TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

**VOL.** XV NO. 8.}

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

{WHOLE NO. 736.

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

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

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor Department of Sheep Husbandry.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: P. BARRY, C. DEWEY, LL. D.,

L. B. LANGWORTHY.

W. T. KENNEDY, Jr., Assistant Office Editor.

H. J. BROOKS,

THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur-

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page



## "NO DIFFICULTY."

"IT is undoubtedly necessary in times like these, that the loyalty of your representatives in Congress should be above suspicion and beyond reproach. But there is no difficulty when you are making your nominations, by the exercise of a little vigilance, to secure candidates who are not only loyal, but who have too much intelligence to be humbugged, and too much integrity to be bought by interests hostile and antagonistic to your own.'

So said Hon. BENJ. STANTON in a speech before the Wool Growers' Association, at Columbus, Ohio. "No difficulty!" We take issue with the gentleman. There are several difficulties. Let us enumerate some of them!

1-A little vigilance will not do in any case. There must be a good deal of it. The men with whom this little vigilance must conflict, are sharp, vigilant, active. Their vigilance is of the extreme sort. They work early mornings and late o' nights. No sir, that adjective of comparison does not answer there.

2-With much vigilance it is not easy to secure candidates "who have too much intelligence to be humbugged." This work of preparation for the duties of a legislator is no slight one. It requires a man of great practical business experience. It requires men who can think beyond the promotion of their own political plans, and who have really souls in them, and brains in their heads. Such men are not easily found; once found, they are not easily set up as targets for political virulence. They have too much self-respect to consent to run the gauntlet of a political canvass. They will not consent to suffer by contact with the class of men with whom they must compete. They can not be induced to resort to the vile means used by professional politicians to promote their elevation to office. They can only be forced into such a position by the all-powerful will and voice of the people, who have at last discovered how little the mere politician knows and cares for the great industrial and practical interests of the country.

3-It is equally difficult to secure men of integrity. Politics has become a profession. The politician lives, not by the honors and emoluments of office, but by peculation, corruption, venality. These are hard things to saystrong words to write. But they have got to be written before the industrial interests of the country will be rescued from the thraldom of abstractions in which they have been hidden by the plottings of brainless, selfish, unprincipled

The farmers—the husbandmen of the country-should know these truths-the length and breadth of the work before them. Hence we

this seems to be leaving the paths of pure agriculture, it is only because we aim to develop both agriculture as a profession, and the agriculturist as a man of influence, to the highest

#### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA CONTAGIOUS.

In a very earnest letter addressed to Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, Charles S. Flint, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, urging the importance of legislative action, says concerning this disease:-"We know it is contagious. We knew it on its first introduction, four or five years ago. The evidence, then, as now, was so conclusive and overwhelming that it would seem that any one, who could doubt, with only a limited knowledge of the facts, would doubt all human testimony, even that of his own senses."

He quotes Prof. GRANGER, an eminent Veterinarian in Great Britain, who has the confidence of the English Government, and has been in a position to secure the opinions of the best veterinarians of Europe. Prof. G. says:—"I find that all the best veterinary surgeons in this country, whose opportunities are most favorable to arrive at a sound conclusion, attributed these diseases (foot-and-mouth, and pleuro-pneumonia,) to contagion and infection."

"Whatever county I select as an illustration, it will furnish you with the most unmistakable evidence that our cattle, our soil, our food and climate have nothing to do with the generation of pleuro-pneumonia; but traveling, buying and selling, transporting by steamers and railways, are the causes which lead to the approximation of diseased and healthy, and thus tend to the decimation of our stock."

Remarking upon the foregoing quotation FLINT says:—"The Italics are mine, and I wish to call especial attention to this point, because some have attempted to lull the public mind into a false and dangerous security, by trying to have it believed that local causes, as want of ventilation, &c., have generated the disease here among us. It is a most dangerous fallacy. There is not the slightest ground for belief that a single case ever arose in this country from any such causes. It is clearly and unquestionably an imported disease."

Now, it will be wise if the breeders in those States where this disease has not yet appeared, adopt the necessary measures to prevent its importation there. Some States did act in this matter a few years ago, promptly and effectually. Let the preventive forces be put in operation again. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

## CALIFORNIA GOSSIP

In reply to a New York correspondent, who asks questions concerning the Golden State as a place for settlement, the editor of the California Farmer, at San Francisco, writes as follows:-There are valuable Government lands in this State-millions of acres-located in every section of it; there is land by the sea shore and land in the valleys, land on our river banks, along our golden rivers, the soil richer than gold, land on our hill sides and mountains. We have land whose soil will produce unsurpassed in the world, and we venture to assert that there is no market in the known world that can show such vegetables and fruits as the markets of California; and as our friend asks if we can grow grains-wheat in particular-we say to him that he can read in the horoscope of the future the following words:-California the granary of the world. We need only say that California can load one hundred clipper ships with the surplus grains of 1863.

The climate of California, for health and enjoyment, rivals the far-famed Italy; our moonlights are fairer, our stars more brilliant, the air is more balmy, and here can "homesteads" be built, and "happy homes" be established, if those that come will but recognize the "Giver of all good," and bring with them "great, loving hearts," without which homes and homesteads are of little value.

SUMMER FALLOWING IN CALIFORNIA. -Writing of fine farms in Chico and the crops grown on them, the editor, after mentioning several on which the average yield of wheat and barley is put at 50 bushels per acre, says:-"Mr. KEEFER has a large and fine farm. His crop was also a noble one. He has 300 acres of wheat and barley, and the average yield is fifty bushels an acre. On one hundred acres of have written what we have written. And if summer fallow, this crop was doubled. The

years 1863 and '64 will witness a great increase of summer fallowed land."

We should think so!-especially if the crop is doubled thereby, and made to average 100 bushels per acre! Now, brother, the Colonel, can not you discount a little from those doubled-up figures? Wish you'd try!

NEW GRASSES FOR CALIFORNIA.—The following grasses are said to be particularly wanted in California:-Creeping Bent Grass, or Dog's Bent Grass (agrostis canina) for meadows or peaty land. Wood Hair Grass, (aira flexuosa,) admirable for our rocky hills and road sides. Reed Canary Grass (phalaris arundinacea') is a fine grass for the levee at Sacramento and elsewhere. Upright Sea Lyme Grass, (elymus areanarius, ) a kind of beach grass suitable for the coast, grows from two to five feet high; Sinclair calls this the sugar cane of Great Britain.

#### THE TIME TO CUT TIMBER.

This is an important subject, and merits discussion; indeed it is attracting the attention of careful agricultural students. It is not yet a settled question when the best time is to cut timber and secure the most of its good qualities for the longest use. Those of our readers who have had long experience and observation, and have arrived at conclusions, are respectfully requested to report the same through the RURAL. Meantime, we find the following on this subject, from the pen of a New Englander, named Amos KIMBALL, in the Boston Recorder:-"I wish to give my own experience and observation for over 55 years, constantly working and using almost all kinds of timber, more especially oak, ash, and walnut. I have learned by dear experience, for I have lost much by the effects of worms in my timber, and have found when timber may be cut and have no worms, or powderpost, as it is called. Cut timber from the middle of September to the middle of December, and you cannot get a worm into it. October and November are perhaps the best months, and sure to avoid the worms. You cut from March to June, and you cannot save the timber from worms or borers. May used to be called the peeling time, in my boyhood; much was then done in procuring bark for the tanneries, when the sap is up in the trunk, and all the pores are full of sap; whereas in October those pores are all empty—then is the time to cut, and there will be no worms. Whenever you see an oxbow with the bark tight, there are no worms, no powder-post, and you cannot separate it from the wood; and what is true in one is true in all kinds of timber, and every kind has its peculiar kind of worm. The pine has, I believe, the larwhite oak spokes, that I knew had been in my garret over twelve years, and they were much larger than at first; they do not stop in the sap, but continue into the solid part. I do not think of buying timber, unless it is cut in the time

above alluded to. "I have wondered that there has not been more said on this subject, as it is one of great importance, even for firewood, and especially for shipbuilding, etc. I have already, perhaps, prolonged this article too much. Now I want to inquire of some of the wise of this enlightened age, whence and when do these troublesome creatures come? Have they any parents? How came they in this solid wood? Was there an egg deposited that caused the worm, or how did it come into being? We know they are there, and now, will some one please to show us the way, and all about their origin, etc."

## DEPTH OF PLANTING SORGHUM SEED.

THE Wisconsin Sorghum growers have been discussing this question. They adopted a resolution asserting it as the safest way, under all circumstances, to plant the seed dry and very lightly-not to exceed one-fourth of an inch in depth-and as early in spring as the ground becomes sufficiently warm to warrant the hope of an early germination.

We are told that this resolution was not adopted with great unanimity. We don't think Sorghum growers generally will adopt that part of it which recommends planting the seed dry, unsoaked. The shallow planting is well, if the earth is packed about the seed. But we know, where the seed is carefully sprouted, as heretofore directed in the RURAL, it is a great gain, bringing the young plant up in advance of the weeds, and maturing the crop before early frosts. covered with their manure as if dropped by and one over stand for No. 7. Two under



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN ENGLAND.

Profitable Adaptation of it to the Hills and Light Soils of America.

[THE following letter, from the former Editor of the American Agriculturist, was intended for our first number in 1864. It was lost, and has been kindly re-written for us by Mr. ALLEN.]

I HAVE often wondered that the beautiful and economical system of Sheep Husbandry practiced on the Downs in the south of England, and, in fact, throughout most of the hill country of Great Britain, has not long since been introduced into our country. I call it beautiful; for it is not only this, but even more—absolutely enchanting to the lover of pastoral life.

The Downs embrace a considerable portion of the south of England, and are large, moundlike hills, rising gracefully to a height of from one to four hundred feet, from their pictuesquely winding valleys. They are almost entirely destitute of shrubs and trees, and are covered with light turf, producing a short, thin, but sweet and nutritious herbage. No buildings are erected on these hills, and fences are not permitted; they consequently present an unincumbered sweep; and so gradual is their rise, and so smooth their surface, that a horse may career over them with tolerable ease at a full gallop. It is famous ground for coursing the hare; and the fox also occasionally makes a burst there, followed by the musical baying of a pack of a hundred chosen hounds, cheered on by gay troops of huntsmen in white top-boots, scarlet coats and jockey caps, splendidly mounted on nearly thorough-bred horses.

The soil of the valleys is much deeper and richer than that of the hills; it is, therefore, set apart for high cultivation in green crops and grain. Here stand the farm houses—quaint old brick structures with tiled roofs, flanked by large out-buildings, with their lofty thatched peaks, taking their spring often not over three or four feet from the ground. All these are surrounded by high brick walls, inside of which are gardens, lawns and clumps of shrubs and trees. est worms; and these worms work for many | As one looks down from the hills on these solid, years. I have found them alive and at work in snug old farmeries, they appear like small forti fications, into which indeed they may be easily and quickly changed on an emergency, as was done with the celebrated La Haye Sainte at the famous battle of Waterloo.

> From eight to nine o'clock in the morning the sheep—mostly pure South Downs—are taken in large flocks from their valley folds, and led to these hills by the shepherd and his dogs. All seem to know their bounds there, and usually keep quietly within them; but if a frolicsome youngster, or an erratic old one, now and then takes the liberty of crossing there, he is instantly brought back to his range by the ever watchful dog. About five to six o'clock in the afternoon the sheep are returned to their homes and folded on vetches, clover, or whatever green crop may be growing for them. This is hurdled off as wanted, into acre lots, and about one hundred sheep placed within each division. The lot lasts the hundred sheep from five to seven days, giving them as much food as they desire to eat. Thus they are full fed on rich, succulent grass in the evening, have the whole night for repose and digestion, get a good bite in the morning, and are again led out to the hills for a change of palatable, nutritious food, with plenty of exercise in a healthy, bracing atmosphere. By this alternate folding by night and pasturing by day, the ewes keep in good condition, have an abundant flow of milk all the season for their numerous lambs-the common South Downs being prolific breeders, generally bringing twins, and not unfrequently tries. Lean sheep are also fattened rapidly under this system,-in fact, are often prepared in a few weeks for the butcher.

In hurdling sheep, much less of the grass is trampled under foot than one would suppose, and when it is fed off, the ground is as evenly

hand. Clover, in particular, depastured in this manner, is an excellent preparation for wheat, perhaps the best, on the whole, that can be made. The crop grows more evenly on land thus prepared, and I was told was much less likely to blast, mildew or rust.

How many rough, stony hills do we see in our country under the plow, which do not produce on the average more than seven to ten businels of rye per acre, twelve to fifteen of corn, fifty to seventy-five of potatoes, or when in grass, not over three-fourths to one tun of hay. Such crops scarcely pay fifty cents per day for the labor bestowed on their cultivation, or two to three per cent. on the capital invested in land, fences, bu'ldings, stock and implements. It is moreover exceedingly hard work for man and beast, and the scanty returns very disheartening. If parties owning these rough, unprofitable tracts could agree to abolish their fences, appropriate them to sheep walks, and cultivate the intermediate valleys in the best manner, their products and profits would be greatly increased, and they lead a much easier and pleasanter life of it.

Poor, thin soils may be thus managed and greatly improved by devoting such part to cultivation as can be highly manured, leaving the remainder for pasture. No more profitable husbandry than this could be followed all along our sea coast, from Maine to North Carolina, except in the immediate vicinity of large towns, where it may pay still better to devote the land to market gardens.

I close by again soliciting the attention of my countrymen to this beautiful and economical system of sheep husbandry, for a more perfect one I know not for the lands I so earnestly A. B. ALLEN. recommend it.

New York, Dec. 28 1863.

## CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

PLAN OF SHEEP BARN WANTED.—Will some reader of the Rural give a plan for a cheap but convenient sheep barn large enough to accommodate two hundred sheep?-O. D.

A Cross for Cotswold Sheep. - W. W. E., of Wayne, Steuben Co., New York, asks what is the best cross for full blood Cotswold sheep to give size and wool—the best time for ewes to lamb, and whether they should come in when a year old?

Full blood Cotswolds need no cross for the objects stated, unless the owner purposes an entire change in the character of his wool-and this is generally inexpedient. Lambs intended to be kept to increase the flock should come from the first to the last of April, according to climate and facilities for protection. No breed of sheep should be allowed to have lambs at a year old.

Sore Mouth.-I. L. P. of Painesville, Ohio, states that the months of his sheep are sore, "some very badly so, the whole of the lips being covered with scabs and nearly raw."

Tar, butter and turpentine, mixed together and made soft enough not to stiffen in cold weather, and slightly mixed with sulphur, is a prompt and effective remedy when smeared over the sores. This disease is quite common among lambs at the opening of winter, and unless immediately attended to, rapidly reduces their

WHAT AILS HIS SHEEP ?-M. W. T., of North Iowa, sks above question. He says the symptoms are that they will neither eat nor drink—generally stand bracing and all humped up-and look as if the wool was all loose on their hips and backs.

This is too imperfect a description to enable any answer, beyond a mere guess, to be given. We are not told how the sheep are first attacked, the progress and duration of the disease, whether they exhibit fever, the condition of their stools, their degree of emaciation, their internal appearance after death, &c., &c. We notice the above communication merely to say that it is time thrown away either to make or answer such vague interrogatories.

Mode of Marking Sheep.—Wm. A. Green of Union Corners, Livingston Co., N. Y., wishes a further explanation of Von Thaer's system of marking sheep, by notches, etc., on the ear, than is given in the Practical Shepherd. He does not understand the proper notches between No. 3 and No. 9, and between No. 10 and No.

One notch over left ear stands for No. 1; one notch under same ear stands for No. 3. Both of these notches stand for No. 4. Two notches over the ear and one under stand for No. 5. Two notches under stand for No. 6. Two under

and two over stand for No. 8. Three under stand for No. 9. One notch over right ear stands for No. 10. The intermediate numbers between this and No. 20, are made by the mark for No. 10, and the marks already described on the left ear, added together.

SELM-QYOURS

We have ourselves abandoned Von Thaer's system of marking as troublesome, and leading to a disagreeable mutilation of the ears. But it is highly approved of by some careful persons. It has one decided advantage. It cannot be changed to suit anybody's purposes, without an amputation of the whole ear, or of a portion of it, which would plainly give notice of the fraud.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A number of interesting communications are on file which will appear as rapidly as our space will permit.

Those persons who continue to address the editor of this Department in regard to the sale of the Practical Shepherd; in regard to agencies for that work, &c.; are informed that all such letters should be directed to the publisher, D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y. We have no concern whatever in the sale of the book.

## Communications, Etc.

#### CHICORY, AND ITS CULTIVATION.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - The high price of coffee, since the commencement of the war, has induced the use of a large number of substitutes, and mixtures. Prominent among these, if not entering into every preparation sold by the package as coffee, is chicory. As the demand is largely in excess of the supply, a large amount is annually imported from Europe, where it has for years been grown for that purpose. In England, according to Dr. JOHNSTON, its cultivation has been confined to the counties of Surrey, Bedford, and York. On the Continent, it is grown extensively in Prussia, Belgium and France, and is considered superior to that grown in England. It has thus far been grown with us incidentally and in small quantities for private consumption, though it may be a matter worthy of attention for farmers to grow chicory as an article of commerce. Chicory grows with a large white tap root similar to the parsnip, and will grow with the same cultivation, sown in drills and thinned out, to four to six inches in the rows. Intelligent German cultivators. with whom we have conversed, represent the foliage as a very fine food for some kinds of stock, horses, especially, being very fond of them; but possibly sheep were not included.

This root abounds in a bitter substance, which has led to its use for coffee. To ensure its good qualities in their greatest perfection, the root should be taken up before the plant shoots into flower, washed, sliced and dried. The drying is best done in an airy chamber or loft, where the extreme heat of the sun does not dry them too suddenly. It is the practice in roasting to add two pounds of lard to the hundred weight of root, roasting it until of a fine chocolate color.

How far the home grown can be made to take the place of the imported, can only be known after trial, but the expense of importation is now so great that the experiment is worth the trial. The sale could be made by contract with the coffee mills in the different cities, or by sending direct to New York, to be sold to the trade there.

Buffalo, N. Y., 1864.

REMARKS .- Chicory has been considerably cultivated in some localities in the West during the past two or three years, with great profit. It has been found so profitable that cultivators are preparing to extend its culture largely. Its greatest value as a forage crop, is obtained by cutting the foliage and curing it as hay is cured. Sheep eat it with the greatest relish. It is a root easily grown, and so long as people will purchase the vile stuff called "ground coffee," it will be profitable to grow it.

## FARMERS' ACCOUNTS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Were it not that the ground is an honest customer, and a just and exact book-keeper, the farmers would be a ruined and forlorn set of mortals indeed.

That there is some necessity for farmers to keep accounts with their farms, but that it is not done, and no valid excuse why it is not, together with a few simple suggestions on Farm Book-keeping, will make up the subject in hand.

What would Bankers, Merchants and Railroad Corporations do without Books? The banker might as well undertake to run his bank without money, the merchant his store without goods, the railroad man his locomotives without steam, as without books! And what is to be thought of the farmer for ignoring his books when the capital employed in farming far exceeds that of all the others combined?

Should two vessels, equal in all respects, set sail from New York to China, the one with chart and compass, the other without them, it would be a parallel case to starting two men in business with equal facilities and capital, the one with account books, the other without them. The vessel without chart and compass would be no surer to go to the bottom before doubling the Cape of Good Hope, than the man without books to go under before doubling his first divi-

ACCOUNTS ARE NOT KEPT.

There is a county in Northern Ohio in which are five schools, about the grade of Academies, and where the law enjoins that school shall be kept in each sub-district not less than seven months in each year; where all youths between the ages of 4 and 21 years may go free of charge;

S. Internal Revenue officer, whose business it is use, being simple, powerful, and, withal, the to ascertain the revenue of the farms in said county, told me that "he had not found a single farmer who kept anything like a correct debit load at but small outlay of strength, and is also and credit with his farm, and did not believe there was one in the county!" Allowing this to be an average sample, what a deplorable state of things are brought to view, where so many thousands of millions of capital are invested!

Now, to remedy this great evil, with the inevitable losses that must of necessity attend it, all that is required is the outlay of barely a few shillings in account books, and perhaps 15 minutes' time each day. And what better investment could any man make for his sons or daughters than get each a book, and let them emulate each other, stimulated by the offer of a valuable prize at the end of the year for the one that could show the nicest and most correct book, even should it be necessary to employ the services of a professional book-keeper to give lessons for the first quarter? How many, in after life, might be saved from indigency and want, and from being the sport of fortune and of fate by such a course; and what assurance of success would it afford to all who left the parental roof accurate and competent book-keepers; and it need not in the least interfere with any other intended qualification or legacy.

MANNER OF KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.

We advise all who have families of children growing up, to use the Blotter, Journal and Ledger with double entry; for this constant checkmate of accuracy could not fail to influence the young to be exact in other things. It would give more practice in writing; and when one is competent in double entry, single entry will not occasion much embarrassment, and no one who is taught book-keeping should be taught or allowed to learn it in a slipshod manner. But if you are going to keep your own books, it will be more convenient if your Journal and Ledger are one and the same book, kept in Ledger form, with pages of sufficient breadth to enter items in full. The common form of Journal, say 64x 15 inches, with from one to two hundred pages, and an A B C index, will in most cases be all that is required for each year, taking one page for Dr. and the opposite for Cr.

Having your books ready, number each field n your farm, commencing with the garden and leaving off with the wood lot; then your teams, cows, breeding mares, colts, young cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, the three latter in flocks or lots; next your carriages, wagons, farming implements, by proper classes; and so on until every considerable item about the farm is included; and last of all, a miscellaneous item or place where sundries can be placed. And with the several items proceed as follows.

LOT NUMBER ONE.-(TEN ACRES.)

1864.

2001	wi.
April 15.—To 50 loads manure,	\$ 25 00
May 1. " 1 tun fertilizers,	. 15 00
" 1. " putting in same,	1 00
July 15. " I day man, team and mower,	. 500
"16. " 4 days pitching.	6 00
" 16. " 2 teams one day each.	4 00
" 16. " 1 day man, horse and rake,	. 250
	\$58 50
1864.	Cr.
July 16By 20 tuns hay at \$10 per tun,	\$ 200 00
Dr. bro't up,	58 50
Net profits, Net profits per acre,	\$141 50 14 15
Now, in its proper place, post the reseach number something as follows:	sults of
Accounts of Profits and Loss of Home of One Hundred Acres.	FARM
1864.	Dr.
T. OF M. M.	

