TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

**VOL. XV** NO. 7.}

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

{WHOLE NO. 735.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, 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.

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For Terms and other particulars, see last page.



# HOP CULTURE.

WE have inquiries on this subject. Some of these inquiries are from the West. They are

1. "Will our river bottoms, that overflow occasionally, be first-rate, ordinary or useless for hop raising? 2. "Are our prairies, rich and dry, good, bad, or in-

Hops require rich, deep, dry soil. The upland prairies, deeply tilled, we should choose in preference to the river bottoms, except where thoroughly drained. There is no doubt that some of the Illinois river bottoms, especially such as have a gravel subsoil resting on rock, would yield enormous crops. But a flood might wash away the entire plantation. Rich soil is important if the largest crops are desired, and deep soil is essential.

3. "Is there any difference in kinds - is one sort better than another?"

There is a difference. But the distinction is not as much heeded by growers in this country as in England. There a dozen or more varieties are quoted in the market reports. In this State, in some of the central counties, there is a variety known as as the English cluster, which is preferred.

4. "How far apart must they be planted?"

There are two ways adopted. If the plants are to be poled they are planted 5 by 6, or v by 7 or 8 feet apart. The latter distance is probably best. Where wires are used, instead of poles to each hill, as is the case in some yards, the distance is increased one way and diminished the other—say 4 by 12 or 14 feet. But on the prairies the poles will be found better than the wires, on account of the wind.

5. "How many plants are required to form a hill?"

Usually four-two to each pole. The rule is, in planting, "two joints to a root, and two roots to a hill." A hole is made in the ground where the hill is to be, with a dibble, and the roots inserted and covered three or four inches deep. The plants are put 6 to 8 inches apart. A small stake should mark the hill.

6. "What length of pole will answer the purpose?"

The poles should be 15 to 18 feet long. If the soil is strong, as on the prairies, longer poles will be required, probably. They should be set the next spring after planting-set firmly in the ground, two to each hill, the tops inclining from each other. In the prairie country, they will need to be of good material. We do not happen to know anything to be found in the timber belts there suitable. Probably cedar from the North will be found most available.

7. "What culture do they require?"

Plant potatoes or beans or some other lowgrowing crop, and cultivate thoroughly. It is important that the ground should be kept perfeetly clean—and only two vines to a pole should be allowed to grow. The balance should be kept down carefully; care being taken not to this writer condemns.

injure the remaining vines. Culture should cease from about the first of July to the first of August when the hops are forming. And pains should be taken to properly distribute the male among the female plants, so that the latter may be impregnated by the pollen from the former. The male plant may be known by being striped with red.

8. "How large should the dry kiln be fer a yard of from ten to twenty acres, and how constructed?

We shall have to refer this question to some of our readers who have experience with yards of that size. Any other information, whether of experience, practice, or figures will be gladly

### FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

YES, JOHN, there comes the Deacon, and I'll tell you what he wants. Don't you see he has broken one of the irons on the end of one of his whistletrees. As the boys say, "that's what's the matter." He wants to look over my old ironbox and see if he cannot find one to replace it. He has got in the habit of doing that thing when he gets in a fix. He don't keep any box for old iron himself. And if he wants timber for an axhelve, a fork-handle, ox-bow or rake-tooth, he reckons GARRULOUS has got it, and makes the inquiry as complacently as if he was doing me a

"Don't he save timber for himself?" Why no he never thinks of it. I can pick up old rusty iron about his farm—enough to stock a smith's shop. And right about his door are oak, ash, and hickory remnants enough to keep him supplied with pins and rake-teeth and all that sort of thing, if he would only put them away till he needs them. I don't know but it is my duty to shut down on him. He burns up a great deal of his best timber, and then levies on me for mine, that I have taken so much pains to select and preserve.

"Pay for it?" Why no! he don't know that it costs anything. I think I am wrong in not making him pay roundly for it. It might set him thinking, and learn him to appreciate the privileges he enjoys. But I like to accommodate neighbors. And yet, I might as well buy him his tools, and let him go into my timber lot and cut down my nicest saplings when he happens

It is strange that a man can live on a nice farm like his, with all the resources he can desire, thirty years, and not accumulate-or save rather -a cabinet of farm conveniences that would render him absolutely independent of his neighbors. It is absolute shiftlessness that prevents it. That's a fact. And I begin to think it is wicked for me to encourage it any longer.

Now, John, while I tell the Deacon what I think of him, you draw in a load of that fodder from the stack. I don't like to feed it out of doors, unless it is pleasant, and a good clean snow to feed it unon.

# SPIRIT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

How a change of Feed changes Stock. -Mr. ARCHIBALD McDonald, in the Morning Post, after saying that a cow should never be caught out a cold night, because a certain consequence is a depreciation in the quality of milk, says further:-"But, I may be asked, is it not their nature to be out at night? It was; but by the improvement in breeding (which has made them less hardy,) and the artificial grasses they eat, it is no longer so. A Highland cow eats the natural herbage of the hills, and knows for hours before a storm is coming, and will feed on for a considerable distance till it reaches a place of shelter from the cold. Bring that same cow from its natural grass, feed it on ours, confine it in a field where it cannot obtain shelter, and it will soon be in a worse condition than when brought here. It must be housed at night in a building completely inclosed and properly ventilated.

CALVES FROM TWO YEARS OLD COWS. The same writer says:-"Another reprehensible plan is to allow (as is done in thousands of cases) animals to have calves before they are two years old. The constitution of the mother is thereby seriously impaired and the stock is weakly in consequence. If we get an epidemic among our stock, the loss from this system will be fearful. They should never have a calf till three years old."

We think the above paragraph sound, and commend it to our readers who practice what

TOO MUCH FEED .- The writer above quoted writes still further and sensibly, when he says: "It is a custom to give milch cows as much food as they can eat - in fact more than they can consume. Thus two-fold evil results, viz., a loss of food, and a decided injury to the animal." This injury is similar to that which results from over-feeding a child; or to one's self from a continual and inordinate cramming of the stomach with the very many good things which may tempt the appetite.

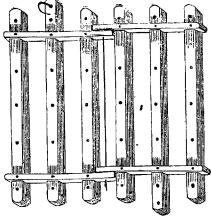
WATERING COWS-The same writer asserts that if cows are allowed to drink too much, as very many are, the consequence is a great deterioration in the quality of the milk. He says it is a well known fact that the London milkman does not require to add water to his milk, simply because he waters the food of his cows, and gives them large quantities to drink before milking them. He thus obtains quantity, not quality. We do not publish this piece of intelligence for the benefit of the class who deliver their milk to cheese factories, and who may wish to increase the weight they furnish without sacrificing their peace of mind.

Mr. McD. says further:-"Cows in milk should have but little water; and in the mornings should be obliged to walk from their house some distance before drinking. They will then eat as they walk, and on arriving at the water will drink much less than they otherwise would do. The result of this treatment will be cream like mine, of such a consistency that a spoon will stand perpendicularly in it in the middle of winter. By this method I have obtained from twelve cows five pounds more butter per week, and of far better quality than was before got by the old plan of feeding."

THE RELATIONS OF THE COW AND CALF .-"There is a great analogy between a woman with a child, and a cow with a calf. How many are the restrictions laid upon a woman, by a medical man, if she is nursing a gentleman's son! He knows that what is injurious to the elder will be, alike, to the younger. It is exactly so with a cow; it is injured by being allowed to eat improper and too large quantities of food, and drink too much water; the milk is impoverished and unwholesome, and the calf, if it lives, is of a weak, debilitated constitution. Give, therefore, less food and less water, and you will have far healthier stock and far better milk and cream.

# A WOODEN HINGE HARROW.

C. C. BLODGETT, of Watertown, N. Y., sends us the following sketch, which he patriotically dedicates to "all creation," in the following language:



Being a "worker in wood," I have invented and made a wooden-hinge Harrow, which works so well, and is so cheaply made, I send it to the RURAL that all creation, the rest of mankind, and everybody else, may have the "sole benefit of the invention." I take six pieces of tough elm scantling, 34th inches square and 53 inches long, except the center plece of either side, which I leave 4 inches longer, to receive a hook and staple to hitch to, so that a team may be attached to either end at pleasure.

I put in 30 teeth (5 in a piece of scantling) so that they will stand at right angles, 11 inches either way, from center to center.

The cross pieces should be made of good timber, 24 inches square, locked and bolted on firmly, and those on the near side, or side we hitch to, should be placed back of those on the off-side, so that they will bear against each other as the harrow is dragged along, as shown in engraving. A five-eight inch rod is sufficient for it in any instance (and it will undoubtedly do so in to swing on, and to hold the whole thing together. many instances) for an infusion of fresh blood. county road to St. Albans.



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

# EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RUTLAND, VERMONT, Jan. 30:

BEING detained at Rutland over night on my return from Vermont, I seize the opportunity to give a brief account of a fortnight's trip in this land of mountains and Merino sheep. Let me say, in advance, that it was not practicable for our party to visit all the distinguished sheep breeders even of the part of the State which we were in, and, on the other hand, we called on others who can not claim that rank, because their residences lay in our route; because they had some particular sheep we wished to see; or because some of our party had business with them. Perhaps I should further say that I do not propose to give descriptions of flocks, or to draw comparisons between those of different owners. The first could not be embraced within the proper limits of a letter; the last would be founded on too brief inspections not to incur the hazard of doing great injustice to owners.

We reached Middlebury, January 19th. Mr. HAMMOND'S sheep are looking particularly well. "Gold Drop," contrary to the anticipations of some, continues to improve the flock from that point to which it was brought by 'Sweepstakes." The ewe lambs of 1863 are better, as a whole, than the ewe, lambs of any. preceding year. HENRY HAMMOND'S sheep are also looking extremely well. His ram lamb, "The Colonel," (by "Sweepstakes" out of his "first choice of old ewes,") is as superb an animal of the kind as I ever saw. He has refused \$2,500 for him. I am almost ashamed to repeat a genuine offer of this kind, from the fact that so many "bogus" offers are made merely to give a fictitious value to sheep, or to enable a bragging sheep speculator to make a display of his pretended spirit in purchasing choice animals.

On the forenoon of the 20th, we visited the flocks of EDMUND MUNGER and STEPHEN REMELEE. Each have good Infantados. In the afternoon, we called on VICTOR WRIGHT. His flock sustains its well earned reputation. He has a couple of very choice ram lambs.

On the 21st, we looked at the flocks of WM. REMELEE, HENRY LANE, EDWIN STOWELL, REUBEN HALL, and then hauled up to dinner at the hospitable board of my friend M. W. C. ELL'S flocks are Infantados, Mr. LANE'S Infantados, and some crosses between these and Paulars, Mr. HALL'S crosses between AT-WOOD and HAMMOND Infantados, Judge WRIGHT'S mixed Paular and Infantado. All these flocks, with perhaps a single exception, show more or less prime ewes of the respective varieties. Mr. LANE has a good grown ram, Mr. STOWELL a superior yearling ram which received the first premium of the Vermont State Agricultural Society last fall, in the class of yearlings. In the afternoon we saw the flock of LOYALL REMELEE and then proceeded to examine that of JOHN T. and VIRTULAN RICH, at Richville. Mr. REMELEE's flock consists of Infantados, Paular's and crosses between the two, and it contains some good specimens.

Messrs. Rich's old flock of breeding ewes have not been summer housed, and, consequently, were not as dark coated as most of the show sheep" of Vermont - but to my eye they never looked better. I shall never get over my early affection for the short, low, round, "pony built," hardy Paulars! VIRTU-LAN RICH showed us a ram lamb (got by the "Tottenham ram") of extraordinary promise. I think I have not seen a heavier-coated lamb in the State.

It may be remembered by some readers that I have elsewhere recommended that this family of sheep be kept distinct from the Infantados by a class of leading breeders, so that each succeeding generation of flock-masters can have pure materials for such a cross between them as the particular exigencies of each man may require; or for a distinct and unrelated cross provided injudicious in-and-in-breeding should call

In expressing these views to Mr. RICH-who fully concurs in them - I was gratified as well as confirmed in my own opinion by the decidedly expressed acquiescence of Mr. Hammond, who was one of our party. We remained with Mr. RICH over night. Judge WRIGHT dropped in, and a late hour of the evening found us discussing the "diseases of sheep" and the "principles of breeding."

The next day we visited Wm. R. SANFORD, DAVID CUTTING, A. J. STOW and MERRIL BINGHAM. We intended to call on Mr. DEAN, but learned that he was absent from home. Mr. SANFORD'S yearling ewes and ewe lambs are exceedingly choice. Mr. CUTTING's flock looked well, and he has a superior ram lamb got by "Sweepstakes." Mr. BINGHAM showed good sheep in excellent condition.

On the 23d, we visited PROSPER ELITHORP and CHARLES M. HAYWARD, of Bridport, both breeders of Infantados, and both owning good sheep. There are in the towns of Bridport and Shoreham several breeders of good Paular flocks, viz.: HARLON P. ELITHORP, DARWIN E. ROBINSON, F. D. DOUGLAS and MARVIN NORTH. D. F. DOTY and A. C. HARRIS are crossing Paulars and Infantados. Mr. TOTTENHAM, of Shoreham, owns the ram called after his name, already mentioned in this letter. He is a pure Paular, and is said to be one of the lowest, most compact and best formed sheep in Vermont. He is also said to have earned upwards of \$2,000 for his proprietor last fall. Unfortunately, our programme of arrangements did not allow us to visit the above proprietors and flocks.

On the 25th, we proceeded by rail to St. Albans, and were there met by my excellent friend, SILAS G. HOLYOKE, who carried us to his house. Mr. H. has a flock of Infantados, which originated exclusively from that of Mr. HAMMOND, and he has had the invaluable privilege of annually taking to his farm and using Mr. Hammond's best stock rams, after their season at home was over.

On the morning of the 26th, we called on HASKALL LEWIS, who has some good, full blood Infantados. We were here overtaken by Governor SMITH and A. M. CLARK-the first bringing an invitation to visit his stock immediately and his house in the evening-the latter an invitation to dine with him and to ride to his farms in the afternoon.

Gov. Smith has an excellently arranged farm establishment. He is breeding horses, cattle, and both fine and coarse wooled sheep. He is about making the experiment of crossing the Alderney with his other cattle-having obtained an Alderney bull for that purpose. We saw in his barn a yoke of Short-Horn oxen which weigh over 7.500 lbs. They have the command of WRIGHT. Messrs. REMELEE's and Stow- their limbs as much as an ordinary pair of young steers. His coarse wooled sheep are crosses between the Leicester, Cotswold and Down. His nice little flock of Merinos were purchased of Mr. HAMMOND.

We left Mr. CLARK's hospitable board and pleasant family with some reluctance, to "return to our sheep." He showed us a flock of Infantados, at his house, containing some excellent animals-or, rather, they were principally shown to us by his son, Master Howes CLARK, a young gentleman of ten years old, who knew every sheep in the flock, and its history - decidedly the most precocious flock-master of my acquaintance! We then started for Mr. CLARK's farms -flashing merrily over the ice on St. Albans' Bay and along the level shores of Lake Champlain-young Howes, gallantly mounted, galloping in front as a volunteer avaunt courier. Some of this region is rather low, but much of

it is valuable grass land. Hon. LAWRENCE BRAINARD owns a farm which we passed, from which he annually cuts 1,200 tuns of hay. We stopped at two of Mr. CLARK'S farms, one of 300 and the other 400 acres—on each of which we found good flocks of full blood and grade sheep, besides breeding horses, cattle, etc. He has another farm of 1,100 acres, on Hog Island, and about 600 elsewhere. It is a saying among his neighbors that not a rail can be off the fence on all this territory without his knowing it within twenty-four hours! I had like to have forgotten Mr. CLARK'S yoke of Short-Horn fat cattle. They are a size or two smaller than the Governor's, but he consoles himself with the fact that they are fatter. They are, in truth, splendidly fattened.

We went east from the shore of the lake to the village of Swanton, and returned by the

view of Lake Champlain, of its winding shores, landscapes of singular beauty. In the summer higher charm about the Governor's mansionbut there are objects which it would be profanation to name in a "sheep letter!"

SEE A LONG DOC

His Excellency, J. GREGORY SMITH, the recently elected Governor of Vermont, is comparatively a young man. Like Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, mentioned in one of my recent letters, he is engaged very extensively in railroad operations and management, and is reputed in Vermont to be one of the most sagacious and successful railroad officers in the United States. And, like Governor BROUGH, he belongs to that able, clear-headed class of business men-of executive men - which the exigencies of the great civil war are placing over the politicians and wire pullers who have, hitherto, to so great an extent, infested the public offices of our country. Governor Smith, however, belongs to the educated and accomplished class of business men. His house is the abode of taste, letters, and an elegant hospitality.

We met, in the evening, Hon. LAWRENCE BRAINARD, the Governor's father-in-law, and several of his family, friends and relatives. Mr. BRAINARD formerly represented Vermont in Congress, and is well known throughout the country as one of the most prominent of the early abolitionist politicians. He is a gentleman of venerable and very fine appearance, possesses great urbanity and dignity, and is reputed a man of ability and indomitable energy.

Leaving Mr. HOLYOKE's pleasant home on the morning of the 27th, we retraced our way to the St. Albans' station house. On the road, we visited the flock of DANIEL R. POTTER and dined with him. He has good Infantado sheep.

The return trip to Middlebury took place in beautiful weather. The snow-covered mountains of New York, gleaming in the bright sunshine, often presented highly picturesque outlines and combinations, but they are no where lofty or wild enough to awaken emotions of sublimity. They present finer views, I think, than any part of the Green Mountains visible from the railroad which traverses the portion of Vermont east of them.

On the 29th, we rode from Middlebury to Waltham to visit NELSON A. SAXTON. (His post-office is Vergennes.) He was absent, but we found his fine flock of Infantades looking, as usual, in excellent order.

I again had the pleasure of meeting, at Mr. HAMMOND'S house, nearly all the Vermont breeders whom I have previously mentionedand also many others. They constitute a body of highly intelligent men, full of enterprize, energy and practical common sense. Their views of breeding, farming generally, and all cognate subjects, are both shrewd and enlarged. They possess a keen knowledge of men - and have full opportunities for the study. A stream of western sheep buyers sets into Vermont with the regularity of a bountifully fed river. During the better portion of two weeks, while I was a guest in one or the other of the Messrs. HAM-MOND's houses. I think as many as fifteen strangers a day, from other and frequently distant States, came to examine their sheep!

The trip to Vermont, above described, has been, in every respect, a pleasant one. The weather has been uniformly fine. Our regular traveling party consisted of EDWIN and HENRY HAMMOND, my friend A. F. WILCOX, of Fayetteville, N. Y., and myself. JOHN R. PAGE, of N. Y.—the "artist of the expedition" - accompanied us a portion of the time; and many of the gentlemen we called on, continued on with us for a day or two. Whenever a merrier or better feeling party go off again on a "sheep tramp," "may I be there to see."

# A SWINDLE-PRETENDED IMPORTED SHEEP.

IN a letter from Ohio, published on the 23d ult., we mentioned some sheep which we saw at the farm of Mr. ELI KELLER, near Newark. Ohio, which were said to have been imported from Spain by Hon. WILLIAM KELLY, of New York. Believing that a gentleman so well known throughout this State as Mr. KELLY could not have imported such sheep without the fact coming to our knowledge, we wholly distrusted the above statement,-and on seeing the sheep we felt morally certain that their pretended importation was a gross imposture. On our frankly expressing this opinion to Mr. Keller, we were referred to the person of whom he and his associates had purchased the sheep, a young man by the name of SILVER-NAIL, there present. He said his father, JOHN SILVERNAIL, of Aucram, Columbia county, New York, "bought the sheep of Hon. WILLIAM KELLY, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., who imported them from Spain." We wrote to Mr. KELLY on the subject, and received the following reply, which our absence has prevented from being placed earlier before our readers.

RHINEBECK, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—I hasten in reply to your letter to say that I never imported nor owned a Spanish Merino Sheep, nor indeed a fine wooled sheep of any kind. I never imported nor kept any but South Downs, and these I sold off as long ago as 1850. The fraud attempted upon sheep breeders by selling to them animals purporting to be imported or bred by me, is of so shameful a nature that it should be at once made public, so as to put the sheep breeders of the West on their Yours very respectfully, gnard. WM. KELLY.

HOR. HENRY S. RANDALL.

The swindle thus exposed is one of the grossest, not to say silliest, ones on record. It is almost incomprehensible that experienced flock masters like Mr. KELLER and his associate

The Governor's beautiful mansion stands on young adventurer who had not, as we underan eminence which overlooks the town. Almost stand it, a document to show to support his preevery window commands a different and fine tensions—and whose pretensions went in the face of every reasonable probability. The and of hills and mountains-often grouped into character of the sheep themselves should have shown well informed men they were not Spantime they must be delightful. I could name a ish, unless they preferred to believe the word of an obscure vagabond against the written accounts of comparatively recent American flock masters who have traveled in Spain, like the lamented ROTCH, the intelligent TAINTOR, the experienced and practical SANFORD and others. It is the more astonishing that the unsupported statements of a swindler should have been swallowed down, when a week or ten days would have been amply sufficient to write to Mr. KELLY on the subject, and get his reply. Yet Mr. KELLER and one of his co-purchasers informed me that they had paid, or agreed to pay \$2,000 for "the old imported ram!" What sums were paid for the "imported ewes," we did not learn.

We can not for a moment believe that Mr. KELLER and his associates were either willing dupes, or direct participators in this fraudthough it would have been enormously profitable to sell such sheep as SILVERNAIL would probably have been willing to continue to supply, as imported Spanish ones. Yet, in our judgment, these gentlemen imperatively owe it to themselves, 1, distinctly to make public all their transactions with SILVERNAIL; 2, to offer to take back any sheep they may have sold as imported Spanish ones, repaying price, cost of transportation, &c.; and 3, to make a prompt and vigorous effort to bring SILVERNAIL to iustice.

