price \$5,50 per acre. Also, two tracts, one 400 and the other 240 acres, of good rolling prairie, 65 acres of timber, plenty of running water and shade for stock, in a well-settled neighborhood, six miles north-west of Chariton, county seat of Lucas Co., Ilowa, on the line of the Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Price \$5,00 per acre. Address JOHN CASSIDY, Lexington, McLean Co., Ill., or apply to ROBERT RAMSEY, six miles north-west of Chariton, Iowa. 763-11

Emera, 2 by itroad endress chain HORSE-POWERS,

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Wood Saw - Mills. &c. The above well-known machines have now a reputa-tion for excellence not excelled by any others. Per-sons wishing to purchase for the fall threshing, and other purposes, can be supplied by calling on E. D. HALLOCK, agent for their sale, No. 37 Exchange Sts., Rochester, N. Y.

Bulbous Flower Roots FOR

FALL PLANTING. We are now prepared to fill orders for the following and other hardy Bulbs, for Fall planting—all inrge, sound flowering roots:

HYACINTHS, NARCISBUS,
TULIPS, SNOW DROP,
CBOCUS, IRIS,
ILILES, and many others.
CHINESE PARONIES, OVER 75 splendid varieties. New editions of our Ornamental Tree and Wholesale Catalogues are now ready for distribution. ELLWANGER & BARRY, 763-2t Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

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

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

A NEW STRAWBERRY.—MEAD'S SEEDLING.—
Large, conical berry, brilliant scarlet color, glossy surface, and sweet, julcy 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, 762-2t 835 Broadway, New York.

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

HENDERSON'S PLANTER'S LOOM.

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THE Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and threetenths per cent. per annum,-principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars. The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of

transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the

original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared. As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit. Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer

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TAKE the bright shell From its home in the lea, And wherever it goes It will sing of the sea.

So take the fond heart From its home and its hearth, Twill sing of the loved To the ends of the earth.

Weep not for her the bitter tear. Nor give thy heart to vain regret; 'Tis but a casket that lies here, The gem that filled it sparkles yet.

ON AN OLD PORTRAIT.

BY LUCY HAMILTON HOOKER.

Eyes that outsmiled the morn, Behind your golden lashes, What are your fires now?

Cheeks, that outblushed the rose, White arms and snowy bust, What is your beauty now?

The Story-Teller.

SAD EYES

THE face was fair: the lips soft and ruby: the cheeks warm with summer flushes; but the large, brown eyes were sad. It was not a nainful, but a tender sadness, that lay like a thin veil over their brightness. You hardly noticed it at first; but the shadow of Mrs. Percival's when she spoke - dancing, rippling light; but this faded out with a quickness that half surprised you, making the shadow which came after it more noticeable.

"What can it mean?" said one friend to another. They were speaking of Mrs. Percival and her sad eyes. "Is that peculiar look hereditary-a mere transmitted impression of the soul upon the body-or is it the sign of an inward state? Do you know anything of her early history?"

- "Something."
- "Is she happy in her marriage?" "I am afraid not."
- "Then it must be her own fault," was an swered.
- "Perhaps it is."
- "Every one speaks well of Mr. Percival. I have seen a great deal of him, and hold him in very high regard."
- "In no higher regard than he is held by his wife, who knows better than any one else can know, his worth as a man."
- "And yet you said just now that you did not think her married life a happy one."
- "There is a shadow upon it. As the wife of Mr. Percival, she is not, I fear, in her true place."
- "Are you serious in this?"
- "Entirely so."

"While to me it seems that is just her true place. Both are well educated, social and attractive; and both seem governed by high moral principles; and both have noble aims in life. Their deportment toward each other, so far as I have noticed it, is uniformly kind: and I have observed the reciprocation of little attentions while in company, not usual among mar- is talked of?" ried partners. They are superior to most of those around us, and as I have read them, eminently fitted to each other."

To this it was replied:

"The very elevation of character to which you refer, makes this re-union the more inharmonious - the lack of fitness the more fatally apparent. Lower natures may feed on husks: but these can not. They may be satisfied with a compact that secures external good; but these must have interior likeness."

"Which does not, as you believe, exist in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Percival."

