

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

(SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS.)

VOL. XVI. NO. 13.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 793.

**MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,**  
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY  
**RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.**  
CONDUCTED BY **D. D. T. MOORE,**  
**CHAS. D. BRAGDON,** Associate Editor.  
**HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,**  
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

**SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:**  
**F. BARRY,** C. DEWEY, LL. D.,  
**H. T. BROOKS,** L. B. LANGWORTHY,  
**T. G. PETERS,** EDWARD WEBSTER.  
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently instructive and entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of Intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other Journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### TOBACCO CULTURE.

I PROPOSE in the following essay, to give some plain, practical directions on the culture of tobacco, gained from actual experience and observation of the practices of successful producers, in the valley of the Connecticut:

**Seed**—First, it is necessary to decide upon the kind which it is the most profitable to produce. The soil and climate will in a measure determine this. A kind that will ripen the earliest in a climate where fall frosts come early, is the most desirable, other things being equal. Fineness of leaf, a quality of curing even, and of good color, are also desirable qualities. The kind which combines these qualities in the greatest perfection, in this latitude, we find to be the Connecticut Seed Leaf. It grows the quickest, produces the largest, finest, and best leaf for wrappers, etc., of any kind yet grown in this section; also cures the most even color. Seed of this kind can be procured from seedsmen generally; or better, of some one in this section where it is generally raised, to begin with.

Having started with pure seed it is easy to keep it so. When you top your tobacco, let as many of the earliest plants grow without topping as you may desire for seed for several years; let only such branches grow as come out above where you would top the plant. When the crop is ripe strip the leaves from these plants, and set a stake beside them, to tie the stalk to, to prevent their being blown over; the stake may be a little taller than the plant to support a rug when you wish to cover them over cold and freezing nights. When the seed bolls have turned quite brown, not having them frozen, the seed is ripe, and the stalk should be cut off below the branches, and hung in the roof of your buildings where they will keep dry, and be free from mice or other annoyances; in this condition it will keep as well as in any other for years. When wanted for use, select the largest and ripest bolls from the center stalk, rub them out, and screen through a fine sieve. If the seed is good it will pop when thrown on a hot stove or on live coals.

**Seed Bed**—Select a good rich, sandy loam, a spot protected from cold, bleak winds, either by natural or artificial obstructions; a spot not likely to suffer from being either too wet or too dry, as in either case the plants will not thrive. Next consider the size of the bed needed to raise the desired quantity of plants. A bed sixteen feet wide and four rods long will produce plants sufficient to set four acres, provided they do well; to provide for failure, it is best to sow a larger bed for to set that quantity of land. A bed of the above size will require four table spoonfuls of seed. Spread on evenly from one to two inches of fine well rotted hog manure, free from straw or litter; spade in the manure at least eight inches deep, pulverizing the soil as fine as possible. After spading the whole, take a small quantity of fine brush and cover the whole surface and burn to ashes; do not burn too large a quantity, as it tends to burn the soil and cause injury instead of being a benefit. The object is to destroy weed seed, etc. Now take a fine toothed iron rake, and make the whole sur-

face of the bed smooth and level, and the soil very fine. The next morning sow your seed broadcast, having previously mixed it with about a quart of fine sand, ashes, or plaster.

Having sowed your seed even, take a heavy garden roller and roll the whole surface smooth and compact, and no further covering of the seed is necessary. If you have no roller, a spatter, made by taking a piece of two inch plank 12 or 14 inches square, and inserting an upright handle three or four feet long, will answer as a substitute: with this spat the surface of the bed, leaving it as before, level and compact: this prevents the bed from drying so soon, and the soil blowing off, as well as enables you to weed the bed without disturbing the young plants.

This preparing and sowing of the seed bed should take place in the spring, as soon as the ground will admit of it, usually about the first of April. Plants may be produced sooner and earlier by soaking the seed and sprouting in the following way: take some fine spunk, such as may be found where a limb has been cut from an apple tree and decayed down; sift out the coarser particles and mix the seed with a quart or two of the fine in some suitable dish, and wet it quite wet with water as hot as you can put your finger in without scalding. Set it in a room near where a fire is kept, that it may keep warm, and, in from four to six days, it will sprout enough to sow without more wetting; it is then pulverized, sowed, and treated as before directed. It will need to be looked to, not to let it sprout too much before sowing. As soon as the seed cracks, and shows a white germ, it should be sowed. Cover the bed with some brush to keep fowls, etc., off, and leave it till your plants show themselves; these are distinguished by two small, nearly round leaves, opening, over flat on the ground. Wm. H. WHITE.

South Windsor, Conn., March 4 1865.

### MORE POTATO EXPERIENCE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I desire to express my thanks to H. A. CATLIN, for his remarks on the different varieties of the potato that he has experimented upon, as published in RURAL of February 25th, page 63; also to give some of my own experience in that line of farming, which, if it does not benefit others directly, will perhaps induce some one to write on the subject, in such a manner that beneficial results will follow as a matter of course.

I fully agree with Mr. CATLIN as to the soil and culture; but I do not know that I understand him when he says, "I plant them on sandy loam, manured in the hill, and get good crops, and as few rotten ones as from most varieties;" also, he says, "Manure should never be put in the hill." When he wrote the first sentence, he had been talking of the Goodrich seedlings, such of them as he had tested; when he wrote the last quoted, he had just mentioned the Junce. Perhaps he intended to say that he used manure in the hill for his Goodrich seedlings with success, but it would not do to so use it with the Junce?

I fully agree with Mr. CATLIN in his remarks about the Carter potato; and until the farmers of the State of New York can get a potato, equal to the Carter in quality, and, will at the same time, yield as well as either of Goodrich's seedlings, and prove itself as hardy, I think they should keep trying to bring such a desired result to pass, by carefully testing all new varieties, and at the same time striving to produce that variety by their individual experiments. In making such remarks, allow me to say, I am one of those persons that believe the best has not yet been obtained; and the sooner all practical farmers, and others that will take an interest in producing fine varieties of the potato, will set themselves to the work, the sooner will great improvements be made in that highly prized table esculent.