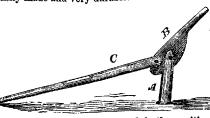
		•
Dec. 25.—To Taxes,	. \$150	00
" Insurance,	. 25	00
" Repairing Buildings,	_ 125	00
" Fences,	. 100	00
" 1 horse straved or stolen	150	00
" 10 sheep killed by dogs,	_ 30	00
" 10 sheep killed by dogs, " Hired and other labor not befor	e	
charged,	. 600	00
" Miscellanies,	_ 50	00
,		_
	\$ 1,230	00
1864.	Or	٠.
Dec. 25.—By net profits on lot No. 1,	\$141	50
" on lots No. 2, &c ,	1,200	00
" on cows,	500	
" on sheep,	500	00
" on hogs,	200	00
" on young stock,	. 300	00
" " on fruit,	200	00
" " on fruit, " on sundries,	150	50
	\$3,192	700
Dr. bro't forward,		
221 210 1 101 1 101 1		
Net profits on farm,	\$1,962	00
Family expenses deducted,	1,000	00
	& ORO	00

Now, with any one who can write a tolerably legible hand, is there anything in the foregoing hard, or intricate, or that a child could not do with a little showing? Now, supposing your farm to have a tolerable uniformity of soil; here you have the figures of your different crops on each acre, and if continued five years, how easy to tell what kind of grain has been grown most profitably, or whether your stock has not been better than grain; and, if so, what kind has been the best; and whether your orcharding has not beat all the rest, thereby demanding a material enlargement. You would also know what interest your farm would pay at a given price per acre, how much profit your tile laying had afforded, and all your other improvements, and when the assessor came around and asked you how many acres of grass you had and what amount of hay it produced, how many acres of wheat and how much per acre it yielded, you could tell him, and satisfy the Internal Revenue W. L. CURTIS. man into the bargain. Clyde, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1864.

## WAGON JACK.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-This is an indispensable article to every farmer, lumberman, stage proprietor, and, in fact, to every owner and every person using wagons, buggies, drays, omnibuses, &c. There are already various

cheapest of any that has ever came under my observation. It is capable of raising a great easily made and very durable.



The figure represents the Jack in the position to be placed under the axle of the wagon to be raised; which is done by depressing the handle, B, thus raising the end of the main lever, C, and carrying the upper end of the standard, A, forward under the lever, until the two bolts connecting the whole together pass each other, in which position it will remain, no matter how heavy the load, until the handle is again elevated. The upright standard is two feet six inches long, and three by three square, mortised to receive the handle, the mortice extending three inches on one side and fifteen on the opposite. The handle is two feet ten inches long, one inch thick and seven wide at the point where it connects with the standard. The lever is six feet six inches long, three by four inches at one end and tapering to two by two inches at the other.

In conclusion, I suggest to every person having use for an article of this description, to construct one during the leisure of the present winter, and they will find it of more benefit than the cost of the RURAL.

Avoca, N. Y., 1864. DICK REAPER.

#### Condensed Correspondence.

An Eighth of an Acre of Corn.

M. D. COLE, of Otsego, writes that he furrowed an eighth of an acre of ground with a corn plow, 3½ feet apart, dropped a single kernel every foot in the furrow, cultivated it as soon as he could see the rows, kept the weeds down through the season and husked from this fraction of an acre 28 bushels of ears-at the rate of 224 bushels of ears of corn per acre.

#### To Relieve Choked Cattle.

DAVID HILL, of Gouverneur, writes that his method is "to get a rope five feet long, hard twisted, one and a half inches thick, take a small cord and tie very tight about one inch from the end, then untwist the end so as to make it feel like a knot, grease it with lard, so as not to hurt the throat of the animal. Steady the head and down with the rope; this will give relief immediately. Wash the rope when done, or the grease will cause the rope to rot. Every farmer who feeds largely with vegetables should have one. We used to buy the rope ready made in Scotland."

## Measuring Hay.

"P.," a correspondent from Spring Villa, writes: "I have been engaged in 'haying' summer and winter for more than forty years, buying and selling as occasion required, sometimes by weight and sometimes by measure; and my conviction is that in common mows, say fifteen feet by thirty, with 14 foot posts and the mow filled, four hundred cubic feet are required for a tun: while a mow with sixteen or eighteen foot posts with a heavy pressure of grain on the top and fine hay, may require less; while a small mow, say fourteen or sixteen feet square. with twelve foot posts, would require a cube of eight feet, or 512 cubic feet for a tun. Good judgment is necessary to measure hay with any degree of accuracy."

Our correspondent is correct in saying that judgment is required. No rule can be given that will not have to be varied, according to circumstances. Experience, alone, will insure an approach to accuracy.

## Willow Culture.

In answer to an inquiry by "A New Subscriber," on page 14, current Vol. RURAL, N. P. LITTLE, of Columbia, Connecticut, sends us his experience in planting 20 acres of meadow land with "basket willow"-specific name not given: "Prepared the ground the same as for cornused no manure-used cuttings 12 inches longset them in the ground 11 inches deep, in rows three feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. Cultivated and hoed them, keeping free from weeds until the plants shade the ground. The labor of cultivating an acre of them is about the same as that of an acre of corn. The cuttings resulting sell at \$2 per thousand. An acre will yield from two to three tuns after the third year, when they may be cut every year. The price is now \$120 per tun for a good quality, dried and peeled for market. The peeling is done by a machine manufactured by JNO. WOOD, of Geneva, New York."

## A Dairy of Two Cows.

MRS. WILLIAM KEECH, of Jerusalem, writes:-I have a dairy of two cows that have done very well the past season. We commenced milking one the first of March, the other the first of May. I have sold from the two cows, four hundred and forty pounds of butter. I sold my packed butter at 24 and 26 cents per pound, besides using all the butter and cream that a family of three persons wanted. I have fifty pounds of butter on hand for my winter use, and have raised a good calf. The cows had no extra feed. I should like to hear from others through the RURAL." Will Madame tell us more about the cows-how they were fed, what breed; styles and patterns in use; yet I propose to add | also how she makes her butter; how she preand said county, in other respects, may not be to the number a desciption of one which is but pares the cream for churning; how long she lets shall be glad to have the question discussed.

considered below an average one. Yet the U. | little known, but is superior to any in general | its stand before taking it from the milk; how long after skimming before churning; what kind of a churn is used; what kind of tubs she packs in; where she keeps her butter. It is interesting to know that our readers are successful in their husbandries; but it is far more interesting and profitable that they detail their practice; tell us how they succeed. That is what we want. For instance, the writer was talking with a dairy woman recently who sold her spring, summer and autumn butter for 27 cents per pound. And she said the buyer could not tell which was the summer butter, so neatly was it kept. How did she keep it? In a cool, dry cellar? Yes. But she had good tubs. What are good tubs? Why, very heavy, tight, ash firkins, made from kiln-dried lumber, and made perfectly water and air-tight. They must not leak. And they must be of staves so thick that air can not penetrate them. And then it is no trouble to keep butter. She had lost a large per cent. on the value of her butter, one season, by putting it in thin, green, leaky tubs. And so we want the details, because they are

#### Inquiries and Answers.

TOBACCO CULTURE.—Will some of your readers who have had experience, give the results of their tobacco culture the past year; and a statement of profits per acre. Any suggestions resulting from experience will be gratefully received by—A SUBSCRIBER.

PLAN OF A CHEESE FACTORY WANTED. — I desire to build a cheese factory the coming spring. Will some of your readers who have had experience, furnish a plan of one, and state what is the most approved apparatus.—S. D. B., Rock Co., Wis.

Name of Queen Victoria's Eldest Daughter—Will some one please inform an ignorant person the Christian name of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter? -A RURAL READER.

Her name is Victoria. She was born in 1840, and married January 25th, 1858, to Prince Frederick Wil-LIAM, Crown Prince of Prussia.

Swiss Cheese.—Can you, or any of your readers, inform me how Swiss cheese is manufactured? And, are there any factories where this cheese is made?—T. W., Taburg, N. Y.

We know of no factories where Swiss cheese is made. Shall we hear from our friend Charles H. Rosenstiel in response to the first question?

TAIL SICKNESS IN CATTLE.—What will cure a cow of the tail-ill which is common in spring?—D. H., Gouverneur, N. Y.

If the end of the tail is hollow, which you can easily determine by feeling of it, sharpen your knife and split it open, or cut off the end and let it bleed. We prefer to slit it: for it injures the looks of the animal to cut off the tail.

A FLAX CONVENTION.—Being particularly interested in the culture of flax. I shall be glad to know if there is a Convention called for a meeting of parties interested in its culture and manufacture.—T. Oeden, Waddington, Feb., 1864.

We know of no such Convention having been called

But we suggest that such an one would be likely to elicit facts of great interest and value. Why should not the officers of the State Society call such a meeting at some central locality at an early day?

Public Documents.—Will you please inform me where I can procure the following works published by the Government:—Report of Agriculture for 1863; The Monthly Reports of Agriculture, and the Report of the Smithsonian Institution. Please inform me where and for how much I can procure the above named works?—C., Pavilion, Mich.

Address the Member of Congress from your district he will be glad to send them to you free of charge, probably; if not address ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Loss or Cup.—What will cure cattle or sheep when they lose their cud?—DAVID HILL.

Give the animal three or four pieces of raw salt pork. Perhaps a single piece, narrow, and three or four inches long will do it; if not after an interval of 20 or 30 minutes force down another piece. We have never known this to fail when given to cattle. Another remedy we remember to have had given us some years ago, for the efficacy of which we cannot vouch, is to scrape off the bark from the common sweet elder-Sambucu. canadensis-make a cud of it and force it down.

A DOOR-YARD FENCE.—I have an inquiry to make about a door-yard fence, for a farm house situated on main road one and a half miles due east from the county site of Lapeer.—Mrs. J. EVANS.

This is a fair sample of a large number of inquiries received at this office which we never notice. We supoose Mrs. Evans knows what she wanted to inquire about, but we do not. We could fill our space with much less labor to ourselves than to answer questions; but we are glad to receive, and answer when we can all questions on proper subjects which interest our readers. But the question must be "well put."

BLOAT IN CATTLE.—What must we do when cattle are bloated with drinking syrup or eating clover?—DAVID HILL.

If the case is a bad one, lard oil or melted lard, mixed with a small quantity of spirits of turpentine, and given to the animal from a junk bottle, is efficient. A friend once told us that a tablespoonful of spirits of hartshorn diluted with water or milk and given a cow or ox will afford immediate relief. A teaspoonful will answer for a sheep. The animal should be compelled to stir about. We have never tried this last remedy. We have saved the life of an animal too far gone to ad mit delay to procure other remedies, by using a penknife. Forward of the hip on the right side of a cow, calf, and ox, there is a point higher than all others. When the animal is bloated, especially, this point is prominent. And it is perfectly safe, and always efficient, to puncture this point with your knife, and let the gas escape.

WHEN TO MANURE CORN [GROUND.—Will some of your readers please inform me the proper time for putting manure on corn ground? My father and I disagree. He says that manure spread on the ground in the fall or winter, does more good than my way of putting it on, which is to wait until just before I want to plow my ground, and then draw out the manure, throw it in heaps, and spread it no faster than I can plow it under. If the readers of the Runal will settle this between us they will greatly oblige me—Chas. APPLEGATE, Jr., Cayuga Co., N. Y.
Well Chartes that is an important question. We

Well, CHARLES, that is an important question. We are glad you have broached it. The relative merits of the two modes of application must depend upon circumstances. If your soil is mechanically all you desire it, and the only object is to enrich it, we should prefer your father's practice; but if the soil is a stiff clay, requiring disintegration, your mode is preferable.

## Rural Notes and Items.

KEEP COOL.-Some of our subscribers are very hotneaded, and d-eem the publisher careless, because they do not get the paper. If some of these complainants could see their orders, by which the English language is tortured into meaning precisely what we suppose they did not intend it should mean, their feathers of indignation would droop. Notwithstanding all our importunities in the matter, a large number of letters are daily received wherein the post-office is not given; or if given the name of the State is omitted; or if all these are furnished, the writer forgets to sign his own name. And scarcely 50 per cent of the letters received at this post-office have a legible post-mark on the en-We also receive, as we have before repeatedly stated. letters addressed to New York City, Albany and sundry other places where no RURAL NEW-YORKER is printed. Many letters are doubtless lost by misdirection. We know that we are liable to make mistakes; but a long experience has taught us that we are not alone in the world in this respect—that our subscribers are, unfortunately for them and us, quite as liable to do the same thing as other people. Now the best way to rectify error, is to write plainly and distinctly the name of each person, the full post-office address-County and State included—and state in as few words as possible, and do it clearly, what you want. If the error is with us, we will cheerfully correct it; if with you we will do what we can to make the crooked straight. And emember, time is required in which to do all work.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, our chief mailing clerk has handed us a package of documents proving what we have said. We have only space to give one or two samples. For instance, soon after the first of January we received a letter containing \$16.50, and a list of names to whom the RURAL was to be sent, the whole signed W. N. C-n. But there was no post-office address given, nor any post-mark on the envelope. Of course the letter went where all of a similar character do, on a hook to wait developments. A fortnight after, this correspondent was "struck forcibly" with the idea that he did not send us his address-a remarkable phenomenon, for few correspondents believe it possible they could have made a mistake—and sent it to us, reaching us the last of January. Meantime hundreds of letters had accumulated ahead of his order. Early in February he "pitches in" to us moderately because he has got no papers. He will get them, but not quite as soon as if he had been careful in the outset. We have other samples, wherein \$2 came inclosed with no signature, no post-office address, no legible post-mark on the envelope. The letters which are "sound" are attended to first. Those which require "hunting up" because of the carelessness of their writers, wait a more convenient season, but are attended to as promptly as possible. It is proper to say that we have been compelled, by circumstances over which we have no control, to go to press later than usual, and that is the reason, together with an unlooked for enlargement of our subscription list, that papers do not reach our readers at the usual time in the week. A little patience on your part, and hard work on ours, and we shall 'straighten out."

BEWARE OF SHEEP PEDDLERS.—The West, especially, is being overrun by flocks of these cormorants. They are selling sheep by thousands at enormous prices. They can furnish, on short notice, a sheep of any breed desired. There is not one honest man among a thousand of them. And so far as their representations as to the character of the animals they sell, their origin, purity and value are concerned, they are oftener than otherwise, outrageous fictions. They should be compelled, by the supervisors of each county, to pay a large license fee and give bonds that shall insure individuals against loss on account of their representations. A man without a license should be arrested at once. We say beware how they dupe you. Do not pay a large price to a peddler for a sheep any way. If you do there are ninety-nine chances in one hundred that you will live to call yourself a fool for doing so.

THE FLAX COTTON ENTERPRISE AT LOCKPORT, N. Y. -From the Lockport Journal we learn that the efforts of the Company organized to manufacture flax are being crowned with success. Much money and labor has been expended to bring about satisfactory results. But now the raw material is quickly made into a beautiful white batten worth 45 cents per pound. It is asserted the whole machinery works perfectly, and brings to pass the very thing it is designed to make. A soft silken fiber is produced, suitable for making cloth. To make a white fabric from the raw material, about five days are required. Twine is made in less than two days. Several sizes of rope and twine are manufactured; and new machinery is now going up for its extensive manufacture. The supply of flax on hand is large; but they are paying \$15 per tun for all they can get. Mr. Joseph Taylor, a gentleman recently from England, whose life has been devoted to this business, has been secured as Superintendent

TARIFF ON WOOL.—The telegraph announces that delegations are in Washington from Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and Ohio for the purpose of consulting with the different committees of Congress asking for an increased rate of duties upon foreign wools, especially those of the finer texture from the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and Mestiza. The duties on these wools at present is so very low that it is impossible for American wool growers to compete with it in the market. The tariff asked is 10 cents per pound on these wools, which, it is hoped, will better protect the wool growing interest of the West.

TOBACCO PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES .- AC ording to a statement prepared by the Commis of Agriculture for the use of the Congressional Committee on Agriculture, it is found the crop of tobacco in 1850 was 200,000,000 pounds. In 1859 it was 429,000,-000 pounds. In the loyal States in 1862 it was estimated at 208,000,000; in 1863 at 258,000,000. The erop of last year was shortened considerably by the early frosts of September. The average product the past eight years is put at 275,000,000 pounds.

OFFICERS ELECT OF N. Y. STATE Ac. SOCIETY .-President-James O. Sheldon, Ontario. Vice Prests .-1. Simon R. Browne, New York; 2. Samuel Thorne, Dutchess; 3. Herman Wendell, Albany; 4. J. L. Harrison, St. Lawrence; 5. John D. Hungerford, Jefferson; 6. Ralph Newell, Delaware; 7. H. T. E. Foster, Seneca; 8. Wm. A. Bird, Erie. Cor. Sec.—Benjamin P. Johnson. Rec. Sec.—Erastus Corning, Jr. Treas.—Luther H. Tucker. Executive Com.—S. Campbell, Onetda; T. C. Peters, Genesee; Elon Comstock, New York; R. H. Avery, Madison; S. R. Pinckney, New York.

An Illinois Wool Item.—Lewis W. Owen, of Winnebago Co., Ill., is one of the few farmers we happen to know whose farm transactions are governed by figures. He is a thorough, systematic, tidy, business farmer. And he makes money. We find in a Chicago paper the statement that on the first day of February he sold 479 fleeces of wool, weighing 2,000 pounds, for \$1,596 94. His sheep are probably grades.

SA WAR

## Morticultural.

PRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

[Continued from page 55, last number.] KEEPING PEARS.

THE second topic reported by the Committee on programme was taken up.

How should pears be put up for winter use in order to perfect their ripening, and at the same time preserve their freshness and fine flavor? Also, does the surrounding moisture of the atmosphere exercise any influence to hasten or protract the maturity of the pear, as well as other fruits, according to the application of heat or cold?

H. E. HOOKER-We put up our pears in close packages; prefer half barrels. Keep them in a cool, dry place until December, usually, or until there is no danger of freezing. Then we put them in the cellar as we do winter apples, and eat each variety, as it ripens, in its season. We think it best to eat them as we take them from the cellar. I would recommend the same mode for keeping apples. Too much heat will hasten maturity; too little will retard it. Too much moisture will cause fruit to mildew and decay: too little will cause it to shrivel. Care should always be taken that fruit is not kept where there is an excess of moisture.

G. ELLWANGER-I agree in the main with what Mr. Hooker has said. But I wish to call attention to the importance of letting the fruit (pears) hang on the tree as late as they will in the fall - as late as the 8th of October here. They keep better and they are better.

We pack our pears in half barrels, put them in a cool place under shelter - in the barn or under the shed-until the heavy frosts. Then we cover them over to prevent their freezing, and let them remain until the cold is too great. when we put them in the cellar-not in the house cellar, however, but in a barn cellar where they may be kept cool and in a dry atmosphere. In this way we keep them in excellent condition. The day before Christmas we had the Winter Nelis-two barrels of them -in excellent condition. If we have but a few, we put them in whitewood boxes instead of barrels. We do not put them in pine boxes. The wood flavors the fruit; whitewood is

OLMSTEAD-I put Easter Beurre pears in a grape room, and they shriveled badly. The grapes kept well, but the pears did not. grape room was a chamber in my house.

G. ELLWANGER-It was probably too dry for them. They require air.

H. T. BROOKS-I wish to call attention to the statement that fruit should be kept out of doors until on the point of freezing and then put in a warmer atmosphere, and ask if, in such cases, it will not sweat and decay?

G. ELLWANGER-It is sometimes the case that they will sweat after having been in the cellar sometime. But we make it a business to look after them and take care of them.

NEW VARIETIES OF PEARS.

Which are the most promising of the new and the very new sorts of pear.

CHAS. DOWNING-I have not tested them all sufficiently to name many as promising even, which may prove meritorious. I do not think any body has tested the very new sorts sufficiently to give an opinion concerning them. I will read a list of the new sorts which promise well. Doyenne du Comice, Durandean or De Tongres, Lycurgus, Wilmington, Dana's Hovey, Jones' Seedling, Beurre de Jonghe, Beurre Kennes, Beurre Mauxion, Comte de Paris, Omar Pacha or St. Merrion, St. Dorothee, Penn, Clapp's Favorite, Auguste de Maraise,

G. ELLWANGER-I will name the Edmonds as a promising variety, originating in this vicinity. Belle Williams, for a winter pear, is very promising indeed. I want to try it longer. I have only tested the fruit of Clapp's Favorite.

W. B. SMITH-I think highly, so far as I have tested it, of Duchess Bordeaux. (?)

H. E. HOOKER-Will not Mr. ELLWANGER tell us more about the Edmonds, which he savs

G. ELLWANGER-It is a large pear, hardy and productive, so far as tested. I think it will prove a valuable market variety. It promises well, at least,

J. J. THOMAS-I wish to ask if any one has heard of the St. Crispin. It was sent me from Massachusetts-a single specimen of the fruit. It was twice as large as any pear here. Its size prevented me forming a favorable impression of it. I ripened it, and to my surprise, I found it nearly or quite as good as the Virgalieu. But it was only a single specimen, and it is not safe to say much about it. Others may have seen it.

H. E. HOOKER-Tongres is exciting much attention East. I have produced beautiful specimens of it. I cannot say as much of its quality as some do. But I think its beauty will render it a striking market pear. It ripens in November. The tree is a very indifferent grower -- not strong, but did not seem to lack hardhiood.

H. B. SMITH-I have grown it several years. The fruit does not suit my taste. It has a vinous flavor. It is a productive tree, but not strong, healthy and vigorous. I like the Flemish Beauty better.

Chas. Downing—The tree is a vigorous grower with me, and produces excellent crops. BEST VARIETIES OF PEARS FOR FAMILY USE. Which are the best fourteen varieties of Pears for fam-

It was decided to discuss varieties, and sub-

sequently each member should vote by handing to the Secretary a list of 14 varieties which he would recommend.