"I am very sure it does not. Hence the sad eyes that look into the world so hopelessly,"

This was said of Mr. and Mrs. Percival. Let. us go back a few years, and come near them in the time when the union was formed. There had been too great ardor of pursuit on the side of Mr. Percival. The beautiful girl who flashed across his way in life so dazzled him by her mental and personal charms, that he resolved to secure her hand, no matter what difficulties might intervene. And he soon found an obstruction in the way. An artist named Liston, a young man of genius, but modest and shrinking, as such men usually are, had already been attracted by this lovely girl, and she was meeting his slow and timid approaches with such tender invitations as maiden delicacy would permit. The more she saw of him the more he charmed her. He was so different from other young men into whose society she was thrown so unworldly; so single of heart; so roble in all the aspirations to which he gave utterance. In her eye he seemed to stand apart from the world; to be of another quality - more refined, more intellectual, purer. She loved him, so far as she dared to give liberty to her reelings, seeing that he held himself at a farther distance from her than some ventured to approach. In him, the faint ideal of her scal's companion stood forth embodied. When he drew near, she moved instinctively to meet him, the pulse of her interior life beating quicker and stronger. When he stood afar off, it seemed as if a thin yeil of shadow had fallen around her.

The quick eyes of Henry Percival soon discovered the truth. He saw that the maiden was deeply interested in the young artist, and also that Liston worshiped her at a distance, fearing to approach, lest the beautiful star in whose light his soul found light should veil

itself as a rebuke to his advances. And seeing this he resolved to press in boldly; to win the maiden for himself; to carry off the prize another was reaching out to grasp. Percival had been more in the world than Liston; possessed a more cultivated exterior; understood men and things better; was more self-confident. Whatever he undertook to do, he strained every nerve to accomplish. Difficulties only stimulated new effort. From a boy up he had moved steadily to the accomplishment of his ends, with a vigor and persistence that usually brought

"She will be mine!" So he declared, in his heart, though he fully understood the relation which Liston and the maiden bore to each other. So resolved, when he knew that love had grown up between them, and that she was to the young artist as the very apple of his eye.

It happened in this case as it happens in many others. As the bold lover advanced, the less confident one retired. Percival drew very near, draping himself in sunshine, while Liston stood afar off, in shadow, looking from his dim obscurity with sad eyes upon the only being he had met who embodied his ideal of a woman. If he had drawn near - if he had given the maiden clearly intelligible signs of what was in his heart, Percival would have sought her hand in vain. But she seemed in his eves so pure and noble, so elevated above common mortals, and himself of such little worth, that he dared not approach and enter the lists as an openly declared suitor. The arder of Percival had no abatement. He pressed his case with an impetuosity that bore down all obstructions, almost extorting from the doubting and bewildered in the same direction, and looked into the artist's girl a promise to become his wife. If Liston had not shown apparent indifference - had not eyes grew more and more apparent the oftener | held himself aloof — this promise, repented of you looked into them. They were full of light | almost as soon as made, would have never been given. Had she known that her image was in his heart treasured and precious. Percival's suit would have been idle. But she did not know. and in her blindness she went astray, losing herself in a labyrinth from which she never escaped.

The effect on Liston, when it was known that Percival and the maiden he so worshiped were engaged, was very sad. He lost, for a time, all heart in his work - all interest in life. An intimate friend who knew of his attachment, and understood the meaning of his altered state, divulged the secret, and so it became public property, finding its way to the maiden's ears.

"Did you know," said a gay friend, "that you are charged with a serious crime?"

"I have not heard of the accusation. What is the crime?" she answered, smiling. "The crime of breaking a heart."

"Ah!"-whose heart?" There was a change in the expression of her face—the smile dying out.

"Why do you say that?" she asked, catching her breath, and showing palor of countenance.

"Oh, haven't you heard anything about it? Why it's the talk all around. He was dead in love with you, it seems, but hadn't the courage to say so; proving the truth of the old adage, that 'faint heart never won fair lady.' And now he's moping about and looks so wee-begone that everybody is pitying him."

"I'm sorry that he should have pain on my account," was answered with as much indifference as could be assumed. "Not a very serious case I imagine."

"Oh, but it is; he fairly worshiped you," replied the friend. "Do you know that an asylum

"Don't, don't say anything more, if you please! It's all gossip and exaggeration, of course; but still of a kind I must not hear. You forget that I am to be married in a few weeks."

The laughing light went out of the gay friend's countenance; for she saw more than she expected to see.

A few weeks passed, and the wedding night arrived, when the pale-faced maiden, true to her sarily from bad motives, but from thoughtlesspromise, but false to her heart, took up the bur- ness, to speak lightly of females, we recomden of wifehood, staggering under the weight as it came down upon her stooping shoulders. The young husband, when he kissed her almost colorless lips, and gazing into her pure face said, "Mine!" looked into sad eyes, and felt that his ardent words but half expressed the truth—that she was not, and never could be, all his own. He, too, had heard of Liston's attachment, and of the effect produced on him when the fact of the engagement became public, and something more than a feeling of triumph found its way into his heart. There was at first a vague sense of uneasiness, followed by doubts and questionings. Smarting suspicion crept in. He became keen-eyed. But all he discovered was a dim veil dropping down over the countenance of his betrothed, and diminishing the splendors of its sunshine. In his eagerness to grasp the angel whose beauty had fascinated his gaze, he had rubbed a portion of luster from her wings.