We did not notice this swindler sufficiently to describe him very particularly. He is rather tall, slim, has light hair and eyes, and is, perhaps, thirty years old. He speaks low, is quiet in his manners, and looks not unlike a gentleman. We think he limped slightly when we saw him, from the effect, it was said, of a railroad accident. We are informed that his full name is HENRY B. SILVERNAIL, and that he resides at Aucram Paper Mills, Columbia county, New York,

We have set the proper investigations on foot and shall probably be able in our next paper to give the origin and history of these pretended imported sheep. This fraud deserves to be hunted down root and branch.

WE would call attention to the advertisement of GEORGE CARDUET, for the situation of a Farm Manager, published in the present issue of this paper. Mr. G. is a person of much experience and intelligence, and has given high satisfaction to his late employer, FRANKLIN ANDERSON, Esq., of Woodensburgh, Md. Mr. ANDERSON certifies to the good character of Mr. G., and that he would not part from him "but for the unfortunate state of his own health, which renders it imperative on him to retire from all worldly pursuits." Both Mr. and Mrs. ANDERSON bear testimony also to "the worthiness of Mrs. GARDNER'S character."

# Communications, Etc.

# WHEAT GROWING IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

EDS. RURAL:-The very able article on the "Wheat Plant," by LEWIS BOLLMAN, of Indiana, published in the last Patent Office Report, could be read with pleasare and profit by every intelligent wheat grower in the United

Taking this article for a text, I propose to make a few remarks on wheat growing in Northern Illinois, based upon an experience of fourteen years on the prairies. Winter wheat is an uncertain crop, as he states; but I think not necessarily so. It is usually sown late, as late as the middle of September, and sometimes as late as the middle of October, while it should be sown as early as the middle of August, in order that it may have ample time to get well rooted, and completely cover the ground before winter. It is frequently sown on very flat, mucky land, without ridging - on land so flat that water frequently stands on the surface; and it is not at all surprising that the roots should be thrown out of the ground by alternate freezing and thawing. The ground is generally left rough, intentionally so,-the opinion of many being that the rough surface will better. hold the snow, and therefore be less likely to winter kill.

If the proper conditions are faithfully complied with, I consider it about as certain a crop as spring wheat. I conceive these conditions

1st. Land in good heart; if not naturally so. let it be made so with manure; for even our prairie land is benefited for wheat by manure judiciously applied, many statements to the contrary, notwithstanding.

2d. Deep plowing-and if the land is level, ridging by plowing in narrow lands, making ditches of the dead furrows, and thorough working, leaving the surface quite smooth before sowing, in order that the grain may be but slightly and evenly covered. If sowed on the furrows, as usual, much of it is carried too deep, and the most seed will gather into the lowest would had the ground been made smooth before sowing.

3d. The seed should be sown as evenly as possible, broadcast. I have no faith in the drill for this purpose. Some machinery is much better than sowing by hand. I have used "Cahoon's Broadcast Sower" with good success.

4th. Let the seed be well worked in, and the surface rolled with a heavy roller. This is very essential, for the ground being made smooth, the water runs off the surface, instead of standpurchasers, should have been so duped by a ing in puddles to freeze and throw out the wheat but one or two inches deep. An experience of

if by early sowing we get the ground well covered with foliage, it forms a good protection for the roots during winter and spring-one more to be depended on than the snow.

"No matter how promising the crop may be at any stage of its growth, the farmer considers everything as doubtful until it is cut." This is all true, but after all I do not think the wheat crop in this State fails any oftener than corn, oats, barley or potatoes. With good cultivation, I have never known a total failure of either; they are all subject to partial failures.

Though Mr. BOLLMAN seems to be scientifically acquainted with his subject, while I certainly am not, I must be permitted to doubt his theory of smut being produced from seeds. Clean seed wheat will sometimes produce smut, and smutty seed will as often produce clean wheat. The cause of smut, I believe to be the sowing of immature seed. This idea is not original with me. I had it from a grey-headed farmer, many years ago. He advised me to let my wheat, intended for seed, stand until dead ripe. I have usually done so, and so little do I dread the smut, that I very seldom take any precautions to prevent it. I could state a multitude of evidence to sustain this position, but consider it would be out of place in this short article. Bluestone, or salt, and lime will undoubtedly prevent smut; but it does it by killing the germinating powers of the weak and immature seeds of wheat, such as are likely to produce smut. If the brine is made strong enough, and the wheat soaked through with it, it will kill the strong seed too; as every farmer knows that salt in sufficient quantities will kill all seeds and vegetables.

The remedy for the chinch bug is, very early sowing, (spring wheat,) enabling the wheat to be fit for the harvest about the time the chinch bug makes its appearance.

Fruit Hill, Dl., 1864. S. W. ARNOLD. REMARKS .- Mr. ARNOLD'S theory concerning the origin of smut is new to us. We shall be glad to receive the evidences which he thinks will sustain his position.

### THE CONDUCT OF AG. SOCIETIES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-The receipt of that valuable volume, "The Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, 1862," from our mutual friend, B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of said State organization, and the perusal of several reports from Agricultural Societies throughout the State, which it contained, suggested to my mind the utility of a discussion through some widely circulated Agricultural journal, like your own, of the best mode of conducting County and Town Agricultural Fairs. Such a discussion will now be seasonable, as the period for Spring Agricultural exhibitions is drawing near at hand.

The Brockport Union Agricultural Society was organized five years ago last Autumn, and has worthily earned the fame of being one of the most enterprisingly conducted and successful Agricultural Societies in Western New York. It has been conducted on the pro rata plan-the Society offering a series of judiciously arranged premiums, to be paid pro rata, from the net receipts of the exhibitions. This plan has worked most satisfactorily, and among other merits, possesses that of keeping the Society always out of debt. The plan has also worked excellently in stimulating an interest among exhibitors, each for his or her own welfare desiring the pecuniary success of the Society. The justice of the plan commends itself to all intelligent and reasonable persons.

During the year 1863, the Brockport Society held two Fairs-one in the Spring and one in the Fall. At the former, eighty per cent. of the premiums were paid, and at the latter they were paid in full, and a fair surplus for the commencement of the present year left on hand.

doubt a large portion of the RURAL'S readers would like to see it stated in your columns. Brockport, N. Y., 1864. H. N. B.

REMARKS.—This mode of management renders every exhibitor a party interested in its success-a sharer in the risks. It is a sound financial mode, if it is properly and prominently advertised in the premium list, so that exhibitors may incur the labor and expense understandingly. The Brockport Society is not the only one which has adopted this policy successfully.

# POTATOES UNDER STRAW.

THERE is a difficulty in the more southern latitudes where this esculent is cultivated, in producing a good crop, because of the long continued drouths. An Illinois correspondent of the Valley Farmer, writing from Belleville, says: 'The farmers hereabouts used to say 'this is no country for potatoes, as long as they followed the old method of planting; but for four or five years the potato growers have, generally, followed a new method to their entire satisfaction. I will describe it. The ground is deeply plowed; it is best to plow it before winter; manure it during winter, and plow it again in spring, and places, and the plants will not be so even as they harrow. Then lay the potatoes on top of the soil, and press them in a little with your foot: then cover the whole patch with straw 8 or  $\clubsuit$ 0 inches deep, and the work is done until you dig them out in the fall.

"The advantage of this covering with straw, is; 1st, Your soil keeps moist during the summer; 2d, It will keep mellow the whole season; 3d, The weeds are prevented from coming up; and 4th, The digging of the potatoes is much easier, because in the fall you find part of them lying just on top of the ground, and the balance

roots. The smooth surface will not dry and five years has shown that, by this method, the blow away as readily as the rough surface; and crop of potatoes not only increases in size and quantity, but also quality. I generally plant them 18 inches apart both ways, and get 200 bushels per acre without fall plowing or manuring. A neighbor of mine who did so, and planted several acres, got from 250 to 300 bushels per acre."

# Inquiries and Answers.

WHEN TO SOW RED TOP.—Some one of the "Rural Brigade," who knows, please give me the best time for sowing Red Top; proper quantity per acre, and best method of putting it in?—P. W. H., Meredosia, Ill.

ADDRESS OF HON. H. S. RANDALL.—Will you give the address of Mr. RANDALL? I desire to write to him.—E. C. J., Washington Co., Pa.

His address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. An Ailing Cow .- (T. R., Ginger Hill.) What is the

character of the swelling under the jaw of your cow? Is it hard, solid, or soft, pulpy? We can give you no information unless you are more specific in your description of symptoms.

SIZING FOR A HOUSE.—I wish to know what articles are the best to use, and how prepared, to form a size to put on the outside of a house preparatory to applying oil paint. I have heard glue and also soft soap recommended for the purpose. I would like reliable information mended for the purpose. I would like tion, founded on practical knowledge. Columbia Cross Roads.

Tobacco Seed.—Can you inform me where I can obtain good Connecticut and Havanna Tobacco Seed?—J. I. D., Gorham, Ohio.

We cannot. Most first class seed establishments keep tobacco seed. See advertisements in this paper.

Power Corn Sheller.—Please inform me through your paper where I can procure a corn sheller that can be attached to machinery to run by belt, and at what price.—H. J. B., St. Paul, Minn. You can procure them in Chicago. Address A. H.

Hovey, there. We do not know price; he will post you.

ROOFING.—I wish to inquire through the RURAL if any one ever saw a roof lathed and plastered with common plaster, and then covered with gas tar or guttapercha roofing? And, if common white lime with gravel would answer to build grout walls with: if so, what proportion of lime to sand or gravel? Will some one answer that has tried or seen it tried and oblige many prairie farmers.—A. Snow. Marshalltown, many prairie farmers .- A. A. Snow, Marshall

CORN STALK CRUSHER.—Last year I saw in the RURAL something about a machine to grind up corn stalks in place of custing them. If you will inform me about it through the RURAL, you will oblige me. Also, tell me where the "Cayuga Chief" Mower and Reaper is made.—S. B. V., Kingston, Penn. We do not find any mention of a corn stalk crushe

in last year's RURAL. We know there are such machines, but where, or by whom made, we don't know. The Cayuga Chief is manufactured at Auburn, N. Y. COLIC IN HORSES.—I have a horse that seems to have the colic. He is in great pain, and is troubled fre-quently. Can you or any of your readers tell me what I shall do for him?—BLACKHAWK.

An excellent remedy for colic in horses, is a wine glass full of spirits of turpentine and a half pound of coarse sugar in a pint of warm water. Pour it down his throat gently, and rub the stomach and limbs well

MEASURE OF HAY.—A subscriber wishes me to inquire the measurement of hay; that is, how many square feet to the tun of the different kinds of hay, redtup, clover, timothy, &c. Please inform us through the RURAL.—D. E. SHAW, Flint, Mich.

with warm cloths.

On page 6, present volume, the range of measurement for a tun of hay is given. We are not aware that there is any specific rule applied to the different kinds of hav respectively. Of course the finer qualities weigh heavier than the coarser in proportion to the bulk; and the buying and selling by measurement must be a matter of special agreement between the parties.

MILK AND BUTTER.—Have you access to any statistics showing the amount of milk consumed in its normal condition compared with that manufactured into butter and cheese?—MILKMAN.

We do not happen to have at hand the last census returns. But in 1860—for the year ending June 30thfifty-four per cent of the entire produce of milk in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachu setts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsyl vania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Wisconsin was made into butter. Only about five per cent of it was made into cheese, leaving forty-one per cent to be consumed as food.

If any other Agricultural Society has a better plan than the one I have described, I have no land than the one I have described, I have no land the land than the one I have described, I have no land the land th acre? Also, can you give me any additional informa-tion in regard to making the sugar, other than was con-tained in the Rubal for Nov. 21st? Do I understand from that that the grating is done by hand? How large are the holes in the barrel? What distance apart is best for planting the beets?—John A. Cooper, Jowa.

Write to HUNTER Brothers, Chicago. They imported seed last year. If they have not got it they will be able to inform you where it may be obtained. At the proper time we shall publish further information concerning culture, manufacture, &c. On pages 46, 189, 190, 341 and 397, of Rural last year, you will find information

CRIB-BITING.—I want to inquire about crib-biting its cause, and cure, if there be any. Does it lessen the value of horses materially or not? Is it a habit or a disease? Does it constitute unsoundness? Is there any contrivance that will stop him biting the crib? Any information will be thankfully received by many— Constant Readers, East Schuyler, Jan., 1864.

The following modes of curing cribbing have been heretofore recommended in the Rural. One corres pondent says he has cured a young horse by giving him a good cowhiding every time he cribs. Another hitches him in the middle of the floor, and high up, so that he cannot bite anything until he forgets the habit, which, he says, will not require many days. He should be fed from a basket hung on his head during the time. Anoth er says, if the cribbing horse's mouth is examined some of the front teeth of the horse will be found shortened so that they cannot meet; and the remedy for cribbing is to file the teeth so that they will meet. Another gives one which he says has been very successful. Take a large size fence wire and stretch across the stall six inches above the top of the manger, and the horse will always bite on that, it being the first object his nose touches; and a very few trials will cure

There are various theories as to the cause. Some call t a habit induced by pain of the gums when young horses are teething. We have seen it asserted it originates from a sour stomach. JENNINGS says it is often the result of imitation; a horse having the habit in a stable will be imitated by others. It is a vice or a habit, and often results in disease, i. e., it renders the horse nore liable to certain diseases. If we were purchasing a horse, and the owner told us he was a crib-biter, we should regard him insound; it would lessen his value

# Rural Notes and Items.

Auction of Spanish Merino Ewes .- Attention is alled to the advertisement of an auction sale of this class of sheep, in another column. The auction takes place February, 17th inst.

FARMERS' COLLEGE, OHIO.—We see that a memorial from a committee of the directors and stock holders of the Farmers' College, donating the institution to the State for an Agricultural College, has been presented in the Ohio Legislature.

TURNIPS AND MANURE .- The Canada Farmer Says :-Few farmers are aware that in feeding turnips they thus more effectually rot their manure, the pectic acid of the turnip having an effect upon straw, which water alone will not dissolve. To mix turnips with straw when fed, has a still greater, a more direct effect."

BUCKWHEAT STRAW AND SHEEP.—JAMES H. PECK, Albury, C. W., writes the Canada Farmer, attributing the loss of sundry sheep, in his flock last April, to feeding them buckwheat straw, which they ate in preference to wheat and pea straw and other coarse fodder. Have our readers any experience in the matter?

STATE FAIRS.—The Ohio State Fair will be held on. thom3th, 14th, 15th and 16th of September next. The Indiana State Fair will be held on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of October, at Indianapolis; the Illinois State Fair on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of September, at Decatur; and the Iowa State Fair on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st of September, at Bur-

In DISTRESS.-A correspondent at Brunswick, Ill., sends us five dollars for the Rural, and writes:—" We took your paper three years and have been without it one year; and such farming! The corn froze up before it got ripe, the hogs died without killing, and we were in trouble generally." The Rurals will be forwarded, and we have no doubt you will prosper this year.

COAL TAR FOR MARKING SHEEP .- I see by your paper of Jan. 2d, that the Prairie Farmer recommends the use of coal tar for marking sheep. I would caution all against using it to mark with at shearing time as it is sure to take the wool off and leave a bare place. It may do to mark with when the wool has grown some, but I should prefer to use something else.-R. G. HART-WELL, Adrian, Mich.

THE RURAL'S LOYALTY .- It is intimated by some of of our correspondents that the RURAL's lovalty needs Who has any charges of disloyalty to bring against it? There are some persons, we are aware, who think they could edit the RURAL in a way that would please themselves. We doubt it. One thing we wish them to distinctly understand: if the way this paper has been conducted in the past does not please them, they need not hope to be pleased with it hereafter.

THE WOOL GROWERS OF ILLINOS AND MISSOURI.-Who desire to form an Association for the furtherance of their common interests, and for the consideration and discussion of the breeds and management of sheep, are asked by several and sundry gentlemen from both States, whose names are appended to the call, to meet at the Court House in St. Louis, the 17th of February, 1864, for the purpose of organizing such an Association. These calls are hopeful signs of a concentration and use of power which has so long been lying dornant and detached in the hands of husbandmen.

THE LAND FOR CHINESE SUGAR CANE.-At a Sorghum Convention held at Madison, Wis., the 3d inst., it was

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that high, dry and rich lands are preferable for profitable cane growing, to low and rich lands, but that good ordinary corn lands are generally safe for successful could have the sense of the sense of

A resolution recommending the early planting of both early and later maturing varieties in order to give succession of ripening for convenience in manufacture, was also adopted.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN MASSACHUSETTS.—This disease has appeared again in that State, and is agitating our down-east friends not a little. The Boston Cultivator says "it is most unfortunate that the measures at one time undertaken for the extermination of the disease, should have ceased just at the point when the most important work was so nearly accomplished," and adds, "we have now reached a crisis where one of two courses must be chosen, viz., to give way to the impending contagion, and prepare ourselves to suffer the appalling losses which have been experienced in various European countries, or to make one more vigorous effort to annihilate the insidious enemy.

HIGH PRICES OF CATTLE IN THE CHICAGO MARKET. -The Chicago Tribune of the 6th inst. says:-"Al though the prices at present paid for stock in this market are almost unprecedently high, yet we find that not a few of the sellers of stock are anything but satisfied with them. There is a general idea through the country that high prices are being given, and drovers and farmers seem to come in with the impression that whatever prices may be asked, can be obtained. This is not quite the case, and it is well to remember that but for the present large demand for beef cattle for the supply of the army, it is more than probable that the ordinary class of stock received here would at the present time be 40 or 50 cents lower than the prices which are now

PAMPHLETS, &c., RECEIVED .- 1. Transactions of the

Queens Co. Ag. Society, with an article on the Drainage of Swamp Lands, an Essay on the Practical Culture of Asparagus, and Agricultural statistics of the County.—2. Transactions of the Housatonic Ag. Society for 1868, including the Address of Sanford How ARD at its 22d Annual Cattle Show and Fair. This. Address of Mr. Howard deserves, and will receive further notice at our hands.——3. Biennial Message to the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, by Gov. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.—4. Census returns of the different Counties of the State of Iowa for the year 1863, showing in detail the Population, Agricultural Statistics, Domestic and General Manufactures, &c. —5. Inaugural Address of Gov. Wm. M. Srone, of Iowa.—6. The Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1864. This is a most valuable Annual, and should be secured and preserved by every family as a most comprehensive compend of political facts and events.—7. The Evening Journal Almanac, published by WEED, PARSONS & Co., Albany, N. Y. This is a most valuable statistical annual of 144 pages — well worth the price—fifteen cents.—8. The Copperhead Catechism published by Sinclair Tousey, New York. This professes to be prepared "for the instruction of such politicians as are of tender years." Price 15 cts.

M-WYCAN

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Korticultural.

PRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

### TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

[Continued from page 46, last number.] THE President elect, being absent, the retir-

ing President called Vice-President Huch T. BROOKS to the chair.

A resolution thanking ex-President AINS-WORTH for his able and practical address, and requesting it for publication, was adopted.

A communication was received from President BARRY, thanking the Society for the honor conferred, and accepting the position and duties assigned to him.

Vice-President BROOKS addressed the Society briefly, but earnestly, defining in terse, unmistakable language, the duties and responsibilities of the membership.

#### PEACH ON PLUM STOCK.

The Committee on Programme reported the following as the first subject for discussion:

Is the Peach more hardy when budded upon the Plum? H. N. LANGWORTHY-I have not tried this experiment. But it is important to know whether we can get a peach crop every year. If grafting the peach on the plum makes it more hardy, it is important it should be known.

W. P. TOWNSEND, Lockport-I have tried this experiment. Have peach trees 15 or 16 years old, grafted on plum stock. The effect is to harden the wood of the peach and render it produce a crop. I think it would be found profitable to try it in localities where the peach fails on its own stock.

GEO. ELLWANGER, Rochester - The peach on plum stocks is not rendered hardier, except on certain varieties of plums. The object had in so working the peach, is to adapt it to cold clay soils, where it will not do on its own root. The wood, probably, is a little hardier. We dwarf peaches a good deal on plum stocks, and bring them in fruit quite early.

Dr. Spence -I have had a little experience with the peach on plum. Thirty-five years ago I had a lot of fine wild plum sprouts growing on my place, on which I budded early varieties of the peach. They grew finely. The second year they bore finely and fine fruit. But finally they all died. I think they will grow well for a year or two, bear well, and die.

G. ELLWANGER -In England they work the peach on the plum stock, almost altogether; and their trees are long-lived there.

Dr. Spence - I believe it is true, as a rule, that such unions render the trees short-lived. They may flourish for a time, but their age is shortened.

W. P. TOWNSEND - I think I was mistaken in the age of my trees; they must be 22 years old instead of 15 or 16. The peach was grafted on the common green gage plum.

W. B. SMITH, Syracuse - I have budded the peach on the Canada plum the past 14 years. My only object was to get peach trees that would stand well on clay soils, where it, on its own stock, is much injured by the grub worm. This mode of working may dwarf the growth and harden the wood better; but that was not the object. I do not know that trees so worked bear better. They root well, are healthy, and so far as I have heard from trees sent out, they do well. I did not know that it shortened the life of the tree to so work them.

F. W. LAY, Greece - A dozen years ago I planted a dozen trees worked on plum. They have borne well since they commenced bearing. CHAS. DOWNING, Newburgh—They grow less rapidly and are hardier in cold climates, but I do not think the buds will bear a greater degree of cold.