Doyenne de Ete-Chas. Downing-It is the best early pear we have.

OLMSTEAD-I think very highly of it, indeed. Dr. SYLVESTER-It bears early. It is a good fruit for an early pear. It is productive. I grew 12 fine specimens on a tree only 3 years old B. described them much better than we could

F. W. LAY-I got this fruit 12 years ago. It commenced bearing the second or third year afterward, and has borne well since.

FROST-It is a good grower, and a hardy tree. It produces well, and the fruit is of fine quality.

MAXWELL, of Geneva-It is a good pear with us.

Beurre Giffard - OLMSTEAD - I name this pear as next in the order of ripening.

G. ELLWANGER-It is one of the very best early pears. It is in season 10 or 12 days after Doyenne de Etc. There is no finer pear at that season of the year.

MAXWELL-Fourteen years ago I got trees of it of ELLWANGER & BARRY. After two or three years it commenced bearing, and has borne every year since. Picked early it is a very fine pear.

J. J. THOMAS-It is the best pear in its season, preceding as it does the Tyson and Rostiezer. The tree is crooked and a poor grower, but the fruit is excellent. It does not rot with

H. B. SMITH-There is nothing will fill the place of this pear.

FROST-It is an excellent pear. Aultman's Summer - Dr. Sylvester - I

recommend this as next in succession. F. W. LAY-The tree is a good grower with

me, but a poor bearer. FISHER-It is a productive tree, and bears well; but the fruit is not of the highest flavor. Dr. BEADLE, St. Catherines, C. W.-I have

not found any better pear in its season. G. ELLWANGER-Those who like a sweet pear will like it. For my palate it is too insipid. Dearborn's Seedling - OLMSTEAD - It is an

inferior pear with me. I think little of it. ELLWANGER-It disappoints one when young; it did me. As the tree gets age it matures and

develops its fruit better. Dr. BEADLE -- Compared with Aultman's Summer it is insipid; but it does not come in season until the former is gone. With us it is sometime in season, ripening irregularly. On

standard trees it is not as good as on dwarfs. Downing-It is equally as good with me young as when old; it is good at any time. I regard it an excellent early pear.

H. B. SMITH-With us it is second quality. J. J. THOMAS-I find that it varies much in quality in different localities.

FISH-Three years ago ours were poor. Last year they were a third larger, and I thought them very fine. I picked off all the good fair nears, leaving on the tree the small and imperfect ones. Three weeks later I found those left on the trees had developed into very fine fruit.

Rositiezer-Downing-This is the best pear

HOOKER-It should not be planted for market purposes. It is an excellent fruit.

DOWNING-I predict, when known, it will be one of the very best market pears of the season. J. J. THOMAS-It is, in its relation to other summer pears, what the Seckel is to autumn

Tyson-Hooker-I recommend it as next in the list.

DOWNING-It is tardy in bearing, and the fruit gets better as the tree gets older.

Dr. SYLVESTER-After it comes in bearing the tree bears every year.

J. J. THOMAS-I have trees which have borne many years. The fruit is always of fair size and good. It is a beautiful tree and a good

grower. SMITH-The tree is hardy with me and a good grower; fruit excellent and showy. I saw a tivating the prickly pear, and such like species tree near Philadelphia which measured, breast of the cactus family, it may prove interesting to high, six feet and nine inches in circumference, and bearing bountifully.

AINSWORTH-I have been acquainted with this pear 18 years. The tree is a remarkable grower, and perfectly hardy. The fruit is first quality; few varieties excel it. I have a tree. budded 14 years ago; planted in the orchard 12 years. During the past three years it has averaged a barrel of good fruit each year. And it bore heavily previous to that. It bears the third or fourth year after transplanting. The sixth or eighth year it bears good crops. The ninth and tenth years it bears heavily. It is one of the best fruits in its season. It rinens the 25th of August, and is in season two or three weeks. It is from two to three times as large as the Seckel. I sent a barrel of them to New York the past season: it netted me \$9 per barrel. It never has blighted with me. Mv trees are on pear stocks. I have never grown it to any extent on quince. On the quince the fruit is coarser and larger than on pear stocks.

## "THE WILLOW SWAMPS," AROUND.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In your issue of Jan. 9th, 1864, is an article entitled "The Willow Swamps," which somewhat excited our cautiousness in this section of country. We have been lately visited by a couple of young men, who said they belonged in Lake county, Ohio, and who have received a good many orders for the White Willow. They often called it the 'Grey, or English Willow," but said it was the real "White Willow-Salix Alba;" and they made us all believe it, and we know not to the life is owing to their peculiar structure which contrary yet. Now we cannot say that those fellows have deceived us, or mean to do so. But | for they have no proper leaves! C. D. B.'s description of the amount of business

going on in all the old willow swamps in the country, prompts us to look into the matter enough to see that we do not get such worthless stuff palmed on to us for the genuine article. While we would not reflect upon the honesty and gentlemanly appearance of those men soliciting orders with considerable success for this new commodity here, we must confess that C. D. ourselves - for they had smooth tongues and middling soft voices, with quite an innocent appearance; and they carried a block sawed off from a stick crosswise with the grain, showing the growth of a tree to be six inches in diameter in three years. They also had a miniature hedge, on paper, and a photograph sketch of a hedge grown in Lake county, where they reside. showing an enormous growth and a splendid fence within four years time of its being set. These undoubtedly materially aided them in getting orders from many. But some of us were influenced more by an article in the January number of the American Agriculturist, entitled More Notes on the White Willow," and the illustrated fence accompanying it. The slant that C. D. B. gave the Agriculturist editors, made some of us stare; for we think much of the information received from it, as well as from the RURAL. But if either of them leads us into an error and we thereby get fleeced out of ten or twelve dollars each, we shall be apt to feel as if they were of little advantage,

Now, if you, or C. D. B., will inform us of any peculiarity of the real White Willow, through the columns of the RURAL, beside what is given in the January number of the Agriculturist, that we may certainly know the genuine, you will confer a great favor to many RURAL readers in this section of Michigan.

Hanover, Mich., Feb. 9th, 1864.

REMARKS.-In the outset, we would like to nquire of any of our Lake Co., Ohio, readers, if they know of a white willow hedge in that county that has made or will make a fence within four years from planting? If so, will they give us the name and post-office address of the party owning it, that we may publish it for the benefit of our readers? We have seen a good many of these blocks showing the remarkable growth of this willow. And we have learned some facts concerning them, incidentally, accidentally and otherwise. These sections are cut from trees standing in isolated locations, favorable to the greatest development of the willow-on low, wet, and very rich soil. Some of these sections exhibited are doubtless of the age represented by the agent; but some agents carry "children of older growth." Of course these may be pretty easily detected; but all men are not careful observers. At a horticultural meeting where this willow was being discussed, an honest man, not having the fear of willow peddlers before his eyes, said he had been offered fifteen dollars for a little willow tree he had growing in a favorable locality. The peddlers wanted it to open the dear people's eyes with!

No description can be given by which white willow cuttings can be distinguished from several other willows. Good botanists find it very difficult to identify it without the foliage. The only way to secure yourself from deception, is to require a satisfactory guarantee or bond from a responsible party that these itinerants are not procuring money from you by false pretences. And if the peddler cannot or will not give such a guarantee or bond, you should set him down as an adventurer whom it is not safe to trust. The fact is, this class of leeches take money enough out of the pockets of credulous farmers, annually, to pay the interest on the national debt. And it is astonishing that any paper claiming respectability and intelligence should lend itself to these men with, or without, the purpose of aiding and abetting them in their schemes for plunder.

## THE CACTUS IN CALIFORNIA.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - To those of your lady readers who have a penchant for cullearn something of its growth, aspirations, and uses in Lower California. By-the-by, I never could divine the object of cultivating as a home plant, a genus of such grotesque shapes; but I suppose it is on the admitted principle that extremes delight to meet in matrimony, and why not in flower pots and posey gardens?

In New England, the prickly pear (cactus opuntia) seldom attains the hight of three feet, and I am not aware that it ever flowers or yields fruit. No such mockery of object or stature there. It has a trunk near the ground as large as a man's body, and attains a height equal to that of the eaves of a common-sized Vermont barn or byre. Think of a lady cultivating a plant that would require a flower-pot of the dimensions of a hogshead, and a stand made of 8x10 timber to support it.

There, it is cultivated mainly for fencing purposes. Planted and guarded, it soon protects gardens, and orchards, and fields, and becomes a fence that Beelzebub himself on horseback could not break through. Armed with innumerable spines, horses and cattle, and even swine, would as soon undertake to attack an army of mounted hedge-hogs as a cactus fence.

The varieties are very numerous, amounting in all to several hundred. They are natives of North and South America as well as nearly all the West India Islands. This family of succulent plants is remarkable for its tenacity of lifeso great in some varieties that they retain vitality for years in a hot, dry atmosphere, without receiving a particle of moisture except that absorbed from the atmosphere. This tenacity of allows them to exhale moisture but very slowly,

The flowers are scarlet or crimson, (some.

however, are yellow,) and strongly resemble in appearance our garden poppy. It produces a purplish edible fruit. The natives (Indians) subsist on this fruit in its season. It thrives in dry soil, and seems intended by Providence (mark the Creator's care for man) to grow on the most barren wastes and afford both food and drink to the traveler. It is a fleshy, succulent plant, and yields from an incision a generous supply of excellent water to allay thirst.

At the San Gabriel Mission, is a large orange and lemon orchard, the trees of which are as large as those in an old New England apple orchard, which is surrounded by a cactus fence, which—so runs my authority—was planted by the old Spanish Jesuits in the latter part of the seventh century. On passing it recently, we found it to be in an excellent state of self-preservation.

#### FRUIT ORCHARD EXPERIENCE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In my judgment, fruit culture is destined to take a prominent place in our Agriculture. Instead of being subordinate to everything else, receiving but little attention or none at all, crowded out or put off to a more convenient season, it should and will receive a large share of the attention now bestowed on other products, and assume an importance hitherto unknown, especially in those sections favorable to the perfect development of the fruit, and possessing good market communications.

It will pay to raise apples to feed stock; and

better to raise them to sell. I know of no in-

vestment on a farm that will pay better for the trouble and expense incurred, than an orchard. Let me say a few words respecting 150 apple trees I planted in the spring of 1859. They were selected from the nursery rows, most of them being three years from the bud. A few were older, and larger, but are hardly equal to the others now. They were set at the distance of thirty feet each way, in a good loamy soil. The ground has been occupied with hoed crops every year since, now five years. No particular attention has been paid the trees, except to wash the trunks with a solution of potash water every June, to keep them clean, and smooth, and keep off the borers, which it has done effectually, since I never could find any on them. They were also mulched four or five feet around the trunks the first few years. I consider this very important to young trees; it keeps the ground mellow and moist, and its decay furnishes food to the tree. The roots and stumps of corn, cut near the ground, are excellent for this purpose, as they last several years; and mice don't live in them. The crops occupying the ground have been manured just as they would have been had there been no trees, and have grown as well as if they had the whole ground; but I think the trees will injure other crops now. Every tree has lived and flourished better than I expected. The average circumference two feet from the ground is over a foot, and the diameter of the head from six to twelve feet. Each succeeding year has given three times as many apples as the preceding one, and I expect an increase in that proportion for some years to come. I don't suppose my trees are better than a great many others, but I am satisfied that planting those trees was the most important work I did that year. Potatoes have to be planted every year; apple trees once in a century; and yet  ${\bf I}$  expect when the orchard is ten years old, to receive an annual return from it as large as I should were the ground planted with potatoes, and with a small part of the outlay required by that crop. The apple is by far our most important fruit crop, and will be. My advice to every farmer is to plant an orchard, not in a meadow, but in a cultivated field, and keep cattle out of it, and take care of it, and you never will be sorry for it.

## New Haven County, Conn., 1864.

CLINTON GRAPES IN FEBRUARY. - Mr. W. H. H. BARTON, of this city, who has an acre and a half planted with Clinton grapes in Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., exhibited samples of this variety in our office, this morning (Feb. 6th.) in perfect condition. They were packed in paper boxes, in layers, with paper between the layers, and kept in a cool place. Mr. B. thinks highly of it as a wine grape. He mixes it with Isabella for wine, and makes an article which sells well in

Morticultural Aotes.

GRAPE VINES ON KELLEY'S ISLAND.—A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper writing from Kelley's Island, Jan. 15th ult., says:--"The severe cold weather of Jan uarv 1st and 2d has made sad havoc in our vineyard. December 30th, 1863, I engaged to deliver (in the Spring) 100,000 Catawba cuttings, and a few days ago I had to notify the parties that the grape buds were all killed, and not one cutting could be made. We shall not trim any more until the leaves start in Spring, so we can save the buds, if any, that the cold slighted. I think there will be buds enough to give us a fair crop of Catawbas next year, provided nothing else interferes to prevent. The vines are injured more by severe cold than ever before in my recollection. An insertion of these facts in your paper will answer many inquiries."

THE AILANTHUS OR CHINESE SILK WORM .-- The following is what we find written concerning this worm as it appeared near Petersfield, England:-"A portion of the garden was planted with young Allanthus trees, which were covered with a light canvas-made building, a necessary precaution against birds which pick off the young worms. The creatures were feeding on these trees, and were really beautiful to look at-not palelooking things like common silk-worms, but magnificent fellows, from 21/2 to 3 inches long, of an intense emerald green color, with the tubercles tipped with a gorgeous marine blue; their feet have great adhesive power, and their bodies are covered with a fine down which turns the rain drops like the tiny hairs on the leaf of a cabbage, so that they are not injured by wind or rain. Of 500 worms placed upon the trees the previous summer, 480 yielded cocoons. A market was found for all she could grow, a gentleman in Paris taking them for French manufacture.

## Pomestic Gronomy.

#### KITCHEN CONVENIENCES.

1. MANY housekeepers are troubled in cold weather with hard, rough hands. They look badly, but this is a minor item; they are uncomfortable, and a great annoyance in sewing any delicate fabric. Much of this trouble might be avoided by a little care, especially in handling iron ware, either hot or cold. Make a large, substantial holder; sew a long string to it; tie it fast to your working apron. Then it is always at hand, and should be constantly used in lifting kettles, even if not hot enough to burn the hand.

2. Hundreds of steps are wasted every day in setting tables and clearing them after meals. Get your tinner to make you a plain tray of any convenient dimensions, say 18 by 30 inches, with a straight rim, and stout rings or holes at the ends to carry it by. Place your table furniture on this, and with two journeys from your pantry to your dining-room you can set or clear any ordinary table.

3. Don't waste time and spoil cutlery by scraping your iron-ware with a knife, while washing it. Keep a circular piece of tin in your sink; bend it a little for convenience in holding, and see how nicely it will do the work. E. H. M.

REMARKS.-Will not the Miss or Madam who sends us the foregoing, in the shape of dainty chirography, send us "more of the same sort?" And will not other women remember that "Domestic Economy" does not consist simply in the best modes of cooking, but in the best modes of doing household work, and the adoption of the best aids thereto. Suggestions of this character will be especially welcome; and if accompanied with drawings of any novel convenience,

#### COLD FLOORS.

"KEEP the head cool and the feet warm," says the physician. Some people are so unfortunate as to live in hired houses, or are too poor to repair their own, or do not wish to lay out money to fix up the old one, when they expect in a year or two that its place will be occupied by a new one. What are such people to do when the floors are filled with cracks that let in the wind and the cold? No sort of chance to follow the advice of the doctor, in such a case. The cracks change things just end for end. Cold feet and blood and heat to the head. We were in just such a fix. We read in the Family Journal, that newspapers being spread between bed clothes were excellent non-conductors, and rendered beds very warm. We applied the principle to our cold floor. Before laying down the carpet, we covered the whole floor with newspapers, being careful to break joints. It produced a decided change in the temperature of the room. Feet and legs rejoiced, as they were comparatively comfortable. Please tell your readers, Mr. Editor, that this is about the best use some papers can be put to.-L. L. F.

BATTER PUDDING .- Four eggs, well beaten; three cups of butter; milk with a little sodathe quantity of soda depending on the sourness of the milk-well beaten together. Stir in flour sufficient to make a stiff batter. Have your pudding-bag well wet in cold water. Let the water in your kettle be of sufficient quantity that the bag with the pudding in it can float nicely. A little salt should be put in the water to take off the fresh taste it would otherwise have. Let the water boil, put your pudding in the bag, tie it at the top tightly, drop the bag in the kettle, keep it boiling one hour, by the clock, and not a minute longer; for the lightness of the pudding depends upon it. Then take it out and serve with sauce to suit your taste. Add fruit when making, if preferred. This, if made right, is a nice dish, and one of my own invention. I have used the recipe without fail, many times.—Mrs. R. Piper.

GINGERBREAD .- One cup of molasses; one cup of butter; one teaspoonful of soda; onehalf teaspoonful of pulverized alum burned; one tablespoonful of ginger. Stir together the molasses, butter and ginger. Put the soda and alum each in separate cups, pour about a spoonful of boiling water on each, let them stand a moment, then mix the whole together, and roll as thin as you would for biscuit. After it is done, rub over with molasses .- M. L. R., Ellington, N. Y., 1864.

How to Make Green Apple Pie with-OUT SUGAR.—All you that have pickled peaches, take the vinegar off them, (instead of throwing it away as some do,) say one teacupful to a milkpanful of sauce. You will need no spice, as your vinegar, of course, will be spiced; use apples that are not very sour. Try it .- MRS. M. F. H., Kalamazoo Co., Mich., 1864.

GINGER COOKIES .- One cup of sugar; two cups of molasses; one cup of butter or lard; one cup of boiling water; one large spoonful of soda; one ditto of ginger, and as much flour as will make this stiff enough to roll out; cut it into small cakes; bake in a quick oven.—MOLLIE.

FRIED CAKES WITHOUT EGGS .- One cup sugar; two cups sour milk; two-thirds of a cup of butter, (or lard;) one teaspoonful soda; mix as soft as you can roll them. — Mrs. M. F. H., Kalamazoo, Mich., 1864.

## [SPECIAL NOTICE.]

CALL FOR THE BEST.—When you purchase an article that is cheap, of which but little is used, always call for the best, for the difference in cost between that and an inferior article will be insignificant. Call for De Land's Chemical Saleratus and having once procured it you will call for no other. The grocers all have it, or



# Padies' Department.

A DYONYT

#### MY NEIGHBOR.

"Love thou thy Neighbor," we are told, "Even as thyself." That creed I hold; But love her more, a thousand fold!

My lovely neighbor; oft we meet In lonely lane, or crowded street; I know the music of her feet.

She little thinks how, on a day She must have missed her usual way, And walked into my heart for aye.

Or how the rustle of her dress Thrills thro' me like a soft caress, With trembles of deliciousness.

Wee woman with her smiling mien, And soul celestially serene, She passes me, unconscious queen!

Her face most innocently good, When thro' there peeps the sweet red blood, A very nest of womenhood!

Like Raleigh-for ber dainty tread, When ways are miry-I could spread My cloak; but, there's my heart instead.

Ah, neighbor, you can never know Why 'tis my step is quickened so; Nor what it is I murmur low.

I see you mid your flowers at morn, Fresh as the rosebud newly born; And marvel, can you have a thorn?

If so, 'twere sweet to lean one's breast Against it, and, the more it prest, Sing like the bird that sorrow hath blessed.

Thear you sing! And through me spring Doth musically ripple and ring; Little you think I'm listening!

You know not, dear, how dear you be; All dearer for the secresy: Nothing, and yet a world to me

So near, too! you could hear me sigh, Or see my case with half an eye; But must not. There are reasons why.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

#### THAT BABY IN ENGLAND.

A BABY has been born in England! There is no doubt about it-the papers say so. And the first report is confirmed. The Princess of Wales is a mother. Her child is a boy. He is a royal baby. His father is, prospectively, King of England. The baby, if he lives and "does will be his father's successor to the crown. That baby is of some importance, then, to other people beside its royal, happy, father and mother.

There may be some of our lady readers who will "wonder why the RURAL should have anything to say about 'the event.'" Why, dear madam, it is to supply the demand. Is there a paragraph, in a paper coming within your reach, concerning this royal baby, that you have not read, and wished there was more of it? If so, you are a most remarkable woman, -quite out of fashion, we assure you. And there may be some of our readers who have not had the pleasure of learning that this young Prince was born the night of the 8th of January, 1864, at two minutes to nine o'clock-that his advent was most unceremonious and unexpected-that no preparations had been made for his reception. There was no titled physician at hand to act as usher, no matronly nurse to receive him and care for his comfort and satisfy his cravings for food, not an article of his ample wardrobe with which to protect his royal person, no eloquent and anxious attendants to welcome him formally to England!

He had anticipated the day fixed for his reception nearly two months. His mother was not where she expected to be when the event should take place. She was at Frogmore. She had intended he should be born in Marlborough House. And so England has had a sensation! The time when this event was expected to occur had been officially announced to the good mothers in England. And the arrival of the Royal baby caused them to exclaim, "so soon!" and count their fingers calculatingly.

The Prince of Wales had been skating on the Virginia waters the day we speak of. His loyal spouse had been thither in a carriage to witness his enjoyment. She had been tenderly and attentively attended. She had been riding on the ice in a sledge propelled by the athletes of the Court. She had enjoyed this exercise, witnessing the Royal games of her Royal husband and his attendants, until near six o'clock, when she was warned by her attendants, and otherwise, that it "was time to go home." She went home to Frogmore. The symptoms of approaching confinement became emphatic and unmistakable.

Dr. HENRY BROWN, a general practitioner of good repute, was called. Telegrams were sent to Queen VICTORIA, the Physician in Ordinary to her Royal Highness, and to Dr. FARRE, who had been appointed accoucheur to her Royal Highness. But before they could arrive, ALEXANDRA, Princess of Wales, and wife of ALBERT, Prince of Wales, was the happy mother of a strong, healthy boy, whom they call ALBERT.