But she had taken her place by his side, and no allurement could have drawn her thence, though she walked in perpetual shadow, and though sharp stones cut her feet at every step. She was too strong in purity and truth to waver from the line of duty. The path might be difficult, but she would not turn aside, even though she failed. She had the courage to die, but not

to waver. "Mine!" said Percival, when his hot kisses were laid on the almost irresponsive lips of his bride, and even as he said it, way down in his innermost convictions, another voice answered,

"Not mine!" So their wedded life began. It took nearly s year for Liston, the artist, to recover from his disappointment. A few times during this period he met Mrs. Percival, and read in her inwardlooking eyes that she was not a happy wife; and more than this he read, penetrating by quicksighted perception the veil in which she had enveloped herself. After this period, he was heaven.

master of his soul again, and dwelt in his art. But all who met him noticed, and many spoke of, a subdued sadness in his eyes. Years passed, and though he went into society, Mr. Liston did not marry. As an artist he rose steadily, and some of his works attracted much attention. Among them was a personification of "Hope," in the single figure of a woman exquisitely beautiful, yet showing in every feature of the tenderly pure face, trial and triumph.

"Have you seen Mr. Liston's 'Hope' at the Academy?" asked a friend, addressing Mrs. Percival, a few days after the painting had been placed on exhibition.

"Not yet," was answered.

"You must see it. Every one is charmed. And, do you know, it bears a remarkable likeness to yourself; I've heard several persons speak of this. By the way, is it a compliment or an accident? It is said that he is one of your old admirers."

The friend laughed, and in laughing, so dimmed her own vison, that she did not see the strange, startled look, which came at an unguarded moment, into Mrs. Percival's eyes.

In company with her husband, Mrs Percival went to see the "Hope" of Mr. Liston. Something in the ideal figure held her as by fascination. Mr. Percival recognized the likeness, and with a sense of weariness. Many times from the painting his eyes turned to the countenance of his wife. Its expression was not satisfactory. There was more in it than admiration for a fine picture. From the painting, he saw her once turn half around, suddenly, as if spoken to; but no voice had reached his ear. He turned also, face; but did not encounter his eyes, for they were resting on his wife. The act of Mrs. Percival was but momentary. She turned again to the picture, at the same time placing her hand on the arm of her husband, and, by a movement, intimating her wish to leave that part of the gallery. Mr. Percival did not fail to observe that his wife's interest in the exhibition was from this time partial and forced.

"Are you not well?" he asked, in his usual kind, but half-constrained manner.

"My head is aching," she answered, forcing a smile.

"Shall we go home?"

"If you have staid long enough," was replied. And so they went away, not again venturing to look at Mr. Liston's "Hope," and not again visiting the Academy while it was there.

The eyes of Mrs. Percival were just a little saddened after this, and so were the artist's eyes; and the heart of Mr. Percival was just a little heavier. But all three were pure enough, true enough, to bear the burdens this great error had laid upon them, though in bearing there was pain that made life wearisome.

Alas for those sad eyes! See well to it,

maiden, that in accepting some boldly wooing lover you do not, like Mrs. Percival, commit one of life's saddest errors, and so look out with dreary eyes upon the world through your coming years.

And see to it, over ardent young man, that in the eagerness of pursuit you do not make captive one who can never be wholly your own. See to it that you do not rob another of the good designed for him, and at the same time rob yourself of the highest blessing in life. The soul-lit eyes that so charm to-day may haunt you with accusation through all coming years; the face so bright and beautiful wear a perpetual veil of shadows. In the name of all the heart holds sacred, beware of an error here!

LET EVERY MAN READ THIS.

WE have probably all of us met with instances in which a word heedlessly spoken against the reputation of a female, has been magnified by malicious minds until the cloud has become dark enough to overshadow her whole existence. To those who are accustomed, not necesmend these hints as worthy of consideration:-"Never use a lady's name in an improper place, at an improper time, or in mixed company, Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, or allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear." When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner, shun them, for they are the worst members of community - men lost to every sense of honor - every feeling of humanity. Many a good and worthy woman's character has been forever ruined and her heart broken by a lie, manufactured by a villain, and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and fiendish report. A slander is soon propagated, and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character will fiv on the wings of the wind, and magnify as it circulates, until the monstrous weight crushes the poor, unconscious victim. Respect the name of woman, for your mothers and sisters are women; and as you

THERE are men that are always waiting for great opportunities of acting heroically. Why, my friends, there can be no such thing as heroism on great occasions in those men who do not know enough to be heroic on small occasions. You must train yourselves to be heroic in the incidental and little duties of life, or you will not know when the opportunities come, and so you will miss them. There is not one of us that has not passed enough open doors for heroic action to have made ourselves renowned in

would have their fair name untarnished, and

their lives unembittered by the slanderers' bit-

ing tongues, heed the ill your own words may

bring upon the mother, the sister, or the wife

of some fellow-creature.