H. E. HOOKER, Rochester-We once imported a lot of peach trees from France, which we found were worked on plum stock. They were planted, and we found there were more failures, from bursting above the union, than were saved, planted on clay soil. They were somewhat dwarfed, but I did not think it any advantage to

G. ELLWANGER - For extensive planting my opinion is that the peach on peach stock would be the best.

S. H. AINSWORTH — My experience has been unfavorable to this practice. The union is not sufficient to stand. Mine broke off easily. Some of them stood well. And the trees so worked were troubled with the grub. But the great trouble was, the plum roots sprouted, and I got curses from men to whom I sold trees, telling them that they were worked on plums. I used the yellow or white egg plum for stock. If they are worked on our common wild plum, they are dwarfed too much—the union is not so perfect. I thought trees so worked did not bear as well; and the buds killed easier. For it is my experience that where the buds of a tree are developed into fullness, and are made prominent and plump, they are killed much easier than those which lay back in the wood further. Bergen's yellow has this peculiarity and kills much easier than any other variety. Peaches worked on the plum will doubtless grow better on a clay soil, for a time, than when worked on peach stock.

Mr. SMITH—I think the mistake made is that the peach is not worked on the right kind of plum stock. I will warrant that if the last speaker had worked his peaches on the wild plum, the grubs would not have troubled them. There is a difference in the varieties; some succeed better on the plum than others-especially the free growing varieties. It is difficult to get buds to grow on the wild plum. If I can

On good peach soil, I would plant the peach on

Mr. Fisher—I have a few trees trained against a wall 11 or 12 feet high, and 80 feet in length, eastern exposure. And I have obtained more fruit from them than from a large orchard. While my neighbor's crops have failed, these few trees have furnished me with a full supply for my family. (In answer to a question.) I prune them as many as six times during the summer.

#### DESTRUCTION OF THE PEACH CROP IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

THE following letter was written for the Chicago Tribune by its Agricultural and Horticultural correspondet, "RURAL," who has been making personal observations in the great peach

COBDEN, ILL., January 18, 1864.

ONE of the greatest calamities that could well be conceived of has befallen the fruit growers of this part of the State. The next peach crop, if not a large part of the trees, have been utterly ruined. The great cold wave that rolled down from the Arctic regions on the first day of the year, has crushey in its pathway every blossom bud of the peach, the apricot and the nectarine, from the northern limits of this point, southward, beyond the limits of the State of Tennessee, if not far into the States South. Never, within the history of the West, has there been such a wide spread disaster - never such a far extended wave of Arctic cold.

Near this station the peach orchards number not less than 50,000 trees; at Mackinac, 7 miles hardier. These trees have scarcely failed to north, about the same number; and at Anna, 7 miles south, some 20,000; making, within 20 miles, 120,000 trees. These are worth, including the land and buildings, nearly or quite a half a million of dollars, an investment that has been made mostly within the past six years, and which would have been quadrupled in the next two years. That the trees are seriously injured. all admit; but it is difficult to judge of the real damage to a peach tree by the discoloration of the bark. All are more or less injured, and many of the large trees that we have examined are dead to a certainty. We should not be surprised to find most of them killed outright, while, at best, they will be two or three years in recovering, and will in no event make good orchards. It will require \$25,000 to replace these orchards with nursery trees, to say nothing of the labor for four or five years to bring them into a good bearing condition. This estimate is for the peach on a section of 20 miles, but it is well known that there are large orchards, stretching from Pulaski Station as far north as

But to get the trees to replace these orchards, is the question, as the nurseries have been exhausted, if the stock and those budded the last season are involved in the general disaster. It is probable some of them will be saved, where snow lodged among the trees of sufficient depth to cover the buds.

Unless the Michigan orchards have been more fortunate, the Northwest will be without peaches, at least the present year, and but small supplies for the next two or three years.

From what we have seen and heard, we have no doubt that all the blossom-buds of the peach are killed west of the Alleghanies, and at least a hundred miles south of Memphis, Tennessee.

The cold at this point, on the hills, was 22 degrees below zero, and 18 degrees in the valleys. The peach had become a necessity to all classes of people, in their ripe state, canned or dried. Last year hundreds of thousands of bushels of this fruit were grown within the bounds named, and to cut off this supply for a single year will be a hardship. Verily, it may be said as a truth that the loss of a fruit crop is a public calamity. We have never been called an alarmist, yet the above will startle many an owner of a peach orchard, who is solacing himself with the idea that he may have at least a small crop, but on investigation will find that he has hugged a de-On our way to this place our inquirie as to the peach crop were answered-"all killed north, for so 'Rural' has stated in the Tribune, but Egypt will have peaches enough." Alas for Egypt, the destroyer has passed over her rich orchards that we have so often seen laden with luscious fruit.

Since our arrival here, we have met the same answer, but now the excitement is intense, as we visit orchard after orchard, knife in hand, and show the truth as it exists. We know that the wood and bark of the peach can be badly discolored and yet the tree survive; let us hope for the best, for even that is sufficiently unpleasant.

# THE APPLE.

The early harvest is the only one in the list at this point that appears at all injured, and on this a portion of the blossom buds appear sound. The apple crop, to all appearance, will be an usual one. We have examined a large number of varieties, and, with this single exception, have not found a twig injured by the cold. Orchardists at the North will do well to take a look through their grounds.

# THE PLUM.

The trees do not appear to be injured, but the blossom-buds are dead.

Thus far this crop has been of no value here, as the love of the curculio for this fruit has been too great to withstand his attacks on it, though ing again. just now orchardists suppose themselves possessed of a remedy that will prove effective, but they must wait another year to give it a further

# THE CHERRY.

is called in the north part of the State, Early touching this matter: Richmond, are more than half killed, but enough is left to make a fair crop, if they should open

a bud is left. The trees are apparently not seriously injured, especially the May cherry.

#### GRAPES.

The grape crop at this point has thus far proved a failure, on account of the rot. In examining the vines they do not appear to be much injured. This may be deceptive, however, and may not show the effect of the cold until they begin to grow in the spring, but now the canes

#### STRAWBERRIES.

Of course the snow covering that came with the cold has protected this crop from harm. The drouth and white grub combined have injured the prospect, and it is estimated that at best there can not be more than two-thirds of the quantity grown last season.

### VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, apples, and other vegetables are badly frozen, and their loss will prove a serious inconvenience. Sweet potatoes, for seed, will be a scarce commodity.

#### ANOTHER STORM,

Yesterday morning was clear and spring-like; the snow, which was about four inches deep, was rapidly melting, and the roads in places became muddy. During the afternoon it clouded up, and at 7 o'clock it began to snow; great flakes came down, like a northern winter thicker and faster; the wind moaned among the hills, and sighed through the forest walls, that stood but a few rods from our sleeping-room. We never witnessed a wilder night, the wind and snow beating that of the never-to-be-forgotten Thursday which closed the old year, and only lacked its intense cold to make it as fearful. Nor have we ever known a greater fall of snow in the same length of time in the deep forests of Northern New York, as fell within the past night. The snow is now two feet deep on a level in the woods, an amount in this part of the State (lat. 37 deg. 30 min.) before unknown, to either the oldest inhabitant or his father. At this writing it is still snowing.

We shall mail this letter to-day, but if the storm has been as severe north as here, it will not reach you in a week.

To-night was set for a grand gathering of the fruit growers of this section, numbering some forty establishments, but of course it must be delayed until they can shovel out a passage-way among the deep, gorged, narrow lanes that are dignified with the name of roads. During the previous storm, thousands of hogs, that have mostly been in the woods, were frozen to death, and those which escaped will have the prospect of starving to death for the want of food.

RURAL.

We would advise great caution in cutting down orchards under the supposition that the trees are hopelessly injured. We remember that after the extraordinary degree of cold we experienced here some nice or ten years ago, the thermometer indicating 18° to 20° below 0, the peach buds were all killed and the wood so much discolored under the bark as to look like mahogany.

Trees so injured, it was believed, could not survive, and hundreds of orchards were rooted up without waiting to test the effect of the growing season on them. Many orchards, however, were permitted to remain, and with the exception of very old and decrepid trees, they recovered; making new layers of sound wood over that which was so discolored. Many orchards, of that time, at first supposed to be ruined, are now alive and in a productive state.

The peach tree has the faculty of recovering apidly after such injuries, if circumstances of soil, climate and culture be favorable. A little extra care should be given such trees. Shortening in of the branches, and a dressing of suitable compost, at the roots, will act together as a stimulant to greater vital activity.—B.

# RE-GRAFTING ORCHARDS.

ORCHARDISTS frequently find that some of their varieties do not meet their expectations. They may have been planted through ignorance or negligence; they may have proved to be incorrectly named, or, as often happens, certain varieties may be suddenly attacked with some malady which renders them worthless.

In the case of apples and pears, especially, this is not a difficult matter to remedy, provided the trees are sound and healthy. At a trifling expense, and at a loss of two, or at most three crops, the trees may be changed from one variety to another without the slighest detriment to their form or future productiveness. This is done by inserting a graft on each of the branches which make up the head of the tree.

A few years ago the White Doyenne pear, in the vicinity of Rochester, was attacked with a fungus on the fruit that ruined it. As soon as we saw that this disease had become permanent. we re-grafted an orchard of several hundred pyramidal trees, and in three years from grafting they were all in bearing, and really improved in form and vigor. Many of them, indeed, bore the second year.

Peach trees may be changed too, if not too old, by heading back the trees severely, so as to produce strong shoots, which can be budded in the summer. Two years will set them in bear-

We allude to this subject because so many people seem to think that if a tree prove not what they want, all is lost; that there is no remedy but to dig up and plant again.

We extract the following paragraph from the The blossom-buds on the May cherry, or as it letters of "Rural" to the Chicago Tribune,

Experience has demonstrated that certain kinds of peaches, pears and apples do much make one-third of them grow I am satisfied. as their present appearance indicates. The better than others. So highly is this valued,

common Morrello buds are still worse injured. | that a fruit grower remarked to us that the kilk-On the Duke and other sweet cherries scarcely ing of the orchards at this time would be no great loss, as it would sweep the orchards of thousands of worthless trees, that would be replaced by those enough more valuable to cover their loss in a short time. If the orchards of peach, pear and apple were to be re-placed, three-fourths of the present trees would be discarded. If this is true of this part of the State, it is no less true in others. And is it not time that farmers and others setting trees should investigate the subject, and no longer depend on quack nurserymen and interested tree dealers? If they cannot get the varieties best adapted for them, let them set out seedlings, and graft them with the varieties wanted.

Let us ask what commercial nurserymen know in regard to varieties? Just as much as the dry goods dealer does in regard to the goods that will sell, when his blandishments are added. The one buys bright colors and the other cultivates strong and showy growers. Let fruit growers order what they want, and take nothing else; failing to get it, do their own grafting.

### Inquiries and Answers.

OSAGE HEDGE PLANTS.—Can you inform me where can obtain hedge plants of the Osage Orange, or seed of the same, and at what price?—I. V. A., Varick. We cannot.

WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH.—Can you inform me where I can obtain the Weeping Mountain Ash, a cut of which was published in your issue of the 28d ult.—IR

Almost all nurserymen can furnish them, we presume ELLWANGER & BARRY, of this city, have them.

THE MUSTANG GRAPE.—I have heard of but never saw this grape. What is its specific name? Is it a native of this country?—Young Botanist.

We believe it grows wild in some of the Southern States or California. It is Vitis mustangensis. The writer once tasted a wine called "Mustang wine," said to have been made from this grape. It was very pleasant.

WHITE WILLOW.—Will you, or some one of your correspondents, inform us if there is any chance of making these men (pedlars) prove their article to be White Willow.—M. S., Medina Co., O.

Small "chance!"-for in most cases it would be like requiring a man to prove a thing to be what it is not. And nine hundred and ninety nine out of a thousand pedlars do not know the white from any other willow

CHEAF WINE LAND.—I have very little money. I want to buy wine land. I wish to know where I can purchase it cheapest, the price of the land, how much it will cost to cultivate it, &c., &c.—R. B., Co. A, Eng. Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Address Louis Koch, Golconda, Ill., or Geo. Hus-MANN, Hermann, Mo. They will be able to give you the information you desire, we think. Address, also, CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland, Cumberland Co., N. J.

APLANT FOR NAME.—Will you please inform me as to the name and habits of the plant of which the accompanying stem and leaves form a part? The one I have is about 15 inches high, of two year's growth, stem one inch in diameter at the base. Branches freely. Does it have any blossoms? If you can give the desired information you will greatly oblige a constant reader of your much esteemed paper.—E. B., Whitewater, Wis.

Æschynanthus pulchelley, belongs to the natural order Cyrtandracles, a native of the East Indies, one of the most beautiful flowering hot house plants. It is a sort of epyphite or parasite; will grow on a piece of wood or in moss baskets. It needs a great deal of heat and moisture. Flowers, scarlet.—в.

THE WINE PLANT—Plsase inform me through the RURAL if the Wine Plant pays for cultivation, as it is just being introduced into this section of country.—J. A. P., Cherry Valley, Ohio.

Every man who has a root of Rhubarb or Pie Plant, has this same "wine" plant—no matter what variety of Rhubarb he may have. These pedlars of "wine plant buy up the Rhubarb in one neighborhood, and ell it at enormous profits in another as "wine plant." All there is about it, that is wonderful, is that farmers should consent to be duped by such sharpers. No better wine can be made from it than from apple cider. And all these pretensions about the enormous profit of wine manufactured from it, are false pretensions. We never tasted any Rhubarb wine yet that was fit for anybody but a whiskey lover to drink. But if you want to make such wine, use your own Rhubarb-don't buy your neighbor's, and pay four or five prices for it.

Hemlock and Barberry Hedge.—I have a fruit grove that I intend to inclose on two or three sides with a live hedge for protection against the cold winds, cat-tle and hogs, if practicable. On the coldest side I detle and hogs, if practicable. On the coldest side I design to use hemlock, having them growing on my farm from a foot in height, to three or more. I wish to be informed of the proper distance apart to set them, and the best time of the year to transplant. Is it advisable to crop off a portion of the top at the time of transplanting? (1) On the East side of the grove I purpose to grow a barberry hedge. I have the seed now in the house in the berry; should they be put in moist earth this winter preparatory to planting them in the spring? What distance apart should they be grown in the hedge? (2)—V. A. Bullock, Columbia Cross Roads.

(1) We should prefer Norway Spruce to Hemlock for such a protection as you desire. The Hemlock how ever, may answer very well; it makes a beautiful hedge, tho' not so strong nor so well calculated to repel intruders as the Norway. Plants should be about a foot in height, thick and stocky as possible, and be set about a foot apart. If the plants are thin or deficient in branches, shear lightly. Plant from middle of April till 1st or even middle of May. Plants directly from the woods are not good, as there will be, unavoidably, many failures, and these are difficult to replace suc cesefully in a hedge.

(2) Mix the Barberries with moist earth, and keep in cool place until time to sow. Sow in drills, and when plants are one or two years old set in hedge not more than six inches apart.-B.

COTTON IN ILLINOIS .- "Rural" -- Hon. M. L. DUN-AP—furnishes the Chicago Tribune with some interest ing facts concerning cotton culture in South Illinois Notwithstanding the injury to the crop from the August frost, quite a crop was raised. Major S. Stewart, a Cobden, had 38 acres which yielded 600 lbs. seed cotton to the acre; and T. J. McCluse grew 40 acres yielding at the same rate. A steam gin has been erected at Cobden by Mr. CLEMENS, at a cost for gin, press and engine of \$1,300. He ginned 14,000 pounds last year—not quite half the crop grown in the neighborhood. He will make 24 bales of 400 lbs. each, for which he paid 15 and 16 cents a pound in the seed, or about \$4,200. The cost of ginning is two cents per pound. Seed is now sold to planters at 30 cents against \$2 and \$3 per bushel last year. There are two other gins not far distant that have done a still larger business.

# Domestic Gronomy.

### A PLUM PUDDING CHAPTER.

EDS. RURAL:—Seeing an inquiry for a recipe for a Plum Pudding, I send you mine:

BOILED PLUM PUDDING.—Half a pound of currants; ½ lb. raisins; 1 lb. suet, chopped fine; 1 b. flour; nutmeg; a wine-glass of brandy; 1 egg; 1 pint of sweet milk. Tie in a floured cloth, allowing room to swell; boil steadily three hours; serve with sweet sauce.

BAKED PLUM PUDDING. - Roll six soda crackers, and soak them over night in milk enough to cover them; then add three pints sweet milk; four eggs, well beaten; i h raisins; nutmeg; sweeten with sugar and molasses. Bake two hours, in a moderate oven; sweet cream for sauce.

Here is my favorite, which I think better than the Plum Pudding:—Take one pint sweet milk; when scalding hot, stir in half a pint of Indian meal and a teaspoonful of salt; take six middling-sized sweet apples, pare and cut in pieces, and stir them in this mixture. Bake three hours; sweetened cream, seasoned with nutmeg, for sauce. - FANNIE R., Pavilion, N. Y., 1864.

EDS. RURAL:-In your paper of Jan. 16th, a Young Housekeeper" inquires the best way of "making a tip-top plum pudding." The following is the celebrated English Christmas plum pudding, from Dr. KITCHENER, a standard English author on cookery, and has been in general use many years in that country. It cannot be excelled in any respect :- Suet, 1 h.; raising, 11 bs.; currants, 2 bs.; bread crumbs, lb.; flour, i lb.; eggs, 9; nutmeg, i of one; mace, three small blades, pounded fine; cinnamon, do.; salt, 11 teaspoonfuls; milk, 11 pints; sugar, 1h.; candied lemon, 3 oz.; citron, 3 oz.; 1 gill best brandy. Make sauce with one gill best brandy. Boil five hours, and leave room to swell. Must be kept boiling continually, without intermission .- A READER, Rochester, N. Y., 1864.

E. M., Wayne, N. Y., contributes the following:

Boiled Plum Pudding.—One cup of suet, chopped fine; 1 cup of molasses; 1 cup of milk; 1 egg; 31 cups of flour; raisins, currants and fruit, as you like.

ANOTHER. - One cup of raisins; 1 cup of suet; 1 cup of sirup; 1 cup of milk; 4 cups of flour; 1 teaspoonful of soda; chop the raisins and suet together. Boil three hours.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING .- One pound of flour; 1 h. of light bread; 1 h. of beef suct, chopped fine; 1 h. of raisins, stoned and chopped; 1 b. of Zante currants, washed and dried; 14 bs. good soft sugar; & b. citron; 12 eggs; 3 nutmeg grated cinnamon and allspice. Make the batter in two puddings, and boil four hours. For sauce, take melted butter, with sugar, and nutmeg grated. Add sufficient brandy to make it good.

Soup.—Put arts of water in your kettle, let it boil, then put your meat in, cut in small pieces. Add one cup of chopped cabbage; three good-sized onions; one parsnep, cut fine; and a piece of a red pepper. Salt to your taste. Let it boil about three hours, then add the dumplings, potatoes, and some butter.—M. L. R., Ellington, N. Y.

REMARKS.—The editor thanks M. L. R. for her soup recipe. And he wishes to assert that too little soup is eaten—that too few know how to make good soup. And further, he has dined with a great many farmers in different parts of the country, and, outside his own family, has never eaten vegetable soup at a farmer's house yet. Will not other ladies tell our readers how they make soup.

CRACKERS .- Take one cup milk emptyings, up of warm water, mix in as much flour as you can make into a loaf. Set it in a warm place, until it is light enough. Then mix in one cup of butter and as much flour as you can, and let it rise again as before. Roll them, and bake quick in a hot oven .- MINNIE L. RUBBLEE,

HOW TO CLEAN BLACK SILK AND RETAIN THE GLOSS.—1st. Prepare a quart of cold soft water by scraping four raw potatoes into it, and adding a wine glass and a half of whisky to the same. Allow the pulp to settle. Then sponge the silk over well, ironing the same, while wet, with hot irons.—J. E. H. C.

SWEET APPLE PIE .- Take mellow, sweet apples, chop them as for mince pies, line your tin with paste, spread the apples, add a teaspoonful of sugar, a little nutmeg, then pour over a teacupful of sweet cream; cover with paste; bake slow.-M. A. J.

TO PREVENT WORMS IN DRIED FRUIT. -Put them into pans and set in the oven, after having been exposed to the miller, and let them become hot enough to destroy the egg which has been deposited .- L. G. B., Crown Point, Ind., 1864.

TO RENEW THE COLOR OF BLACK SILK .-Boil several handfuls of the broad fig leaves in a quart of soft water, reducing the infusion to a pint. Sponge the silk, and iron it with hot irons when wet.-J., E. H. C.

# [SPECIAL NOTICE.]

JUSTICE SLOW BUT SURE.—We sincerely hope that justice will hurry up and overtake, as it surely will, the villains who are counterfeiting the famous Chemical Saleratus. They should, when caught, he turned over to the housewives for punishment. They would not

# Tadies' Department.

TO YELL YELL

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THINK OF ME.

BY W. A. TALLMADGE, M. D.

WHEN the fleecy clouds of evening Melt in golden hours away, When the arch above seems deepe In the twilight's fading ray; When all nature sinks in slumber, Save the murmuring leafy tree: Making low melodious music, Then, my loved one, think of me.

When the sparkling, dancing waters Ripple past thee to their home-And the ear may catch their voices As they ask of thee to come-When the stars of night are beaming Bright and beautiful on thee, In that hour of peaceful quiet Wilt thou, loved one, think of me.

When the time of sweetest silence Brings the hour of sacred prayer, When you kneel at morn, or evening, Ask for one who is not there. While the years of time are passing As a shadow o'er the sea, Ever shall my heart be asking, Dearest, loved one, think of me. Finley Hospital, Washington, D. C.