For the last six years I have had the Prince Albert and Chili, one of Mr. Goodrich's seedlings, growing side by side, soil, culture, and time of planting as near like as possible, and I must say (with all due deference to the opinions of others) that the Prince Albert has given much the best satisfaction for a table potato, and nearly or quite equal in yield, and decidedly the most hardy and free from rot of the two. I am aware that this will conflict with the statements of persons who advertise the Chilis for sale; as such advertisements not infrequently say that they are proof against rot, or nearly so, which is not true in my case, and in this county they are rotting badly this year. A dealer, who sold largely for seed of this variety last spring, said to me a few

days since, that they were the most complete failure he ever knew. He gave me the name of a farmer who had a fine crop of them last fall, and put them in his cellar, and they had all rotted. This same dealer said to me he could not sell them for seed this spring, in consequence of their failure last year, and Mr. CATLIN says they are the best of the seedlings he has tried. Now what are we going to do? sit still for something to turn up in our favor, or, like wise men, be up and doing to remedy the evil? I hope Mr. CATLIN will carefully test his seedling he mentions, and I also hope it will prove a better potato, all things considered, than he yet has (aside from that) in cultivation.

The Jackson White is much better with me than with Mr. CATLIN, as to quality, as I think them only second to the Carter. The same objection with me, as with him, is their deep eyes, also numerous small potatoes. Still they yield well, and I think them the best early potato that I know of.

The Junce I have discarded from the same cause as spoken of by Mr. CATLIN. The Ashland Kidneys are too small with me—perhaps I did not get the right kind, so have discarded them also. The Mercers spoken of, I think I am not acquainted with under that name. The Scotch Grey is a very fine potato; also, the Dover; but neither what I think a potato should be. The Dykeman is widely planted, but with me does not yield better than the Jackson White, and is not nearly as good in quality; consequently I do not now raise it. I have also discarded the Davis Seedling, and some six or eight varieties of French potatoes, that I purchased the seed of from Mr. B. K. BLISS, of Springfield, Mass., in hopes to find something I wanted among them. But I was disappointed in the experiment, and got rid of the potatoes, as I think there is no use in multiplying varieties if you do not improve in quality. I am confident that the past wet fall was injurious to the good quality of the potato, and also caused it to rot badly in cellars this winter. JONATHAN TALCOTT.

Rome, N. Y., March 1865.

### SORGHUM—CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

SOME twelve or fifteen years ago, considerable excitement was effected on the subject of making sugar from the Chinese Sugar Cane, then for the first introduced; and hundreds of individuals grew more or less of the cane, with a view of producing that article; but for some cause, at that time unexplained, it resulted entirely unsatisfactorily, and has not been revived since.

By most persons who experimented on the subject, it was supposed that the saccharine principle was not thoroughly developed, and that our climate was too cold, and not genial enough to produce the desired object.

Shortly after this period, it was tried at the West, in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and succeeded admirably, and has continued to grow in popularity and success to this day, of which part we have the most abundant proofs, so far as the most palatable and beautiful sirups are concerned; and even fine sugar has been produced, but not profitably. A fine sirup from this cane, equal to any of the imported, is now an important article in the western markets, and we should be extremely gratified to see it again introduced in this region, being satisfied that with the knowledge of the best varieties to be used, and processes and manipulations required, now so generally diffused by publications and works wholly devoted to that branch of industry, it can be produced in Western New York as well as in any other region where it is now succeeding.

We were prompted to take this view of the subject, by having had submitted to our inspection, a sample of sirup made in Marion, Wayne county, N. Y., by CHARLES REEVES; also, two samples from Illinois, to which his production was in no wise inferior, either in flavor or color; in fact we have rarely tasted a finer article unless it be *creme de la creme*—maple molasses.

Mr. REEVES states, that he planted about 1½ acres with the Chinese variety, which produced at the rate of about 200 gallons to the acre, and readily sold for one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon. He used no rectifiers, boiled it in a galvanized sheet iron pan with wooden sides, and expressed the juices with an iron three-roller mill, operated by one horse.

If any of our readers should desire to try the experiment, the samples may be seen at the RURAL office, and other information may be obtained there.—L. B. L.

### HEALTHY SURROUNDINGS.

ALTHOUGH we may not, without great disappointment, expect, short of Heaven, perfectly healthy surroundings, yet more healthy surroundings than many farm houses have, are certainly attainable, and would conduce, more largely than many are aware, to the health of their occupants. The word "surroundings" leads the mind first to the door-yard. Very important indeed is it that the door-yard—the back door-yard—should be sweet and clean. If all the waste of the dwelling, in wash water, dish water and slops, &c., &c., is thrown upon the ground in the back yard, a long spell of warm, damp weather in autumn will daily and nightly—emphatically the last—fill the house with the seeds of deadly disease. The remedy for this is either carrying the slops to a distance from the house and emptying them on a pile of absorbents, or conveying them away by an underground drain. If there is sufficient descent a drain of six-inch tile, I have proved, will answer well if clear water is occasionally passed through it in quantities, and copperas water used as a deodorizer. A drain of small tile will in a short time fill up with paste, and be useless.

The next point of defect is want of cleanliness and purity in the cellar. If impure air ascends by every opening from the cellar into the house, how can the inmates expect good health?

The third place where some farmers' families fall prematurely into the arms of death, is small unventilated bed-rooms, filled with the emanations from the back door-yard and cellar and the exhalations from the sleeper's body, and shut tight from night to morning. Typhus fever and malignant dysentery, &c., here find a congenial atmosphere.

There is something, too, in the position and plan of a house. Let the house front the south-east, so that the front apartments may be cool in summer afternoons and the back rooms be in the shade in the fore part of the day. This gives coolness for labor, and also for rest. Two apartments in depth are enough; more than that necessarily excludes from a portion of the house sunlight and outside fresh ventilation. An apartment thus situated cannot cherish life. How much of our sickness is caused by unhealthy surroundings which we might remedy or remove, is an interesting subject of inquiry, and might, with profit, occupy the attention of every farmer. PETER HATHAWAY.

Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, 1865.

### GLEANINGS FROM LETTERS AND PAPERS.

**How to Grow Coffee.**—JOHN DELANCY of Kane Co., Ill., writes the RURAL:—"The cheapest way to raise your own coffee is to sow white rye or beans."

**To Prevent Fowls Scratching.**—Miss E. V. writes the RURAL:—"Procure a crocheted stick, about six inches long, put it on the foot of the fowl, and tie the end of the stick in front of the leg."

**Blot in Cattle.**—A young lady at Hillsdale, Mich., gives the RURAL her father's method of treating this trouble:—"Take equal parts of sweet milk, lard, and soft soap, sufficient to make a quart. Heat it enough to mix well, and pour down the animal."

**Garget in Cows.**—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman cured a cow by using "eight drops of tincture of aconite, dropped on a piece of bread and mixed with her feed," at night; in the morning he gave four drops more, and at night she was all right.