WIT AND HUMOR.

An Irish girl at play on Sunday being accosted by the priest, "Good morning, daughter of the Evil One," meekly replied, "Good morning,

A YOUNG married couple may well be content with a mere martin's box of a house if it will hold two-or so; no matter how humbly furnished if there is hope in it.

MR. JONES called upon the gentleman who advertised to restore oil paintings, and requested him to restore a valuable landscape which was stolen from him two years ago.

A POTHOUSE politician was boasting that he could bring an argument to a p'int as quick as any other man. "You can bring a quart to a pint a good deal quicker," observed a wag.

A BEAUTIFUL woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no more right to cover herself with a green yeil, or any similar abomination, than the sun has to wear green specta-

An Irishman remarked to his companion, on observing a lady pass, "Pat, did you ever see so thin a woman as that?" "Thin," replied the other; "botherashune, I seen a weman as thin as two of her put together, I have."

To all letters soliciting his "subscription" to anything, Lord Erskine had a regular form of reply, namely-"Sir, I feel much honored by your application, and beg to subscribe" (here the reader had to turn over a leaf) "myself your very obedient servant," &c.

A MAN with a looking-glass under his arm met a boy, and thought he would be witty at his expense. "Here, boy!" said he; "just come and look in this glass and you'll see a monkey." "Ah! indeed!" said the boy; "how did you find that out?"

SOLITUDE, says Seneca, makes us love ourselves, conversation others. The one to comfort, the other to heal; the one allays, the other whets and adds new vigor. Nothing pleases always, and therefore God who built us for labor, provides us also with refreshment.

TALLEYRAND was one day leaving a council of ministers when he met a courtier distinguished for his imprudent gossipping. "Well, M. Le Prince," he cried, "what has passed in council to day?" "Four hours have passed," replied the prince, gravely.

In many female hearts sympathy and envy are such near neighbors that they could be virtuous nowhere except in hell, where men have such frightful time of it; and vicious nowhere except in heaven, where people have more hanpiness than they know what to do with.-Jean

A PERSON visiting a neighbor, found him disabled from having a horse step upon his foot. Hobbling out to the stable, the sufferer explained how it happened. "I was standing here," said he, "and the horse brought his foot down on mine." The man looked at the injured member, which was of the No. 14 pattern, and said very quietly:-"Well, the horse must step somewhere."

Corner for the Young.

For the Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 45 letters. My 1, 43, 17, 85, 2, 28 is a river in New York. My 30, 13, 33, 17 is a part of the body. My 1, 36, 3, 25, 35, 6, 40 is what should be practiced by

My 21, 2, 42, 16 is one of the heavenly hodies. My 21, 13, 33, 17, 25 is the name of a Union General. My 5, 45, 27, 16, 81 is the name of a river in France. My 23, 4 is a preposition.

My 21, 15, 14, 20 is a girl's name. My 18, 19, 22, 43 is a pronoun. My 7, 10, 11 is an article of clothing worn by men. My 82, 10, 8 is a period of time. y 9, 26, 31, 13, 32 My 12, 43, 5, 26, 83, 24 is a word of cheer.

My 29, 39, 10, 44 is a relative pronoun. My 37, 27, 37, 38, 41 is the name of a number. My 34, 25, 10 is a word of affirmation. My whole is a rule to be observed by all. Ransomvile, 1864. Answer in two weeks.

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

Noz thribg rats si veer hingins, Ni het raif ro heercless kys, Dan hatt tars wonks on ginlinged:

S'hope thirbg arts liwl vener ide. Oceana, Mich., 1864. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. PROBLEM. A PLANK 64% feet long, and weighing 105 lbs., upon

which at the upper end a dog is standing, is placed di rectly along a perfectly smooth plane inclined at ar angle of thirty degrees. The dog runs down the plank in 11/2 seconds with a velocity so varying that the plank does not stir till he is off it. What is the weight of the ASHER B. EVANS. Holley Academy, 1864.

Answer in two weeks.

Answer to Anagram:

Answer to Problem:-5 5-7.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 76L

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Trust 10 future lowever pleasant.

Answer to Anagrams of Newspapers: Lyons republican, Washington Chronicle, Rockester Democrat, The Morning Star, Palmyra Courier, Rural New-Yorker. Elmira Advertiser Cincinnati Gazette,

Foeryer float that standard sheet, Where breathes the foe that falls before us: With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

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IN THE DARK AGES!



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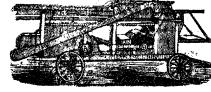
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