> Written for the Rural New-Yorker. THE LOVE OF FLOWERS.

A WOMAN writes us that she loves flowers. She has loved them since she was a small girl. She used to cultivate them. And she wishes little girls had the opportunity of cultivating them, and were taught to do so. Health, enjoyment and refinement would result to young misses, marriageable maidens and mature matrons from the exercise and interest excited in their floral pets. We hope the lady will do what she promises in her article-give our readers the practical details concerning her mode of management.

Now we have a few words for the eyes of the ladies who read this department of the RURAL. We take it for granted that you are all sensible women-women with refined tastes; and that you love flowers. Many of you cultivate them. We know it, for we have seen some of your gardens and parterres-some of your parlor and living-room windows and conservatories. Some of you know how to grow flowers that win premiums at Fairs. You have your likes and dislikes. This flower is pretty and that one is not. This gives you floral satisfaction, that does not. You have learned how to manage and use flowers in the adornment of your homes. You learn and practice a great many things with flowers that the mere florist knows nothing about. You can do good by imparting this kind of knowledge. Will you do it? It was to us it would be profitable and pleasant for you to interchange with each other such experiences. The season is at half when preparation must be made for the opening Spring campaign. There is no time to lose.

# THE BETROTHED IN GERMANY.

An engagement is naturally a great phase in every woman's life, but it seems to be the epoch of German existence. There is no mystery, no concealment about it. As soon as the betrothal takes place it is announced to the world—to the private acquaintances by cards, sometimes by an advertisement in the papers; to society in general by the happy pair appearing in public arm-in-arm. The young lady is bound to look as if she were in the seventh heaven, and generally clasps both hands tightly round her lover's arm, as if to prevent all possibility of escape. She must also loudly proclaim his perfections and her happiness, have no hesitation in speaking about him, nor in kissing before folks; reserve in these cases is not understood. The gentleman seems to take it as easily as he can, but, as usual, is far more awkward in his new situation than his fair one. After all, it is comfortable for a poor man, who has always been accustomed to walk alone and swing his arms, to find them hampered by a girl clutching at them, and to have her crinoline always beating about his legs. Then, if she be short, he must not walk upright; he must go crooked, as if drawn down by the interesting weight hanging on him; if she be tall, her bonnet trimmings tickle him so, and he can never keep step with his fair companion. It requires a great deal of affection to smile under these circumstances.

Until a girl is engaged she never takes any man's arm. I wonder the young ladies do not learn how to do it in their dancing lessons; it would be a great blessing to their lovers. Their mothers cannot teach them; for as soon as the honeymoon is over man and wife go their separate ways. The wonder is how these attachments are formed, the sexes have so little intercourse except in the ball-room. Fathers and brothers spend their evenings in their respective beer houses with their own sets, the mothers and sisters flock in troops to their coffee houses. They have their separate amusements and pleasures, until suddenly a couple fall in love somehow, and then they are never seen apart; they become inseparable, like poker and tongs, knife and fork, or any other implement which is useless without its fellow. As long as the gentleman remains in the town his charmer dresses much better than usual; but if he must leave, she renounces all society, or if she cannot help "breaking resolution," it is essential that she should make a "guy" of herself. A peculiar toilet-covered neck and long sleeves-in a ballroom, is as much a sign of betrothal as our widow's cap is of bereavement.

that opens in return.—Miss Edgeworth.

### OUR DAUGHTERS.

SOME writer says-"Our daughters do not grow up at all now-a-days; they grow all sorts of ways, as crooked as crooked sticks."

Our girls hardly get sunshine enough to grow at all in. Indeed many women amongst us never could have fully got their growth, else why are they such tiny morsels, looking as if a puff from old Kewaydin would blow them away? We need to turn our girls out of doors—that is the long and short of it. They will never be good for anything until we do. The boys knock around and get oxygen enough to expand their lungs, broaden their chests, and paint their faces with health's own hue; but our lazy, lady daughters! Ah, there is the burden that breaks down the mother's heart. How are they, so frail, and sensitive, and delicate, ever to get along in this rough world? Mother, you must bestir yourself quickly, or they will be as unfit as your gloomiest imagination can paint them. You are responsible chiefly for making them so tender. Protect them suitably from the weather, and send them out of doors. The pure air will brace up their unstrung nerves, strengthen the weak lungs, and some good gust of wind will in time sweep away the ill-nature and peevish spirit which sitting forever in idleness in a luxurious home will not fail to engender.

The next thing you should do for your daughter is to give her some domestic employment. If you keep a dozen servants, your duty to her remains the same. No one can be happy or qualified to make others so, who has no useful work to do. Besides this, she must learn sometime, or she will be poorly qualified for ever being at the head of an establishment of her own. No one in this country can rely upon always having good, trained domestics in her house. The best require some instructions, are liable to leave you from sickness or other causes, and any household is in a pitiable condition where the mistress is not equal for such an emergency.—Arthur's Home Magazine.

### MEAT FOR CHILDREN.

A PHYSICIAN gives us some sensible philosophical suggestions on this subject. "Whether our readers agree with him or not, it will do no harm if they think of the matter a little:

"Parents who give their children, under ten or twelve years of age, a meat diet, commit a vital error. The great mortality among children of tender age, is, in my opinion, mainly attributable to ignorance on this point. A healthy infant or child glows with animal heat. His little vital machinery, fresh from the ingenious hands of nature, is full of life, electricity and animation. At birth, his palpitating little heart contracts from 130 to 140 times per minute. At the age of three his pulse is above minety, while that of an adult averages seventy-five. Is it not, then, manifestly wrong to give him a stimulating diet? In rigid winters, the indigent mother sometimes freezes to death; not so the babe in her arms. Who cannot call to remembrance some instance in illustration of this remark? The fact is, to speak electrically, children are in a positive condition. They are full of vital electricity; to augment in them that active element is simply to inflame the blood and render them susceptible to positive diseases. What I mean positive diseases are fevers, bowel complaints, croup, water on the brain, &c. Hence their diet should be plain and nutritious; not stimulant. Vegetable food is the best adapted to the nourishment of their little bodies, and keeps their blood pure and healthful, while flesh. generates large quantities of carbonic acid gas, which contains 72 parts of oxygen in 100."

# HOME CONVERSATION.

To subordinate home training to school training, or intermit the former in favor of the latter, is a most palpable and ruinous mistake. It is bad even in an intellectual point of view. To say nothing of other disadvantages, it deprives sitting in the same seats, marching up and down the usual solutium. The audience stood on girls of the best opportunities they can ever have of learning that most feminine, most beautiful of all accomplishments-the noble art of conversation. For conversation is an art as well as a gift. It is learned best by familiar intercourse between young and old, in the leisure and unreserve of the evening social circle. But when young girls are banished from this circle by the pressure of school tasks, talking with their school-mates till they "come out" into society, and then monopolized entirely by young persons of their own age, they easily learn to mistake chatter for conversation, and "small talk" becomes, for life, their only medium of exchange. Hence, with all the intellectual training of the day, there never was a greater dearth of intellectual conversation.

CARS FOR BABIES.—Some miserable bachelor, or other, whose ear has never been attuned to appreciate household music, petitions railway corporations for a separate car for babies, in this wise:-"If it is too much to ask for a separate car at first, let the experiment be tried on a small scale. Make one end of a passenger car a nursery. Let it be separated by a cry-tight compartment. Let it be supplied with an open stove, with porringers and skillets. Let there be a locker for pap-making ingredients, and let it contain all the other infantile paraphernalia which the fruitful wives that hang their clusters about the director's houses will suggest to them with more force and propriety than my limits or knowledge will permit."

THE last, best fruit which comes to late perfection even in the kindliest soil, is tenderness toward the hard, forbearance toward the unfor-THE human heart opens only to the heart bearing, warmth of heart thward the cold, and philanthrophy toward the immanthropic.—Lan

# Choice Miscellung.

### WAITING BY THE GATE.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

BESIDE a massive gateway built up in years gone by, Upon whose top the clouds in eternal shadow lie, While streams the evening sunshine on quiet wood

I stand and calmly wait till the hinges turn for me. The tree-tops faintly rustle beneath the breeze's flight, A soft and soothing sound, yet it whispers of the night;

I hear the woodthrush piping one mellow descant more, And scent the flowers that blow when the heat of day is o'er.

Behold the portals open, and o'er the threshold, now, There steps a weary one with a pale and furrowed brow:

His count of years is full, his allotted task is wrought He passes to his rest from a place that needs him not. In sadness then I ponder how quickly fleets the hour Of human strength and action, man's courage and his power:

muse while still the woodthrush sings down the golden day,

And as I look and listen the sadness wears away.

Again the hinges turn, and a youth, departing, throws A look of longing backward, and sorrowfully goes; A blooming maid, unbinding the roses from her hair, Moves mournfully away from amidst the young and

Oh glory of our race that so suddenly decays! Oh crimson flush of morning that darkens as we gaze! Oh breath of Summer blossoms that on the restless air Scatters a moment's sweetness and flies we know not where!

I grieve for life's bright promise, just shown and then withdrawn;

But still the sun shines round me, the evening bird sings on,

And I again am soothed, and beside the ancient gate, In this soft evening sunlight, I calmly stand and wait. Once more the gates are opened; an infant group go

out. The sweet smile quenched forever, and stilled the sprightly shout. Ohisfrail, frail tree of Life, that upon the greensward

Its fair young buds unopened, with every wind that blows!

So come from every region, so enter, side by side, The strong and faint of spirit, the meek and men

Steps of earth's great and mighty, between thos pillars gray,

And prints of little feet, mark the dust along the way. And some approach the threshold whose looks are blank with fear,

And some whose temples brighten with joy in drawing As if they saw dear faces, and caught the gracious eye Of Him, the Sinless Teacher, who came for us to die.

mark the joy, the terror; yet these, within my heart, Can neither wake the dead nor the longing to depart; And, in the sunshine streaming on quiet wood and lea I stand and calmly wait till the hinges turn for me

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. OUR TWO LIVES.

EVERY person is daily living two lives, but so mingled and intertwined are they, that we are scarcely aware of the double existence. One of these is the present—the now—the thoughts, words and deeds of to-day. The other is the past-the then-the hopes, fears, dreams and realities of yesterday.

To illustrate. At this moment I am sitting in the old school room, through whose long aisles, years ago, I walked side by side with those from whose faces and forms, to-day, many miles separate me. I realize the scenes being enacted; I hear the busy chattering of many busier tongues; yet closely mingled with these scenes is the memory of those, glad and gay, that transpired here, in the years agone: and sweetly chiming in with these voices are the soft, low tones, I used to hear, echoing in these halls. I see before me the pupils, whose names structed wooden frame, lest the business of the are now daily called,—but mingling with these, side by side, I beheld the dear faces of the tried either side smoking, with a look of placid and and true friends who used to fill these old dreamy attention." The correspondent adds rooms with merry laughter and joyous greetings. I take up one of my old text books, turn over its leaves, and come upon some pencilmarks, which time and frequent thumb-prints have nearly erased.

Away I speed, spanning in a moment the long, long years between, and I am clasping hands with the noble bey who, in a careless moment, placed the words here. I live and breathe the air of to-day, but heart, mind, and soul, are away back with the long ago.

I realize again all the little sweetnesses of that first childish love, and yet I am sitting here, a strong-hearted woman, bearing the burdens of care and sorrow that come with years.

At home, I have various little mementoes of other days; I look at them sometimes - some rainy days—when

"The days are dark and dreary."

I take up a little faded flower; of itself, it is nothing-nothing but dust; but O, how full of my other life! The hand that gathered it, long since lay folded over the stilled heart; the eyes, whose brown depths always reflected love and truth, wearily closed, one fair summer day, and the dear lips spoke no more. Yet she is with me now-this little blossom links together the theh and now, and I am living in the sunshine of her smile as of yore.

Sometimes you unexpectedly hear a voice, or the echo of a footfall, so like the tones or tread of one you've known and loved before, that for an instant he is with you, and you are again wandering through the old groves, sitting on the same grassy banks, and singing the same songs, as in the olden time, when you were younger, and perchance happier, than now. There is one place, than all others more dear to around him, a garment for the mind.

me-one little, low-walled room, which I never enter but with sacred thoughts and feelings. Within its dear walls, kneeling as an humble penitent, I sought and found my precious SAVIOR, and arose to a new life.

My paths since then have been any but straight, yet when in or near that little room, I live over the unspeakable joy of that moment, and meet again the dear sisters who sought to aid me in my efforts to gain light. One of them is teaching the dusky-browed children of India now, one has joined the itinerant army, and journeys from place to place, bearing glad tidings; yet I meet them in hours of holy thought, and know them still faithful, still zealous.

So it is, that the homes in which we dwell, the streets through which we walk, the groves in whose cool shade we love to sit, are peopled with faces and forms that long ago we used to meet and greet. The books we read have an added charm, because some loved one used to read them with us. What, then, is this power, or state, or faculty? Is it memory, is it association, or is it a spiritual life, which brings mind and soul in union with that which is past?

Blessed are we if this double life be a source of pleasure, and not remorse,—blessed, if this mingling be of good with good, and not evil with good. ALICE BROWN NICHOLS, A. B. Wilson, N. Y., 1864.

### THE DAWN OF LOVE.

BE our experience in particulars what it may, no man ever forgot the visitations of that power to his heart and brain which created all things new: which was the dawn in him of music, poetry, and art; which made the face of nature radiant with purple light, the morning and the night varied enchantments; when a single tone of one voice could make the heart beat, and the most trival circumstance associated with one form is put in the amber of memory; when we become all eye when one was gone; when a youth became a watcher of windows and studious of a glove, a veil, a ribbon, or the wheels of a carriage; then no place is too silent for him, he has richer company and sweeter conversation in his new thoughts than any old friends, though best and purest, can give him; when all business seemed an impertinence, and all the men and women running to and fro in the streets mere fictures. For though the celestial rapture fallen out of heaven seizes only upon those of tender age, and although a beauty, overpowering all analysis or comparison, and putting us beside ourselves, we can seldom see after thirty years, yet the remembrance of these seasons outlasts all other remembrances, and is a wreath of flowers on the oldest brows.

### A RELIGIOUS SMOKE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Weekly Review, in a notice of the recent meeting of the Reformed Secession Synod of Holland, says:-"The picture which we witnessed on our reception in the Synod, was something which, I am sure, could not be seen out of Holland. As we entered the place of worship in which we had preached the evening before, fumes of smoke darkened the air. A long table stretched along the place where the women had sat, which was lined on either side by ministers and elders, while at the head of this there was a transverse table, at which sat the moderator, the professors, and other official gentlemen. Every man was smoking, or preparing to smoke. The moderator held a pipe in one hand and a wooden hammer, with which to call attention, in the other. The clerk wrote, and puffed too. While on the table, from one extremity to the other, boxes of lucifer matches, plates of tobacco, inkbottles, papers, pens, books, &c. were mingled in most admired confusion, a corps de reserve of long pipes being fixed in an ingeniously-consynod should come to a pause through want of that the proceedings were nevertheless carried on in a most business-like manner.

# AFRICAN PROVERBS.

HE who disappoints another is not worthy to be trusted.

A pig which has wallowed in the mire seeks clean person to rub against.

When you are warned, warn yourself. Peace is the father of friendship.

He who strives to shake the trunk of a tree only shakes himself.

It is easy to cut a dead elephant to pieces, but one dares attack a live one. A matter dealt with gently, prospers; but a

matter dealt with violently, brings vexation to the author. The time may be very long, but a lie will be discovered at last.

The dust of the buffalo is lost in the dust of an elephant.

He who claps hands for a fool to dance is no better than the fool himself.

All men are related to one another. He who cannot take up an ant, yet tries to take up an elephant, will find out his folly. He who sees another's fault talks about it, but

covers his own with a potsherd. An ungrateful guest is like the lower jaw, which, when the body dies in the morning, falls away from the upper by night-time.

SOCRATES is barefooted. He has one want so pressing that he can have no other want, and has set his lips to a cup which hides his bare feet from his eyes-with a single garment for winter and summer he draws the universe

### Musings. Sabbath

### MANY MANSIONS.

In my father's house above Many manaions be: Surely, from that varied love, There is one for me.

But the lowest room I ask. With a hope, that so Love will, after some sweet task, Bid me higher go.

All enough to me is given, If how low soe'er Prove my place, it be in heaven, And my Savior there.

Savior, in Thy promised grace, Thou, though there most high, Fail'st not to prepare a place E'en for such as I.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "CAN YOU STAND STILL?"

No, you cannot! It is beyond the power of any being to remain, in one sense of the word, quiet. Nothing is quiet; but every thing, and every being, in the infinite universe, are continually changing, whether consciously or no,whether by their own will, or not. Every thinking, observing person, must see this law of change in animate, as well as in inanimate matter,-in the physical, as well as the moral world; and beyond our world, is not the same grand and universal law a characteristic part of all visible creation? Do not the planets, and gloriously innumerable worlds of light, move majestically back and forth through immeasurable space, by the will of infinite power in one eternal law of motion. And again, in our own world, does not all we see become transformed, though ever so slowly, from one object of great beauty to another of lesser beauty, but greater usefulness; or, perhaps, from the most apparently insignificant of all things, to beauty of the highest possible type of perfection. Yes, all is change, all is one grand and infinite universe of motion. And that person who looks upon this law of God as visible in the material world, and yet denies that the same glorious law is at work in the moral part of the universe, either does not understand one of the most plainly revealed attributes of his own being, or else is willfully blind to the fact that he cannot stand still in goodness, or evil.

We must be growing constantly better, or worse; progressing in wisdom and goodness, or sorrow and degradation. Think not, deluded lover of sin, to say to yourself, thus far will I go, and no further,—and then, after enjoying for a season the rolling of sin as a sweet morsel under my tongue, I will turn, and live. It is impossible to pursue just that course; whether consciously, or no, you will continue to grow worse, if you do not grow better. The devil, and your own evil and weak nature, will not permit you to sit and complacently fold your hands upon the idea that when the "convenient season" comes, you will repent—without constantly taking, though ever so gradually, and insidiously, deeper draughts from the fatal cup of sin; and thereby rendering harder, every day of your life, the task of breaking your chains, and moving in an opposite direction. Remember this, oh sinner! when you think that you are not, cannot be standing still.

Brockport, N. Y., 1864.

Written for the Rural New-Yorker. SABBATH EVENING REFLECTIONS.

"How calmly sinks the parting sun, Yet twilight lingers still, And beautiful as dreams of Heaven, Tis slumbering on the hill.

NOTHING reminds one more forcibly of the rest that remaineth to the people of GoD, than the twilight of the Sabbath; the sweet, peaceful hour when we can commune with our own arts and the great Father of spirits, and pleasures and perplexities of the week dare not intrude upon its sacredness.

To-night the sombre shadow of Night's halfdrawn curtain is stealing silently over the earth as I sit here alone in the gloaming; while my thoughts have wandered back to the has-been, and all along the corridors of the past are strewn the memoreis of Sabbaths that are gone forever. There are some that, crowned with golden recollections, gleam through the gathering mist "like stars in the dark vaulted heaven at night;" while upon others — shadowing by its sadness the light of all the rest-is fixed a label bearing the one dark word Misspent.

Dear reader, in looking backward perhaps Memory may point you to a similar picture, and a "still small voice" will whisper "how has this Sabbath been spent? When the last golden moment of this Sabbath shall have gone to set the seal of the past on another page of thy lifebook, what will be the record that shall there await the great day when the books shall be opened, and the world shall be judged therefrom?"

I would entreat you, as a friend, to answer it well to your own heart, for the self-same question will be asked when you shall appear before the "great white throne" to be "judged according to the deeds done in the body."

January, 1864.

BEGINNING OF THE TASK. We do not die wholly at our death; we have mouldered away before. Faculty after faculty, interest after interest, attachment after attachment, disappears; we are torn from ourselves while living; year after year sees us no longer the same, and death only consigns the last fragments of what we were to the grave.

# Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE EDUCATED FARMER.

KNOWLEDGE VERSUS MUSCLE.