**Brinkerhoff Churn.**—N. A. W. HOWE of St. Charles, Ill., writes the RURAL, he has tried it thoroughly, and does not consider it "worth the powder to blow it up." He says it takes twice the time to churn with it did in a dash churn, with cream at the same temperature, and it is a difficult churn to clean.

**To get rid of Quack Grass.**—L. C. B., Catharine, N. Y., writes to the RURAL that the most effectual way he has learned to get rid of this pest, is to seed the land heavily with timothy, mow the crop the following season as soon as it is in blossom, pasture close until cold weather and follow up this practice four or five years.

**Goat Husbandry.**—E. S. BARNES of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., asks with whom he can correspond in reference to the best grades of these animals, either as milkers or wool producers; also of whom and at what price they can be obtained. Will such of our readers as have experience with goats or who know who has, give the information asked for?

## Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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

### FAIR OF THE N. Y. SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Executive Board of the above named Association met at Canandaigua, March 7th, to make arrangements for the Spring Fair. A number of the leading farmers of Ontario county, and a few from other counties, were present by invitation. It was decided to hold the Fair in Canandaigua on the 9th, 10th and 11th of May. Differences of opinion had prevailed as to the proper time—some preferring to have it commence on the 2d, and others on the 16th of May. After a general interchange of views, the middle time above mentioned was unanimously agreed on. This will allow the early shearers to exhibit before shearing, and will not prevent the late shearers from showing—as shearing at the Fair, though encouraged by extra premiums, is not made a necessary condition of competition in any of the classes.

The Fair Grounds at Canandaigua, tendered for the use of the Association, were found to be highly suitable for its objects. They are but a short walk from the principal hotels of the village. About twelve acres are surrounded by a high fence, and there is a covered amphitheater capable of holding and seating many thousand people, and sheltering them completely in case of rain. This has an open court in the center, one hundred and ten feet in diameter, which can be filled with shearing benches if necessary. A great shearing contest, taking place here, with the ascending benches of the enormous amphitheater crowded with male and female spectators—all assembled to enjoy the "heart-easing mirth" of the holiday—will present a scene worth being there to see!

There can be no reasonable doubt that every proper arrangement for the convenience of exhibitors and spectators will be fully perfected. Western New-Yorkers will require no further guaranty of this, when they learn that the local committee, having in charge the fixtures, the erection of pens, the preparation of shearing floors, &c., &c., consist of Hon. E. B. POTTLE of Naples, Wm. R. PITTS of Honeyoye, JOHN MALTMAN and Wm. H. LAMPFORT of Canandaigua—and that the chairman and a portion of the other members of the committee were present at the time of their appointment, and did not decline to assume responsibilities which they so well understand the nature of. Two hundred covered and properly furnished pens—capable of accommodating one thousand sheep—will be provided; and the lumber will be on hand for the erection of as many more as may be necessary. Preparations will also be made for increased night shelter if necessary, and for a faithful guarding of the exhibited animals by a night police.

The General Superintendent of the Exhibition, appointed by the Executive Board, is WILLIAM H. LAMPFORT of Canandaigua, whose name is a synonym for energy and straight-forward fairness. Every exhibitor can, therefore, feel perfectly assured, that in every particular of arrangement, feed, etc., he will receive all his rights with perfect impartiality.

The landlords of the different hotels have agreed to board and lodge at the following prices per diem during the Fair:

Canandaigua Hotel,—L. B. & W. P. Gunn,	\$2.00
Webster House,—T. P. Felling,	2.00
Niagara House,—H. D. Mallory,	2.00
Washington Hotel,—Joseph Massey,	2.00
Washington Hotel,—R. Gardner,	2.00
Union Hotel,—J. M. Odell,	2.00
Northern Retreat,—Arthur Power,	2.00

The privilege of selling refreshments on the grounds is reserved to the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Canandaigua.

The following are the leading

**Regulations of the Fair.**  
1. All premiums may be competed for by residents of the United States or any other country. Persons competing for premiums must be Members of the Association, by the payment of one dollar during the current year.  
2. No pens shall be allotted to exhibitors until the first morning of the Fair, and then in the order of application. (The allotment of pens will be under the direction of the General Superintendent.)

3. Sheep competing for premiums must be entered and brought upon the show grounds on the first day of the Fair, and they must not, without a special permit from the General Superintendent, be removed therefrom, before the third day, nor on the third day, until the General Superintendent shall, by direction of the Executive Board, make public proclamation that all exhibitors are at liberty to withdraw their sheep.

4. Entries of sheep competing for premiums shall be accompanied in all cases by an affidavit, specifying according to the best knowledge and belief of the exhibitor, the age of the sheep, the age of the fleeces then on them, the manner in which they were last shorn, the manner in which they have been fed and the amount and kind of feed given to them for the last year preceding the Fair, their general treatment, and any special treatment intended to affect their condition or appearance. Such affidavits are to be made by filling in printed blanks which will be furnished to every exhibitor by the Secretaries; and a proper officer will be present to administer oaths. (It is understood that sheep may be shown in any condition, at the option of the exhibitor, provided the required facts are stated. It will undoubtedly be expected by the Viewing Committees, that the affidavits shall be as full and explicit as the circumstances admit of,—and that if not made on the personal knowledge of the exhibitor, it shall be so stated, and the sources of his information fully and distinctly specified.)

5. No person shall act as a member of a Viewing Committee who has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any sheep submitted to the inspection of said Committee for a premium.

6. No premiums shall be awarded except on animals of superior merit, and then only such of the premiums as the Viewing Committee shall consider them entitled to. (Thus the third premium, or the second and third premiums may be drawn, while the higher ones are unawarded.)

7. All reports of Viewing Committees shall be made in writing and signed by the members of the Committee agreeing to them. (Printed blank forms of reports with instructions to Viewing Committees, will be delivered to the latter.)

8. The Viewing Committees shall deliver their reports to the President or Secretary at or before 9 o'clock A. M. on the third day of the Fair.

The reports will be read as soon thereafter as convenient from the Speaker's stand in the center of the amphitheater. The prize animals will be indicated by ribbons and tickets of different colors, for examination on the third day. The arrangements for shearing will be made public as soon as they are matured.

A Committee has been appointed to confer with the officers of the railroads, and it is not doubted that exhibitors will be permitted to carry sheep to and from the Fair free, as is done with stock attending the State Agricultural Fair.