It is said this baby boy looks like his father! It has been asserted that he weighed nine pounds; but we are gravely informed that he has never been weighed; and that the English mothers feel relieved in consequence; for they have all declared it "a shame to weigh the little Prince, for it is so unlucky to weigh a child." Those who have a good opportunity to know, estimate the baby's weight at something near six pounds. It is asserted the Prince feeds well. A nurse was quickly provided for him well. A nurse was quitary provided for him—a wet nurse, "a married woman, of irreproachable character, good health and antecedents, and possessing the requisite physical qualities." The little fellow is not to be a burthen to his mother. No royal milk will enter his mouth. He has royal blood, and that is enough! Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE SOLDIER'S BLANKET.

DUSTY, torn and threadbare, it lay piled amid the cast-off rubbish. No one noticed it, save to rudely push it down lower in the filthy heap; for now its days of usefulness were over. That blanket was not always the despised; for on one hem I recognize a familiar name, and know by its home-spun appearance, that the fingers of loved ones toiled cheerfully, spinning and weaving this web of comfort for their poor soldier boy. Think you, it was heralded in joy as it entered camp, and was almost clasped in the arms of its fortunate possessor? Ah yes, a happy heart was beating that night under the old-fashioned home-made blanket. How often he thought of past comforts, while gazing vacantly at his rude counterpane; and now and then his bosom would swell, and the tears roll slowly down his cheek and fall, one by one, on that dear old blanket.

Oh, mothers and sisters, send blankets to the "boys!" They are warmth, life, everything,a remembrancer of days gone by, and a restingplace for many bitter tears. S. E. D. North Adams, Mich., 1864.

#### A NEW CORSET ASKED FOR.

SUSIE PERKINS complains, in the Scientific American, that the corsets illustrated and recommended in that paper the past year, do not meet her requirements, and those of the sisterhood of corset-wearers. She talks in this wise:

"The air we ladies have to breathe up here in Vermont circulates all round the world, and is breathed by all the filthy creatures on the face of the earth, by rhinoceroses, cows. elephants, tigers, woodchucks, hens, skunks, minks, grasshoppers, mice, racoons, and all kinds of bugs, spiders, fleas and lice, lions, tobacco-smokers, catamounts, eagles, crows rum-drinkers, turkey buzzards, tobacco-chew ers, hogs, snakes, toads, lizards, Irish, negroes and millions of other nasty animals, birds, in sects and serpents: besides, it is filled with evaporations from dead, decaying bodies, both animal and vegetable, and we ladies are obliged to breathe it over after them, ough! bah!

"Now we want, and must have, some contrivance that will effectually keep this foul, disgusting stuff out of our lungs. We have tried the three kinds of corsets which you noticed in your paper the last year; but when we do the hest with them that we can, about a teacupful of this nasty air will rush into our lungs in spite of these miserable contrivances, and when we blow it out again another teacupful of the disgusting stuff will again rush in, and when we blow that out still another will rush in; and so we are obliged to keep doing from the time we wake up in the morning till we go to sleep at night, and I do not know but we do all night.

this disgusting air out of a body, and we have not put them on right, please come immediately yourself, or send the inventors to show us how. If they are a humbug, I hope their inventors will be tarred and feathered and rode on a rail, and you, for noticing them in the Scientific American, be obliged to breathe about sixty pints of the nasty, foul, nauseous, filthy, disgusting, dirty, defiled, loathsome, hateful, detestable, odious, abominable, offensive, stinking air which surrounds this earth per minute for a hundred years."

The editors, in their zeal to supply the wants of their correspondent, respond as follows:

"We can suggest but one kind of corset which would effectually meet our fair correspondent's wishes. Instead of the ordinary laced-up corset, take a piece of strong hempen cord and apply it closely about the neck, tie one end of it to a beam, and let the whole weight of the body suspend at the other end. We guarantee that if the cord is strong enough it will ject."

## A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

An officer, just returned from the West, relates a touching incident of the loyalty and tendency of many of the inhabitants of that nominally secesh land. After the battle of Bean indignity toward the slain. They stripped their bodies, and shot persons who came near the battle-field to show any attention to the dead. The body of a little drummer boy was left naked and exposed. Near by, in an humble house, there were two young girls, the eldest but sixteen, who resolved to give the body a decent burial. They took the night for their task. With hammer and nails in hand, and boards on their shoulders, they sought the place where the body of the dead drummer boy lay. From their own scanty wardrobe they clothed the body for the grave. With their own hands they made a rude coffin, in which they reverently put the dead. They dug the grave and lowered the body into it and covered it over. The noise of the hammering brought some of the rebels to the spot. The sight was too much for them. Not a word was spoken, no one interfered, and when the sacred rites of the burial were performed, all separated, and the little drummer boy sleeps undisturbed in his grave on the battle-field. Such tenderness and heroism deserve to run along the line of coming generations with the story of the woman who broke the alabaster box on the feet of the Savior, and with her who of her penury cast her two mites into the treasury.

THE blue sky, the bright cloud, the star of night, the star of day, every creature is in its smiling place a protest of the universe against our hasty method of counter-working wrong with wrong. Let loose the Right!

# Choice Miscellang.

#### ENGLAND AND AMERICA,-1863.

BY LORD HOUGHTON

WE only know that in the sultry weather, Men toiled for us as in the steaming room, And in our minds we hardly set together The bondman's penance and the freeman's loom.

We never thought the jealous gods would store For us ill deeds of time-forgotten graves, Nor heeded that the Mayflower one day bore A freight of pilgrims, and another slaves.

First on the bold upholders of the wrong, And last on us, the heavy laden years Avenge the cruel triumphs of the strong-Trampled affections and derided tears

Labor, degraded from her high behest, Cries, "Ye shall know I am the living breath, And not the curse of man. Ye shall have Rest-The rest of Famine and the rest of Death."

O, happy distant hours! that shall restore Honor to work, and pleasure to repose, Hasten your steps, just heard above the war Of 'wildering passions and the crash of foes.

#### EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

The Getting In!-What a propelling power there is in the American, whether man or woman! You were at the lecture last night, reader? So was I. Did you go thither deliberately? What was the direction of your thoughts as you walked there? Were you wondering what could be said on the subject announced? Did you try to construct an argument, and get abstracted in your effort to build one? Or, did you not walk faster and faster as you approached the hall, until your walk became a rush to the ticket office, a thrusting of your arm over and beyond others for the pieces of pasteboard which should admit you and yours into the hall first, where you might get the best and most comfortable seat, and well settled in your cloak of complacency, when your more more deliberate neighbor came along to look for one? That was the first, only, and last thought, wasn't it? Be honest, wasn't it. now?

The Getting Out! - And when you were selecting your seat, didn't you calculate, all the time, the chances for getting out first? And as the natural channel of the argument indicated the close, didn't you half lose the pleasure you might have enjoyed, and seriously disturb the enjoyment of others, by looking for your hat, or putting on your furs, or getting your shawl adjusted, or changing your position so as to get a good ready for a good and early start for that goal of all your thoughts, the door! You know you did. And you know, or ought to, that you lost the climax of the lecture, its crystallization, its diamond point, in order that you might reach "If these corsets are worth anything to keep | that door and get into the open air a half minute, or a minute at most, sooner than you otherwise would. The last fifteen minutes of the lecture you were in torment, and tormented everybody who sat within the range of your restless influence-all that you might get out of that door as you got in, by being the first to rush thither. You lost something. Others lost something in consequence. Now, what did you gain-pray

tell me! I've been telling you, Sir and Madam, a little plain truth, which, I think, if you will digest, will do you good—will render you more healthful in your habits. The fact is, it is disgraceful -this discourteous impatience which disturbs the close of every lecture, concert, opera and play in this country. I believe it would disturb church service but for the fact that few of this class of boors ever attend church. Those who do, may be known by their stooping down to pick up their hat, putting the hymn-book in place, turning over the foot-stool and unbuttoning and bursting open the pew door during the benediction; and then when the Amen is said, they may be seen rushing through the aisle, crowding past and preventing the opening of pews, and the exit of their occupants, nearest the church door. I say it is disgraceful! And it is time such people were told, to their faces, that such practices are evidences of ill breeding and boorishness. As if two, three, five or ten minutes' delay in getting out would make any Station, the rebels were guilty of all manner of difference to you!-except that it would conserve your reputation for good sense and good breeding, as well as the comfort and pleasure of those who have good sense and are well bred.

## PARENTAL LOVE.

You never did anything to make your children love you, and you cannot but be aware that as they were removed from your authority, you lost all influence over them. Why could you not reclaim that boy of yours, who madly made a debauchee, and disgraced your home, and tortured your heart? Because you never made him love you, or given him better motives for self-restraint than your own arbitrary will. He had been governed from the outside, and never from the inside; and when the outside authority was gone, there was nothing left upon which you had power to lay your hand. Why did your daughter clope with one who was not worthy of her? She did it simply because she found a man who loved her, and gave her the consideration due her as a woman—a love and a consideration which she had never found at home, where she was regarded by you as the dependant servant of your will. She was a nothing at home; and, badly as she married, she is a better, and a freer, and a happier woman than she would have been had she continued with you. I wish to impress upon you the conviction that these children of yours went astray, not in spite of your mode of training, but in consequence of it. If I should wish to ruin my family, I would pursue your policy, and be measurably sure of the desired result.

#### HOSPITAL SKETCHES,-NO. L

DEAR RURAL:- Having been favored by a friend with some particulars of Hospital Life, he has granted my request that, for the sake of many anxious friends of sick and wounded soldiers, I may send his notes to you for publication. Your readers may recall to mind his letter in June last, asking for "Reading for Soldiers," and be pleased to know that their response was gratefully accepted and appreciated. With this knowledge, some things in regard to that Hospital, not entirely in connection with others in general, may not be void of GRACE GLENN. interest.

OF twenty-one Hospitals in Louisville, Ky., "Brown's Hospital," formerly known as "No. 7," is much the largest. It is divided into ten wards, 60 by 60, containing seventy beds each. We have two dining-halls sixty feet long, with three tables running the entire length of each. All the cooking is done in small buildings apart from the wards. One of these kitchens is called the "Light Diet," and cooks for those who are unable to leave the wards. The diet is taken to them in their beds. It consists of tea, toast, gruel, &c. The others cook for the halls. Surg.-Gen. Hammond has issued a "Diet Table" for all U. S. Hospitals so that every meal is gotten up by the rule, sanitary stores not included. If this is not all used, the balance is paid in money, and thus the "Hospital Fund" accrues, so that such things as are needed, that are not on the books, can be bought at any time. Our arrange ments are so complete that a stranger would be surprised at the smallness of the waste.

In old hospitals, like this, Government pays enough to give us a good living, but no extras; and after a battle, or in a new hospital it does not give enough of such things as soldiers need neither can it, for the things that are needed there are not such as will not keep; and as Government has to buy by contract, it is impossible to furnish the supply on short notice.

The Sanitary and Christian Commissions are doing a great work, and should receive the hearty support of every loyal American. Both are liable to abuse, to some extent, but no more so than anything else of equal magnitude. Gen.'s GRANT, MEADE, GILMORE and ROSE-CRANS have given the highest testimonials in regard to their usefulness.

An extract from the Chaplain's report dated "Nov. 20th, 1863," gives:--"No. of sick admitted since opening, Sept. 4th, '63, 6,214; No. of deaths, 288; ratio, per thousand, 46. The expenses of each patient, per day, are 74 cents." In my next I will give you some idea of the

care of patients on and after entering the hos-S. P. BATES. pital.

## Brown Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SMILE WHEN YOU CAN.

THE sad of this world need your smiles; and the world itself may be better for them. They do not cost much, and oftentimes bring their own sweet reward; and none but the Infinite One can estimate the amount of good one little smile may do. For aught that you or I may know, the gentle, sympathizing smile, that you gratuitously bestow upon some unfortunate soul laboring beneath a weight of doubt and grief, may tell upon countless generations yet unborn. Oh, if people only better realized the inestimable influence that even so little an act as a smile may exert upon one or a thousand of their fellow beings, they would not be so penurious of them as they are often prone to be.

Some people never smile. Selfish beings Yet, perhaps, if you should accuse these same individuals of selfishness, they would deny the charge with a "gusto" truly worthy of a better cause. But it is selfish never to smile. By withholding smiles we refuse oftentimes an opportunity of manifesting a thankful and happy spirit for the good we receive from others, and from our GoD-to say nothing of the opportunity we may lose of cheering and comforting some less fortunate one. How many times have I heard the expression, "I know she is a good woman, or that he is a good man, for he smiles so 'sweetly;' and, in my opinion, it is even possible for a soul to be brought to CHRIST through the influence of a holy smile, irradiating the face of a true Christian. I do not love to see a sober-faced Christian; one, whose visage is always extended to its utmost capacity, and never illuminated by a heaven-lit smile. To such I would say, "Smile when you can." Brockport, N. Y., Feb., 1864.

THE LITTLE AND LARGE.-Men go an undulating course - sometimes on the hill, sometimes in the valley. But he only is in the right who in the valley forgets not the hill prospect, and knows in darkness that the sun will rise again. That is the real life which is subordinated to, not merged in, the ideal; he is only wise who can bring the lowest act of his life into sympathy with his highest thought. And this I take to be the one aim of our pilgrimage here. I agree with those who think that no true philosophy will try to ignore or annihilate the material part of man, but will rather seek to put it in its place, as servant and minister to the

FLATTERY OF THE GREAT. -- It requires a great genius to flatter, successfully, a great person. The common arts of adulation are thrown away upon the exalted. They are so accustomed to these that they take little notice of them. Invention is required, and we can only attract their regard by some such stroke of originality as that by which Raleigh won the favor of Elizabeth.

As right action in the remotest corner is a world-victory, so right thought applied to the lowest thought is cosmic thought.

#### Sabbath Musings.

#### GOD'S PROVIDENCE.

BY EMILY J. ADAMS.

Is it true? Can we ever believe Without doubt, when he tells us He tempers the wind To the poor little lamb of His flock that is shorn? Why, then, sits the young orphan to grieve? Why the strong all their burdens are suffered to bind To the backs of the fainting and weak to be borne? Why the cruelest chaplets of thorns do we find

On the brow of the frailest and tenderest born?

Is it true? Shall we ever believe?

Is it true: though He hides from the sight Of the finite the height He hath set to pursue, And when oft He hath scattered His good o'er the earth.

We have read not His purpose aright; Else we had not so wept all the yesternight through, For, instead of the curse, we had known there had

A sweet helping, that still in His warm presence grew With quick growth, till, full-statured, it stood by our hearth

As a presence to point us aright.

Learn ye, then to be glad at His voice: To reach forth with quick hand to lay hold on His will, So, henceforth, walking firmly and safely abroad, Ye may e'en amid chiding rejoice:

and your hearts, like the fruit of the vine, shall distill Where the virginal feet of Affliction have trod, And the wine sacramental flow outward to fill The great cup at the supper of God.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE VALUE OF CHRIST.

"GoD so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth on him might not perish but have everlasting life." This is the free gift of GoD; and it is by accepting this gift that we shall be saved, if at all. Who is it that can estimate the value, power and greatness of this gift! What reason can we assign for it, further than the love of God for the world?—not for sin, but sinners. What has the world done, or what are we doing now to meet this goodness at the hand of Gop? Twas not CHRIST secured the love of GoD for us; it was the love of GoD secured our salvation through CHRIST. He loved ADAM before and since the fall. He has pity on fallen man, and shows his compassion by sending his son a sacrifice. We would, in justice, expect destruction, and in return receive salvation through CHRIST. Man, as he is by nature, cannot render perfect obedience to the law. Therefore, CHRIST being holy, and putting on the human as well as divine nature, came, fulfilled the law, became a sacrifice for sinners, suffered and died on account of the penalty of sin. See in this the humility of the SAVIOR, the greatness of the sacrifice! 'Twas made for all ages, classes and conditions of men, for all time, and for us. Thus God is able and willing to save the chief of sinners. Do you wish to experience this love?-fix your eye on CHRIST. Believe on him; obey him; meditate on gospel truth, &c. By our fruits we are known; the world will know us: God will know us. If we trust in self-righteousness, we will be lost. We must trust in God. There are a thousand different roads leading to destruction. There is but one way to life eternal; that, is through CHRIST. He says, "I am the way, the light and the truth." P. W.

## PRESENCE OF GOD.

THE habitual conviction of the presence of God is the sovereign remedy in temptations; it supports, it consoles, it calms us.

We must not be surprised that we are tempted. We are placed here to be proved by temptations. Everything is temptation to us. Crosses irritate our pride, and prosperity flatters it; our life is a continual warfare, but Jesus Christ combats with us. We must let temptations, like a tempest, beat upon our heads, and still move on; like a traveler surprised on the way by a storm, who wraps his cloak about him, and goes on his journey in spite of the opposing elements.

In a certain sense, there is a little to do in doing the will of God. Still it is true that it is a great work, because it must be without any reserve. This spirit enters the secret foldings of our hearts, and even the most upright affections, and the most necessary attachments, must be regulated by his will; but it is not the multitude of hard duties, it is not restraint and contention, that advance us in our Christian course. On the contrary, it is the yielding of our wills, without restriction, and with choice to read cheerfully every day in the path in which Providence leads us, to seek nothing, to be discouraged by nothing, to see our duty in the present moment, to trust all else without reserve to the will and power of God. Let us pray to our Heavenly Father that our wills may be swallowed up in His. -Fenelon.

THE SINNER'S SECURITY .- Suppose a traveler in a stormy night should take up his lodging in some cave in the woods, where there is nothing but serpents and adders and other such creatures, he, because he sees them not, sleeps soundly as if he were at home in his own bed; but when the morning comes and he sees what companions are about him, he uses all the means possible and makes all the haste he can to get away. In the same case is every impenitent sinner-beset with as many serpents as he has sins, though he cannot see them and therefore fears them not, but sleeps as soundly as if he were in Solomon's bed about which was a guard of threescore thousand of the valiant of Israel. But when it shall once please God to open his eyes then he sees the dangerous condition of his estate, and labors to get out of it as fast as he

KNOWING MOST OF SORROW.—He who has most of heart, knows most of sorrow.



## Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LEARNING TO SPELL.

THE common way of learning to spell by studying columns of words as arranged in spelling books, though a somewhat dry, mechanical method, still answers the purpose of making a great many excellent spellers. In the good old times, when spelling schools were more frequent than now, and the practice prevailed of choosing sides, Saturday afternoon, the pupil who could stand up longest or "spell down the school," was the hero of the neighborhood till some rival had the good fortune to win away his honors. Good spelling was considered a great accomplishment in those days; and to be called the best speller in school was accounted a high distinction. A system of training that makes correct spellers need not be complained of, though it may possibly be improved.

Many educated persons declare that when they come to put words on paper, they are apt to get confused, and find themselves unable to write correctly, without the help of the dictionary, many words with which they are familiar enough, and which they have no trouble in spelling orally. This difficulty has been met by the plan introduced, some years ago, of requiring pupils to write on their slates the spelling lesson, word by word, as pronounced by the teacher. The advantages of this method are, that each member of the class spells every word of the lesson; that it affords a good exercise in writing as well as in spelling; that it accustoms the learner to the way of spelling he will have most occasion to practice in after life; and that by writing the words one impresses the formation of them more strongly on his mind than by dwelling on them with the eye, only, or listening to others' spelling. Whether this method is much in use in schools, or not, it certainly deserves to be.

There is still another means of improvement in the art of spelling which ought to be carefully cultivated in early life, because, in after years, it is our main dependence for becoming acquainted with new or unfamiliar words. I refer to the habit of observation in reading. One can scarcely glance at the contents of a newspaper without meeting more or less strange words-proper names if nothing else-the orthography of which can generally be fixed in the memory without conscious effort, if the reader be accustomed to attend to the formation of words as his eye passes over them. Persons of various reading are constantly coming upon word new to them, though perhaps of ancient use, which it would be tedious to stop and study as children do their spelling lesson, but which they may have occasion to write some time, and it is, therefore, certainly desirable to remember them. A habit of attention in reading will soon enable them to do this without appreciable pains. And the irregularity of our orthography makes the cultivation of such a habit of special value to the reader and writer of the English language; for without great caution, and the exercise that daily reading gives, the best educated often find themselves at fault on very South Livonia, N. Y., 1864.

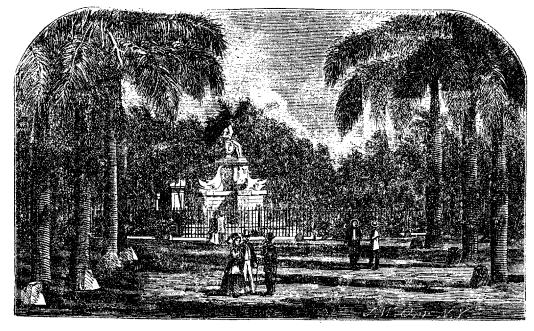
## "SHE KIND O' WISHED ME TO."

THERE are some of our teachers whom we respect for their moral worth, educational abilitv, and the conscientious manner in which they discharged their duties as teachers. There are others, at whose feet we sat in our childhood. whom we do not respect for any of the above reasons. There is one—a good-hearted old maid -whom we respect only for her good judgment in locating us in the school room-always sandwiched between two pieces of calico. And the following from the pen of WILLIAM PITT PALMER, of New York, awakens many smacking reminiscences, for which that good old maid onsible. We cannot forego the pleasu of giving our readers-especially the ancient ones-a few moments of quiet internal enjoyment, by publishing it:

> A district school, not far away, 'Mid Berkshire hills, one winter's day, Was humming with its wonted noise Of three score mingled girls and boys, Some few upon their task intent, But more on furtive mischief bent The while the master's downward look Was fastened on a copy book, Rose sharp and clear a rousing smack! As 'twere a battery of bliss Let off in one tremendous kiss "What's that?" the startled master cries, "That, thir," a little imp replies, "Wath William Willith, if you pleathe. I saw him kith Thuthannah Peathe!" With frown to make a statue thrill, The master thundered, "Hither, Will!" Like a wretch o'ertaken in his track, With stolen chattels on his back, Will hung his head in fear and shame. And to the awful presence came-A great, green, bashful simpleton. The but of all good-natured fun. With smile suppressed and birch upraised, The threatener faltered, "I'm amazed That you, my biggest pupil, should Be guilty of an act so rude! Before the whole set school to boot-What evil genius put you to't?" "'Twas she, herself, sir," sobbed the lad. "I didn't mean to be so bad; But when Susannah shook her curls, And whispered I was 'fraid of girls. And dursn't kiss a baby's doll, I couldn't stand it, sir, at all, But up and kissed her on the spot. I know-boo-hoo-I ought to not, But, somehow, from her looks-boo-hoo I thought she kind o' wished me to!'