PEOPLE who urge upon farmers the advantages of education, generally confine their argument to showing how knowledge and skill will produce food more abundantly, and at less costhow the soil may be "manured by brains," or how ingenious appliances may make labor more effective. But this, though very true, is a very restricted and partial view of the subject. A farmer should be, in an enlarged sense, a man: and as such, an influential and controlling member of that vast community which agriculture, mainly, feeds and clothes. All civilized people are divided into two great divisions—the producing and non-producing classes. Farmers, fishermen, miners, &c, form the first class,merchants, manufacturers, sailors, artists, physicians, lawyers, divines, &c., &c., the second. Now, it is a very important fact, important because "knowledge is power," and also important because "loving one's neighbor as one's self" is the rarest of virtues, - a very important fact, that while the first class has been deficient in knowledge and has abounded in muscle, the second class has abounded in knowledge, and is constantly growing more and more averse to muscular exertion. Hence, again, because "knowledge is power," the farmers' servants. whom he feeds and clothes, have become his masters. The farmer says to the manufacturer, I have not time to work up the wool which I have grown, into cloth; you do it, and I will raise food for you meanwhile. So the manufacturer employs an agent to collect and warehouse the wool, various other agents to transport it, other agents to receive it in eastern marts, and others again to sell and buy it and transport it to the manufacturer. The manufacturer now sorts it, and working up the coarsest of it for the farmer, he distributes the rest of it among the farmers' servants, the merchant, artist, lawyer, &c., who while wearing the finest of broadcloth, say disdainfully, "I would not be a farmer." If they are asked why, --"oh, because the business is so dirty!" Now, why has it become neces sary to transport all the western wool to the seaboard, by means of a multitude of agents, and, by means of another multitude, re-transport the needed cloth back to the west? Simply because an accumulation of capital, originally drawn from agriculture, has centered with controlling and highly intelligent power in eastern marts and manufacturing districts. Some cities are so situated, especially since the advent of railroads, that the producer of food and its consumer are never, or very rarely, brought face to face, but the distribution is effected by middlemen who often realize large compensation for their services, amounting in the more luxurious articles consumed by the wealthy, to 25, 50, and even 100 per cent. profit. Some of these middlemen, by long practice, become expert in tricks and artifices, which, when revealed,

It is a very prevalent opinion with farmers that the larger the non-producing class becomes the greater will be the demand for farm produce, and the higher will be its price. This opinion is confirmed by many facts, one of which is that a western agricultural district cut off from connection with the seaboard languishes, and springs into immediate prosperity as soon as such a connection is formed. Yet if the position is true that agriculture is mainly the source of wealth, then, I think, it follows, that a non-producing class, beyond what is necessary for proper manufacture and distribution, is a leech sucking the blood, and fattening upon the farmer. A firm, in one of our magic western cities, is reported to have accumulated, the past year, twenty thousand dollars, shaving notes. This money doubtless gave impulse to much action around them. Yet the said firm produced nothing, added hothing to the true wealth of the country. Who can doubt that a capital abstracted from the earnings of the producing classes maintained that firm and all its belongings. Further, I apprehend that the inhabitants of the agricultural region just adverted to, cut off as they were from even a just and proper connection with commerce and manufactures, had an average of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" greater than the average in large cities, when, sometimes ten, twenty, thirty or more families occupy one house from cellar to attic, clothed in rags, feeding on refuse and lying on bunches of straw. Of the agricultural region I speak from experience, having lived in such, under both of the developments referred to.

astonish both producer and consumer.

In times past the non-producing class made and administered our laws, administered our Government, and represented our Government abroad, guided those measures which led to peace or war, controlled our railroads, and generally held in their hands the reins which ruled the course of our temporal destiny. Meanwhile the farmer, as a rule, worked, ate and slept, did not bother his brains about science, or any useless learning, and wondered how geometry or philosophy could help him to hoe corn, or how history could light, his path from the house to the barn, or how political economy could enable him to make hay when the sun shone. I have attended a very creditably conducted agricultural fair, where a superintendent of public schools was the orator, his attenuated fingers holding a manuscript, and his weak voice not reaching five rods from his stand, and one where a lawyer attempted to give voice to the enthusiasm of the occasion. Can not farmers learn to do their own writing and speaking?

Justice can not be done to my subject within the limits of a brief essay. I ask farmers to remember that they hold in their hands the sources of wealth, and that "knowledge is power."

PETER HATHAWAY. Milan, Eriê Co., O., 1864.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS



A SHORT PARSING LESSON.—You will read | persons, in all cases where it is contemplated to the sentence, "David killed Goliah." What part of speech is killed? "A preposition, connecting David and Goliah, and showing an unfriendly relation between them. RULE.-"Prepositions connect words with one another and show a relation between them."

In what respect is this parsing incorrect?-Vermont School Journal.

SCHOOLS IN OHIO.—It appears by the late report of the School Commissioner of Ohio, that of the 14,661 schools taught in that State during the year 1863, 14,233 were common schools, open to all. The whole number of scholars enrolled in the schools was 750,413, of whom 7,229 were colored children-less than one in 100.

# Asekul, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GAS VERSUS PAIN.

SCARCE a month passes in which there is not some additions made to the list of those who die from inhaling gas, in their effort to avoid pain. So frequent have these fatalities become, that it is a grave question whether the life of any one is safe, really, who adopts this mode to alleviate or avoid temporary pain during surgical operations. At least, it is proper the public should at the same time putting the blood from the be educated to know what risks they run when heart into circulation through it, produces morthey place their lives in the hands of men who are as often irresponsible and ignorant, as other-

These remarks have been suggested by the announcement of the death of a Mr. SAMUEL SEARS, of Massachusetts, while under the influence, or from the effects, of laughing gas, administered for the purpose of extracting a tooth without pain. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. GEO. B. BOUTON, of New York, who reports that he found the deceased was very consumptive - that one of his lungs was nearly gone, and the other considerably affected by disease. In his testimony before the jury, Dr. B. gave it as his opinion that if deceased had been in ordinary health, he would not have been injuriously affected by the inhalation of the gas.

Now, there are a great many people in the world who do not know whether they are healthy or not-who feel well, but who would be found to be diseased upon medical examination. They are not safe if they inhale laughing gas, perhaps; and yet not one in one hundred of these sapient administrators of this gas know enough to discriminate in its administration. This laughing gas is being advertised extensively, as perfectly safe, and an insurance against pain; and many poor fools have thus been induced to have their teeth taken out, with a view to escape the draft. In some cities this has proved a profitable business to the gas man!

In the case above referred to, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from congestion of the lungs, induced by the administration of nitrous oxide gas, for the purpose of extracting a tooth. They exonerate the person who administered the gas from all criminal intent! And they urge that there should be an examination made by competent orbits the world are borne.

administer said gas.

Who are the competent persons? We submit to our readers that it is better to endure some pain-to "grin and bear it"-than to run such risk. We are induced to give this subject this prominence because it is our duty to keep our readers advised of whatever will benefit them, so far as we may be able; and because of the special effort being made to substitute this laughing gas for chloroform.

# HOW TO THAW FROZEN FLESH.

WE commend to the attention of those of our readers liable to exposure, by their employment, what the New York Evening Post says under the above head:-"Frozen flesh should never be rubbed. The juices of the fleshy tissues, when frozen in their minute sacs or sells, at once become in each of these inclosures, crystals, having a large number of angles and sharp points; and hence rubbing the flesh causes them to cut or tear their way through the tissues so that when it is thawed the structure of the muscle is more or less destroyed. The proper mode of treatment is this:-When any part of the body is frozen it should be kept perfectly quiet till it is thawed out, which should be done as promptly as possibly. As freezing takes place from the surface inwardly, so thawing should be in the inverse order, from the inside outwardly. The thawing out of a portion of flesh, without tification; but by keeping the more external parts still congesled till the internal heat and the external blood gradually soften the more interior parts, and produce circulation of the blood as fast as the thawing takes place, most of these dangers are obviated. If the snow which is applied be colder than the frozen flesh it will still further abstract the heat and freeze it worse than before. But if the snow is of the same temperature it will keep the flesh from thawing till the heat from the rest of the body shall have effected it, thus preventing gangrene. Water, in which snow or ice has been placed, so as to keep its temperature at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, is probably better than snow."

FACTS ABOUT RAILROAD SPEED .- A railroad car moves about seventy-four feet, or nearly twice its own length, in a second. At this velocity the locomotive driving wheel, six feet in diameter, makes four revolutions in a second, the piston-rod thus traversing the cylinder eight times. If a horse and carriage should approach and cross a track at the rate of six miles an hour, an express train approaching at the moment would move toward it two hundred and fifty-seven feet while it was in the act of crossing; if the horse moved no faster than a walk, the train would move toward it more than five hundred feet, which fact accounts for the many accidents at such points. When the locomotive whistle is opened at the post eighty rods from the crossing, the train will advance near one hundred feet before the sound of the whistle traverses to, and is heard at the crossing.

CLEAR perception is refreshing as sleep. It is sleep from blunder, care and sin. In every thought we are lifted to sit with the serene rulers and see how lightly, yet firmly, in their

# Reading for the Young.

### LITTLE BY LITTLE.

ONE step, and then another, And the longest walk is ended; One stitch, and then another, And the largest rent is mended; One brick upon another, And the highest wall is made; One flake upon another, And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little coral workers, By their slow and constant motion, Have built those pretty islands, In the distant dark-blue ocean; And the noblest undertakings Man's wisdom hath conceived. By oft-repeated efforts, Have been patiently achieved.

Then do not look disheartened, O'er the work you have to do. And say that such a mighty task You never can get through; But just endeavor, day by day, Another point to gain, And soon the mountain which you feared Will prove to be a plain.

"Rome was not builded in a day," The ancient proverb teaches; And Nature, by her trees and flowers The same sweet sermon preaches. Think not of far-off duties, But of duties which are near: And having once begun to work, Resolve to persevere.

# ASHAMED OF HER FATHER.

LITTLE SALLIE was the daughter of an honest blacksmith, and was a very frank, warmhearted child. A new house had been erected on a high hill near, by a fine gentleman from the city, and Sallie was quite delighted to see in his carriage, drawn by two bay horses, a sweet little girl about her own age. Once when she was in the shop, they stopped to say something to Giles about shoeing the horses, and Sallie smiled at Lucy, who, in return, threw her a great big apple. She caught it so nicely that they both laughed heartily, and became friends; for little children have none of that mean pride which we sometimes see among other people, till they are taught it.

One day, when Sallie was dressed very neatly, she asked leave.to take a walk, and bent her steps toward the mansion on the hill. She did not know how to go round by the road, so she climbed over fence and rail till she reached the grounds. There, to her delight, she saw Lucy on a little grey pony, which the coachman was leading carefully by the bridle. She drove up to the wall and asked in a kind voice, "Have you berries to sell, little girl?"

Sallie laughed, and said, "No, I'm Sallie don't you remember me? I came to play with you a little while. May that man open the iron gate for me? It is very heavy.'

"I should like to play with you, and to let you ride on my pony," replied pleasant little Lucy, "but I know mamma would not allow me to play with you."

"Why not?" asked Sallie, in wonder. ] never say naughty words, and I'm dressed all clean this afternoon."

"Oh," said Lucy, "it is because your father

works with his shirt sleeves rolled up, and has a smutty face and hands."

"Oh!" the smut washes off!" replied the innocent child. "He is always clean in the evening; and when he has his Sunday clothes on, he's the handsomest man in the aworld! Mother is pretty all the time?'

"Oh, but mamma would not let you in, I know, because your father shoes the horses," added Lucy.

"That is no harm, is it? Don't your father want his horses shod?" asked the wondering Sallie.

"Yes; but he won't let me play with poor people's children," answered Lucy.

"We're not poor; we're very rich," replied Sallie. "Father owns the house and the shop; and we've got a cow and a calf and twenty chickens, and the darlingest little baby boy in the world!"

But after all this argument, little Lucy shook her head sadly, and said, "I wouldn't dare to ask you in; but I'll give you some flowers." So Sallie went back over fence and wall, won-

dering much at what had passed. Then, for the first time in her life, she wished that her father would wear his Sunday clothes all the week, just as the minister, and the doctor, and Lucy's father did. She almost felt ashamed of him-so noble and kind and good-as she entered the shop to wait for him. She stood by the forge trying to enjoy the sight of the sparks as they danced and fought each other after each stroke of the hammer. But her thoughts were so troubled that she could not see them, nor the beautiful pictures which she always found before the blazing fire, - mountains, castles, churches, angels, all were gone, and there was nothing left in the black shop but a coal fire. hot sparks, and a smutty man; tears came into Sallie's eyes, but she crowded them back, because she could not tell why she shed them.

The fire was out; the blacksmith pulled off his apron, laid aside his hammer, and took the soft hand of Sallie in his own hard and smutty one. For the first time in her life she withdrew it to see if the black came off.

Just then the ears came in, creaking and whizzing; and to her joy she saw little Lucy on the platform, waiting for her father. The conductor helped him from the steps, and he called out to Lucy.

"Take my hand, child;" but she put both hands up to her face to hide it, and sprang into the carriage alone; while the coachman, with a blushing face, almost lifted the finely-dressed gentlemen into it. Oh, what a sad sight! He had been drinking wine till his reason was gone, and he could not walk; so his own child was ashamed of him!

Then Sallie grasped the hard hand of Giles, not caring now whether the smut rubbed off or not, and told him all that was in her heart.

"Oh, father," she cried, "I was so wicked that I was just beginning to be ashamed of you because your face was black, and you did not dress up like a gentleman all the time! I'm so glad you are a blacksmith, instead of a drunken man! Poor little Lucy! She is ashamed of her father, although he has on a fine coat, and gold buttons in his shirt?"

THE good fortune of the bad bows their heads down to the earth; the bad fortune of the good turns their faces up to heaven.



# Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

#### The Army in Virginia.

On the 6th inst. a reconnoissance in force was made by several separate portions of the army. Gen. Kilpatrick crossed at Culpepper Ford and scoured the country from Jacob's Ford to near Fredericksburg, finding nothing but cavalry pickets of Hampton's division, nearly all of whom they captured. A detachment of the 2d N. Y. cavalry went up to Jacob's Ford. Gen. Warren crossed the 3d division, Davis', of the 2d corps, at Morton's Ford, with little or no opposition. In the evening the 2d division of the same corps crossed and attempted to join the 3d in a piece of woods at the left of the ford. The rebels then opened upon them with musketry from the right of the ford, where they had been concealed in another piece of woods. The night was dark and foggy, and the firing of each party was directed by the flash of the guns of their opponents. During the night, after firing had ceased, our men were ordered to return across the river, which they did without molestation. The loss in killed. wounded and missing, is reported at between 100 and 200, but this is not official, and cannot be relied on.

Parties arriving from the front on the 8th, state that when our troops pushed across at Germania Ford, they found the rebel rifle-pits in that immediate vicinity occupied by 225 pickets, who threw down their arms and surrendered, stating that there was no rebel force within ten miles. Immediately thereafter our forces pushed ahead in the direction of Orange Court House, but had hardly progressed two miles before they were opened upon with twelve guns, with an attacking force working and supporting these guns. We drove them from their position with considerable loss in killed, wounded and missing, our loss in the affair being thirtyfive. The mass of our infantry then recrossed the Rapidan, leaving a force to hold the riflepits first taken until the operations of our cavalry that had moved by another road to the right, had terminated. Heavy firing is said to have been heard yesterday, and it was believed about Culpepper that our cavalry was then engaged with the enemy it had been seeking.

By a special to the Baltimore American, from Western Virginia, we learn that a guard of one company of infantry, posted at Peterson Creek Bridge, eight miles east of Cumberland, was attacked on the 3d by 500 rebel cavalry under Col. Rosser, and after a spirited fight, in which two of our men were killed and ten wounded, the greater part of the company was captured. This accomplished, the rebels set fire to the bridge, and leaving it to its own destruction, started off with their prisoners. An employee of the railroad succeeded in staying the fire, and saved the bridge with only partial damage.

Gen. Averill, with his command, who had been sent out from Martinsburg by Gen. Kelly, overtook the rebels near Greenfield, and a severe engagement ensued. The rebels were driven through Springfield, and thence to and south of Burlington. Many of the rebels were killed and wounded, and our captures are large, including the recovery of our own men and many horses.

On the 4th, a portion of Gen. Sullivan's forces, in attempting to rout the enemy, encountered a large force of rebels in Mechanicsburg, near Romney, and in the neighborhood of the Gap a fight took place. We eventually succeeded in compelling the enemy to take another road to the right and skedaddle. In the engagement we took a number of prisoners. In returning, the enemy hastened to make a junction with the main rebel forces near Moorefield. It is believed that Gen. Sullivan's and Col. Mulligan's commands have formed a junction, and are now pursuing the enemy vigorously. If the enemy escapes our forces, he certainly will not be able to take away any large portion of his plunder.

Gov. Boorman received the following from Gen. Kelly on the 5th:

"I have just received a dispatch from Col. Mulligan. After six hours hard fighting, he has driven Early from Moorefield, and his cavalry were pursuing and were sharply engaged with Rosser on the south fork at the date of the dispatch."

On Friday of last week three brigades of a cavalry corps, about 1,600 strong, 400 of whom were mounted, with no artillery, under command of Col. Love, of the 11th Kentucky Regiment, skirmished with the rebels under Gen. Jones, on the Virginia road, thirteen miles from Cumberland Gap. The skirmishing lasted three hours. We held our position until dark, although we were attacked by superior force, when we withdrew to our camps, three miles in the rear.

At sunrise on Saturday morning, Col. Love's pickets were attacked by the rebels, when Col. Love moved to the front to meet the enemy. The rebels were seen advancing in line; with 400 infantry and cavalry and three pieces of artillery. Col. Love then fell back three miles, skirmishing all the way, when the enemy ceased following, and Col. Love encamped three miles from the Gap. The next morning Col. Love sent all his available forces two miles in front. and had a lively skirmish with the rebels, charging them and driving them back with heavy loss, since which, up to the afternoon of the 5th inst., the rebels have not approached in any force to our front. Our loss in these skirmishes was eight killed, eight wounded, and three missing. Capt. T. Newport, of the 8th Tennessee, is among the killed. The enemy s loss was ten killed and fifteen to twenty-five

Richmond papers of the 8th state the Confederate capital is threatened by our forces. The following item is from the source referred to:

"Richmond is threatened by the enemy. Our pickets were driven in on Saturday night at blockading the river, and to get arms and am-Bottom's Bridge, twelve miles from Richmond. The enemy crossed the York River railroad near Dispatch Station. A large force massed at Barkdemansville, moved forward to the Alizeville yesterday afternoon, and was then advancing. Their force consists of three brigades of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and twelve pieces of artillery. The enemy's demonstration is probably intended as a reconnoissance preliminary to an important collision. Certainly, the enemy has so many in numbers as to preclude the idea of a mere raid."

On the 31st ult. an expedition went up James River and Fagan Creek to Smithfield, to join an expedition up the Chuckipach, under Gen. Graham, to destroy provisions, supplies, a signal station and smuggling depot. The expedition landed at Smithville, consisting of ninety men and one howitzer, under Capt. Lee, marched to Chuckatuck. When five miles beyond Smithville, they encountered a force of rebels 200 try and fealty to the Union, were uttered and strong, with two pieces of artillery, and routed them, but receiving false information of a heavy force between them and Chuckatuck, returned to Smithville, and sent for the armed transport Smith Briggs, which, owing to a fog, did not arrive till half-past twelve. On Monday, the enemy, 500 strong, with four pieces of artillery, attacked Capt. Lee at daylight in Smithville, entrenched. They held out against several furious attacks and charges from the enemy, until the Smith Briggs arrived. The enemy were repulsed in each attack, with heavy loss. They sent three flags of truce demanding a surrender, all of which Capt. Lee refused. On the arrival of the Smith Briggs they retreated on board, when the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon them. The chief engineer was wounded, and the second engineer is missing. This prevented the boat from working off, and finally a ball struck her boiler and she was disabled. Capt. Lee and a portion of his men escaped by swimming across the river. The others were captured, among them Capt. A. F. Rowe, who was wounded. Our loss in killed and wounded was 80. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was 150 heavier, owing to their superior numbers and making the attack. Soon after the capture of the Smith Briggs, she was blown up with a tremendous explosion.

### Movements in the West and South-West.

TENNESSEE.-A Knoxville letter of Jan. 31, says:-Longstreet's forces which have been heavily re-enforced from Virginia and North Carolina, are concentrated at Sevierville. Our communication with Gen. Parke at Cumberland Gap is cut off, but Gen. Parke announces by courier that he can hold the Gap for months.

At the battle at Tazewell on Sunday, General Wilcox was painfully, though not very seriously wounded. Our forces were repulsed and fell back to a good position, since which they have not been molested.

Our loss in the cavalry affair at Fair Gardens was 100. Col. Leslie, of the 4th Indiana, was mortally wounded. We took 127 prisoners and three guns. Skirmishing is constantly going on along our entire lines.

Longstreet is hourly expecting re-enforcements from Johnston.

Gen. Foster is in direct communication with Gens. Grant and Thomas. No doubt is expressed of his ability to carry out Gen. Grant's orders.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army on the 3d:

ters of the army on the 3d:

Gen. Dodge reports, on the 24th ult., our forces under Col. Phillips drove Roddy to the south side of the Tennessee, capturing all his trains, consisting of 20 mule teams, 200 head of cattle, 600 head of sheep, and about 100 horses and mules, and destroyed a factory and mill which had largely supplied him.

J. H. RAWLINGS, Brig.-Gen.

Private information from Chattanooga is to the effect that several days ago, though there was a force at Dalton, the main body of the rebel army was at Rome, Ga., under Johnston. The latter fact is accounted for on the ground either that the enemy were forced to go to Rome for convenience to their supplies, or to prevent desertion, between 8,000 and 9,000 men having come into our lines since the battle of Missionary Ridge.

There is no such alarm at Chattanooga about the safety of our troops in the neighborhood of Knoxville as seems to prevail elsewhere, and many of the public accounts to that effect are characterized as exaggerations. The courier banks. line between Chattanooga and Knoxville was uninterrupted.

The steamer Wm. Wallace, with the 21st Missouri regiment on board, while passing Island No. 71 on the night of the 9th ult., was fired upon by guerrillas on the Mississippi shore. Nearly 100 shots were fired in ten minutes. Thos. Ryan, Sergeant of Co. D, was killed, and two privates wounded, who have since died,

and four others were severely wounded. The steamer Arago, lying in Old River, was fired into on the 27th ult. Three hundred shots struck her, but no one was hurt.

The World's Memphis letter fully confirms previous reports as to Gen. Sherman's movement toward Jackson, Mindian and Montgomery or Mobile. The cavalry force attached thereto under Gen. W. L. Smith and Grierson is large. Negro troops from Port Hudson, under Gen. Ullman, are to join the expedition. The correspondent says there are boats on the Tombigbee River which may be made available, and believes Mobile to be the real object of the movement.

MISSISSIPPI.- Natchez advices of the 28th ult., say that there are 600 rebels six miles from that place, threatening an attack.

A deserter reported that two brigades of Louisiana and Texas troops are marchhing from Western Louisiana to the Mississippi to operate in the vicinity, with the view of temporarily munition from the east trans-Mississippi Department. It is said the enemy have already succeeded in crossing several thousand stand of arms and a large amount of ammunition.