#### Prize List.

Merinos are divided in the Prize List into three classes:—1st. "American Merinos." 2d. "Fine Merinos"—yielding a wool adapted to the production of fine broadcloths and other fabrics requiring a staple of equal quality. 3d. "Delaine Merinos"—yielding wool adapted to the manufacture of delaines and similar fabrics, length of staple being a leading consideration, but in which neither extreme fineness of fibre as required in the first, are to be regarded as absolute essentials. The 4th class is entitled "Long Woolled Sheep," and includes the English breeds and varieties usually comprised under that designation. The 5th class is entitled "Middle Woolled Sheep" and includes the varieties usually so classed. Each of the five classes is arranged into four divisions as follows:—Best ram, two years old or over—best yearling ram. Best pen of 5 ewes, two years old or over—best pen of 5 yearling ewes. In each division first, second, and third prizes, consisting respectively of \$30, \$20 and \$10, are offered—making \$60 offered in each division, and \$240 in each class. There is a sweepstakes class, including all Merinos—the amount of the prizes to be paid to the best ram and best pen of five ewes being \$50 each. The sum of \$5 is to be added to the prize received by any ram, or any pen of ewes which is sheared on the ground and the fleeces weighed under the direction of the Executive Board. The Executive Board will decide how many out of each pen of ewes is to be shorn. Each exhibitor will provide his own shearer. Prizes of \$10, \$8, and \$6 are to be awarded to the three best shearers. Competitors for the shearing premiums, if not engaged to shear prize sheep, will be permitted to exhibit their skill by shearing other sheep. D. D. T. Moore, Esq., of Rochester, offered a special prize of \$50 for the fleece shorn on the grounds, of a year's growth, which, on being cleaned by the manufacturer, yields the greatest weight of wool in proportion to the live weight of the sheep. Thus nearly \$1,500 are offered in premiums. We shall give the names of the Viewing Committees, etc., next week.

#### THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN AND OUR PEDIGREES.

The Country Gentleman (March 9th) contains the following commentary on a statement of ours, which it quotes:

1. Dr. Randall says: "Had the Albany Cultivator of 1844, then edited by the Senior Editor of the Country Gentleman, been consulted, it would have been seen that our 'Jewett sheep' were not claimed to be pure Paulars; that we expressly declared our disregard of the 'fictitious importance attached to the Paular name,' &c. That volume of THE CULTIVATOR contains several letters from Dr. Randall. One particular referred to is headed by a cut of 'Fortune's 2 Paular Merino Buck.' It is devoted to a description of the 'Jewett sheep.' \* \* \* It is true that the words 'pure Paular' are not directly applied to 'Fortune.' It is also true that in the same article it is stated that there are sheep whose Paular pedigrees are uncertain, but 'mainly descended from the Paular stock; the next paragraph, however, goes on to assert in italics, that 'there are pure Paulars in the United States,' leaving it to be inferred as plainly as possible that the 'Jewett sheep' belong with the latter rather than with the former. It is also stated that some of the sheep 'mainly descended from the Paular stock' are 'in every point of view superior to the original Paulars,' but neither in that letter nor in any other published in that volume, do we find one word about the 'fictitious' importance attached to the Paular name. If we have overlooked this expression, the Doctor can probably refer us to the page on which it occurs. He now asserts that in that volume of the CULTIVATOR he did not claim his 'Jewett sheep' to be 'pure Paulars,' &c. \* \* \*

Dr. Randall says emphatically:—"OUR Jewett sheep were not claimed to be pure Paulars." In the letter on page 378 of the CULTIVATOR for 1844, he says these sheep of his were got by "Fortune," and that their dams were "pure bred ewes of Rich or Cook stock, owned by S. W. Jewett." "Fortune," as above cited, he styled nothing else than a "Paular buck," and as to the Rich or Cook stock, "he brings forward various certificates to prove them 'pure Paulars.'" How can he undertake to deny having "claimed" his Jewett sheep to be of the same blood as their parents?

1. The letter "particularly referred to" by us, in the sentence quoted in the beginning of the above extracts, was published in the Albany Cultivator, we believe, in December, 1844. We

cannot give "the page on which it occurs," because, as we have already publicly stated, we have not that volume of the Cultivator in our possession, nor is it conveniently accessible to us. The same letter will be found in the American Agriculturist, Dec., 1844, (vol. 3, p. 387.) It has been over and over again referred to and cited in the columns of the Country Gentleman, but was, we take it for granted, overlooked when the preceding extracts were written.

2. In that letter was published over his own signature the certificate of TYLER STICKNEY, the breeder of Mr. JEWETT'S ram "Fortune," that he was got by a ram which he (STICKNEY) "purchased of Consul JARVIS of Weathersfield, in the year 1835." This was equivalent to saying that "Fortune" was not a pure Paular, because it was notorious that Mr. JARVIS had not pure Paular rams for sale in 1835. We had ourselves, three years earlier, published a letter from Mr. JARVIS to us, in which he declared that he had, previously to that time, mixed all his different varieties of Merinos together. (See Transactions of N. Y. State Agricultural Society, 1841, p. 324.) And we published a letter from Mr. JARVIS to us, containing the same statement, in 1844.

3. "OUR JEWETT sheep were not claimed to be pure Paulars" in the letter "particularly referred to," of 1844, or in any other letter. In the first named, the certificate of their breeder, Mr. JEWETT, was given, saying that they were got by his ram Fortune, "dams ewes of the Rich stock." This pedigree was published in immediate connection with that of Fortune, and consequently distinctly showed that "our JEWETT sheep" were one-fourth of JARVIS or mixed Merino blood.

4. But the last fact did not prove that other people did not possess pure Paulars, which we were entitled to designate and write of as such. JOHN T. RICH'S certificate is published in the same letter "particularly referred to" of 1844, declaring that he then owned "more than five hundred" of them. Other certificates therein published showed that other persons owned them. Their proprietors were then but just beginning to cross them with JARVIS rams. The first cross of that kind of which we have any account was made in 1843.

5. For the reasons already given, we cannot at the request of the editor of the Country Gentleman, refer him to the page of the Cultivator where we spoke of the "fictitious importance attached to the Paular name." He will find it in the American Agriculturist, December, 1844, page 387—and also, undoubtedly, in Cultivator of same, or succeeding month. The following were our exact words:

"I make this explanation, not because I have any doubts as to the fact involved, or my ability to prove that fact, but because having repeatedly expressed my disregard publicly and privately for what I consider the fictitious importance attached to the 'Paular' name, and having so repeatedly laughed at both the pros and the cons in what may be styled the 'Paular war,' I have no ambition now to be suddenly elevated to the rank of a leader or champion, in either of the belligerent forces; in other words, I would not constitute myself, or be constituted by others, one of the principal parties to a dispute which I regard as of little importance."