WILL is that living fate of which exterior necessity is but the form.

THE RESERVE



A PARK IN HAVANA, CUBA.

# The Reviewer.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THEODORE PARKER. By John Weiss. Two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE bare announcement of the issue of this work is sufficient to awaken a desire for it on the part of those familiar with the political history of the country the past twenty years. For, whatever we may think of THEODORE PARKER's theology, of his political opinions, and of the tendency of the influence he exerted, there can be but one opinion as to his ability and position as a thinker and scholar.

Here are a thousand pages, a large proportion of which are occupied with his letters to friends, embracing his opinions on all sorts of subjects, and giving glimpses of his character which the mere reader of his political essays would never obtain.

It is almost always the case that the more intimately we know men, especially such as occupy a prominent public position, the better we shall like them-the more will we respect their character. This is almost invariably the case where our impressions have come to us through the medium of the partisan press. And THE-ODORE PARKER had few friends among the partisans of either of the dominant parties of his time. Religious sects and their organs distrusted him. It is well then, now that he is dead-it would have been well before, perhaps—to examine the evidences which are furnished concerning the purity of his life and aims. Even his enemies may find cause to modify their opinions concerning him, and give to his memory the charity they honestly withheld from him while living. The lessons we may learn from an analysis of such men's characters and animating motives, may affect favorably our relations to, and opinions of, public men now living. At least such biographies may always be read with profit. For sale by Steele & Avery. Price \$6.

THIETY POEMS. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

It would be unnecessary labor for us to commend these poems to our intelligent readers. Mr. BRYANT s one of the very few poets whose poems are not made up of words merely put together so that they will ingle. Each word in its place is fitted there, and has an use like each stone in an arch. The first poem of this work is "The Planting of the Apple Tree," which has been so generally read. The first stanzas tell the whole story of the planting:

"Come, let us plant the apple tree.
Cleave the tough greensward with the spade;
Wide let its hollow bed be made;
There gently lay the roots, and there
Sift the dark mold with kindly care,
And press it o'er them tenderly,
As, round the sleeping infant's feet
We softly fold the cradle-sheet;
So plant we the apple tree."

No horticulturist could have described the mode better, nor in fewer words. We should delight to give the whole of this poem had we space now. At planting time we will publish it. It is worth the price of the book to every one who loves trees. The "Song of the Sower" is another rural poem in which we have been greatly interested. There are rural and home pictures in it which will touch the heart and quicken the memory of every one reared on a farm. BRYANT is the farmer's poet. The thoughtful farmer can understand and appreciate his poems. And they will add to the pleasure, and increase the enjoyment of his daily life. For sale by Steele & Avery. Price \$1.25.

PELAYO. An Epic of the Olden Time. By ELIZABETH T. PORTER BEACH. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

As an Epic, this work possesses some merit, and the narrative will excite interest in those fond of reading of the days of chivalry and romance. This Epic is based upon two legends furnished the author by Wash INGTON IRVING. The poem opens during the sufferings of the Christians while the Moors were in the height of their power. The verse limps occasionally, but the measure is pleasant and generally smooth; and there are a few vivid picture passages. It is a story of in trigue, treason, battles, bravery, heroism, love and ro mance. For sale by STEELE & AVERY. Price \$2.

# Aseful, Scientific, &c.

## HAVANA, CUBA.

HAVANA is the capital and metropolis of Cuba. Its population is said to be about 200,-000. It is built on a tongue of land formed by the sea on one side and the land-locked basin of the harbor on the other. The harbor has a narrow entrance for about half a mile, when it opens into a triple-headed bay, containing about nine square miles of surface, with a depth of water of from one to six fathoms. There are six forts beside the walls of the city and the citadel, used for the defense of the city. The largest of these forts, La Cabana, requires 2,000 men to garrison it in time of war. The streets of the city are narrow, regular, and paved with square blocks of granite.

The private dwellings are constructed of stone, with immense doors and windows. The city is lighted with gas, and supplied with water covery. After this, all works upon practice

supplying more than fifty public fountains, supplies many private dwellings. There are two public promenades,-Isabel Segunda, which runs through the heart of the city, and Paseo Militar, running from the outer edge of the city to the foot of the hill Principe. The first is more than a mile in length, laid out with a broad carriage way, with shaded walks on each side, and several fountains and statues; the second is more modest in its arrangement; but one side of it is laid out the public botanical garden, in which stands the summer residence of the Captain-General.

The climate of Havana is the perpetual summer of the tropics, modified by the moist and cool sea-breeze, occasioned by the trade-winds, during the hottest part of the day. The aver age height of the thermometer during the winter season is 85° Fah., and in summer 87°. It rarely rises above 90°, and rarely falls below 70°. This latter point is only reached during the gales from the north, which blow at intervals between November and March, when the thermometer occasionally falls as low as 60°. This equable climate has rendered Hayana a popular resort for invalids from the north. The nights are always cool and pleasant, and as the sea breeze sinks with the sun, it is gradually replaced by that from the land, which comes laden with aromatic perfumes.

Havana is a large commercial center, and a city of great wealth; and its proximity to our shores renders it, in its commercial features, largely American.

#### SCIENTIFIC GLEANINGS.

THE BOQUET IN WINE.—A French profes or named M. BERTHOLET has been induced to examine the influence which oxygen has over wine; and he has concluded that it is most unfavorable, destroying the boquet, which is replaced by a most disagreeable flavor. He found, by passing a current of oxygen into the choicest wines, that this result—the destruction of their boquet-followed. His experiments demonstrate the necessity of preserving wine from the action of the oxygen in air, since the prolonged contact of 10 cubic centimeters of oxygen-50 cubic centimeters of air-is sufficient to destroy the boquet of a quart of wine. It is to the slow penetration of oxygen into bottles, that this gentleman attributes the destruction of flavor which every wine experiences at last. The reason that the racking off of new wine from the vat to the cask does not produce a similar result, is that new wine, being saturated with carbonic acid, disengages a portion of it when exposed to the air, so that it is in a great measure preserved, a very small | things we have eaten - what pork-eater will volume of air disengaging a considerably greater volume of carbonic acid. The decomposition of ing to physiological teachings, he is physically wine in bottles half full, and the diminution of PART HOG. 'We have been served up at table the flavor well known to all connoisseurs, are caused by the action of oxygen.

MAKING ICE BY STEAM.—This is fast becoming a business in the warm climates. It is done by evaporating ether, or any other similarly volatile liquid, in vacus, and again condensing the vapor to liquid, so as to be used afresh. In this way 52 degrees of cold are easily obtained. and thus ice is readily produced. The British government employs these machines in India and at the Cape of Good Hope. At Calcutta, this machine-made ice is said to be driving the Boston ice out of market. Machines are made in France, and exhibited at London, which produced ice of such perfect purity that pieces of it could be put into the drink that is to be cooled - solid transparent ice without sponginess. As the volatile liquid used is only the aqueous solution of ammonia, the cost of making it is very slight.

SIGNS OF SMALL POX .- The Eclectic Journal, in an article on small pox, admonishes physicians not to be hasty in passing their opinion that any eruptive disorder is that loathsome disease, until they prove the following diagnostic symptom:-"Now we offer this secret to the profession—so soon as the eruptions appear, and by pressure with the point of the finger may be distinctly felt the small, hard substance, precisely as if a small, fine shot had been placed under the cuticle of the skin. This peculiar appearance belongs to no other eruptive disease. We have applied the term secret, here; for while it is and has been known to a few physicians, it is not mentioned in any of the standard authorities; nor does the writer claim the credit of the disby an aqueduct seven miles long, which, beside will add this unfailing diagnostic symptom."

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THAWING OUT PUMPS.

Almost every winter we come across people who are having terrible times with their pumps being frozen. We see them at work with hot water, and hot irons, trying to thaw them out. If they are but slightly frozen, they are successful, and the pumps once more resume their appropriate function of supplying water for man and beast. Not so when the ice is frozen several inches, or feet, as the case may be. All their efforts then with hot irons and water, are unavailing. Their last resort is to take up the pump, and take the frozen log into the warm air of the kitchen, and let it remain, to the great discomfort of all concerned, until the ice once more returns to its fluid state.

Now this is all unnecessary, for there is a much simpler and better way. Salt is an effectual solvent of ice. By its use the worst frozen pumps can be relieved. If the pump is only slightly frozen, a handful or two dropped in at the top, so as to come in contact with the ice, will render it liquid in an hour or two. If the case is desperate, the quantity of salt must be increased. Repeat the dose, from time to time, until the object is accomplished. I once relieved a pump-stock, in two days, that was frozen over eight feet, and had defied all our efforts with hot water and red-hot rods. The next time the pump freezes, try the salt!

L. L. F. Rolling Prairie, Wis., 1864.

#### OUR FOOD.

WE find the following credited to a work called "Medical Common Sense," which may be appreciated by those who like and feed upon pork three times a day, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year:

"One of the most common causes of blood impurities is the use of pork. It has been said that all things were created for some wise purpose. This is undoubtedly true, but hogs were never made to eat. We read that Christ used them to drown devils; they can never be appropriated to a more beneficent use. As an article of diet, pork exerts a most pernicious influence on the blood, overloading it with carbonic acid gas, and filling it with scrofula. The hog is not a healthy animal. From its birth it is an inveterate gormandizer, and to satisfy its eternal cravings for food, everything in field or gutter, however filthy, finds a lodgment in its capacious stomach. It eats filth, wallows in filth, and is itself but a living mass of filth. Now, when it is remembered that all our limbs and organs have been picked up from our plates-that our bodies are made up of the felicitate himself with the reflection that, accordmany times over. Every individual is literally a mass of vivified viands; he is an epitome of innumerable meals; he has dined upon himself, supped upon himself, and, in fact, paradoxical as it may appear, has again and again leaped

down his own throat.' "The humoral properties, and inflammatory effects, which pork imparts to the blood, actually tend to generate vermin in the system. Grub in the liver, kidneys, lungs, and other organs, not unfrequently have their origin in the use of this filthy article of food. The Gazette Medicale also asserts that the 'tape-worm only troubles those who eat pork.' It further remarks, 'that the Hebrews are never troubled with it; that pork butchers are particularly liable to it; and that dogs fed on pork are universally so afflicted—in fact, it turns out that a small parasite worm, called CRYSTICEROUSfrom two words signifying a small sack and a tail—which much affects pork, no sooner reaches the stomach, than, from the change of diet and position, it is metamorphosed into the well known tape-worm; and the experiments of M. Kuchenmeister, of Zittoria, made with great professional care and minuteness of detail, upon a condemned criminal, have established the fact beyond contradiction.'"

TO PREVENT FORGING BANK NOTES. - A new idea, to prevent the forgery of bank notes, etc., has just been started. It consists in using a single sheet formed of several layers of pulp, superposed, of different nature and color, according to requirements. The check it gives to alterations of documents is excellent. It only requires that the middle layer be colored of a delible or destructible color. The chemical acid employed in obliterating the writing will also destroy this color, which cannot again be restored while the paper surface remains white.

## Reading for the Young.

#### A WORD TO FARMERS' BOYS.

"FARMER BOY," of Homesfield, who, by the way, is an agent of the RURAL, addresses the young RURAL readers under the above heading, and relates his experience in determining his vocation. He says:-"Since the age of 16, your humble servant has been sorely afflicted with a desire to change his sphere of action, and find a more congenial occupation in which to labor. After considering the propriety of entering almost every profession ever heard of, he concluded to become a common-school teacher. He taught three terms with good success, he flatters himself. He had by this time begun to dislike the idea of settling on a farm as a farmer,which was his natural vocation - and after discussing the policy of studying law, entered mercantile life as a clerk. He continued in this business five months, - quitted it in disgust, and returned to the farm contented to remain there.

"I might have told you of all my castle-building. It would have filled a moderate volume. You perhaps know something of these castles built in the air. But you have my experience. Such is, in brief, the result of the hopes and aspirations of my airy days. And mine, I imagine, is not a solitary instance of restlessness and discontent.

"My advice is, that whatever your vocation, if it be honorable, stick to it. The business to which you have been schooled is emphatically your business. Change is sometimes advisable; but I give you three reasons for staying on the farm:-1st, It is healthier than any other business; 2d, It is the easiest business, the testimony of some to the contrary notwithstanding; 3d, It is the most independent business. You are not a cramped and servile minion, but a free thinking and a free acting man in the fullest sense of the word. You can become a better informed as well as a more honest, temperate and noble man. A word to the wise is sufficient. And, young friend, be wise and do not leave the good old farm-home, that has kept you so long and so well, for the dwarfed life which you will live in the city."

The Editor thinks "Farmer Boy" has given some good advice-all the better, since he speaks from experience. Perhaps there are some farmer boys who will not agree with him, and have arguments and experiences to the contrary. If so, let them reply.

#### FOUR PAIRS OF HANDS.

"GRANDMOTHER," said a little girl, "I wish I had four pairs of hands to help you with." "O," thought the old lady, "How happy I am in having a grandchild so ready and willing to comfort my old age. Four pairs of hands! According to that I am afraid I shall hardly find enough to keep one pair busy."

In the afternoon grandmother went into the woods to cut herbs. "You will spread supper," she said to the little girl; "put on the brown loaf, and a mug of milk and the cold mutton, and make a cup of tea." And the nice old lady put on her Shaker bonnet and took her way to the woods wishing the four pairs of hands could

Sunset filled the earth with the golden light, when grandfather from the brick-yard, and grandmother from the forest turned their tired feet toward the cottage. Each thought of supper, and what a good sauce hunger was to give it a relish. Grandmother also pleased herself on the way fancying her little girl trotting about the old kitchen, and making its gray walls cheerful with her nimble fingers and glad

The old lady came into the porch. There sat grandfather, tired and alone, leaning on the top of his staff. No supper, no teakettle singing, no little grandchild to welcome her. "Where is Elsie? Has she fallen in the well?" asked grandmother, her kind old heart going pit-a-pat. She looked out at the east window. There was Elsie swinging on the gate. "Elsie, Elsie," called grandmother, "why did you not get supper as I bid ye, child?"

"O, because-" drawled Elsie.

"For my part I had rather have what one pair of hands will do than what four pairs can promise," said the old lady.

Ah, selfish people are always generous with ust that which they don't happen to have.

## TEST OF INNOCENT ENJOYMENT.

IF any of our pleasures are such that the thought of our holy Brother in heaven cannot mingle with them, we may be sure they are wrong. If they were guiltless, His presence would only deepen and brighten them. If they are foolish, or gross, or hurtful, or cruel, they will cower beneath His pure eyes. Perhaps there is no better test of their innocence than this:-Would I like to see Jesus here and now? Only we must not imagine that He will be displeased to find us in any other than a solemn mood. He is not only our Prophet, Priest and King-He is our Brother. When did the sudden entrance of our elder brother ever chill our mirth? Only when it was contemptible, so that we knew it would shock his purer taste, or wound his nobler heart.

Our Divine Friend will rejoice in our joy just so long as it is untainted; but if it seems incongruous to ask Him to go with us to any place of amusement, we may be assured it is no place for us. If there is anything in our merriment which would offend His ear, then it is not fit for us. Let Him be blended with all our thoughtslet Him be the confidant of all our feelings — let us rely upon His hearty sympathy in every

# Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

On the 6th inst., an expedition was sent out from Fortress Monroe by Gen. Butler, with the intention, if possible, of making a raid into Richmond and releasing the Union prisoners. It was unsuccessful. We have the following facts in relation thereto:

On Saturday morning Gen. Butler's force under command of Brig.-Gen. Wistar marched from Yorktown, by way of New Kent Court House. The cavalry arrived at 21 o'clock Sunday morning at Bottom's Bridge, across the Chickahominy, 10 miles from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid into Richmond and endeavor by a surprise to liberate our prisoners there. The cavalry reached the bridge at the time appointed, marching in 16½ hours 47 miles. A force of infantry followed in their rear for the purpose of sustaining them. It was expected to surprise the enemy at Bottom's Bridge, who had for some time only a small picket there. The surprise failed because, as the Richmond Examiner says, a Yankee deserter gave information in Richmond of the intended movement.

The enemy had felled a large amount of timber, so as to block up and obstruct the fords, and make it impossible for our cavalry to pass. After remaining at the bridge from two o'clock till twelve, Gen. Wistar joined them with his infantry, and the whole object of the surprise having been defeated, Gen. Wistar returned to Williamsburg. On his march back to New Kent C. H., his rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss to us.

The rebel flag of truce steamer Shultz, with Commissioner Ould and Capt. Hatch, the truce officer, arrived on Sunday at City Point. Two citizen prisoners brought down by the Shultz were sent on board of the New York. They were both Marylanders. One of them, Mr. Brengle, of Frederick, was captured at Middletown on the 20th of June last, while acting as a volunteer assistant to the Sanitary Commission, and the other, Geo. W. Langley, of Baltimore County, was captured while driving a wagon of the Sanitary Commission, near Chancellorsville, on the 27th of November. They brought exciting news from Richmond, which they represent was in a state of the most fervid excitement from midnight on Saturday, up to the time they left Sunday afternoon.

At midnight on Saturday the bells of the city were rung, and men were rushing through the streets crying, "To arms! to arms!" "The Yankees are coming!" During the remainder of the night there was intense commotion everywhere visible. The Home Guard was called out, and the tramp of armed men could be heard in all directions. Cannon were hauled through the streets, women and children were hurrying to and fro, and there were evidences of such a panic as has seldom been witnessed in Richmond.

On Sunday morning there was no abatement in the excitement. The guards were all marched out of the city to the defences, and the armed citizens were placed on guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were rushing to and fro, and the excitement among the prisoners to know the cause of the excitement became intense.

It was soon learned that a large cavalry and infantry force, with artillery, had made their appearance on the Peninsula at Bottom's Bridge, within ten miles of the city, and that Richmond was actually threatened by the Yankees. The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens and excitement among the women and children continued during the morning.

At about 2 o'clock, when the two released prisoners were about to leave in the flag of truce boat, the alarm bells were again rung with great fury. The prisoners left in the scene of the greatest turmoil and confusion, such as they never before witnessed.

The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and wild. It was their impression that from 8,000 to 10,000 cavalry would have but little difficulty in entering the city, liberating the Union prisoners, destroying the public property and forts, and returning by the Peninsula before any sufficient force to resist them could he brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it. For several days previous to this alarm the troops in and around the city to the number of 4,000 to 5,000 had been sent off to join Lee's army, with great dispatch, the impression prevailing that a movement was intended by Gen. Meade. In this they were very right, for during the progress of the excitement on Sunday, intelligence was received that Gen. Meade had crossed the Rapidan.

On Monday morning, a courier arrived at City Point bringing copies of the morning papers with the intelligence that the excitement had abated, and that it had been ascertained that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickahominy and abandoned the attack.

The express passenger train which left Camden Street Depot, on the 10th, for Wheeling and intermediate points, was captured by a squad of rebels near Kearneysville Depot, eight miles west of Harper's Ferry. The train was then surrounded by armed rebels, and a number of armed men entered the cars. The passengers were more or less mulcted in the shape of a ransom - some produced greenbacks, others watches, rings, &c., as equivalents for their liberty. The aggregate of money taken from the passengers was not less than \$30,000, while the value of jewelry was large.

A dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, dated Headquarters Department of Western Virginia, Feb.

14th, has the following:

the train on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., and robbed the passengers, were overtaken and captured in a few hours after robbery was committed. From the best information, it does not seem they number over 38. We got ten of them prisoners. Our cavalry bands are still on the hunt. They consist of some of the chivalry and rebel sympathizing Baltimoreans. They

constitute a portion of Gilmore's band. Capt. Dougherty of the 18th Virginia Union infantry, while in command of a scout in Hampshire County, West Va., on the 9th, encountered the noted guerrilla Mike Cain, at the head of his gang, killing the leader and capturing his Lieutenant and four men, with horses, equipments, &c. The encounter took place between Romney and Moonfield. The guerrillas were beaten and compelled to take to the woods and mountains for immediate safety.

A Herald's dispatch, dated Headquarters Western Virginia, Feb. 12, has the following: Gen. Duffy, who was promptly dispatched by Gen. Kelly to overtake Ferguson's guerrilla party, which destroyed the gunboat Levi and captured Gen. Scammon, reports that he has been successful in overtaking the raiders and capturing them. Whether this includes the re-capture of Gen. Scammon I cannot learn. Prisoners were being brought to Charlestown. At last accounts our cavalry were still moving

forward. Captured private letters from persons within the rebel lines contain much curious and interesting information in relation to the serious difficulties resulting from the enforcement of the rebel conscription law. These letters tell of daily encounters between citizens and soldiers. Some of the letters refer to cases where the encounters have been attended with loss of life. All the letters refer to the enforcement of the conscription, and speak of it generally in anything but a favorable manner.

It is reported to the military authorities here that troops from Gen. Lee's army in Virginia and Beauregard's at Charleston, are being sent to other points in the Confederacy, probably to Mobile, Atlanta and Knoxville.

#### Department of the South.

On the 2d inst., early in the morning, a daring Englishman made a bold attempt just before daybreak and during a fog to run the blockade of Charleston. He succeeded in getting in as far as the mouth of the harbor, where he was run ashore by trying to avoid the shells from our batteries, which were flying in every direction. The fog soon cleared up, and there was the blockade runner hard and fast on the beach. She was a splendid looking side-wheel steamer, with two smoke stacks and rakish masts. Forts Wagner and Gregg, aided by two monitors, at once commenced to shell her, and by noon she was a complete wreck. A 200pounder Parrot from Fort Wagner cut her nearly in two.

Besides the shelling of the steamer, the city of Charleston, James Island and Forts Johnson and Moultrie, received a tremendous cannonading.