The steamer Lillie Martin, captured by guerrillas, has been taken up the Arkansas River. A gunboat will probably be sent up after her.

ARKANSAS.-The inauguration of the officers chosen by the State Convention of Arkansas, took place on the 22d ult., in the Senate Chamber at Little Rock. It was a most solemn and imposing affair. After a prayer by the Rev. James Butler, the Governor, addressed the assemblies in a touching and impressive manner. The ceremonies concluded with the administratration of the oath of office to Gov. Murphy and Lieut.-Gov. Bliss and the Secretary of State. The scene was most effecting, and many present were moved to tears, as the solemn words that bound the new officers to loyalty to their counresponded to.

MISSOURI.-In compliance with the orders of the War Department, Maj.-Gen. Schofield made over to Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, Jan. 30, his command of the Department of Missouri.

KANSAS.-Major Kenny, of the staff of Gen. Curtis, reports that a skirmish took place between Capt. Coleman's command and one hundred guerrillas, in Jackson county. The latter are supposed to be a portion of Quantrell's old band. There are evidences that guerrillas are collecting in that county for plundering operations. Arrangements are being made to break up their organization.

### Department of the South,

On the 26th ult. Gen. Palmer sent an expedition to capture a force of rebel cavalry in Jones and Onslow counties, N. C. They succeeded in routing the enemy, captured twentythree men, with their horses and equipage, destroyed from 150,000 to 200,000 pounds of salt, 10,000 pounds tobacco, 32 barrels beef; also, captured several horses and mules.

On the 27th ult. Capt. Cady, of the 24th N. Y. Battery, proceeded with his command to Tysell county, N. C., where they captured five men, who have been guilty of a series of robberies. two Confederate officers and a thousand sheep. Gen. Wistar recently sent a force out from Williamsburg to the 12-mile ordinary, and broke up a camp of rebel scouts, captured eight horses, eight rifles, a quantity of provisions, two prisoners, and the horse of a rebel commander, and returned with only one man wounded.

On the morning of the 1st inst., before the break of day, the rebels, consisting of Pickett's from Kinston, N. C., and Hope's brigade from Lee's army, made an assault on the outposts at Bachelor's Creek, eight miles from Newbern, which, after a desperate struggle, they carried capturing seventy men and officers.

One company of the 2d N. C. white volunteers of C. H. Foster's command, with a section of Angell's battery, and detachments of other companies, in all about 400 men, are reported to be in possession of the Blockhouse, nine miles from Newbern, surrounded by the enemy and holding their ground against vastly superior numbers. They will, it is stated, hold out for several days. A force of our cavalry started out this morning for their relief, but were repulsed in sight of Fort Totten and driven back. The rebels are in sight of the city, and can be seen from Fort Totten by the naked eye manœuvering their troops. Our forces are resting on their arms day and night, waiting for the assault on

On the 2d inst., at 3 o'clock A. M., the enemy, in barges, boarded the gunboat Underwriter between Fort Anderson and Fort Stephen, and her officers and a great part of her crew. Fortunately the Underwriter was hard aground, this force has been made by Jeff. Davis under a which saved her from being carried off by the rebels. The rebels who boarded the Underwriter consisted of 250 officers and sailors from Savannah, Ga., from whence they brought their barges by railroad. The rebels being unable to remove the Underwriter from her position set her on fire and the flames communicated to her magazine and she was blown to fragments.

On the evening of the 2d, Newport was captured by the rebels, cutting our communications with Beaufort. This also gives the rebels command of the approaches to Newbern by the Neuse river, should they choose to fortify its

FORTRESS MORROE, Feb. 5.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—A dispatch from Newbern, dated Feb. 3d, says the enemy hear national are feb. has retired on Kinston. B. F. BUTLER.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department on the 7th:

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA. OFF NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 6, 1864. To Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of News: To Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of raws.—
The supply steamer Newbern has arrived, and
the Sassacus, Lieut. Commanding Rowe, and
the Florida, Commander Crosby, have destroyed
the fast blockade runner Wild Dayrell, near
New Topsail Inlet, where she had gone ashore
and discharged most of her cargo.
S. P. LEE,

Act'g Rear Admiral and Com'g N. A. B. S.

Department of the Gulf.

GEN. BANKS issued from headquarters, New Orleans, the following order concerning abandoned plantations:

All plantations not in process of cultivation Feb. 1st, unless excepted from operation of this order for special reasons, will be considered abandoned, and the estates to be rented by Government to such persons as will undertake their proper cultivation.

There is nothing of importance transpiring in Louisiana.

The correspondent of a Boston journal on board the gunboat Jackson, at Ship Island, writes on the 18th ult., as follows:

Last night about 10 o'clock a small sail boat came down the Sound with some very important intelligence. The rebels in Fort Morgan revolted, and during the difficulty the rebel gunboats in Mobile Bay attempted to arrest the garrison of the fort, the whole fort being in revolt, and with the American flag flying. They opened on the rebel gunboats with every gun in the fort. They succeeded in driving the gunboats off, but were not on their guard, and that night a large force was sent down from Mobile, capturing the whole garrison excepting four men, who escaped in the darkness in a small boat and came to Ship Island, when we heard for the first time the astonishing intelligence.

Seventy-five of the revolters are condemned to be shot to-day in Mobile,

We also learn from these deserters that on Horn Island, up the Sound, there are 18 more deserters from the rebels, and in and around Mobile, and on Rome Island, there are about 50 deserters from the same quarter. These deserters bring the same intelligence that the rebel army in and around Mobile have organized secret societies, determined to fight no longer. It is said the movement is growing stronger every day, and many officers are identified

The loyal citizens of Florida held a meeting on the 28th ult., to restore the State to its original standing in the Union.

The Navy Department has received communications from Acting Rear Admiral Lee, dated Jan. 27th, in which he says:-It affords me pleasure to report to the Department that the promise made by Acting-Master Brown, commanding the bark Restless, at the conclusion of his last report concerning the destruction of the extensive salt works in the vicinity of St. Andrew's Bay, viz., that he would complete the work so handsomely begun, appears to have been kept.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the following blockade runners, on the 28th December. The rebel schooner Caroline Gertrude, loaded with cotton, was captured in Marks Bay, Fla., by the boat of the U. S. steamer Stars and Stripes. The schooner was aground when captured. Fourteen prisoners were captured. After taking out forty-three bales of cotton, and having a sharp engagement with the enemy's cavalry, finding they could not save the vessel they set her on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels, and she, with the balance of her cargo, was totally destroyed.

On the 18th ult. the Stars and Stripes captured, in the same locality, the steamer Laura Heting, from St. Johns, N. B., and purporting to be from Havana, loaded with merchandise and cigars. Five prisoners were found on board-the captain and fifteen others having escaped in a boat.

On the 14th January the U.S. supply steamer Union captured, south of Tampero Bay, Fla., the rebel steamer May Flower, bound to Havana, with 75 bales of cotton. When discovered, she was secreted in Saracote Pass, with steam up, already to start out, and was cut out by three boats. Ten prisoners were taken; the captain and two engineers had escaped.

# NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A DISPATCH from Washington gives currency to a report that the Secretary of War proposes to issue an order to raise cavalry and infantry regiments to 2.400 each by consolidation.

THERE is a family at Medway, Mass., consisting of 11 members, into which death has never entered. The father is 98 years old, the mother 89, one child 65, another 43, and their united ages are 676 years.

THE rebel Gov. Smith, of Virgina, has made after a terrible struggle she was captured with a call for 5,000 male slaves, to work on batteries, to be drawn from fifty counties. The call for solution of the rebel Congress

> BEAUREGARD is working like a beaver, with two thousand slaves, upon the new defences in the rear of Charleston, anticipating that the coming summer will not pass without a heavy attack being made upon the city in that direction.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes of the employment of women as clerks:-A large number of clerks in the different departments here are women. They make the very best kind of cierks,-being always prompt and faithful in their attendance to their duties.

A DISPATCH to the Cincinnati Commercial states that 8,000 deserters have been received within the lines of the Army of the Cumberland since Gen. Thomas took command, and the writer of a letter from Knoxville to the same paper says that he has already administered the oath to 1,239.

HARRY WEBSTER, the principal Chief of the Onondaga tribe of Indians for many years, died at Onondaga Castle, on Friday week, aged 75 years. Webster served in the war of 1812, and took part in the battle of Chippewa. He was a strong advocate of temperance among his people; respected by the whites who were acquainted with him for his truthfulness and sterling integrity; and loved and venerated by his own people for his kindness of heart and wisdom in the councils of the nation.

THE Washington Republican, in a leader headed "Suggestions Concerning the Further Prosecution of the War," advocates a vigorous effort to overthrow the rebel Army in Virginia as of prime importance, and advocates a campaign up the James River, believing that the ocupation of the south bank of the James River would place at our mercy the Petersburg railroad. and even the railroad from Richmond to Dan ville, and cause the evacuation of Richmond.

### List of New Advertisements.

Universal Clothes Wringer—Julius Ives & Co.
New Work, Just Published—Roberts Bros.
To the Public—Davis' Pain Killer.
Universal Clothes Wringer—Julius Ives & Co.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Farm for Sale—Wm Miles.
Spanish Merino Breeding Ewes—Ezra Meech.
New Seed Catalogue—McElwain Bros.
More Agents Wanted—Hosea B Carter & Co.
Tobacco Seed—McElwain Bros.
Farm Manager—Geo Gardiner.
Situation Wan 'ed-Geo Lyons.
Willows—Geo Gardiner.
Fitnation Wan 'ed-Geo Lyons.
Willows—D. J Braman.
For Sale by Executors—O Blackman and W J Barnes.
The Heaves can be Cared—C B Hart.
Furn Wanted—R A L.
Seed Oats Wanted—C N Gardiner.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Metropolitan Fair.-Mrs. John Paine. Justice Slow but Sure.-D. B. De Land & Co.

# The News Condenser.

- Gen. Bragg is about to take a command in Mississippi.

- A State Geological survey of Kansas is contemplated.

- There were 1,952 deaths in Newark, New Jersey, last year.

- Jas. B. Clay, a son of Henry Clay, died in Montreal last week.

- A Colored regiment from Missouri has gone to New Orleans - Gen. Geary has been placed in command at Bridge-

port, Alabama. Sixty-eight cities and towns in Massachusetts have

filled their quotas. - Col. Elias Wampole, U. S. Consul at Laguayra, Venzuela, is deæd.

- To fold the House documents will cost Uncle Sam \$40,000 for one year.

- There are 5,000 new troops in camp at various places in Massachusetts. - The corner stone of an American Episcopal Church

has been laid in Paris. -- There are one hundred and six divisions of Sons

of Temperance in Maine. - John Hitz, senior Consul-General of Switzerland, died in Washington last week.

- The rebel journals say that Johnston's army is increasing at the rate of 300 a day. - The flour and grain trade of Indianapolis, Indiana,

is said to amount to \$1,500,000. - All the Minnesota regiments, except one, whose

erms expire in the spring, have re-enlisted. - The public schools in Madison (Ind.) have been

closed in consequence of the high price of fuel. - It was so warm at Fortress Monroe the latter part

of last week that salt water bathing was all the rage. - There are eleven hundred different religions in the world. No excuse for a man's not having any, surely.

- Some pathologists claim that diphtheria has been occasioned by the introduction and use of kerosene oil.

-At St. Joseph and Leavenworth City, Missouri, during the recent cold snap, wood sold at \$16 to \$20 a cord.

- The New Orleans Picayune acknowledges the receipt of a potato weighing twenty-six pounds from Matmoras.

- A fourth island connected with those known as the "Three Sisters," above Niagara Falls, has been discovered. - The new counterfeit \$20 Treasury note may be

detected by its general bad execution. It is engraved on wood. - In Wilmington, North Carolina, two weeks ago,

\$200 in gold were purchased for \$3,000 in Confederate currency. - The Attorney-General of Pennsylvania reports that

bankers and private brokers of that State owe \$70,000 for taxes. - The Maine Legislature is considering the propriety

of removing the seat of Government from Augusta to Portland. - Four iron gunboats are being constructed at St. Louis, the Winnebago, Milwaukee, Chickasaw and

Choctaw. - The Jeff. Davis Government has issued only eightynine patents in the last year. Inventions down South

- The lighting of New York city with gas costs annually nearly half a million dollars. 16,000 burners are

employed.

- The "contingent expenses" of the House of Representatives for the present fiscal year will amount to

- The distance to Virginia City, in the mining region of Idaho Territory, is 1,600 miles from Atchison, 850 from St. Paul. - Before the war there were about seventy-five pa-

pers published on the soil of Mississippi; now there are only nine. - Southern Illinois cotton is coming into market.

One hundred and twenty bales were recently sold at 80 cents a pound -- Ohio brings in a bill of \$223,825 87 against the Government for damages incurred by Morgan's raid

into that State. - One hundred and twenty-five tuns of game arrived in Chicago on the 14th ult., mostly from points west of

the Mississippi. - The Albany Journal publishes a letter from a soldier in the Libby Prison which was brought home in a plug of tobacco.

- The whole number of National Banks now organized, and with stocks on deposit with the United States Treasurer, is 205.

- One hundred and forty guns, weighing in the aggregate 27,555 pounds, have been landed on Morris Island since July.

- The subject of removing the State Capitol from Frankfort to Louisville is being agitated by the Kentucky Legislature.

- Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars is paid per year by the Government for carrying the Overland mail to California.

- Moses Kneeland and Harvey Birchard, two of the pioneers of Wisconsin, and the oldest settlers there, died on the 22d ult.

- Very serious losses have been sustained by the holders of the Confederate cotton loan both in Frankfort and Amsterdam. - A Paris surgeon has made a new tongue to replace

one lost by cancer. The man who uses it, talks, tastes, and swallows perfectly. - An American missionary in Turkey writes that

there will be at least 2,000,000 bales of cotton grown in Asia Minor this season.

# Special Notices.

METROPOLITAN FAIR IN AID OF THE

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

TO OUR FARMERS -- AN INVITATION.

THE Ladies of the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, address themselves with peculiar satisfaction to the Farmers of our Country. We know that we appeal to generous natures-stout

warm hearts, ever ready to bestow of the gifts that a good Providence has so munificently showered upon you since the commencement of this deplorable war. You have given nobly of your heart's blood. Your sturdy sons and brothers are the glory of our Army and Navy; and those who remain to till the soil will cheerfully respond to our invitation, to assist in furnishing means for sustaining, nursing and comforting such as are suffering far from their homes.

Come then, we pray you, bring to us of the products which God hath given you, whatever you can: oxen, cows, horses, (such have been already contributed,) or beef, mutton, pork, poultry, hay, oats, butter, cheese eggs, grain or flour, apples, cranberries, nuts-anything that you can spare of your abundance.

The Fair will open on the 28th of March. As it will

probably continue for two weeks, contributors can send from time to time as may best suit their convenience.

Address all articles to Receiving Committee, West 14th Street, between 6th and 7th Avenues. Forward by any Express or Transportation Company.

Please send name and address, that we may acknowl Mrs. JOHN PAINE. Committee for soliciting from Farmers.

New York, Feb. 1st, 1864.

# Publisher to the Public.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please "make a note of it."

Help the Agents.-All who wish well to the RURAY are requested to help it along by forming clubs or aiding those who are doing so in their respective localities. Many a person who has not time to attend wholly to the matter of organizing a club can materially aid a friend in so doing. How many readers will kindly do this now?

Subscribe Early! -- Back Numbers. -- Those who wish to secure this volume of the RURAL complete, as we trust is the case with ALL our subscribers—should renew at once; and such non-subscribers as propose taking the paper for 1864, and wish all the numbers, will do well to subscribe now. Last winter and spring thousands were disappointed because they could not procure the early numbers of the volume. To accommodate urgent appli-cants we disposed of many sets saved for binding, which we now need. After No. 1 of this volume had gone to press, the rush was such that we added 15,000 copies to the edition first fixed upon, and, though the orders are more numerous than ever before at this season, we shall probably be able to supply back numbers to all who subscribe without delay-and as long as our edition holds out shall send from No. 1 unless otherwise directed

Remit Full Price.—People who remit less than \$2 for a single copy of RURAL one year, (except club agents, clergymen, soldiers, etc.,) will only receive the paper for the length of time their money pays for at single copy price. It is useless to send us \$1.25 or \$1.50, and tell us to send one year for that, or add your name to a club (per haps fifty miles away,) for we must and shall adhere to our published rule<sup>9</sup> and terms—especially when our lowest rate ought to be \$2. While many, who might join clubs, send us the full single copy price, others insist upon getting the paper at a low figure without joining a club. As an instance of the difference in people, a California leaf to the charter of the contraction of the contra fornia lady has just sent us \$10 in gold for a club of six. asking no premium on the coinwhile a Canada ma sends us a gold dollar asking the RURAL and American postage, one year (\$2.20) therefor,

# Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, February 9, 1864.

FLOUR is as last quoted with the exception of Buck wheat, which has declined 25@50 cents \$\mathbb{R}\$ 100 lbs.

MEATS — Dressed Hogs are in good demand for ship ment, and prices have advanced very materially. W have heard of one choice lot of hogs which brought \$9.37 \$100 tbs. Hams have gone up a little. Chickens are

DAIRY, &c.—Butter is still advancing,—we quote 24@ 26c for choice, in rolls. Lard is 1/2 \$\times\$ ib better.

DRIED APPLES are much wanted, and are worth &@ 9 cents per pound. SEEDS—Clover and Timothy are each 25@50 cents

higher than last week.

# Rochester Wholesale Prices.

ADDITIONAL TOTAL TITLES	
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen24@25c
Flour, win. wh't, \$7,00@9.12	Honey, box12@14
Flour, spring do. 6,00@6,25	Candles, box 12% @13%
Flour, buckwheat,2,50@2,75	Candles, extra 14@1412
Meal, Indian 2,12@2,50	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee 1.30701.65	Apples, bushel50@62c
Best white Canadal 70 21.70	Do. dried 19 1b 8 @9
Best white Canada 1,70@1,70 Corn 1,00@1,05	Peaches, do17@18
TAYE, OU TOS, & DD. J. HEAL J. J.	Cherries, do18 20
Oats, by weight 65@70c Barley1,20@1,30	Plums, do14@16
Barley 1.20@1.30	Potatoes, P bush40@50
Deatis	Hides and Skins.
Buckwheat 65@65c.	Slaughtered 8@81/2c
_ Mente.	Calf 14@14
Pork, old mess. 00,00@00,00	Calf
Pork, new mess 20,50@21,00	Lamb Pelts 50(a)2,00
Pork, clear 23,00@23,00	Seeds.
Dressed hogs, cwt 8,25@9,00	Clover, medium \$7,00@7,25
Beer, cwt 4,00(a)6,50	Do. large 7.50(a)7.75
50ring lambs 2.00@3.00	Timothy 2,75@3,25
Mutton, carcass 4@5c Hams, smoked11,50@12,00	Sundries.
Hams, smoked11,50(@12,00	Wood, hard\$6,50@7,50
promuers 9,00(a)9,00	Do. soft 4.00@5.00
Chickens 10@11c	Do. soft 4,00(05,00 Coal, Scranton 8,75(010,00
Turkeys 12@13	
Geese 45@60	Do. Shamokin 8.75(29.75
Dairy, &c.	Do. Shamokin . 8,75@9,75 Do. Char . 12@15c Salt, bbl . 2,38@2,50 Straw, tun . 7,00@9,00 Hay tun . 10,00@9,00
Butter, roll24@26c	Salt, bbl 2,38@2,50
Butter, firkin23@25 Cheese, new0@00	Straw, tun 7,00@9,00
Cheese13(a)15	
Lard, tried 13%@14%	1 17 OUL \$1 ID 607/70c
Tallow, rough 008	Whitefish, 1/2 bbl. 6,25(06,50
Tallow, tried 101/2011	Codfish, quintai 7,50 @8,00
	Trout, half bbl2,25@6,50
THE PROVISION MARKETS.	
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# THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—ASHES.—Steady; sales at \$8,-75@8,87½ for pots, and \$10 for pearls.