Having disposed of the above questions, we shall try to find space, in our next, to examine the subject of "Paular pedigrees."

#### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

CHOLIC OR STRETCHES.—M. Q. McLOUTH, Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., has lost several wethers by a disease thus described by him:—"When first discovered they appear in great distress, roll their sides, (?) raise their heads and stretch as far as they can—then fall down and refuse to eat. They live several days after they are attacked. This doubtless is choleric or stretches. A cathartic should at once be administered. There is no better one than an ounce of epsom salts dissolved in warm water, with a drachm of ginger and a teaspoonful of the essence of peppermint. If the constipation is obstinate, a little more cathartic medicine should be given. This disease is prevented by feeding the sheep green feed—turnips, beets or potatoes—once or twice a week."

DEATH FROM RETENTION OF URINE.—MR. WOOLTON, Preble, Cortland Co., N. Y., had a large English sheep die under symptoms which he mistook for choleric. He administered the usual cathartics, without avail. On opening the body he found nothing in unusual condition except the bladder. This was very much distended, and Mr. W. found a stone or calculus, somewhat larger than a pea, among its contents; and he thought he could detect a "gritty" feeling in the urine as if it contained small particles of hard foreign matter. The bladder after being emptied was brought to us, and it presented a remarkable appearance. While most of it looked healthy, on one side, over a surface as large as the palm of a hand, it was thickened externally, say from half to three quarters of an inch. This elevated portion was of a dark chocolate color, betraying the effects of severe inflammation—yet the inner surface of the bladder, under this gangrenous looking mass, was of the usual color. The inner membrane, however, felt harder and thicker under it than elsewhere. Sheep, cattle, etc., are liable to die from stone in the bladder—but there is nothing to show that this was such a case. If the animal had died purely from an inflammation of the bladder, we should not expect to find the traces of the inflammation so strictly limited to a small portion of its surface. It would doubtless have involved the whole of it before death ensued. In our opinion, death resulted from a retention of urine, and this was occasioned by the bladder losing its contractile power—its power to expel its fluid contents. Such a loss of power would naturally result from the presence of acute inflammation in a portion of the viscus. When urine is retained until its urea begins to be absorbed into the blood, death soon ensues.

How is an inflammation of the bladder so violent, yet so limited and strictly local in its effects, to be accounted for? It cannot, it seems to us, be explained on any other hypothesis than that the sheep received a blow or contusion over the bladder when the bladder was distended, and therefore a portion of it was in close proximity to the outer walls of the body. No external injury was observed; but all experience shows that the internal structures may receive serious or fatal injuries from external force, when the external structures show no marks of them.

#### Communications, Etc.

##### RAISING EARLY PIGS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Having had considerable experience in raising early pigs, I have adopted the following plan in preparing for the new comers, with very satisfactory results: In the first place, select as warm a place as possible for the sow. Enclose about six feet square for the nest of a common sized sow, with boards or planks about twelve inches wide, which will prevent the pigs from wandering far from each other. They will generally get back to their proper places, before they become chilled, if confined in as small a place as the size of the sow will admit. If the sow is to occupy a different place from that which she is accustomed to, she should be placed there a few days prior to the event of dropping her pigs, that she may become reconciled to her new quarters.

It is very important for the nest to be composed of fine, dry material. Young pigs generally manifest a disposition to crawl under the nest out of sight; if they succeed, the sow will be very sure to step or lie on them unintentionally! I generally use about a bushel of fine cut rye straw, as so small a quantity will render it almost impossible for them to crawl under out of sight.

After they are two or three days old, add enough to keep the nest dry, and the pigs will keep clean and healthy. Never, under any circumstances, use oats or buckwheat straw, as it will make both sow and pigs sore and scurvy. The warmer a sow is kept before and at the time of dropping her pigs, the more maternal affection she will generally manifest for them.

Sometimes with all the precautions and skillful management that Yankee ingenuity can invent, a sow will be determined to kill her pigs. If mild treatment proves unavailing, insert a ring in her nose, to make it a little tender. Take an ox wire muzzle and contract the circular wire, so it will fit snugly to her head, secure it over her nose, by fastening a cord around her neck or body, back of her forelegs, to which the muzzle can easily be tied, and it will be impossible for her to get rid of it. Everything ready, armed with a strip of board, put the pigs down with the sow. If she goes in for extermination, a few well directed blows against her nose will excite the organs of caution and philoprogenitiveness simultaneously.

Feed bran, made thin with warm water, so she can suck it through the wires, which she will do very readily. A lesson, from six to twelve hours in length, will generally produce the desired effect.

WM. B. COFFIN.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

##### BUGGY PEAS.

A CORRESPONDENT who had received buggy English peas from a Rochester Seedsman, wrote a letter of inquiry to BENJ. D. WALSH, Entomologist, Rock Island, Ill., who made the following reply, which is kindly furnished us by said correspondent:

"DEAR SIR: You can escape the danger of the pea bug by sowing your peas on land that did not grow peas last year, (so as to avoid all danger of the soil containing peas that shelled out and contain your enemy,) and, as soon as the peas are in flower, placing over the whole row a frame covered by musketo-bar, so as to exclude the female insect from laying her egg in the very young pods. If you want to remove this frame for any temporary purpose, do it early in the morning.

I think there is no doubt that peas sown very late, say end of July, escape the bug. But they are very apt to come to nothing, especially if the summer is dry and hot. This was my case with some that I sowed late last summer for seed. I have tried the experiment of sorting out the buggy peas and sowing them separately, and not one in 30 came up.

Of course if you sow peas containing pea-bugs, your crop will be worse infested than if you used pure seed. But even if you use perfectly clean seed, if there are any pea-bugs within a mile or two of you, they will fly round and find out your pea-patch. Understand, if you try the 'musketo-bar cure,' you must be very particular that none of your seed-peas contain bugs, otherwise it will just be labor lost. A single pair left in the seed, will ruin your whole patch.

They do not generally have pea-bug in England, because the European Fauna and Flora differs, as a general rule, from ours. Of the whole number of North American insects, only about 3 per cent. are found in Europe, and even of these some have been imported by commerce from one country to the other, as the Hessian Fly, the Wheat-Midge, the Codlin Moth, and within the last 2 years, the Asparagus Beetle. They have had in England, for time immemorial, a species of *Bruchus* (like our *Bruchus pisi* or Pea-bug) which infests their peas, but not to so ruinous an extent. Ours, like everything American, is an improved, highly-civilized and go-ahead species. I hear that of late years our species has found its way to Europe.