The rebels have tried several times lately to re-enforce the almost worn out garrison in the ruins of Fort Sumter, but have failed. It can not be done by daylight, as our guns have full range of the harbor all around. At night our calcium lights are kept lighted, and are directed not only upon Fort Sumter, but upon all the harbor and the city, so that it is impossible for a boat or steamer to go near the ruins. In addition to this the small remnant of a garrison in the ruins are treated every ten or fifteen minutes to a heavy powerful Parrot shell from sunset to daylight. Most of the men in Sumter are negro slaves, and it is known that some 20 or 30 are killed daily.

On the night of the 3d, it being somewhat hazy, one of the rebel rams, in company with a torpedo boat, a cigar-shaped infernal machine, left Mt. Pleasant and proceeded down the creek in the rear of Sullivan's Island for the purpose of going out to make an attempt to destroy the boats Housatonic and Nipsic, which were doing picket duty at night in the south channel near Beach Inlet. When the ram and infernal machine had got ready to make a dash out of the inlet, it was found that the machine was in a sinking condition. She was then turned back into the inlet where she now lies sunk. She went down carrying with her eight of her crew. This mishap put an end to the attempt to destrov the vessels. This is the third infernal machine the rebels have lost.

A few days ago a squad of ten rebel soldiers. including a Sergeant, escaped to our lines. They say that starvation stares them in the face at Charleston; that all civil laws are at an end in the place, and that military rule has full sway over the civil authorities. They are becoming desperate, and every means in their power will be resorted to force the blockade here. They must have assistance or starve. They report that the city is badly damaged from Gilmore's constant bombardment, which is still going on. It is calculated that at least a shell is sent into the city about every ten minutes.

The British war steamer Petrel, with dispatches for Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of War, arrived off Charleston bar on the 5th, and requested permission to communicate with the British consul at Savannah, which Admiral Dahlgren refused to grant, and the Petrel put to sea immediately.

The World's letter has a report that 9,000 troops had been landed on James Island, near Charleston, in rear of the rebel batteries.

The Newbern Times, of the 6th inst. says: An expedition left Newport on Wednesday for White Oak River, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance, under the command of Colonel Jourdan. The command was made up by Ver-A portion of the guerrilla party that stopped omnipresent Buffaloes of the 2d North Carolina, on Johnston's army is intended.

who rendered efficient service as guides. On Thursday evening they came upon a body of motion for Tunnell Hill and Dalton. Its movecavalry, about five miles from Tonug's Cross Roads, and captured the entire party, numbering 28 men and 30 horses, with their arms and accoutrements. A quantity of corn was also captured and brought in.

An expedition left Port Royal on the 5th, under Gen. Seymour, consisting of three brigades of infantry and one light battery, and landed at Jacksonville, Fla., without any casualties. The reported expedition will push on to Tallahatchie. Gen. Gillmore and staff sailed on the 8th for Port Royal, to join the expedition.

A refugee from Savannah states that Beauregard's headquarters have been removed there in anticipation of an attack. The rebels had 150 torpedoes to float down the Savannah River. Eight thousand troops are quartered around the city. Georgia regiments have already mutinied in consequence of short supplies. Two blockade runners are at Savannah waiting an opportunity to pass our gunboats.

The Savannah Republican gives a gloomy account of rebel affairs, and states that only one instant. month's supply of subsistence is in possession of the Commissaries.

The Navy Department has received the following:

Newrort News, Feb. 14.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:— The Pequot has arrived and brings the report of the destruction of four blockade runners, viz:—the Westfield, on the 4th of February, by the Sassacus; the Dee, on the 5th of February, by the Cambridge; the Emily and Annie, and Jennie, by the Florida. S. P. LEE, A. R. Admiral.

The Westfield is an iron paddle-wheel steamer of about 400 tuns, a new, fine and powerful boat. She sailed from London in December last with pork, &c. The Dee is a double screw iron steamer, built especially for southern trade, at London. She is a new vessel of light draught, and is said to have made 18 or 20 miles an hour. The Emily and Annie is the old prize the Scotia captured in 1862, condemned and sold to outside parties, not being considered fit for naval services. The Jennie, a new screw steamer, built in London last fall and owned by Bigbie. She was a handsome boat of about 500 tuns.

#### Department of the Gulf.

Gen. BANKS' letter to the Free State Gene ral Committee, dated January 20th, is published. He will allow all persons to vote at the ensuing election who have been registered as voters under the President's proclamation of the 25th of July, 1862, and his subsequent orders upon this subject. He will be glad to appoint commissioners of elections who will be authorized to administer the proper oath of allegiance to persons who are otherwise qualified to vote by the State law. As to registration, the oath of allegiance will be a sufficient register of the votes cast, and all persons who take it on the day of election shall be authorized to vote. Soldiers who are citizens of the State will be allowed to vote. Those who are not citizens of Louisiana, though they may have been in the State one year, cannot vote.

Gen. Banks adheres to the day first fixed for the election of members to the Constitutional election, namely: the first Monday in April, deeming that its change to date of State election, February 22d, would not afford sufficient time for mature consideration by the people in the selection of delegates. Gov. Shepley's proclamation for a State election, Feb. 22d, in accordance with the plan of Gen. Banks, was pub-

Gen. Banks has issued lengthy general regulations on the subject of compensated plantation labor, fixing the rates thereof, interdicting flogging and the sale of intoxicating drinks to plantation hands, and stating that enlistment of soldiers will not be resumed without orders. Laborers will be permitted to choose their employers, but when the agreement is made they established, as a safe deposit for savings. The transportation of negro families to other countries is disapproved.

The people of Texas and Louisiana are suffering for want of the necessaries of life, as do also the rebel army. Both agree that the war cannot last much longer as starvation was staring them in the face. No corn was raised in Texas or Louisiana last year, and no prospect of any being planted this year.

A Memphis letter of the 4th says:-A German who reached Grand Gulf, Miss., a few days ago, from Mobile, which place he left on the 20th ult., represents that the rebel troops in and around that point do not exceed 5,000, and are under the command of Maj.-Gen. Murray, who has charge of the defences of the city, and all others have recently been sent to Atlanta in anticipation of an attack upon that point. The troops in and about Mobile are said to be tolerably well supplied with food and clothing. While on his way to our lines the gentleman giving this information passed through Meridian, Miss. Here he says Gen. Polk has an army variously estimated - between 15,000 and 20,000. This comprises the bulk of the Confederate forces in the Mississippi.

## Movements in the West and South-West,

TENNESSEE.—The following dispatch from Chattanooga, 12th inst., is interesting:

The cavalry expedition under Grierson and Smith, crossed the country from Corinth, moving South. It is understood that these columns intend to act in conjunction—one to attack, the other to cut off Polk's retreat, disperse the cavalry of Forrest reported as scouring Central and Northern Mississippi. There is no reason to doubt that beyond this enterprise the combinamont and New York troops, and also by the tions are conjecture, but a great flank movement

The army of Chattanooga is by this time in ments may have been delayed by circumstances unknown to us, but it is under marching orders. On the 8th inst., the following dispatch was

received at Army Headquarters:

Nashville, Feb. 8. Major-General Halleck: - Gen. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, under date of yesterday, that an expedition sent against Thomas and his band of Indians and whites at Quallatown, has returned, completely successful. They surprised the town, killed and wounded 215, took 50 prisoners, and dispersed the remainder of the cans in the mountains. Our loss was two killed gang in the mountains. Our loss was two killed

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. The Memphis Bulletin publishes a card signed by 300 of the best citizens of that city, addressed to the people of Tennessee, upon the subject of re-organization of the State and re-establishing relations with the General Government. It recommends immediate and unconditional emancipation as the best and truest policy, and the only alternative, and calls upon all to support the same by meeting at Memphis on the 22d

Mississippi. - A Nashville dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following official

General Sherman entered Jackson, Miss., on the 5th instant. The rebels offered but little resistance, and are falling back over Pearl river. It is believed the rebels are recrossing re-enforcements from Dalton. There is nothing new from Gen. Thomas' front.

Dispatches from Vicksburg to the Herald state that the town of Jackson and Yazoo City are in the hands of Sherman, after a slight skirmish, attended with but little loss to our forces. With this success we have obtained possession of a fine foraging country. Gens. Hurlburt and McPherson took possession of Jackson, while Yazoo City was occupied by Col. Coats, after a short fight at Sartitia, where the enemy made some show of resistance and killed a few of our men. A report has reached here that the 11th Ill. regiment has captured several hundred rebels up the Yazoo river.

ALABAMA. - A fight occurred at Lebanon, Ala., between the Lewis squadron and our troops. According to the Selina Reporter the enemy, subsequently abandoned Lebanon and retreated towards the Tennessee river. The rebel force is said to have numbered 400 only.

ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock Democrat gives the following report of the whereabouts of the rebel forces in Arkansas:

Gen. Price has about 6,000 demoralized troops at Washington. Gens. Marmaduke, Brooks and Cobell are in the mountains in the vicinity of Murfreesboro. Gen. Shelby, who was recently routed with his command, is on the lower Saline River. Gens. Cooper, Steele and McIntosh are with their Indian commands at Warren and North Fork, in the Indian Territory. Total force of rebels, including guerrillas and camp followers, is about 14,000.

## AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THERE is authority for contradicting the sensation reports published in a New York paper of  $apprehended\,difficulties\,with\,France\,growing\,out$ of the correspondence of Mr. Seward with M. Drouyn de l'Huys on the fitting out of our rebel pirates in French ports. There is not the slightest apprehension felt by those who are conversant with all the facts in the case of any difficulty with the French Emperor on the subject. On the contrary, the latest dispatches from Mr. Dayton are of quite a different tenor.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular letter to the Governors of loyal States, informing them that all men enlisted into the regular army since Sept. 2d, 1862, will be credited upon the quotas of the districts in which they were enlisted. A list of men enlisted in the regular army by recruiting officers under their commands, will be held to it for one year. Laborers will from September 3d, 1862, to January 1st, 1864, be permitted, on a limited scale, to cultivate land giving the names of the men, and wherever on private account. A free labor bank will be they can do so the district in which they were enlisted, have been forwarded to the several State capitals. Hereafter the monthly reports of men thus enlisted will be forwarded to the State authorities, such reports to commence from Jan. 1st. 1864.

The Secretary of the Treasury directed Mr. Skinner to pay to all creditors of the Government, until further orders, legal tender, instead of 2-5s. as heretofore. The remainder is to be paid in certificates of indebtedness.

Ten million dollars, in one and two year 5 per cent. legal tenders, have been sent to pay the Army of the Cumberland. One million dollars of the same description of funds have been sent to New Orleans to pay the troops there.

The friends of the President assert that he will veto the confiscation bill which passed the House last week.

The amendments reported by Senator Trumbull to the law forbidding members of Congress from acting as agents for the prosecution of claims, &c., propose to repeal the provision which precludes them as acting as counsel before any court or any commission. Heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus, clerks and other officers of the Government, are prohibited from accepting pay for services in connection with claims, contracts, accusations or arrests before any department, naval or military commissions. The fine of conviction is limited to \$10,000 and two years' imprisionment, at the direction of the court trying the same.

Resolutions have been introduced into the House by Freeman Clarke, of N. Y., to have the State Bank currency now in circulation, amounting to \$200,000,000, replaced by National Bank currency, for which \$300,000,000 can be issued. In other words, the State Banks to re-organize as National Banks.

The trade restrictions in West Virginia are removed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

#### List of New Advertisements.

The American Agriculturist—Orange Judd. Gen. Grant and his Campaigns—Derby & Miller. Caltivation of the Cranberry—B M Watson. Choice Vineyard Lands—W H. & F J Scott. Choice Flower Seeds—Geo G Norris. Proposals for State Fair 1864—B P Johnson. The State League—T L Carson. Farm for Saic—E Young.

Ayrshire Cattle for Sale—Henry H Peters. Agents Wanted—S Madison.
Thorough-Bred Jersey Cattle for Sale—John Giles. Agents Wanted—Sohn F Lord.
Evergreen Sweet Corn—M D Aldrich.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Call for the Best-D. B. De Land & Co.

## The News Condenser.

- Illinois has furnished 145,073 men for the army. - A State Geological survey of Kansas is contem-
- -- France consumed \$48,225,000 worth of tobacco ast year.
- Garden "truck" is flourishing at Newbern, North
- Amsterdam is to be connected by a canal with the North Sea.
- There is one Methodist to every fourteen persons in Baltimore.
- Photographic pictures are now transferred to china ware with great success.
- Ten-cent contributions for the benefit of Vallandigham are making in Ohio.
- Gangs of guerrillas are desolating Wayne and ad-
- joining counties in West Virginia. - The people of Jamaica are turning their attention
- to the cultivation of the cinchona plant. - The rebel General Vance, captured recently, is a son of the present Governor of North Carolina.
- There were 443 cases of small pox in Nashville on the 31st ult. Small-pox also prevails at Natchez, Miss.
- More than 79,000 trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants were planted in the New York Central Park last

- Rev. Frederic Monod, leader of the free church

- movement in France, died at Paris on the first of Jan-- It has been recently ascertained that less than two hundred of the privateersmen of the war of 1812 remain
- One hundred thousand acres of homestead lands were taken up in Nebraska during the month of De-

alive.

- The Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, have decided that women have a right to vote for town Commissioners.
- A trial is in progress in the Supreme Court of Kansas, involving the title to a large part of the city of Atchison. - The best newspaper in Constantinople is man-
- aged and edited by an Englishman by the name of Churchill. - In Nevada, artesian wells are bored horizontally
- into mountain sides instead of perpendicularly into the ground. - Refugees state that Longstreet is conscripting all white males between twenty and fifty, and negroes in-
- A bill is before the the Iowa legislature authorizing the Governor to send a State Commissioner of Emigration to Europe.
- The pipes through which the supply of water for the city of Montreal is drawn, measure upwards of 77 miles in length - Gen. Sickles has been appointed commander of the
- defences of Washington in place of Gen. Augur, who goes to the front. - An American named Slater has taken a contract to demolish the walls of the burned church in Santiago,
- for the sum of \$8,200. - There is a Government medicine manufactory in Philadelphia which gives employment to two hundred
- and twenty-five persons. - Some folks in New York are endeavoring to make it fashionable to open private parties at 5 P. M., and close them by midnight.
- Orders have been issued to the Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards to have the iron-clads building there ready as soon as possible.
- -- Insanity, induced by exposure, is prevalent in the Western armies. 25 insane soldiers were sent to Cincinnati a few days since. - The Senate of Ohio has passed a bill by which
- nearly \$3,000,000 will be raised for the benefit of soldiers' families in that State. - The people of Iowa, through their representatives in Congress, are moving for a ship canal from the Mis-
- sissippi to La Salle, Illinois. - There are 684 free schools in New Jersey. The whole amount expended in the State for school purposes last year was \$617,166.
- Com. Wm. J. McCluney, of the U.S. Navy, died at his residence in Brooklyn, Friday week. He had been in the service fifty-two years
- There are 4,064 sick soldiers in the army hospitals in the Department of the Susquehanna, which includes Philadelphia and suburban towns.
- During the last two years 6,416 prisoners have been confined at Johnson's Island, in the Ohio river, and there are 2,612 still remaining there - Gen. Fisk has ordered the gamblers of St. Louis to
- leave town, on penalty of being sent to Benton Barracks to chop wood for the negro soldiers. Both Houses of the Iowa Legislature have passed
- the bill repealing the law of 1851 depriving colored persons of the right to live in that State. - A convention of forty women representing soldiers'
- relief societies, is in session at Washington, more especially for consultation with Miss Dix. - The Officers of the Iowa Orphan Asylum have determined to raise \$150,000, by voluntary subscription,
- to build an asylum for soldier's orphans. - During the last six months letters have been received at Ypsilanti, Mich., on which the name of the
- town is spelled sixty four different ways. - A company of Frenchmen has been formed in Chieago for catching rats, curing their skins and exporting them to Paris, to be made into kid gloves.
- Assistant Sec. of War, Fox, offers to put one of the recently constructed war vessels against any seagoing side-wheel steamer afloat, for speed.
- A railroad track was laid on the ice of the Upper Mississippi during the late cold snap, for the transportation of freight from one shore to the other.
- Kentucky has furnished for the war 51,945 men. 8,988 have been discharged, 2,252 have died, 610 killed in action, 5,030 are missing and in hospital.

- Dyear

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## Publisher to the Public.

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 RURAL 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 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 whiter and spring thousands were disappointed because they could not procure the early numbers of the volume. To accommodate urgent applicants 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 ore 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.

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, February 16, 1864.

FLOUR-An error crept in our quotations last week,it is correct now. GRAIN-Best Canadian white wheat is selling at an advance of 5 cents per bushel. Corn is a little lower

Buckwheat has declined somewhat. MEATS.-We note a general advance in this depart-

SHEEP PELTS.-There is a start of 50 cents upor

#### Rochester Wholesale Prices. Eggs, dozen......15@18 Honey, box......12@14

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen15@18c	
Flour, win, whit, \$6,75@8.25 1	Honey, box12(a)14	
Flour, spring do. 6,00(@6,25	Candles, box121/2@131/2	
Flour, buckwheat, 2,10 @2,15	Candles, extra14@14%	
Meal, Indian 2,10@2,15	Fruit and Roots.	
Wheat, Genesee, 1,30(a)1,65	Apples, bushel50@62c	
Best white Canadal,70@1,75	Do. dried \$1 tb 8 @81/2	
Corn 1,00@1,00	Peaches, do17@18	
Rve 60 ths. 30 hn., 1.10(a)1.15 1	Cherries, do18@20	
Oats, by weight 65@70c	Plums, do 14(a)16	
Oats, by weight 65(270c Barley	Potatoes, & bush40@50	
Beans2,00@2,25	Hides and Skins.	
Buckwheat 55@60c.	Slaughtered 8@31/2c	
Meats.	Calf 14@14	
Pork, old mess, .00,00@00,00	Sheep Pelts50(a4,00	
Pork, new mess.21,50@22,00	Lamb Pelts 50(a2,00	
Pork, clear 24,00@24,00	Seeds.	
Dressed hogs, cwt 9,25@9,50	Clover, medium. \$7,00@7,25	
Beef, cwt 4,00@7,00	Do. large 7,50 @7,75	
Spring lambs 2,00@3,00	Timothy 2,75(a3.25	
Mutton, carcass. 4@7c		
TT	Wood hard \$6500750	

 Spring lambs
 2,000,3,00

 Mutton, carcass
 4,07c

 Hams, smoked
 12,00,312,50

 Shoulders
 9,000,9,00

 Chickens
 11,012c

 Turkeys
 13,015

 Geese
 45,060

Geese 45@60

Butter, roll 24@26c

Butter, fixin 22@25

Cheese, new 0@00

Cheese 13%@14%

Tallow, rough 0%@11

Tallow, rough 0%@11

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—ASHES — Steady; sales at \$8,587,587 for pots, and, \$10 for pearls.

FLOUR—Market dull and heavy. Sales at \$6,200,6.40 for superfine State; \$6,700,635 for extra State; \$6,200,6.40 for superfine Western; \$7,200,745 for common to medium extra Western; \$7,200,745 for common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$7,50,09,50 for trade brands the market closing heavy. Sales choice extra State were made at \$7,000,715. Canadian Flour market rules heavy and declining; sales at \$6,75 (20,40) for common, and \$7,050,8,70 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour rules unchanged; sales at \$5,650,600 for inferior to choice. Corn meal unchanged; sales at \$6,600 for common State and \$6,25 for Marsh's caloric.

GHAIN—Wheat market may be quoted dull and lower; sales at \$1,540,158 for Chicago spring; \$1,550,159 for Milwaukee; \$1,500,159 for Milwaukee; \$1,500 f

Ohlo, and 28@35c for State. Cheese firm at 14@17c. for common to prime.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for flour is entirely of a retail character and confined to the immediate wants of the trade at unchanged prices. Buckwheat four is dull. Corn meal is steady.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inactive and without sales. Rye dull but steady. Corn in limited request, and for lots in store, the market favors the buyer; sales Western mixed at \$1,23 in store, and round yellow in car lots at \$1,23 in store, and round yellow in car lots at \$1,25 delivered at East Albany. Oats in limited request but the market is steady; sales State at \$1,28 delivered. Barley is very slow of sale, and to effect sales concessions are made; sales Jefferson Co., on p. t.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—FLOUR—The market for flour rules dull and prices unchanged; sales low grade Ohio extra at \$4,65; Canada spring extra at \$5,30 red winter Ohio extra \$7,22,83,00; Min. spring extra at \$6,00; white wheat XX Indiana at \$7,372.

GRAIN—The market firm for wheat but very dull, there heing no inquiry. Quotations nominal and unchanged. Corn held at \$1,22 for old Western nixed, with no inquiry and no bids. Oats held at 63,07 for Canada, and 12,076 for Western, free of storage. Barley quiet and nominal at \$1,300,1,35. Rye dull and nominal at \$1,320,1,25.

182,00e for Western, free of stronger mominal at \$1,230 nominal at \$1,300,135. Kye dull and nominal at \$1,230 1.25.

PEAS AND BEANS—Peas dull and inactive; held at 90c for common Canadian. Beans steady at \$2,59 \text{ ip bushel.}

SEEDS—Quiet and steady at \$7,75 for Clover, and \$3,25 for Timothy.

PROVISIONS—The market steady and firm for pork.—Heavy mess quited at \$21,50; light mess \$20,50; prime mess at \$20,00; old mess at \$15,00. Lard firm at 13%c, with good demand at mess at \$20,00; old mess at \$15,00. Lard firm at 13%c, with good demand at 35%c for shoulders Dried and smoked beet \$12,50. White fish and Trout, \( \frac{1}{2} \) bbls. at \$5,00.

at \$6,00.

TORONTO, Feb. 10.—FLOUR—Superfine \$3,76 for shipment, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ harrel; \$3,90(24,20) for home consumption; Extra \$4,22,24,56; Fancy \$4,10(4,20; Superior \$4,75(35,10; Bag Flour \$4,00) per 200 fbs.