FLOUR—Market opened quiet and firm, and closed with a moderate denand, chiefly for export, at drooping prices. Sales at \$6,33@6,55 for superfine State; \$6,38 G/7,00 for extra State; \$6,38 G/7,00 for extra State; \$6,38 G/7,00 for extra State; \$1,50 G/7,00 for common to medium extra Western; \$1,50 G/7,00 for common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$7,40 G/9,50 for trade brands the market closing quiet. Sales clinice extra State when market \$7,48 G/7,20 for common, and \$7,60 G/9,50 for common, and quiet and steady; sales at \$7,40 G/7,20 for common at \$1,50 G/7,50 for injector to choice. Own meal for good to choice extra. Rye Flour may be quoted quiet; sales at \$5,50 G/8,60 for injector to choice. Own meal for Jersey; \$6,00 for common State and \$6,25 for Marsh's caloric.

sales at \$1,55. Peas rule dull at \$1,07 for Canada. Corn market opened 204c better, with an active speculative demand, and closed very irregular; sales at \$1,2761,39 for shipping mixed Western, in store, for cash, and \$1,39 for shipping mixed Western, in store, for cash, and \$1,39 for shipping mixed Western, in store, for cash, and \$1,39 for shipping mixed way. Oats firm; sales at \$8,000 for Canada: \$8,000½ for State, and \$9,001½ for Western. PROVISIONS — Prok market is quiet and unchanged; sales at \$1,910,002,25 for mess; \$20,000 c20,25 for new prime mess, and \$16,00 for country prime; \$6,000,700 for country ness, \$10,000,140,00 for repacked mess, and \$15,00 (a)16,00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and unchanged; sales at \$25,00. Beef hams steady; sales \$15,000 defined at \$19,000,21,00 for the standard it mixed the sales at \$2,00½ for shoulders; 11,0012½ for hams. Bacon sides fairly active; sales at \$10 for Western Cumberland cut middles; 11½ for do short ribbed, and \$13,0013½ for do, long cut hams. Dressed Hogs quiet and steady; sales at \$2,003 for \$1,100 for \$1,000 for \$1,00

ALBANY, Feb. 8.— FLOUR AND MEAL.—With a moderate but steady local, Eastern and Northern demand for flour, prices are unchanged. Buckwheat flour and Corn meal are unchanged. Buckwheat flour and Corn held more firmly but without sales; Western mixed is held at \$1,28. Barley very dull and plenty. Oats quiet; sales State at 81c delivered.

quiet; sales State at Sic delivered.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.— FLOUR—The market, for flour rules dull and quiet, with but little doing. Prices unchanged; sales at \$7,240,825 for fair to good and good to choice white wheat double extra Ohic, Indiana, and Cancholce Illinois bakers.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and in moderate request. Pork heavy mess quoted at \$21,00; light mess \$20; prime mess at \$10,00; old mess at \$10,50. Hanns, smoked and sugar cured, 13c; shoulders 9%c. Dried and smoked heef \$13. Lard firm at 13%c. Prime mess beef \$12. White fish ½ bbls. \$6. Trout, ½ bbls. \$5,75.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—Flour — Superfine \$3,75 for shipment, \$3 barrel; \$4,64.0 for home consumption; Extra \$4,25,24.0; Fancy \$4,10,24.20; Superior \$4,76,26.0; Bag Flour \$4,00 per 200 hs. GRAIN—Fall Wheat 83,298c common to choice; \$1,002, 103 good to choice; \$1,05 extra. Spring Wheat in good demand at 75,265c. Barley 70,377c. Oats 33,245c. Peas 45,325c. Phoyisions — Hams \$9,50,210,00 per 100 fbs. Bacon \$5,50,370.0. Cheese \$9,50,210,00 wholesale; 12%,215c per fb retail.—Globe.

### THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—BEEF CATTLE.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Extra, \$12.00(a13,00); First quality, \$10,90(a)12,00); ordinary, \$9,00(a)0,00); common, \$8,00(a)9,00; inferior. \$6,50(a)7,60.

7.60.
COWS AND CALVES.—First quality, \$65@70; ordinary, \$50@60; common, \$40@48; inferior, \$30@40.
VEAL CALVES—Extra, \$1 th, 73(@8%c; First quality, 76%c%c; ordinary, 6%@7; common, 60@%c; inferior, \$68 HEEP AND LAMBS—Extras, \$7 head, \$8,00@12; prime quality, \$5,75@7.50; ordinary, \$5,50@6,00; common, \$5,00 @6.60; inferior, \$4,75@5,00.
SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 6%@7%c; still-fed, 6%@7%c.

ALBANY, Feb. 8—BEFVES - Prices are better this week, the advance being equal to about \$6.20 th, live weight. Prices:—Premium, \$7.00; extra, \$8.300,670; its quality, \$6.350,6.50; 2d do, \$4.250,4.76; 3d do, \$3.400,8.50. SHEEP—The supply large, with a decline of \$0.000 th 100 ths; sales ranging from \$3.007\$6.

LIVE HOGS—There is but little doing in live hogs; sales ordinary light corn-fed, 6c \$10.; prices ranging from \$6.000 th 100 th

Western at \$5,0(36,30).

BRIGHTON, Feb. 2.—BEEF CATTLE—Extra, \$9,00(a),9,51; 1st quality, \$8,25638,76; 2d do, \$7,00(35,00); 3d do, \$6,00(27,00) \$1 100 lbs. Stores—Yearlings, \$00(300); two years old, \$00(300). Working Oxen—Sales at \$75, \$135(30)77. Milch Cows—Prices ranging from \$31 to \$80. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs sell at \$4,50(37,00) \$10 sea; extra, \$6,00(37,00); Sheep, 6)4(39c \$1 lb. Swine—few at market, retail, 76,58c; fat hogs, 000 at market, prices 0c. Hides, \$96(\$1 lb. Tailow—Sales rough at 9c. Lambskins, \$2,90(35,50); sheepskins, \$2,50(35,50).

CAMBRIGE, Feb. 2.—Berg Cattle —Extra \$9,22@ 10,00; first quality \$4,2508.76; second quality \$6,200.70; other quality \$6,250.00. Working Oxen —\$0, \$90.00; other quality \$6,200.70; other quality \$90.000; other quality \$1,000.000; other quality

Pelts \$3,50@4,00 each.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—BEEF, by the quarter, from \$3,25 @3,50 for fore quarters; \$4,50@5,00 for hind quarters. In the market, interior \$3,80 % 100 hs; 2d quality, \$4@4.50; extra \$5, wholesale; retail, \$3,50@6,50 ordinary; 5,50@7 for superior. Calves scarce at \$4 and upwards. Sheep at \$4,50@5,30 each according to size and quality. Sheep and Luminskins at \$1,50@1,90 Felts—Plucked 30@40c each. Hides \$6@6. Callskins at 7@96 \$7 h.
PORK—Dressed \$4,5 @4,75 for common to good; \$4,75@4.50 good to choice; extra \$5@6,25 \$100 fbs.—Globe.

### THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.— Domestic continues in good request and with a decreasing stock the market is firm. Sales of 285,000 fbs. at 76@88c for fine and choice Merino and Saxony fieeces, chiefty at 78@88c; and 35,000 do pulled at 73@75c for super and 70@80c for extra. Foreign is in fair demand and the market is firm though hardly so buoyant under larzer receipts and a slight decline in exchange, still there is no disposition to press sales unless at extreme rates; this is particularly true of carpet and good worsted wools, which are scarce, but Cape wools are plenty and would not readily command over 30@46c. The sales are 234 bales white Donskof at 46@86c; i.100 bales, part Cape, at 40@46c, the latter rate for a small lot of choice extra; and the rest consisting of washed Smyrna, Magadore, Mediterranean, African debris, Mestiza and Buones Ayres, on private terms.

\*\*BARTON.\*\* Feb. 3.— The following are the quotations

BOSTON, Feb. 3.— The following are the quotations of wool for this week:— Domestic—Saxony and Merino, the \$\pi\$ & \$4\color{8}\eta(0.87c; \text{tull blood}, \$2\color{8}\eta(0.87c; \text{pulled}, \text{ali blood}, \$7\color{6}\colo

TORONTO, Feb. 3. — Wool scarce at 35@37c \$1 lb.-

# Died

AT South Onondaga, December 28th, 1863, RACHEL C. NEWMAN KNOX, wife of Rev. LOREN L. KNOX, RACHEL C. NEWMAN KNOX was a noble woman.

The most of her life was spent as a teacher. She was a true teacher-faithful, conscientious, examplary. She on the respect and confidence of her pupils. Many of them will read this announcement of her death, and sor row deeply. Worthily has her life been spent, and it will reach, in its influence, far beyond the years she ha numbered on earth. There is no measure for it; for she has sown seeds that will bud, blossom and bear fruit perpetually. One of her pupils could not say less than this.--C. D. B.

IN Pavilion, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., on the 24th day of October, SAMUEL ADOLPH COOLEY, oldest son of CALVIN W. and CELINDA COOLEY, aged 16 years, 1 month and 9 days.

ON Saturday, January 30th. of scarlet fever, after an illness of only two days, JONES G. KELLY, aged 14 years. I month and 3 days, son of DANIEL KELLY, Jr., of Wheaton, Du Page Co., Ills.

JONES was a most promising lad. Our warmest sympathies are with the parents in their severe affliction. AT Kent Bridge, Kent Co., C. W., on the 22d of Jan. ANN HAYWARD, wife of WM. WEBB, aged 62 years.

# New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Thirty FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 62% cents per line of space SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded, 60 cents a line. h

FARM WANTED—A small farm of from 30 to 60 acres, in a good peach growing region. Must have wood and water. Address R. A. L., New Berlin, N. Y.

WANTED-TWENTY BUSHELS BLACK OATS, for Seed. Address, stating price and weight, C. N. GARDINER, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS. -1,200 acres of pine lands in Saginaw Co., Mich. For particulars, adress ORRIN BLACKMAN, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., or W. J. BARNES, Quincy, Branch Co., Mich. 735-3t

OSIER WILLOWS.—A first rate article of cuttings for sale, with circular containing full instructions for cultivating, marketing, &c., by D. BRAMAN,
Macedon Centre, Wayne Co., N. Y.

A SITUATION WANTED—By a married man and his wife, competent to take charge of a farm or will both hire out. A brother will hire out with them if need. All English people, good reference given. Address GEO. LYON, Hall's Corner, Seneca, Ontario Co., N. Y.

THE HEAVES CAN BE CURED.—All persons owning Horses afflicted with this disease will be greatly benefited by addressing C. B. HART, Victor, N. Y.

WILLOW PEELING MACHINE—"A PERFECT THING," all say who see it work. Made and sold by EASTERBROOK & BRONSON, Geneva, N. Y. Send stamp for circular containing description of machine and "THE WILLOW GROWER'S GUIDE." [735-41

FOR SALE—THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE

"KANSAS;" two 4 year old stallions and 10 coits and illites from 2 to 5 years old, all the get of the above named horse, or of the thorough-bred horse "INVINCIBLE."
For particulars or pedigree, call on or address Dr. JOHN ALEXANDER, St. Clairsvillg, Belmont Co., O.

13 MORE AGENTS WANTED.—Business Light and Respectable! No Capital required! Salaries, according to capacitics, \$75 to \$100 \text{ in month, besides expenses. For Agent's instructions, samples of goods, &c., address HOSEA B. CARTER & Co., Inventor's Exclinage, Boston, Mass.

FARM MANAGER—An Englishman experienced very extensively in raising the best kinds of live stock, intimately acquainted with modern sheep husband-ry, and every branch of agriculture on plantations and large estates in three climates, wishes to engage for the present year. References, &c., by addressing GEORGE GARDINER, Woodensburgh, Balt. Co., Md.

N. B.—Locality no object.

735-2t

TOBACCO SEED.—THE TRUE CONNECTICUT
SEED LEAF.—We have a full stock of the genuine
Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco Seed of last years
growth, which is now considered the most valuable kind
grown. Packets containing 1 oz. with DIRECTIONS
FOR CULTIVATION will be sent, post-paid, to any
address upon receipt of 60 cts. Price for large quantities will be given upon application. Address
735-3t MCELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

400 SPANISH MERINO BREEDING EWES FOR SALE.—I will offer the above number of Ewes for sale at Public Auction, commencing February 17th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., one hundred and seventy-five being pure bred Spanish; a portion direct from the celebrated flock of Edwin Hammond, Esq., or Middlebruy, Vt. The remainder are extra grades. All will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sale at my place in Shelburn, Chittenden Co., Vt., but a short distance from Depot of Rutland and Burlington R. R. EZRA MEECH.

NEW SEED CATALOGUE.—Our Seed Catalogue for 1864, containing in addition to the old, all the new varieties and novelities of the season, both of home and Foreign production will be ready about the middle of February, and will be forwarded to any address, upon receipt of a 3 ct. stamp. It will contain many practical hints in regard to the cultivation of both Flowers and Vegetables, making it a valuable hand book to every lover of the Garden. Address. 735-3t MCELWAIN BROS, Springfield, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE.—To Dairymen, Wool Grower's, Nurserymen, and others. I want to sell my farm on which I live, in the town of Bath, Stenben Co., N. Y.; will sell it cheap. It contains 325 acres, nearly 100 acres of it valuable wood land, four acres in a Nursery of fine healthy fruit trees of choice varieties; batance mostly in grass. Good fences, buildings, orchard and good land for grain or grass, finely watered, convenient to market, school, church, &c. Well adapted to keeping sheep or cows, with all necessary conveniences in order. Price, \$30 ner gore. Torns gray Address the understand at Terms easy. Address the undersigned at WM. MILES.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "HEAVEN OUR HOME,"

Meet for Heaven.

A State of Grace upon Earth the only preparation for a State of Glory in Heaven. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price \$1.

"This forms a fitting companion to 'Heaven our Home'—a volume which has been circulated by thousands and which has found its way into almost every Christian family."

Christian family."

"The author, in his or her former work, 'Heaven our Home,' portrayed a Social Heaven, where scattered families meet at last in loving intercourse, and in possession of perfect recognition, to spend a never-ending eternity of peace and love. In the present work, the individual state of the children of God is attempted to be unfolded, and more especially the state of probation which is set apart for them on earth to fit and prepare erring mortals for the society of the saints."

### NOW READY:

Heaven Our Home. THE THIRD EDITION. PRICE \$1.

> ROBERTS BROTHERS. Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Sold by all Booksellers and mailed on receipt of price. Agents wanted to circulate these popular books.

# UNIVERSAL **CLOTHES WRINGER**

 ${f WARRANTED!}$ 'It is not only a PERFECT WRINGER, but the cog-wheels give it a POWER which renders it a most EXCELLENT WASHER,

pressing and separating as it does the DIRT with the WATER, from the clothes.

We have seven sizes, from \$5,50 to \$30. The ordinary family sizes are No. 1, \$10, and No. 2, \$7. These have COG-WHEELS.

Our cheap sizes (No. 2½ and 3,) have small rolls which do not admit of CoGS. All others are Warranted in every particular.

his means, especially, that after a few months use, lower roll Will not Twist on the Shaft,

and tear the clothing.
On receipt of the price, from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W. free of expense. What we especially want is a good

CANVASSER

in every town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale.

JULIUS IVES & CO.,
735-tf 347 Broadway, New York.

CEED WHEAT, &c.—For advertisement of Booth's SHAKER see RURAL of January 30th 1864. Good Farmers, Country Merchants, and others are invited to sell 734-tf

Φ60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at \$60 a month, Φ60 expenses; paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. Is circulars sent FREE. Address, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Mc.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 66 ACRES, WITH GOOD buildings, fruit, &c., located one mile west of Parma Corners, Monroe Co., N. Y. Terms Easy. Address, for four weeks, A. L. BATES, Medina, N. Y., or apply to J. M. WEBSTER, opposite the premises. [734-2t]

FARM FOR SALE—Contains 153 acres. For particulars inquire of JOB C. GRAY, Sherman, N. Y.

DINE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE—Containing 231 Pacres, in the town of Ossian, Livingston Co., N.Y., four miles south of Dansville, near Burrell's sew-mill; valuable ship timber. Address S. McCURDY, Dansville, Livingston Co., N.Y., or Inquire at the residence of Mrs. J. D. McCURDY, Ossian.

OPEN AIR GRAPE CULTURE—By Prof. John Phin.
Trim your vines now. For a good crop, learn how
to do it. The only treatise mentioned in Appleton's
New American Encyclopedia for consultation is Phin's.
Price, \$1,25. Sent post-paid, by mail. Address
D. M. DEWEY, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

ELECT FAMILY SCHOOL for BOYS,
AT AUBURNDALE, IN NEWTON, MASS., ten
miles from Boston, on the line of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It alms to secure all the benefits of a
HOME and a GOOD EDUCATION at the same time.
The number of pupils is limited, the instruction thorrough, the discipline parental, the place most healthy.
Pupils are received at any time. For Circulars and
Testimonials address
734-2t] REV. J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Auburndale, Mass.

Of Geddes, about 3½ miles from Syracuse. Inquire of 729-8t Or, J. W. OSBORN, Albany.



23 53,818 SOLD IN 1863. SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE: The only Wringer with the

Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator,

Which POSITIVELY prevents the rolls from BREAKING, OR TWISTING ON THE SHAFT.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED In every town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale.

785-tf

JULIUS IVES & CO.,
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NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. SEND FOR A CATALOGUE,

ORDER YOUR TREES DIRECT. JUST ISSUED—A New Illustrated Descriptive Cata-logue of Rochester Central Nurseries. Also, SPECIAL TERMS OF SALE.

See advertisement in Rural, Jan. 16, 1864. Inclose a two-cent stamp for pre-payment of postage. Address C. W. SEELYF, Rochester Central Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Rochester Central Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

TARMS FOR SALE—Circumstances have made it advisable that the subscriber should change his business. He now offers for sale his real estate conconsisting of one farm of 105 acres of choice land situated on a fill over the first of the consisting of the control of the consisting of the control of the cont

Toyn's Hiawatha Hair Restorative—Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull, dead black dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the tollet, and in its beneficial effects on the lead and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from failing out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing auphur, sugar of lead, &c. HOYT'S MINNEHAHA HAIR GLOSS, unexcelled in keeping the hair h curl.

inexcelled in keeping the hair in curl.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM, changes HOYT'S IMCERIAL COLUMNIUS CREAM, CHANGES light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. HOYT'S EXCELSIOR TOILET, POWDER imparts beauty to the complexion, smoothness to the skin and preserves youthfulness of appearance. Sold everywhere, JOS. HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, New York.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A farm of about 220 acres belonging to the estate of the late John Ayrault, in the town of Perinton, about 12 miles east of the city of Rochester, and two miles from the beautiful village of Fairport, in one of the most healthy and fertile sections of Western New York. This is the farm on which Mr. Ayrault resided for the last 30 years of his life. It is in the highest state of cultivation, free from noxious weeds of all kinds, is well watered and fenced, (mostly with cedar.) good buildings, orchards of choice fruit; about 70 acres of heavy timber, including several acres of very valuable cedar.

edar. It is well adapted to pasturage or to the cultivation of

It is well adapted to pasturage or to the cultivation of grain or fruit.

The farm lies in nearly a square form; the rear, on which is the timber, extending to the Eric canal, and within about 59 rods of the N. Y. Central Railroad.

The present high price of wood, and the very accessible location of this timber, render it immediately available. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Apply on the premises, or to MILES AYRAULT, Elmira, N. Y., or to I. S. HOBBIE, 109 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

MILES AYRAULT, Executors.

FOR THE FRUIT, FLOWER, AND KITCHEN GARDEN 1864. THE

GARDENER'S MONTHLY, W. G. P. BRINCKLOE, PUBLISHER.

Office: 23 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. TERMS-\$1.50 A YEAR. EDITED BY THOMAS MEEHAN

THE MONTHLY CONTENTS ARE: Hints—Flower Garden and Pleasure-Ground; Fruit Garden; Vegetable Garden; Window Gardening. COMMUNICATIONS - Embracing the views of the best writers on Horticulture, Arboriculture, and Rural Affairs.

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with each Department handsomely flustrated.
These general features will be retained and the pub-lisher pledges himself that no labor or expense shall be spared to render the succeeding issues of the Magazine every way worthy of the favor with which his previous efforts have been amply rewarded.
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500.000 CRANBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE by GEO. A. BATES, Bellingham, Mass. Send for Circular on the Cranberry Culture. [733-8t

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AND STUTTERING permanently cured by BATES' PATERT SCIENTIFIC APPLIANCES. For (new edition of) Pamphlets and Drawings, describing the same, Address 733-4t H. C. L. MEARS, No. 277 West 22d Street, N. Y.

CHEPHERD WANTED.—A person to go to the State of Iowa, to take charge of two thousand sheep. None but those thoroughly acquainted with care of sheep need apply.

H. TEN EYCK, Cazenovia, N. Y.

# The Beard &c.

In those cases of scanty, retarded growth, where the person is over 18, by its remarkable nourishing and stimulating power, the Tennessee Swamp Sirrub Baisam has been found intallible, in exciting the Beard, Moustacke, &c., to an exceedingly fine and vigorous growth. The history of this Baisam, with a small sample box, will be sent sealed, on receipt of return postage. 733eo-tf JOHN RAWLINS, 815 Broadway, N. Y.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR. THE CULTURIST, A handsomely Illustrated Monthly. 16 pages, royal quarto, and devoted exclusively to

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FOR SALE—MY FARM OF 67% ACRES, situated in the town of Macedon, three inlies from the village. It is well stocked with fruit for market, small fruits, grapes, &c.; a young orchard of 500 Peach trees, Good house, (nearly new,) corn house, barn, &c., with living water in the barn yard, and land all in high condition. Address JOHN S. GOOLD,

REFER TO—John J. Thomas, Union Springs, Cayuga
Co., or Thomas & Hereendeen, Macedon.

January 25th, 1894.

PEAR SEEDS—PEAR SEEDS.—Just received at R.
E. SCHROEDER'S Importing Agency, Rochester,
N.Y., a lot of Pear Seeds, very best quality, at \$2,00 per
pound. Also an assortment of Evergreen and other tree
seeds.

TMAN ON MENTAL SEEDS.—TABLES SEEDS SEEDS

L MPLOYMENT:—SOMETHING NEW!—Every Family and every Soldier must have it. Retails for \$1,00. \$10 capital will clear \$100, per week sure. For an Agency address E. M. BALLOU & SON, Haverbill, Mass. E. Samples for Agents sent by mail for 30 cents, when desired. WHITE OR HEDGE WILLOW makes the best of live fence. Circulars giving instructions how to raise it, sent free. Also, Canvassers wanted in every county, to introduce COLBY'S IMPROVED CLOTHES WRINGER, which we warrant to give satisfaction.

732-61 COLBY, BRO'S & CO., Waterbury, Vt.

COOD LANDS—FREE—To settlers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. Letters of inquiry, with stamp, answered. Also, good lands in Wisconsin, in well settled counties, at \$1.50 per acre, on ten years' time, 7 per cent. Interest. Good Maps, giving location of Government lands in above States sent for \$1.50 cach. Address, W. H. GARDNER, Care P. M., 732-4t, Fort Howard, Wis.