Yours, very truly,

BENJ. D. WALSH"

##### SORGHUM IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—In No. 10, present volume, I notice the interrogation, "Why do Western New York farmers neglect Sorghum growing?" I do not presume to answer the question in general, but in this community, the eastern part of Ontario county, we tried the experiment on a small scale some seven years since. Either for want of pure seed, proper machinery, or of proper knowledge in preparing and manufacturing the canes, it proved a perfect failure. And many came to the conclusion that Sorghum was not adapted to our locality.

Last spring I obtained some seed and planted about two acres. It grew very slow until about wheat harvest, when I went through it with my two-horse plow and a good strong horse, plowing two furrows in a row, throwing the furrows to the hill, when it went up equal to gold in Wall street after a Federal defeat. It grew from ten to fifteen feet high, and a great portion of the stalks as large around as my wrist. It was estimated at about thirty two-horse wagon loads. Consequently, I found myself in a difficulty I had not anticipated.

Fortunately I attended the State Fair and purchased a mill and evaporator, with which I manufactured two hundred gallons as nice sirup as I ever wish to use, from my own crop, and about one hundred gallons in small lots, from cane which was brought to me from three to ten miles. The latter I manufactured for one-half the product, or fifty cents per gallon cash. Some small crops made as high as 196 gallons per acre. I have sold nearly all I have to spare at ten shillings per gallon retail, and could sell ten barrels more before next fall, if I had it to spare, at the same price without any effort.

Now, sir, I have demonstrated to this community that Sorghum can be grown here at better profit than most field crops, at present high prices. It will be cultivated here on almost every farm the coming season.

Ontario Co., N. Y., March, 1865. L. S. ROBISON.

##### MINOR ITEMS AND EXTRACTS.

Cause of Garget in Cows.—E. G. STORMS, St. Johnsville, N. Y., writes the Utica Herald:—"Garget is induced and promoted by the cows lying down on the cold ground or a cold floor. This should be prevented by keeping the stock housed in a warm stable, from the time the udder begins to fill up.

Poultry Club.—There is a Worcester County Poultry Club in Massachusetts, which held an exhibition at Worcester the 23d and 24th instants. We think the boys and girls in neighborhoods, or townships, would find it profitable recreation to effect similar organizations and hold poultry shows—why not, boys?

Preventive and Cure for the Garget.—I. W. S., of Vermont, writes the RURAL:—"One of the best preventives and cures for garget in milk cows, is beans, mixed and ground with oats or corn, in a proportion of about one part of the former to two of the latter. Let the farmer and dairyman make a trial of it during the present spring months."

Drilling Spring Wheat on Fall Plowed Lands.—C. E. H. SPARTA, Wis., writes the RURAL:—"In the spring of 1864, I sowed six acres broadcast, harrowed it well, and received ten bushels per acre. I drilled in ten acres on this same kind of land, and received 19½ bushels per acre. I used two bushels of seed per acre in each case. Drilled both ways, using one bushel per acre each way. I used the Buckeye drill."

Effects of Tobacco on Animals.—JOHN MILLER of the 94th N. Y. Volunteers, writes the RURAL from Hatcher's Run, and referring to an article on page 53, in the Sheep Department, on "Sheep Eating Tobacco," says:—"Not only tobacco, but all other narcotic plants, as *Datura stramonium*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Solanum nigrum* and *Dulcamara*, have no influence upon the minor ruminating animals, when incorporated in their stomachs."

#### Rural Spirit of the Press.

##### Breeding Fowls.

TALKING about breeding fowls, a writer in Wilkes' Spirit says:—"I am a great advocate for choosing young birds for this purpose, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young-stock fowl so much on account of their laying early, and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks: for instance, pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the

HORTICULTURAL.

WESTERN N. Y. FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

Tenth Annual Meeting, Jan. 24, 1865.

[Concluded from page 95, last number.]

Small Fruit Culture.

Topic.—Which is the most profitable of the Small Fruits to cultivate for market?

CRANE.—I had hoped a good deal from the Currant, but it has failed the past two years because of the ravages of the worm. Last year I succeeded in saving my crop. I had applied lime, &c., but did not find a remedy until I saw hellebore recommended. I dusted the bushes over with it twice, and the worms disappeared—found them dried and shriveled up on the ground the next morning after the application. Thus I saved my fruit. Believe I shall succeed with currants. Think I can save the fruit by this agency. I sprinkled it on in the morning when the dew was on the bushes. But currants with us, are not a very remunerative crop for market.

HOOKER.—I think the Strawberry the most profitable fruit, among the small fruits, for market. A large market is always open for it. Do not think the raspberry as profitable as the strawberry.

WRIGHT.—I find frost has much to do with our success or failure with the small fruits. I have received from nine-tenths of an acre large crops of the Lawton blackberry—from one-quarter of an acre I sold near \$150 worth last year.

ANTHONY.—I should prefer the Doolittle raspberry.

PURDY of Indiana.—If a man has a large capital he can wait; but a poor man with a large family wants quick returns. I find the Strawberry to be the most profitable of the small fruits. But a man should not depend alone upon strawberries. Other small fruits may be cultivated, and yet not interfere with the strawberry culture.

THOMAS.—In Ulster county I asked about the relative profit of strawberry and raspberry culture. They prefer the strawberry for profit. They keep the runners off with sharp shears there, and think it essential to profitable culture.

CRANE.—I prefer the Strawberry for profit, though I grow other fruits. We find the Triomphe de Gand carries well—the best market berry I know of.

Electus Boardman.

The Committee appointed to report an appropriate record relative to the decease of this Pioneer Horticulturist, through its Chairman, JOSEPH FROST, reported:

- 1. This Society would hereby bear in remembrance the decease of ELECTUS BOARDMAN, which occurred in this city on the 19th inst.
2. He was emphatically a Pioneer in the Nursery business of Western New York, commencing more than 40 years ago in the town of Brighton, and continued in it till recently.
3. The interests of Fruit Growing in Western New York as well as the adjoining States and the Canadas, is greatly indebted for its early advancement to his great energy and perseverance.
4. Although he seldom participated in the meetings of this Society, he always felt a deep interest in the progress of Horticulture.