GRAIN—Fall Wheat \$86,298c common to choice: \$1,00(2),08 good to choice: \$1,00(2) for stra. Spring Wheat in good demand at 75(285c. Barley 70(2)77c. Oats \$3(245c. for common to good; \$40,48c for good to extra. Peas \$45(3)7c common to good: \$40,48c for good to extra. Peas \$45(3)7c for good for \$40,48c for good to extra. \$45,00(2),00. Cheese \$9,50(2)0,00 per 100 fbs. Bacon \$5,50(2)(0). Cheese \$9,50(2)0,00 wholesale; \$12\frac{1}{2}(2)\$ for per 100 fbs.

## THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.— BEEF CATTLE.— The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:— Extra, \$13,0004.00; First quality, \$12,00013,50; ordinary, \$10,00011,50; common, \$9,000.9,50; inferior. \$8,000.9,50;

9.00.

COWS AND CALVES.—First quality, \$50@70; ordinary, \$50@60; common, \$40@48; inferior, \$30@40.

VEAL CALVES.—Extra, \$2 fb, 70g cts; First quality, 70gs; ordinary, 54.00; common, 605%c; inferior, 54.06

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extras, \$1 head, \$8.00@10; prime quality, \$5.75@7.59; ordinary, \$5.50@6.00; common, \$5.00

@5.50; inferior, \$4.75@5.00.

SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 74.08%c; still-fed, 74.08%c.

ALBANY. Feb, 13.—BREVES.—Prices have advanced

ALRANY, Feb. 13—BEEVES—Prices have advanced (2.5 h, and the demand is sharp. Prices rauge from 2c for common to 5½@7c for prime to choice extra. eccipts 3,000 head.
SHEEP—In good request at 7@8c for prime to extra. Is sown nead.

P—In good request at 7@8c for prime to extra

Receipts 700,

—Prices have advanced. Receipts light and de-

BRIGHTON, Feb. 10.—BEEF CATTLE—Extra, \$9,500 10,00; ist quality, \$8,5009,00; 2d do, \$7,5008,50; 3d do, \$6,5007,50 25 100 ths. Stores—Yearlings, \$00,000; two years old, \$000,000; three years old, \$000,000. Working Oxen—Bales at \$90, \$12500160. Milch Cows—Prices ranging from \$30 to \$75. Sheep and Lambs—A large number at market at prices ranging from 7085x \$7 b; small lots extra 9c \$7 \$1; fair demand. Swine—But few at market; retailing from 7080 \$7 b. Hiles, 10c \$7 b. Tallow at 9c \$7 b. Lambskins, \$304; sheepskins, \$304.

Pib. Lambskins, \$3@4; sheepskins, \$3@4

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 10.—BEEF CATILE—Extra \$9.00@
9.6; first quality \$5.90@3.75; second quality \$7.00@7.75;
third quality \$5.00@5.69. Working Oxen—\$95, \$108@180.
Cows and Calves—\$3.00@60.00. Yearlines, \$0 (&00; Two
years old \$0.00@0.00; three years old \$2.00@3.00. Sheep
and Lambs—\$5.00@6,00 each; extra \$7.00@18.00, or from
24 to 9%c \$7 h. Hides \$@%c \$7 h. Tallow \$@9c \$7 h.—
Petts \$3.00@3,76 each.

Petts \$5.0 (23.76 each.
TORONTO, Feb. 10.—BEEF, by the quarter, from \$3.25
62.50 for fore quarters; \$4.50(5.00 for hind quarters. In
the market, interior \$3.50 \$2 100 hs; 2d quality, \$464.50;
extra \$5,6 wholesale; retail, \$3.50(26.50 ordinary; \$5.50(27
for superior. Calves scarce at \$4 and upwards. Sheep
at \$4.50(3.55) each according to size and quality. Sheep
and Lambskins at \$1.24(31.70). Petts—quarket, \$30(30.00
each. Hides 44/2(32). Caliskins at (23.20 \$2 in)
FORK—Dressed \$4.50(24.75 for common to good; \$4.75(20.40)
4.90 good to choice; extra \$6(3.25 \$2 in) hs.—Globe.

#### THE WOOL MARKETS.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Native fleece has been in less are iter enquest, but with a reduced stock prices are iterative maintained. Sales of 185,000 fbs at 776,980—the latter for choice Saxony but chiefly; at 776,980—the latter for choice Saxony but chiefly; at 776,980—the latter for the feet sales of the and extra, and 18,000 do, pulled at 725,6980 for super and extra. In freely at the great feature of the week was the offering of 3 auction sales on Tuesday, the principal one consisting of 1,296 bales on Tuesday, the principal one consisting of 1,296 bales on the whole offering only 509 bales sold at 315,6983c, and 32 bales, the first lot of all, was run up to 45c, an extreme rate, and understood to be bid for effect; all the other lots sold under 34% c were understood to be protected, as the owner's bid on the goods, and this had the effect to dampen the spirit of the sale and create a bad impression on the minds of distant buyers.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:—Domestic—Saxony and Merino, inie, \$1 th, \$4,697c; full blood, \$2,698c; thalf and three-fourths blood, 756,980c; common, 786,75c; pulled, extra, 856,990c; do. superfine, 706,85c; Western mixed, 706,85c; Syrian, 20,642c; Cape, 406,48c; Crimea, 196,35c; Buenos Ayres, 20,642c; Peruvian, 22,642c.

TORONTO, Feb. 10.—Wool scarce at 35,637½c \$1 th.

TORONTO, Feb. 10. — Wool scarce at 35@37½c P lb.

## Married.

On the 22d of December, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. Blanchard, A. B. DAVIS and Miss JERUSHA E. SWIFT, all of Paine's Hallow, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

On the 19th of January, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. URE, Mr. FRANCES M. LOOMIS and Miss PERMELIA BLANCHARD, all of Paine's Hollow, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

#### Died

AT St. Anthony, Minn., on the 3d inst., JEROME E. GANYARD, of Irondequoit, Monroe Co., N. Y., aged 20 years.

### New Advertisements.

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

THE REAL EVERGREEN SWEET CORN for Seed.
will be sent by mail for 25 cts. per package. Address
M. D. ALDRICH, Black River, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

\$\frac{0}{15}\$ A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every \$\frac{0}{15}\$ county at \$75\$ a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address 736-13t S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

FOR SALE — SIX THOROUGH BRED JERSEY Helfers, coming 2 and 3 years old, all stred by a pure bred Jersey Bull, to calve in April. JOHN GLLES. South Woodstock. Conn., Feb. 11, 1863. 736-34 CO A MONTH!—I want Agents at \$60 a month, Could Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars series FREE, Address, DOHN F. LORD, Riddeford, Me.

A VRSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE.—The subscriber A will sell from his herd of Ayrishres, numbering 90 head, chiefly imported or bred by himself, several males and females of the best blood and points. For particulars, send for Catalogue, which will be issued on the first of March next.

Southborough, Mass., Feb., 1864. The PETERS.

TARM FOR SALE—On the west bank of Cayuga Lake; \$2 acres, well adapted to Grape culture, particularly Catawbas, which bear immense crops and winter. Abundance of all kinds of fruit; buildings first class. Address class. Address E. YOUNG, Jacksonville. Tompkins Co., N. Y.

CHOICE VINEYARD LANDS.—We offer superior cultivated grape lands fronting on Maumee Bay, west end of Lake Erie, in the famous Kelly Island grape region, and adjoining successful peach and grape plantations. The lands are within sight of, and four to ive miles from the city of Toledo, by water and land. Apply to

W. H. & F. J. SCOTT. Toledo.

THE STATE LEAGUE—A large eight-paged sheet,
published at Syracuse, for \$1.25 a year, is the expoment of the plan for enforcing the law and exterminating dram-shops by State and County League organizations. It is an excellent family paper, and the only
Weekly Temperance pager in the State. Send for it and learn our plan. Address T. L. CARSON, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.—Send for a Catalogue. I will send a packet of either of the following Flower Seeds, and my Catalogue of Flower Seeds, to any one sending a stamped 3c cent) envelope properly addressed, (your own name.) viz:—Everlasting, (nixed varieties,) Petunia, mixed, Portulaccas, and Scabiosa or Morning Bride. By addressing 15 cts. vou will receive the four packets. Address GEO. 6. NORIS, Windsor, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

PROPOSALS FOR STATE FAIR 1864.—Persons desirous of presenting proposals, for the State Fair, are requested to send their application to the Secretary State Agricultural Society previous to the 10th Marchand they will be advised as to the requirements of the Society—and at the next meeting of the Executive Committee in March. the location of the Fair will be acted upon.

738-24

State Ag'i Rooms, Albany, Feb. 12, 1864.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY IS much more easy and successful in the common dry THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY IS much more easy and successful in the common dry soil of private gardens, market gardens, or in field culture, than in the usual clumsy way in bogs and meadows. The yield this season, in my method of culture, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for culturation, with price of Cranberry Plants and all other useful and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs, will be sent by mail. Plants prepaid by mail. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. [736-6t]

THE HERO OF THE CAPTOR OF DONELSON, 100,000 REBELS. VICKSBURGH 500 CANNON

AND

CHATTANOOGA. 200,000 Small Arms. 1000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED To sell the splendid new Book.

GENERAL GRANT AND HIS CAMPAIGNS. With a sketch of his life, civil and military.

BY JULIAN K. LARKE. Illustrated with an accurate Portrait on Steel, and views of the principal battles fought by Grant and his

"NO TERMS BUT UNCONDITIONAL AND IMMEDIATE SURRENDER CAN BE ACCEPTED. I PROPOSE TO MOVE IMMEDIATELY ON YOUR WORKS."-Grant to Buckner. One large and handsome duodecimo volume. Price, \$1.50.

\*\* The Author, who is the Military Editor of one of the leading papers of this city, possessing unusual facilities in securing the material for his work, has produced an interesting and popular book, which is destined to have an immense circulation. Book Agents can make excellent wages by engaging in its sale.

For further particulars apply to DERBY & MILLER, Book Publishers, New York.

Copies sent by mail, on receipt of price.

FOR EVERYBODY.

'Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful, and Most Noble Employment of Man."-WASHINGTON.

### THE AMERICAN

#### AGRICULTURIST

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household.

ORANGE JUDD, A. M. Proprietor.—Office, in 1842. Stablished, advance.—One At 41 Park Row. VOL. 28.—No. 1. NEW YORK.

Dr. Hall's Journal of Health, Jan. 1864, says:

"There is no Journal published, on this or any other "continent, on agriculture or any other subject, which gives one half as much valuable, practical, and reliable information for one dollar a year, as the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, issued by Orange Judd, at Number "41 Park Row, New York City."

THE ABOVE IS STRONG, UNSOLICITED, AND UNEX-PECTED TESTIMONY, FROM HIGH AUTHORITY. MANY OTHER JOURNALS HAVE SPOKEN ALMOST AS STRONG LY. Among these are the N. Y. Observer, the Independent, the Christian Intelligencer, the N. Y. Evangelist, the Christian Advocate, the Methodist, the Baptist Chronicle, and indeed almost the entire religious and secular press of the country. For example:

The Methodist, of Feb. 6, 1864, says:-" The AMERICAN "AGRICULTURIST undoubtedly stands second to no other similar journal, in this country or in the world A dollar can hardly be better invested by any family than in securing this journal with its large amount o really practical, useful, and reliable information. Its Household and Youth's Department are specially valuable, aside from its Farm and Garden Departments.

YOU WANT IT,

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT,

#### YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT.

RECATISE it is a very large, very beautiful, very CHEAP PAPER, FULL OF GOOD THINGS. Each number contains hundreds of useful, reliable articles. hints and suggestions, on the labors of the HOUSE-HOLD, the GARDEN, and the FARM, with a very interesting and instructive department for CHILDREN and YOUTH. Each volume also contains hundreds of beautiful and instructive ENGRAVINGS, many of them large. Every line of the ARICULTURIST is prepared by thorough-going, intelligent, practical, Working Men and Women, who know what they talk and write about. Each number contains 32 large double quarto pages, beautifully printed on clear white calendered paper, and every yearly volume has 8,000 to 4,000 useful articles and items, which no one, whatever his or her occu pation or location, can read without getting some hints. each worth more than \$1. (The great circulation, nearly 100,000, enables the Publisher to still furnish the paper

CHILDREN want it, because it contains so many things to both please and instruct them. It has good Pictures, Puzzles, Stories, etc., which teach good morals, mood manners, kindness of heart, and instruct the mind, Thousands of parents have written that this department is alone worth many times the cost of the paper.

HOUSE-KEEPERS want the Agriculturist, because it has a department on Housework, which will give them much really useful information; this is not a mere re-hash of stale recipes, but a thoroughly prepared series of talks about in-door affairs, which will help to lighten and facilitate woman's work, aid in securing indoor labor-saving implements, and make one's work less toilsome, by telling the how and why of this and that household operation.

MECHANICS want this journal for the general practical information it affords, and if they have a quare rod of ground for a Garden, for a Vine, or a Tree, it will help them make the best possible use of that

MERCHANTS and PROFESSIONAL MEN want it for the same reasons as Mechanics.

FRUIT-GROWERS want it for its great amount of reliable information about different fruits, their value, mode of culture, preservation, etc.

STOCK-RAISERS want the American Agriculturist for its abundant information on all that pertains to the selection, breeding, profitable raising, diseases and marketing of all kinds of Domestic Animals, Horses. Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, etc.

FARMERS want the Agriculturist, for, as its name indicates, it was originally started to promote their interests, though it has been doubled in size, to embrace the entire departments of In-door and Out-Nowhere else can there be found so much really useful, common sense information about all that pertains to the FARM WORK.

THE CALENDAR of the Agriculturist, given the first of each month, tells what is to be done in that month, on the Farm, in the Orchard, and Garden, etc This is very valuable, and greatly helps to a systematic arrangement of one's labors.

HUMBUGS don't want it. Every person who has been humbugged by swindlers, should take the Agricul-turist. The constant exposures in this journal, of the humbugs of the day, have saved its readers hundreds of

EVERYBODY, no matter of what occupation, or place of residence, will find much interesting and useful information in the AGRICULTURIST.

#### TRY IT A YEAR. IT WILLSPAY, ENGLISH AND GERMAN.-The AMERICAN

AGRICULTURIST is published in separate English and German Editions. Both are of the same size, and contain the same matter and engravings, and are furnished at the same price.

## TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

ONE copy one year for \$1. SIX copies one year for \$5. TEN or more copies one year for 80 cents each. N. H .- The paper is always promptly stopped when the subscription expires.

#### ORANGE JUDD, Publisher & Proprietor, 41 Park Row, New York City.

P. S.-THE GREATEST STRAWBERRY, both for SIZE and QUALITY, ever yet produced, was brought out last June, by SETH BOYDEN, Esq., the noted inventer of Patent Leather, Malleable Iron, etc. The plants were all purchased by the Proprietor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and are being multiplied for FREE distribution among his subscribers for 1864. Any subscriber adding 5 cents to his subscription to cover cost of postage and oil-cloth will be entered on the list of those to receive plants by mail.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS. -1,200 acres of pine I lands in Saginaw Co., Mich. For particulars, adress ORRIN BLACKMAN, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., or W. J. BARNES, Quincy, Branch Co., Mich. 735-34

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.

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." [735-4t

POR SALE\_THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE 'KANSAS," two 4 year old stallions and 10 colts and s from 2 to 5 years old, all the get of the above name e, or of the thorough-bred horse "INVINCIBLE." For particulars or pedigree, call on or address Dr JOHN ALEXANDER, St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., O.

MORE AGENTS WANTED.—Business Light and Respectable! No Capital required! Salaries, according to capacities, \$75 to \$100 \$\text{R}\$ month, besides expenses. For Agent's instructions, samples of goods, &c., address HOSEA B. CARTER & Co., Inventor's Exchange, 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 50 ets. Price for large quantities will be given upon application. Address 735-3t MCELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

NEW SEED CATALOGUE.—Our Seed Catalogue for 1864, containing in addition to the old, all the new varieties and novelties 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 over of the Garden. Address 735-3t MCELWAIN BROS, Springfield, Mass.

## UNIVERSAL **CLOTHES WRINGER**

# COG WHEELS

 ${f WARRANTED!}$ It is not only a PERFECT WRINGER, but the cog-pheels 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. This means, especially, that after a few months' use,

cans, especially, that after a few months use,

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 guar-antee the exclusive sale.

JULIUS IVES & CO., 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 it. 734-tf

## SHEEP WASH TOBACCO

Will not injure the most delicate animal.
Kills Ticks on Sheep.
Gures Scalo on Sheep.
Kills all Vermin on Animals and Birds.
Oures all Skin Diseases on Animals.
Kills Bugs on Roses, Lice on House Plants.
Kills Canker Worm on Apple Trees.
Kills Bugs and Water Roaches.
Kills Bugs and Water Roaches.
Kills all vermin that infest Grape and Cranberry
Vines.

One Pound of this Extract will make Sixteen Gallons Wash.

For sale by all Druggists, and at Country and Agri cultural Stores.
Price, 75 cents per pound. A liberal discount to the rade and large purchasers.
Orders promptly sent by express.
Orders promptly sent by express.
AMES F. LEVIN,
Agent South Down Co.,
23 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.

R. H. ALLEN & CO., Agricultural Warehouse, 189 and 191 Water Street. New York.
DUDLEY & STAFFORD, Druggists, 69 Beekman 734-eotf Street, New York.

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

PINE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE—Containing 231 acres, in the town of Osstan, Livingston Co., N. Y., four miles south of Dansville, near Burrell's saw-mill; valuable ship timber. Address S. McCURDY, Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., or I nquire at the residence of Mrs. J. D. McCURDY, Osstan.



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.

735-tf

JULIUS IVES & CO.,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—See advertisement in RURAL for Jan. 16. [732-5teo] E. ROOD, Havana, N. Y.

ELBA NURSERIES—APPLE SETTS—A good va riety, for sale at \$7 per 1,000. Address [729-134 E. J. PETTIBONE & SON, Elba, Genesce Co. N. Y. 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

OS AORES OF LAND FOR SALE IN THE TOWN of Geddes, about 3% miles from Syracuse. Inquire of 729-8t Or, J. W. OSBORN, Albany. of 729-8t

HARMS FOR SALE-Circumstances have MARMS 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 farmof 105 acres of choice land situated on a hill overtoking the village of Cary, and distant only 80 rods from it. Cary contains the Cary Collegiate Seminary, making this a desirable farm and home for a family wishing to educate their children. Salf arm in good repair and in a good state of cultivation. Farm No. 2 is shaded 1½ miles from Cary, has good buildings, orchard, wood of the sale from Cary, has good buildings, orchard, wood of the sale form Cary, has good buildings, orchard, wood of the sale form cary, has good buildings, orchard, wood of the sale form cary, has good buildings, orchard, wood of the sale form cary, has good buildings, orchard, wood of the sale form cary, has good buildings, orchard, wood of the sale form cary, has good buildings, orchard, wood of the sale for the sale f

OYT'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 head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead. &c. HOYT'S MINNEHAHA HAIR GLOSS, unexcelled in keeping the hair in curl.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.

light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
HOYT'S EXCELSIGE TOLLET POWDER imparts
beauty to the complexion, smoothness to the skin and
preserves youthfulness of appearance. Sold everywhen
JOS. HOYT & GO., No. 10 University-place, New York.

500.000 CRANBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE Send for Circular on the Cranberry Culture. [733-8t

# STAMMERING

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 23d Street, N. Y.

CURE OF CANCERS-CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, old Ulcers, Scrofula, etc., speedily cured without the knife, and with little pain, by a new and sure process. Pampilet describing treatment sent free. Address DRS. BLAKE & HADLEY, 649 Broadway, N. Y.

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. 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 pive satisfaction.
732-6t COLBY, BHO'S & CO., Waterbury, Vt.

#### GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

A magnificent business for any one to engage in the ale of the Great

"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 thest ever published, and Photograph Pictures at prices which will yield the agent nearly \$50 for every \$10 invested. Never before were such great in ducements offered! Circulars, with full particulars, mailed free. Sample Packets forwarded by mail upon receipt of \$0 cts. Address & L. HASKINS & CO., 732-tf Nos. 35 & 38 Beekman St., New York.

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 SOWING SEED, TRANSPLANTING and GENERAL CULTURE. Also, a list of Choice Seeds for the VECETABLE 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-five fine engravings and one splendid COLORED PLATE of the Double Zinnia. It will be sent, postage paid, to all who

### apply inclosing ten cents. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y. STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS.



AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, No. 30 Liberty Street, New York. TOR SALE.—The Surburban Farm
RESIDENCE of the late W. R. COPPOCK, situated on
Main St. Buffalo, only 3 miles from the center of the
city, containing 25 acres of lighly cultivated land, well
stocked with a great variety of choice fruit in full bearning. 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
125-tf HAMPTON DODGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

DRS. BABCOCK & TOBIN,

722-tf 27 Bond Street, New York.

RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD. THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD: A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep. By Hon. HERRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine Wool Husbandry," &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 BEST WORK ON SHEEP HUBBANDRY 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 duo decimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. The uniform price is \$1.50, and it can not be afforded at a less price for years, if eyer. sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address

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



#### BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First Premium at the Great International Exhibition, Lon-

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

SATURD - WASH

A STATE OF THE STA

#### OUR COUNTRY.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

WE must forget all feelings save the one; We must resign all passion save our purpose; We must behold no object save our country, And only look on death as beautiful So that the sacrifice ascend to heaven And draw down freedom on her evermore

They never fail who die In a great cause; the block may soak their gore; Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs Be strung to city gates and castle walls; But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years Elapse and others share as dark a doom, They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts Which overpower all others, and conduct The world at last to freedom.

## The Story-Teller

HOME-KEEPING vs. HOUSE-KEEPING.

[WE promised, in a recent notice of the Atlantic Monthly, to give our readers a taste of some of its paragraphs. Here is something we commend to our lady readers, young and old. And we hope they will thoroughly digest it; for it contains a most important lesson.]

There are many women who know how to k eep a house, but there are but few that know how to keep a home. To keep a house may seem a complicated affair, but it is a thing that may be learned; it lies in the region of weight. measure, color, and the positive forces of life. To keep a home lies not merely in the sphere of all these, but it takes in the intellectual, the social, the spiritual, the immortal.