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"Novelty Prize Stationary Packet"

which contains besides the large amount of fine Stationery, ONE CHANCE in the great sale of \$650,000 of Watches and Jewelry. Agents can sell thousands of these Packets, as the Stationery is worth more than the price asked, and the Certificate which is added is worth 25 cts alone. As an EXTRA INDUCEMENT we will present, free, with every 100 Packets, a fine SOLID SILVER WATCH, warranted genuine. Also "SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS," the finest ever published, and Photograph Picures at prices which will yield the agent nearly \$50 for every \$10 invested. Never before were such great inducements offered! Circulars, with full particulars, mailed free. Sample Packets forwarded by mail upon receipt of 50 cts. Address G. L. HASKINS & CO., 732-td Nos. 36 & 38 Beekman St., New York.

TARMER WANTED—AS FOREMAN on a large farm, where he will be required to board the hands, and take charge of the men, stock and farm, under the direction of the owner. A Cottage, mostly furnished, garden spot, firewood and the keeping of a cow will be provided. To a person of great energy and industry, the advertiser offers a good home, and a very desirable situation, but no answer will receive attention unless accompanied with the best of references from practical farmers. A family without children preferred. Address, Box 214, P. O., Geneva, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS

Guide to the Flower Garden, for 1864 MY NEW CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE is now published and ready to send out. It contains accurate descriptions of the leading Floral Treasures of the world, with FULL and plain directions for SOVING SEED, TRANSPLANTING and GENERAL CULTURE. Also, a list of Choice Seeds for the VEGETA-BLE GARDEN, with necessary instructions for Planting and Culture.

and Culture.

My NEW CATALOGUE and FLORAL GUIDE is a beautiful work of fifty large pages, illustrated with twenty-free
fine engravings and one splendid COLORED PLATE of the
Double Zinnia. It will be sent, postage paid, to all who
apply inclosing ten cents.

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THEY HAVE THE LATEST, LARGEST, CHEAP-EST AND BEST SELLING HISTORY OF THE RE-BELLION, and other very popular books, for which they want good agents in all parts of the country Money is plenty, and we guarantee a daily profit of from six to ten dollars. For full particulars, write soon to 730-eowtf E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

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AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, No. 30 Liberty Street, New York. RESIDENCE of the late W. R. COPPECK, situated on Main St., Buffalo, only 3 miles from the center of the city, containing 25 acres of highly cultivated land, well stocked with a great variety of choice fruit in full bearing. Its fine location, valuable improvements, and nearness to the Street Railroad, make it highly desirable, either as a residence or profitable Fruit Garden. Title perfect, price moderate, and terms easy, if required. For further particulars apply to 725-tf HAMPTON DODGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

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BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—Established 1850.—Fire and Water Proof, for roofs, outside work, decks of vessels, iron work, brick, tin, railroad bridges, depots, &c. Depot 74 Maiden Lane. New York.

[709-26t] ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent.

FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best in Western New York. Location beautiful and near RR. and mar-ket. Address Box 388, Batavia, N. Y. 703-tf

RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD. THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD: A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep, By Hon, HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the Souti," "Fine Wool Hus-bandry," &c. With Illustrations.

THIS work reached seven editions in less than six weeks from the time of its first publication, in October, 1863, and the demand for it is still extraordinary. No volume on any branch of Agriculture or husbandry ever had so rapid a sale, or gave such universal satisfaction. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People, being pronounced THE REST WORK ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. The Twelfth Edition is now in press and will be issued next week.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by Agents and the Publisher. It comprises 454 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. The uniform price is \$1.80, and it can not be afforded at a less price for years, if ever. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address

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The CRAIG MICROSCOPE, with mounted objects, constitutes a beautiful and appropriate Hobiday Gift to old or young; combining instruction with amusement, magnifying about 100 diameters or 10,000 times, being the power most frequently required, and yet so simple that a child can use it.—

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BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First PREMIUM at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862.

Principal Office, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y. g. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

SAVE A PARTY

# W OF THE

SNOW

W. W. YOUNG

BY MRS. ELIZABETH AKERS.

Lo, what wonders the day hath brought Born of the soft and slumberous snow! Gradual, silent, slowly wrought-Even as an artist, thought by thought, Writes expression on lip and brow.

Hanging garlands the eaves o'erbrim-Deep drifts smother the paths below; The elms are shrouded, trunk and limb, And all the air is dizzy and dim With a whirl of dancing, dazzling enow.

Dimly out of the baffled sight Houses and church-spires stretch away; The trees, all spectral and still and white, Stand up like ghosts in the failing light, And fade and faint with the blinded day.

Down from the roofs in costs are hurled The eddying drifts to the waste below; And still is the banner of storm unfurled, Till all the drowned and desolate world Lies dumb and white in a trance of snow

Slowly the shadows gather and fall-Still the whispering snow-flakes beat; Night and darkness are over all: Rest, pale city, beneath their pall! Sleep, white world, in thy winding sheet!

Clouds may thicken, and storm-winds breathe: On my wall is a glimpse of Rome-Land of my longing!—and underneath Swings and trembles my olive-wreath; Peace and I are at home, at home!

# The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. NINA RONALDSON; OR, THE HEIRESS OF LA GRANGE,

[Concluded from page 52, last No.]

In the morning, before Annie had arisen, as NINA was passing through the lower hall the door bell rang. She answered the summons and met a strange gentleman, who asked:—" Is Miss LAWRENCE at home?"

"My cousin will be down in a moment," she replied, as she ushered him into the parlor.

"Miss Annie's cousin! I have not had the pleasure of an introduction," he said with a cheering frankness that quite won NINA .-"Then you are visiting in the place, like myself?"

"No, sir," said NINA, with a flushed face; do not mistake my position, I act as maid to my cousin, in other words, I live upon my uncle's charity."

"Charity is a cold thing, from either friends, or the world," said he, with evident embarrassment. Just then ANNIE flitted into the room looking fresh as the morning.

"Ah! and is my cavalier ready? Have you been chiding my delay?" said she, with a merry little laugh she supposed to be quite irresistable.

"Not at all, Miss LAWRENCE. On the contrary, have had a pleasant chat with your cousin, and now will you favor me with a formal intro-

"Miss Ronaldson, Mr. Graham,"-this was all, but the haughty girl bit her lips, and an ugly frown passed over her forehead, which, for GRAHAM, spoiled all the beauty.

They dashed away that lovely spring morning, but rode in silence, until MARKHAM GRA-

"Your cousin does not resemble you, Miss Annie, and may I inquire her given name?"

"NINA; but it seems to me you take a lively interest in her. I fear you will lose your heart. She is not my cousin, only a very distant relative of my father's; but she will persist in calling me cousin."

MARKHAM GRAHAM smiled, half in sternness, half in irony, and the conversation turned upon other topics.

"NINA," said Mrs. LAWRENCE, that afternoon, "you need not answer the bell hereafter; and, beside, you need not be particular to state the relation existing between ANNIE and yourself; we are not proud of the honor."

MARKHAM GRAHAM sat in his room alone that morning; he had been reading, but the paper had dropped from his hand.

"NINA RONALDSON, NINA RONALDSON! where have I heard that name?" he said, half aloud. "Oh! now I have it! My father's friend, HOWARD RONALDSON, had a child by that name. I have often heard my mother speak of her-she would have been a young lady now. And, now, I recollect, her father appointed her uncle for her guardian. Can it be that this is she?" He started to his feet, sat down again, rose, and finally going to his secretary, dashed off a letter to his father, telling him that he had met one Miss NINA RONALDSON, making inquiries concerning her father, his affairs at the time of his death, the location of his estate, &c., telling him also of NINA's situation. As he sealed the letter he could not help smiling at the strange interest that had impelled him to write it. Had he fallen in love with the charming beauty, or was it only that he found she was suffering from wrong? Certain it was, that NINA's sweet face haunted him with its, pleading expression.

Very impatiently he waited for an answer to his letter, Annie believing the while his delay was owing solely to her charms.

"Just think, NINA," she said, "he was only going to stay a week and now it is nearly that, and he says he shall certainly tarry next week, 'its evident my market is made, as mamma says."

And GRAHAM did come very often, nominally to visit Annie, but, in reality, to catch a glimpse of NINA's sweet face, - an occasional privilege; for NINA, though her heart thrilled at the sound of his step, was always watched and must not "intrude herself."

Mrs. LAWRENCE and ANNIE were going to a party one evening. As NINA was passing by

bered she had forgotten to carry fresh water to the room that day and stepped in to see if any was needed.

She noticed that a drawer in her aunt's private secretary was open - a drawer she had always seen closed before. Passing it, her eye glanced upon it, and saw her mother's name carved upon the ivory cover to a box. She stopped a moment in surprise; it was her mother's, then! Was it not hers? Her impulse was to take the box; policy told her to leave it. She went quietly to her own room before her aunt returned, that estimable lady never dreaming of the poor girl's discovery.

After the ladies were gone-Mrs. LAWRENCE and Miss ANNIE - NINA went to her aunt's room, and searched for the keys. She knew Mrs. LAWRENCE never carried them upon her person, and she believed they were kept in the room. Her search was successful. She found the keys, unlocked the drawer, and found in the ivory box a set of diamonds that had belonged to her mother, and, beneath them, a legal document—her father's will.

Then it was her's - her's the noble mansion. the royal furniture, even her aunt and cousin's clothing. How the thought swept over her! How her cheek burned and her eye flashed.

She took the will, replaced the jewels, returned the key; her aunt would never suspect her. She went to her own room in a perfect tumult of conflicting emotions, when KATY came into it, saying,

"And its a gintleman for ye, this time sure, Miss NINA—the gintleman as comes to see Miss ANNIE so often."

"Wishes to see me, KATY? You must be mistaken."

"It was Miss NINA, he wanted, if that's your name," and the good-natured maid stamped down stairs.

NINA felt a new pride to-night-she would like to look well; surely she, the mistress of La Grange, might do so. She put up her soft, beautiful hair in light bands-her hair-just the color of a sunbeam,-then donning her prettiest dress, a simple blue merino-with a little knot of geraniums to fasten her color, and she pronounced her toilette complete. How beautiful she was! how queenly! MARKHAM GRAHAM wondered what caused the smile upon her lips - he had never seen so bright an one there before.

"Why, Mr. GRAHAM," said she, "I supposed you would go to the party to-night."

"And so I should but for the desire to see you. I knew you would be alone to-night, and often, around the camp fires, I have heard them I have so much to say to you. You must pardon me, Miss RONALDSON, if I speak plainly. My interest for you must be my excuse. It is afar off;" heard them wonder where they were, something that will affect your future deeply, I and discuss the chance that they might ever have come to tell you-nay, do not open your beautiful eyes so in alarm-it is good news. Here is a letter from my father,—read this extract, if you please."

"You are such a rover, my boy-why did you not tell your old father where you were going? That young ady of whom you speak must be the heiress to al Howard Ronaldson's estates, as she is undoubtedly his child. I have spoken to his lawyer, and he says there must be foul play on the part of the guardian, WARREN LAWRENCE. Give the lady my regards—tell her I esteemed her father, and wish her much happi-

"And so, Miss NINA, YOU are the mistressyour relatives live upon your charity; they deserve to find it a cold, heartless,thing."

NINA's sweet face flushed, and the happy tears came into her beautiful eyes, as she said,
"And here is my father's will. You are my friend, and I know I can trust you. I found it to-night, together with some jewels that were my mother's."

"And all you have to do now is to assert your claim; you can do that, I know, queenly girl."

Dear Reader-it is not needful for you and I to linger in the great parlors while they conversed as if they had been friends a long, long time; suffice it to say, at the close of the evening they were affianced lovers.

night. The great parlors were brilliant with light; the perfume of exotics floated upon the air, warmed to summer heat. In her room, Annie stood before the long mirror, passing her white hand over the shining bands of her hair—arranging the flowers at her throat, adjusting the folds of her dress. Very beautiful she looked. Her rich crimson silk set off her complexion to the best of advantage, and gratified with her toilette, her face really wore a pleased expression.

"There, NINA, do you think I will do? I am very anxious to look well to-night, for mamma says GRAHAM will surely propose to-night. He did as much the other day when he said ANNIE, I trust my bride is in this perfect paradise of homes, La Grange. But what are you smiling at, NINA?-at your own thoughts, eh? Well. mamma says you needn't dress this evening, as you will only be here to oversee the servants, and need not come into the parlor.

Annie wondered Nina didn't blush or the tears come into her eyes. On the contrary, she looked very calm, all but that strange smile, half mirthful, half bitter.

In the parlors, all was beauty; light, warmth and beauty. Mrs. LAWRENEE smiled upon her guests with becoming "hateur." ANNIE flitted from guest to guest, all smiles, gentle words and laughter. She devoted her attention particularly to MARKHAM GRAHAM's father and friend, Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, who had arrived in the place and come to the party upon MARK-AM's promise of a warm welcome from the mistress of the house.

Suddenly the room was silent-every person was breathless with surprise, for MARKHAM GRAHAM had entered with NINA RONALDSON,

out, into Annie's room probably, as she heard Gallagher arose, and pronounced the martheir voices in conversation, when she remem- riage ritual, and after a short prayer, thanking God fervently for his kindness, love, and, above all, for his justice, presented to the company--Mrs. GRAHAM-Mrs. NINA RONALDSON GRA-HAM, the mistress of La Grange.

We will pass over the surprise of the gay company,-the rage, mortification and distress of Mrs. LAWRENCE and ANNIE - the reproaches which Mr. LAWRENCE heaped upon his wife. We will pass over NINA's happiness, until one gloomy day, that found Mrs. LAWRENCE mistress of a small tenant's house NINA kindly let her uncle use. Miss Annie alternately scolding and crying, thinking what a change one short week had made in her prospects. This change eventually improved her character, and and she finally married WILL, the gardener, while NINA is still the honored mistress of LA GRANGE.

### A TOUCHING WAR STORY.

BY BENJ. F. TAYLOR.

Now and then, a little human smile brightens war's grim visage, like a flash of sunshine in an angry day. I remember one that I wish I could daguerreotype. The amenities of battle are so few, how precious they become! Let me give you that little "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin." A few months ago, the 3d Ohio, belonging to Streight's command, entered a town en route for Richmond, prisoners of war. Worn down, famished, hearts heavy and haversacks light, they were herded, "like dumb, driven cattle," to wear out the night. A rebel regiment, the 54th Virginia, being camped near by. many of its men came strolling about to see the sorry show of poor, supperless Yankees.

They did not stare long, but hastened away to camp, and came streaming back with coffeekettles, corn bread and bacon—the best thev had, and all they had-and straightway little fires began to twinkle, bacon was suffering the martyrdom of the Saint of the Gridiron, and the aroma of coffee rose like the fragrant cloud of a thank-offering. Loyal guests and rebel hosts were mingled; our hungry boys ate and were satisfied; and for that one night our common humanity stood acquitted of the charge of total depravity with which it is blackened. Night, and our boys departed together. The prisoners in due time were exchanged, and are now encamped within rifle shot of Kelly's Ferry, on the bank of the Tennessee. But talk of the 54th Virginia, that proved themselves so immeasurably better "than a brother meet.

When they denounced the "damnable Johnny Rebs," the name of one regiment, you may be sure, was tucked away in a snug place, quite out of the range of hard words.

And now comes the sequel that makes a beautiful poem of the whole of it. On the day of the storming of Mission Ridge, among the prisners was the 54th Virginia, and on Friday it trailed away across the pontoon bridge and along the mountain road, nine miles, to Kelly's Ferry. Arrived there, it settled upon the bank, like wasps, awaiting the boat. A week elapsed, and your correspondent followed suit.

The Major of the Third Ohio welcomed me to the warm hospitalities of his quarters, and almost the first thing he said was, "You should have been here last Friday; you missed the denouement of the beautiful little drama of ours, whose first act I have told you. \* Will you believe that the 54th Virginia has been here? Some of our boys were on duty at the landing when it arrived. 'What regiment is this?' they asked; and when the reply was given, they started for camp like quarter-horses, and shouted, as they rushed in and out among the smoky cones of the Sibleys, 'The 54th Virginia is at the Ferry!" The camp swarmed in three minutes. Treasures of coffee, bacon, sugar, beef, It was Annie Lawrence's nineteenth birth- | preserved peaches, everything, were turned out in force, and you may believe they went laden with plenty, at the double-quick, to the Ferry."

The same old scene, and yet how strangely changed. The twinkling fires, the grateful incense, the hungry captives; but guests and hosts had changed places; the star-lit folds floated aloft for "the bonny blue flag;" a debt of honor was paid to the uttermost farthing. If they had a triumph of arms at Chattanooga, hearts were trumps at Kelly's Ferry. And there it was that horrid war smiled a human smile, and a grateful, gentle light flickered for a moment on the point of the bayonet. And yet, should the 54th Virginia return to-morrow, with arms in their hands, to the Tennessee, the 3d Ohio would meet them on the bank, fight them foot to foot, and beat them back with rain so pitiless the river would run red!

MUSIC OF THE VOICE.—The influence of temper upon tone deserves much consideration. Habits of querulousness or ill-nature will communicate a cat-like quality to the singing, as infallibly as they give a quality to the speaking voice. That there really exists amiable tones is not an unfounded opinion. In the voice there is no deception; it is to many an index to the mind, denoting moral qualities; and it may be remarked that the low, soft tones of gentle and amiable beings, whatever their musical endowments may be, seldom fail to please; beside which, the singing of ladies indicates the cultivation of their taste generally, and the embellishment of their minds.

ONLY little aims bring care. Why run after success? That is success which follows; success should be cosmic, a new creation, not any her aunt's room she noticed her aunt had gone | clad in bridal costume, upon his arm. Rev. Mr. | trick or feat. To be man is the only success.

# Wit and Kumor.

### LITTLE JOKERS.

It is a popular delusion to think that powder on a lady's face has the same effect as in the barrel of a musket-assist her to go off.

A FELLOW, who has some "music in his soul," says that the most cheerful and soothing of all fireside melodies are the blended tones of a cricket, a tea-kettle, a loving wife, and the crowing of a baby.

CHLOROFORM is recommended as excellent for scolding wives. A husband who has tried it says—"No family should be without it."

A BRIEFLESS young barrister says that any lady who possesses one thousand acres of land presents sufficient ground for attachment.

An unmannerly wag being asked by the land-

lady of his boarding-house why, being so tall a man, he ate so little, replied:—" Madam, a little goes a great way with me!" "WHAT is the meaning of a backbiter?"

asked a clergyman at a Sunday School examination. This was a puzzle. It went down until it came to a simple urchin, who said, "Perhaps It has been thought that people are degener-

ating because they do not live as long as in the days of Methuselah. But the fact is, says the Bangor Whig, provisions are so high nobody can afford to live very long at current prices. What is the reason that men never kiss each

other, while the ladies waste a world of kisses on feminine faces," said the Captain to Gussie, the other day. Gussie cogitated a minute and then answered: "Because the men have something better to kiss, and women haven't." The Captain "saw it" immediately.

NUTS TO CRACK.—Why are horses in cold weather like meddlesome gossips? Because they are the bearers of idle tails.

WHY is a plowed field like feathered game? Because it is part-ridges.

IF a small boy is called a lad, is it proper to call a bigger boy a ladder?

WHY is a blacksmith like a safe steed? Because one is a horse-shoer and the other is a sure

WHY is the letter T like a tyrant's edict against the rights of man? Because it makes reason treason

# Corner for the Young

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

I am composed of 20 letters. My 9, 18, 15, 4, 14, 8, 19 is a word of confirmation. My 6, 8, 10, 15, 9, 18 is what some men are by nature. My 3, 5, 14, 1 is necessary for cleanliness. My 20, 2, 13 is a boy's toy. My 7, 8, 15, 12 is the effect of combustion. My 3, 16, 14, 19, 11 is an article of furniture.

My 17, 10, 14, 20 is an article of food. My whole is a stupendous National Institution. Upper Alton, Ill., 1864.

17 Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

# TOWNS ENIGMATICALLY EXPRESSED.

A Boys nickname and a weight. A color and a place of defence. A diadem and a sharp end. A contest and a carpenter's tool. One of the months and a tract of land. What comes in winter and a common drink. A boy's name and a collection of houses. A farming implement and an entrance. A member of the body and a hard substance. A fruit and a weight. An animal and a weight.

Highland, Ill., 1864. AUGUSTUS A. PARKINSON. Answer in two weeks.

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

PUOTRICST fo ilef rae ew sa ew tadns Hiwt nor losus devracnu feober su. Taiwnig hte uorh hwne ta sogd mdac Rou file-armde sesaps reo su. Fi ew ravec ti hent no hte phasisees tonse, Hitw aymn a haprs isnionic, Tsi vlnevah tayeub lashl eb rou wor Uor vlise na glena ivniso.,

PALLA

Washington, Mich., 1864. Answer in two weeks.

# AN INGENIUS PUZZLE,

FIFTY set down, it matters not much which way, And naught to it add without delay, And five unto the naught placed at the right hand, That all in one perfect line may stand; Then each in four equal parts divide, And place the first fourth by the side. The sum thus worked, if rightly done, Will prove what tempts men risks to run. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A PUZZLE.

I. V. X. L. N. T. M. A. X. M. M. T. E. B. N. T. Right O. 0. B. S. T. P. L. E. I. A. V. C. E. E. A. L. L.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 738.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:-Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:-6 sons and 9 daughters. Each son received \$9,000; each daughter

Answer to Question for "Euclid:"-TOBACCO Answer to Riddle:-True gentlemen.

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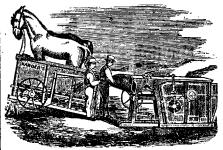
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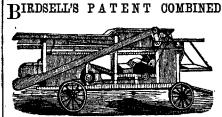
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