P. Barry at the Next Winter Meeting.

Mr. FISHER offered a resolution "that our President, P. BARRY, be requested to deliver an address before this Society at the next winter meeting upon the benefits which may be derived from a general cultivation, by all land proprietors, of choice descriptions of Pears, Grapes, &c., suited to the several localities in Western New York; and that an invitation be given to the ladies to attend the meeting and listen to the address."

Mr. FISHER said he daily saw the need of an effort to stimulate a love of and taste for fruit culture among the people of both sexes. We should have better and happier homes, and he was satisfied President BARRY could do great good by the preparation and delivery of such an address.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. President BARRY promised to do what he could to carry out the spirit of the resolution.

"WHY ORCHARDS DIE EARLY."

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—In the RURAL of Jan. 28th, I notice an article by a Wisconsin man, entitled "Why orchards die early," in which I think the gentleman shows a very limited knowledge, either by experience or observation, of Wisconsin fruit growing. I do not propose to enter into a lengthy discussion upon the merits or demerits of root or top grafting. I, however, beg to differ materially as to the causes of failure in orchard growing in this State. A careful observation during an experience of sixteen years here, in orchard growing, has produced the following conclusions:—First and foremost, the use of the lower portions of the root as stocks. Second, an ill selection of varieties with regard to hardiness. Third, choice of low, undrained, or sandy locations, are causes of failure.

A young tree should not be checked in its growth, because a stunted tree invites disease and insects. The low portions of the root being of a succulent nature, lack constitutional vigor and ability to produce a strong, healthy growth. A "piece-root grafted tree" is a long time coming into bearing, consequent upon its feeble growth.

A. J. DOWNING says root-grafting "is only successful when the root is small, and when the top of the stock is taken off, and the whole root is devoted to supplying the graft

with nourishment." Mr. BARRY says of root-grafting, "the graft is always made at the collar," (or crown.) If piece-root stocks are worthless in the East, they must be of no value here. Still, more than three-fourths of all the trees set in this State are of that character. Why look further for cause of failure?

What would be thought of the stock-raiser who stunted his young stock by exposure and starvation, thereby producing a herd of miserable, dwarfed, sickly cattle? As your correspondent says, "The same law holds good in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom."

We must select such varieties as have been thoroughly tested—kinds which withstood one or more of our hard winters without permanent injury—kinds that originated in Northern New York, Canada and Russia, have been found, with scarcely an exception, to be hardy; and a few of the sorts of a more southerly origin. But the old eastern stand-by sorts are worthless, with but very few exceptions.

Choice of low, undrained locations, where the trees are subject to "wet feet" and severe freezing, is ruinous. The wood is succulent—does not harden sufficiently to resist the terrible freezing of our climate.

The gentleman's idea of top-grafting in this State is a certain indication of his utter lack of experience, and probable limited sojourn in these parts. For, any one posted in this State, knows that in order to succeed in top-grafting, the stock has to be tested by one or more of our hard winters like that of 1856-7. Of 500 seedlings tried, but ten proved hardy. The idea of exposing an untested stock above the soil might be ruinous.

Crown grafts, tested varieties, suitable locations and soils, and careful cultivation, will insure success. There are peculiarities in this climate which demand experience prior to success. Experience gleaned from other States, is not a criterion to follow here. I would ask the gentleman to post himself a little on Wisconsin fruit growing ere he tries to enlighten others, as even the novices here would not recommend so disastrous a plan as top-grafting. Wisconsin, Feb. 5, 1865.

A SQUASH STORY.

MESSRS. EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Last spring I planted four squash seeds in a hill, and after they came up and commenced growing, I pulled three of them up, leaving one to grow alone. I soon saw that it was making a remarkable growth, and during the dry weather I wet the ground around the roots with soap-suds and liquid manure, the soil being a black muck and gravel. The vine produced eight squashes that matured, weighing respectively, 87, 86, 85, 83, 77, 76, 75, and 61 lbs., in all 630 lbs. There were also on the vine three that did not mature, which, together, weighed 95 lbs., making in the whole 725 lbs.

The vines that sprang from that root, together with their branches, measured 1,771 feet. One of the vines that I pulled up I transplanted, and that vine produced three squashes that weighed 48, 50 and 52 lbs. These squashes were on exhibition at the Union Fair at Trumansburg.

Now, Messrs. Editors, we have most of us seen larger squashes than any of these, but those eight squashes that matured, growing on one vine, were acknowledged by the oldest men to be the greatest production from one vine they ever saw; and if any man through the length and breadth of the Loyal States, during the past season, has done a larger thing in the line of raising squashes, I should like to hear from him. Seneca Co., N. Y., Feb., 1865. IRA L. TERRY

REMARKS.—Our friend does not tell us the variety of this squash, nor the market value of the product of his vine. And we suggest in this connection, that there is a lack of good winter squashes in most markets. The Boston Marrow and Hubbard Squashes are almost, if not quite, as good as a sweet potato for baking, and yet it is not easy to get them in the winter markets. There is no difficulty in growing a profitable crop of them. Near some of our large cities the squash crop is a most important one. Who will give us a chapter on varieties and culture for market, naming varieties that will "cover the season," that is, furnish the table the year round?

PEACHES THAT HAVE ESCAPED FROST.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—The coldest weather we have had during the winter at Penn Yan, occurred in February last, when the mercury fell to 16 degrees below zero. When I learned this, I supposed there would be a total failure of the prospective peach crop; but upon close and careful examination, I find that there is a fair prospect of a tolerable crop of this most delicious fruit the ensuing summer and fall. The Snow Peach, Red Rarierpe, Early York, and some hardy seedling varieties, are scarcely injured at all, while the Red Cheek Melocoton, Jacques Rarierpe, and Crawford's Early and Late, are badly injured; there being not more than fifteen to twenty per cent. of their blossom buds that have escaped the ravages of the frost.

The Snow Peach is the most hardy kind I have yet cultivated, and it is almost entirely free from the curl. It is quite sure for a good crop every year. I would recommend an extensive cultivation of this variety as being the most hardy and sure of a good crop. It is not of the best quality, but much better than none, and is very palatable for the table when plentifully sugared and well "smothered in cream."

It is somewhat singular that the embryo peach was not completely destroyed by the extreme cold of the last month, as a temperature of 15 degs. below zero, almost invariably destroys the crop. The trees and buds must have been in the best possible condition to resist the effects of the frost. I anticipate a fair crop, in due time, of the incomparable Early York, the melting, creamy Snow Peach, and the attractive Red Rarierpe.