I remember in my bachelor days going with my boon companion, Bill Carberry, to look at the house to which he was in a few weeks to introduce his bride. Bill was a gallant, freehearted, open-handed fellow, the life of our whole set, and we felt that natural aversion to losing him that bachelor friends would. How could we tell under what strange aspects he might look forth upon us when once he had passed into "that undiscovered country" of matrimony? But Bill laughed to scorn our apprehensions.

"I'll tell you what, Chris," he said, as he sprang cheerily up the steps and unlocked the door of his future dwelling, "do you know what I chose this house for? Because it's a sociallooking house. Look there, now," he said, as he ushered me into a pair of parlors,-"look at those long south windows, the sun lies there nearly all day long; see what a capital corner there is for a lounging-chair; fancy us, Chris, with our books or our paper, spread out loose and easy, and Sophie gliding in and out like a sunbeam. I'm getting poetical, you see. Then, did you ever see a better, wider, airier diningroom? What capital suppers and things we'll have there! the nicest times, - everything free and easy, you know,—just what I've always wanted a house for. I tell you, Chris, you and Tom Innis shall have latch-keys just like mine, and there is a capital chamber there at the head of the stairs, so that you can be free to come and go. And here now's the library,-fancy this full of books and engravings from the ceiling to the floor; here you shall come just as you please and ask no questions,-all the same as if it were your own, you know."

"And Sophie, what will she say to all this?" "Why, you know Sophie is a prime friend to both of you, and a capital girl to keep things going. Oh, Sophie'll make a house of this, you

may depend!" A day or two after, Bill dragged me stumbling over boxes and through straw and wrappings to show me the glories of the parlor-furniture.with which he seemed pleased as a child with a new toy.

"Look here," he said; "see these chairs, garnet-colored satin, with a pattern on each; well, the sofa's just like them, and the curtains to match, and the carpets made for the floor with center-pieces and borders. I never saw anything more magnificent in my life. Sonbie governor furnishes the house, and everything is to be A No. 1, and all that, you see. Messrs. Curtain and Collamore are coming to make the rooms up, and her mother is busy as a bee getting us in order."

"Why, Bill," said I, "you are going to be lodged like a prince. I hope you'll be able to keep it up; but law-business comes in rather slowly at first, old fellow,"

"Well, you know it isn't the way I should furnish, if my capital was the one to cash the bills; but then, you see, Sophie's people do it, and let them,—a girl doesn't want to come down out of the style she has always lived in."

I said nothing, but had an oppressive presentiment that social freedom would expire in that house, crushed under a weight of upholstery.

But there came in due time the wedding and the wedding-reception, and we all went to see Bill in his new house, splendidly lighted up and complete from top to toe, and everybody said what a lucky fellow he was; but that was about the end of it, so far as our visiting was concerned. The running in, and dropping in, and keeping latch-keys, and making informal calls, that had been forespoken, seemed about as likely as if Bill had lodged in the Tuileries.

F Sophie, who had always been one of your snapping, sparkling, busy sort of girls, began at once to develop her womanhood, and show her principles, and was as different from her former self as your careworn, mousing old cat is from your rollicking frisky kitten. Not but that Sophie was a good girl. She had a capital heart, a good, true womanly one, and was loving and obliging; but still she was one of the desperately painstaking, conscientious sort of women whose very blood, as they grow older, is devoured with anxiety, and she came of a race of women in whom house-keeping was more than hang it, a fellow wants a home somewhere!"

an art or a science,-it was, so to speak, a religion. Sophie's mother, aunts, and grandmothers for nameless generations back, were known and celebrated house-keepers. They might have been genuine descendants of the inhabitants of that Hollandic town of Broeck, celebrated by Washington Irving, where the cows' tails are kept tied up with unsullied blue ribbons, and the ends of the firewood are painted white. He relates how a celebrated preacher, visiting this town, found it impossible to draw these housewives from their earthly views and employments, until he took to preaching on the neatness of the celestial city, the unsullied crystal of its walls and the polish of its golden pavement, when the faces of all the housewives were set Zionward at once.

Now this solemn and earnest view of housekeeping is onerous enough when a poor girl first enters on the care of a moderately furnished house, where the articles are not too expensive to be reasonably renewed as time and use wear them: but it is infinitely worse when a cataract of splendid furniture is heaped upon her care .when splendid crystals cut into her conscience, and mirrors reflect her duties, and moth and rust stand ever ready to devour and sully in every room and passage-way.

Sophie was solemnly warned and instructed by all the mothers and aunts,—she was warned of moths, warned of cockroaches, warned of flies, warned of dust; all the articles of furniture had their covers, made of cold Holland linen, in which they looked like bodies laid out.-even the curtain-tassels had each its little shroud,and bundles of recipes and of rites and ceremonies necessary for the preservation and purification and care of these articles were stuffed into the poor girl's head, before guiltless of cares as the feathers that floated above it.

Poor Bill found very soon that his house and furniture were to be kept at such an ideal point of perfection that he needed another house to live in .- for, poor fellow, he found the difference between having a house and a home. It was only a year or two after that my wife and I stearted our menage on veryfdifferent principles. and Bill would often drop in upon us, wistfully lingering in the cozy arm-chair between my writing-table and my wife's sofa, and saying with a sigh how confoundedly pleasant things looked there,—so pleasant to have a bright, open fire, and geraniums and roses and birds, and all that sort of thing, and to dare to stretch out one's legs and move without thinking what one was going to hit. "Sophie is a good girl," he would say, "and wants to have everything right, but you see they won't let her. They've loaded her with so many things that have to be kept in layender, that the poor girl is actually getting thin and losing her health; and then, you see, there's Aunt Zeruah, she mounts guard at our house, and keeps up such strict policeregulations that a fellow can't do a thing. The parlors are splendid, but so lonesome and dismal!-not a ray of sunshine, in fact not a ray of light, except when a visitor is calling, and then they open a crack. They're afraid of flies, and yet, dear knows, they keep every looking-glass and picture-frame muffled to its throat from March to December. I'd like for curiosity to see what a fly would do in our parlors,"

"Well," said I, "can't you have some little family sitting-room, where you can make yourselves cozy?

"Not a bit of it. Sophie and Aunt Zeruah have fixed their throne up in our bed-room, and there they sit all day long, except at callinghours, and then Sophie dresses herself and comes down. Aunt Zeruah insists upon it that the way is to put the whole house in order, and shut all the blinds, and sit in your bed-room and then, she says, nothing gets out of place; and she tells poor Sophie the most hocus-pocus stories about her grandmothers and aunts, who always kept everything in their houses so that they could go and lay their hands on it in the darkest night. I'll bet they could in our house. From end to end it is kept looking as if we had a paper, not a glove, or any trace of a human being, in sight. The piano shut tight, the bookcase shut and locked, the engravings locked up, all the drawers and closets locked. Why, if I want to take a fellow into the library, in the first place it smells like a vault, and I have to unbarricade windows, and unlock and rummage for half an hour before I can get at anything; and I know Aunt Zeruah is standing tip-toe at the door, ready to whip everything back and lock up again. A fellow can't be social, or take any comfort in showing his books and pictures that way. Then there's our great, light diningroom, with its sunny south windows,-Aunt Zeruah got us out of that early in April, because she said the flies would speck the frescoes and get into the china-closet, and we have been eating in a little dingy den, with a window looking out on a back-alley, ever since; and Aunt Zeruah says that now the dining-room is always in perfect order, and that it is such a care off Sophie's mind that I ought to be willing to eat down-cellar to the end of the chapter. Now, if I want to ask a few of our set in sociably to dinner, I can't have them where we eat downcellar, oh, that would never do! Aunt Zeruah and Sophie's mother and the whole family would think the family-honor was forever ruined and undone. We mustn't ask them, unless we open the dining-room, and have out all the best china, and get the silver home from the bank; and if we do that, Aunt Zeruah doesn't sleep for a week beforehand, getting ready for it, and for a week after, getting things put away; and then she tells me, that, in Sophie's delicate state, it really is abominable for me to increase her cares. and so I invite fellows to dine with me at Delmonico's, and then Sophie cries, and Sophie's mother says it doesn't look respectable for a amily-man to be dining at public places; but,

My wife soothed the chafed spirit, and spake comfortably unto him, and told him that he knew there was the old lounging-chair always ready for him at our fireside. "And you know," she said, "our things are all so plain that we are never tempted to mount any guard over them; our carpets are nothing, and therefore we let the sun fade them, and live on the sunshine and the flowers."

"That's it," said Bill, bitterly. "Carpets fading!—that's Aunt Zeruah's monomania. These women think that the great object of houses is to keep out sunshine. What a fool I was when I gloated over the prospect of our sunny south windows! Why, man, there are three distinct sets of fortifications against the sunshine in those windows: first, outside blinds; then, solid, folding, inside shutters; and, lastly, heavy, thick, lined damask curtains, which loop quite down to the floor. What's the use of my pictures, I desire to know? They are hung in that room, and it's a regular campaign to get light enough to see what they are."

"But, at all events, you can light them up with gas in the evening."

"In the evening! Why, do you know my wife never wants to sit there in the evening? She says she has so much sewing to do that she and Aunt Zeruah must sit up in the bed-room, because it wouldn't do to bring work into the parlor. Didn't you know that? Don't you know there mustn't be such a thing as a bit of real work ever seen in a parlor? What if some threads should drop on the carpet? Aunt Zeruah would have to open all the fortifications next day, and search Jerusalem with candles to find them. No; in the evening the gas is lighted at half-cock, you know; and if I turn it up, and bring in my newspapers and spread about me, and pull down some books to read. I can feel the nervousness through the chamber floor. Aunt Zeruah looks in at eight, and at a quarter past, and at half-past, and at nine, and at ten, to see if I am done, so that she may fold up the papers and put a book on them, and to lock up the books in their cases. Nobody ever comes in to spend an evening. They used to try it when we were first married, but I believe the uninhabited appearance of our parlors discouraged them. Everybody has stopped coming now, and Aunt Zeruah says 'it is such a comfort, for now the rooms are always in order. How poor Mrs. Crowfield lives, with her house such a thoroughfare, she is sure she can't see. Sophie never would have strength for it; but then, to be sure some folks a'n't as particular as others. Sophie was brought up in a family of very particular house-keepers.'

My wife smiled, with that calm, easy, amused smile that has brightened up her sofa for so many years.

Bill added, bitterly,-

"Of course, I couldn't say that I wished the whole set and system of house-keeping women at the-what's-his-name? because Sophie would have cried for a week, and been utterly forlorn and disconsolate. I know it's not the poor girl's fault; I try sometimes to reason with her, but you can't reason with the whole of your wife's family, to the third and fourth generation backwards; but I'm sure it's hurting her health,wearing her out. Why, you know Sophie used to be the life of our set; and now she really seems eaten up with care from morning to night, there are so many things in the house that something dreadful is happening to all the while, and the servants we get are so clumsy. Why, when I sit with Sophie and Aunt Zeruah, it's nothing but a constant string of complaints about the girls in the kitchen. We keep changing our servants all the time, and they break and destroy so that now we are turned out of the use of all our things. We not only eat in the basement, but all our pretty table things are put away, and we have all the cracked plates and cracked tumblers and cracked teacups and old buck-handled knives that can be raised out of chaos. I could use these things and be merry, if I didn't know we had better ones; and'I can't help wondering shut it up and gone to Europe,—not a book, not whether there isn't some way that our table could be set to look like a gentleman's table; but Aunt Zeruah says that 'it would cost thousands, and what difference does it make as long as nobody sees it but us?" You see, there's no medium in her mind between china and crystal and cracked earthen-ware. Well, I'm wondering how all these laws of the Medes and Persians are going to work when the children come along. I'm in hopes the children will soften off the old folks, and make the house more habitable."

> Well, children did come, a good many of them, in time. There was Tom, a broad-shouldered, chubby-cheeked, active, hilarious son of mischief, born in the very image of his father; and there was Charlie, and Jim, and Louisa, and Sophie the second, and Frank,-and a better, brighter, more joy-giving household, as far as temperament and nature were concerned, never

> But their whole childhood was a long battle, children versus furniture, and furniture always carried the day. The first step of the housekeeping powers was to choose the least agreeable and least available room in the house for the children's nursery, and to fit it up with all the old, cracked, rickety furniture a neighboring auction-shop could afford, and then to keep them in it. Now everybody knows that to bring up children to be upright, true, generous, and religious, needs so much discipline, so much restraint and correction, and so many rules and regulations, that it is all that the parents can carry out, and all the children can bear. There is only a certain amount of the vital force for parents or children to use in this business of education, and one must choose what it shall be used for. The Aunt Zeruah faction chose to use it for keeping the house and furniture, and the children's education proceeded accordingly. The rules of right and wrong of which they heard

most frequently were all of this sort:-Naughty children were those who went up the front stairs, or sat on the best sofa, or fingered any of the books in the library, or got out one of the best teacups, or drank out of a cut-glass goblet.

Why did they ever want to do it? If there ever is a forbidden fruit in an Eden, will not our young Adams and Eyes risk soul and body to find out how it tastes? Little Tom, the oldest boy, had the courage and enterprise and perseverance of a Captain Parry or Dr. Kane, and he used them all in voyages of discovery to forbidden grounds. He stole Aunt Zeruah's keys, unlocked her cupboards and closets, saw, handled, and tasted everything for himself, and gloried in his sins.

"Don't you know, Tom," said the nurse to him once, "if you are so noisy and rude, you'll disturb your dear mamma? She's sick, and she may die, if you're not careful."

"Will she die!" said Tom, gravely.

"Why, she may."

"Then," says Tom, turning on his heel,then I'll go up the front-stairs."

As soon as ever the little rebel was old enough. he was sent away to boarding-school, and then there was never found a time when it was convenient to have him come home again. He could not come in the spring, for then they were house-cleaning; and so he spent his vacations at school, unless, by good luck, a companion who was so fortunate as to have a home invited him there. His associations, associates, habits, principles, were as little known to his mother as if she had sent him to China. Aunt Zeruah used to congratulate herself on the rest there was at home, now he was gone, and say she was only living in hopes of the time when Charlie and Jim would be big enough to send away too; and meanwhile Charlie and Jim, turned out of the charmed circle which should hold growing boys to the father's and mother's side, detesting the dingy, lonely play-room, used to run the citystreets, and hang round the railroad depots or docks. Parents may depend upon it, that, if they do not make an attractive resort for their boys, Satan will. There are places enough, kept warm and light and bright and merry, where boys can go whose mothers' parlors are too fine for them to sit in. There are enough to be found to clap them on the back, and tell them stories that their mothers must not hear, and laugh when they compass with their little piping voices the dreadful litanies of sin and shame. In middle life, our poor Sophie, who as a girl was so gay and frolicsome, so full of spirits, had dried and sharpened into a hard-visaged, angular woman, - careful and troubled about many things, and forgetful that one thing is needful. One of the boys had run away to sea; I believe he has never been heard of. As to Tom, the oldest, he ran a career wild and hard enough for oldest, he ran a career wild and hard enough for a time, first at school and then in college, and there came a time when he came home, in the full might of six feet two, and almost broke his mother's heart with his assertions of his home rights and privileges. Mothers who throw away the key of their children's hearts in child-hood sometimes have a sad retribution. As the hood sometimes have a sad retribution. As the children never were considered when they were children aever were considered when they were little and helpless, so they do not consider when they are strong and powerful. Tom spread wide desolation among the household gods, lounging on the sofas, spitting tobacco juice on the carpets, scattering books and engravings hither and thither, and throwing all the family-traditions into wild disorder, as he would never have done, had not all his childish remembrances of them been embittered by the association of restraint and privation. He actually seemed to hate any appearance of luxury or taste or order,—he was a perfect Phillistine.

a perfect Philistine. a perfect Philistine.

As for my friend Bill, from being the pleasantest and most genial of fellows, he became a morose, misanthropic man. Dr. Franklin has a significant proverb,—"Silks and satins—meaning by them the luxuries of house-keeping—often put out not only the parlor fire, but that more sacred flame, the fire of domestic love. It is the greatest possible misery to a man and to his children to be homeless; and many a man has a splendid to be homeless; and many a man has a splendid house, but no home.

"Papa," said Jennie, "you ought to write

"Papa," said Jennie, "you ought to write and tell what are your ideas of keeping a home." "Girls, you have only to think hew your mother has brought you up."

# Corner for the Young

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MODERN HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 47 letters. My 6, 4, 10, 20, 8, 21, 37 was a battle fought in Tenn. My 36, 2, 9, 47, 8, 27, 29, 8, 41 was a battle fought in Louisiana. My 12, 8, 27, 1, 37, 32, 31, 19, 8, 33 was a battle fought in

Virginia. My 19, 44, 45, 19, 14, 18, 13, 16, 20 was a battle fought in

Virginia.

My 19, 24, 27, 20, 39, 24, 25 was a battle fought in Va.

My 25, 21, 23, 12, 37, 38, 42 was a battle fought in Miss.

My 12, 32, 47, 23, 37, 40, 45, 30 was a battle fought in Missouri.
My 8, 9, 2, 25, 45, 46, 86, 8, 2, 4, 47, 4, 13, 8, 24, 85, 43 was a battle fought in Va.
My 26, 8, 9, 5, 41, 18, 37 was a battle fought in Ten.
My 45, 32, 27, 20, 21, 29, 19, 41 was a battle fought in Ten.
Kentneky, 32, 27, 20, 21, 29, 19, 41 was a battle fought in Missouri

Kentncky.
My 45, 9, 30, 41, 82, 26, 2 was a battle fought in Miss.
My 28, 9, 34, 3, 13, 19, 26, 41, 26 was a battle fought in
Lonisiana.
My 45, 46, 41, 11, 12, 13, 24, 33, 15 led the Union force in
the battle of Thoroughare Gap.
My whole is the name of a paper published in Buffalo, N. Y.
E. E. MARCHANT.

Pike Seminary, N. Y., 1864. Answer in two weeks.

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

THERE is a park in a New England village, in the form of an equilateral triangle, containing half an acre of land. Inscribed within this triangular inclosure is a circular walk 6 feet wide, in the center of which stands a pole, which was broken off in a gale of wind, one-third of the way up; the top end striking the inside edge of the walk, and the other end resting on the stump. What was the height of the pole before it was broken off?

J. M. BRAINERD.

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

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 784,

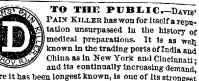
Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Procrastination is the thief of time. Answer to Arithmetical Problem:-41-6 cubic feet.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

And similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

re compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.



where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest value it has been longust known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thou-sands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It s not unfrequently said of it—"We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without PAIN KILof being without nour in the nouse as wallout and Allander." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhea, Dysentery or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten. Prices, 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1,50 per bottle.

#### CHENECTADY AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Patent Endless Chain and Lever Horse-Powers, Combined Threshers and Cleaners, Threshers and Separators, Clover-Hullers and Cleaners, (Rasp Hullers,) Circular and Cross-Cut Wood-Sawing Machines, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY

## G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO.,

Schenectady, N. Y. Circulars containing full Description, Cuts, Prices, oc., of the above Machines will be mailed, free, to all &c., of the above Machines will be mailed, free, to all applicants.
The following letter refers to one of our new Riddle Threshers and Cleaners sent from our Factory, Sept. 20:

NEW BALTIMORE, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1863.

MESSRS. G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO.:—The new Cleaner came duly to hand, and we have run it ever since. It works very nicely and to our satisfaction. We think it beats any there are here. We have already earned nearly enough to pay for it.

HENRY S. MILLER.

Yours, &c. HENRY S. MILLER.

We have made arrangements for attaching Baldwin's
Patent for moving the log forward by Dower to our
Cross-Cut Sawing Machines. It is considered almost
indispensable by all who have used it.

Address G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO.,
731-6teow Schenectady, N. Y.

GREAT DISCOVERY USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

#### HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the useful Arts.

Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly iested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY

Adhesive Preparation known.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a new thing, and the result of years of thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it be-come corrupt or emit any offensive

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

A new thing.

Its Combination.

Families

BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

**JEWELERS** Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,

And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

It sa Liquid.

It is the only Liquid Coment Extant that is a sure thing for mending Parniture, Crockery, Toys, Bone, Trory, and articles of Household use.

Remember

Finis.

701-26teo]

and articles of Household use.
Remember Hilton's Insoluble Coment is na liquid form and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble cement adheres oily substances.
Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 ibs. Hilton's BROS & Co.,
Proprietors, Providence, R. L.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING

Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N.

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

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Two Dollars a Year - To Clubs and Agents as follows:—Three Copies one year, for \$5; Six, and one free to club agent, for \$10; Ten, and one free, for \$15; and any greater number at same rate - only \$1.50 ner conv. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Post-Offices as desired. As we prepay American postage on copies sent abroad. \$1.70 is the lowest Rub rate for Canada, and \$2.50 to Europe,—but during the present rate of exchange, Canada Agents or Subscribers remitting for the RURAL in bills of their own specie-paying banks will not be charged postage. The best way to remit is by Draft on New York, (less cost of exchange,)—and all drafts made payable to the order of the Publisher, MAY BE MAILED AT HIS RISK.

The Postage on the RURAL NEW-YORKER is only 5 cents per quarter to any part of this State, (except Monroe county, where it goes free,) and the same to any other Loyal State, if paid quarterly in advance where received.

Direct to Rochester, N. Y .- All persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER, will please direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money Letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to the above places.

Adhere to Terms -- We endeavor to adhere strictly to subscription terms, and no person is authorized to affer the RURAL at less than published rates. Agents and friends are at liberty to give away as many copies of the RUBAL as they are disposed to pay for at club rates, but we do not wish the paper offered, in any case, below price.

The Rural for Soldiers.—We only charge the lowest club rate (\$1.50 per year) for copies of the RURAL ordered by soldiers in the Union service, either to be mailed to themselves or their families—or by their families or friends to be sent to them.

Clubbing the Rural with the Magazines.—For \$4 we will send the RURAL one year and a copy of either The Allantic Monthly, Harper's Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, or The Ladies' Repository. For \$3 the RURAL and either The Horticulturist, Arthur's Home Magazine, Peterson's Magazine or The Lady's Friend.

The Rural as a Present .-- Any Subscriber wishing to send the RURAL to a friend or relative, as a present, will be charged only \$1.50. It is also furnished to Clergymen, Teachers and Soldiers at the same rate.