The peach, in its perfection, is undoubtedly a fruit of the most exquisite excellence,—more luscious and refined than the famed nectar of the fods. May we all have abundance of this wholesome luxury the coming season. Penn Yan, N. Y. F. FORSHAY.

GLEANINGS FROM LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Grapes on the Islands of Lake Erie.—WM. E. SIBLEY, Put-in-Bay, O., writes under date of March 1st, that the vines have passed through the winter safely, and thinks all danger from severe freezing is past. We hope so.

To Prevent Rabbits from Gnawing Trees.—JOHN E., of Indiana, gives the following preventive: "In the spring when the bark peels, cut sticks about two feet long, take the bark off, open it, and stand it around the trees. It will last for many years."

Something for a Hedge.—A. S. W., near Fort Dodge, Iowa, says he has 300 rods prepared for hedging, and wants to know what the shall plant. We should plant Osage Orange, or Honey Locust, if we planted deciduous trees; or Norway Spruce, if evergreens.

Propagating the Sweet Brier from Seed.—At the New York Farmer's Club, Mr. CAVANACH, said: "The buds must be gathered as soon as ripe, the seed washed and placed in moist sand, and frozen until the next spring when it will grow without difficulty."

Fertilizing Strawberries.—Dr. WARD says books and papers generally are at fault on this subject. While they say fertilize the plant with staminate plants set alongside of them, they overlook the absolute necessity that in order to secure fruit, the two varieties should be adapted to each other in time of flowering.

"Scimpra Virva."—This is the name of a new plant which Secretary JOHNSON, of the State Agricultural Society, says he has received from Mr. OGDEN M. ALDEN, of San Francisco. It is a Mexican plant. The Secretary says: "On immersing it in water it blooms beautifully, and on being removed from dampness closes up entirely, and thus remains until placed in water."

Growing Red Cedar from Seed.—JOSEPH M. NELSON: On page 948, last volume of RURAL, Mr. BARRY wrote: "The seeds of the Red Cedar lie on the ground a year before vegetating. When the seeds are ripe, they can be mixed with sandy soil and kept in boxes, or they may be sowed thickly in a dry soil and remain for a year, at which time they can be taken up and sowed in the regular manner." This answers your question.

Keeping Russets.—CHARLES W. MURFELDT, Rockford, Ill., writes the RURAL that experience has taught him how to do this successfully: "Pick your apples carefully, keep in a cool chamber for a week or two, then pack away in barrels, being careful to fill the interstices with good, clean, dry oats, and head up. You will be surprised at the crisp, juicy, sweet taste of your Russets, when you open them in February or March." Russets ought not to be opened before the middle of May. Better apples and poorer keepers should cover the season prior to that time.

Osage Orange from Cuttings.—It may be a benefit to some RURAL reader, now that seed and plants are scarce, to repeat what we think we wrote in 1863. During a visit to the farm of Hon. M. L. SULLIVAN, Champaign Co., Ill., he told us that he had found that Osage plants could be propagated from root cuttings easily. He cuts the roots in pieces four to six inches long, and plants them in beds, (or in hedge rows, if preferred, though it is not best), and they grow very readily. When of sufficient size—a year or two old—they may be assorted and planted in the hedge row.

Hedges.—J. T. GODDARD writes: "Let the men who have tried the Hemlock, Honey Locust, Lombardy Poplar, Barberry, Thorn, &c., &c., for hedges, give their testimony in regard to the same, and it may save farmers of this country from wasting thousands of dollars in useless experiment." In an article on the Hemlock, recently, it was not our intention to recommend it for other than ornamental hedges or screens. It is well known that stock will browse it, and we do not think it would prove serviceable as a fence against animals, unless protected many years. But as a simple wind-break, or ornamental hedge, it is beautiful. Of all evergreens for fences or hedges proper, we should prefer the Norway Spruce, which will turn stock.

The Adirondac as a Wine Grape.—Mr. G. H. WHEELER, of the Pleasant Valley Wine Company, Hammondsport, N. Y., writes to Mr. BAILEY, concerning this grape, from which he has made wine: "The grapes came to us in very bad order, and the sample being small, we do not regard the experiment a fair one, but Mr. J. F. WEBER (our foreman) thinks the sample fully 25 per cent. better than the best Diana, which is thought to be superior to any other kind we have tried. I am of the opinion that the Adirondac promises to be a superior wine grape, having all the requisite qualities necessary to make one of the finest flavored wines ever made in America."

Profits of Grape Culture in Ohio.—At a meeting of the American Wine Growers Association, the 25th ultimo, at Cincinnati, a committee appointed to report upon this subject, made the following statements which we extract: That Mr. NOVINE's net profits from two acres of Ives Seedling Grape, in 1864, were \$4,065; Mr. BOREN's from one and a half acres of Anton's Seedling, for 1863, were \$2,600, and 1864, \$2,300; and on one-third of an acre of Delaware vines, there was a net profit of \$8,000. Mr. MOTTER gives his net profit on one and a half acres of Delaware vines, at \$2,255 in 1863, and \$5,196 in 1864, his total expenses for each year being \$300. A large proportion of the profits above given are from the sale of roots and layers—not altogether from the sale of fruit.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

APPLES FOR NAME.—D. FARRER: The apple you send us is the Fall Pippin. It is a good apple, worthy of cultivation.

FRUIT IN MICHIGAN.—L. W., Ann Arbor, Michigan, writes us, March 17th, "The fruit buds of the peach and cherry were mostly killed in this country in December last—the temperature being, at one time, 18 deg. to 20 deg. below zero."

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—Several correspondents of the RURAL ask for a work on landscape gardening, &c. The best work we know of is DOWNING'S Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture, published in 1859, by A. O. MOORE & Co., New York City. It can probably be obtained of booksellers. This will answer several inquiries.

CURRENT MOTH.—MRS. SARAH W. OSBORN, Allegheny Co., N. Y., writes us that she saw moths fly up to her bushes, fall back and dart up again, striking against the under sides of the leaves. Soon after, she noticed specks like fly-blows on the leaves, which, after three or four days, began to move, became worms, and defoliated her bushes. She asks if the moths had anything to do with producing the worms. The spots resembling fly-blows were the eggs of the insect. Thank you, Madam, for the facts you send us. They are important and interesting.

PLANTING EVERGREENS FOR PROTECTION.—B. Goodsell: Unless we wanted to protect an orchard or fruit garden which had a very bleak exposure, we would not plant evergreen belts with a view to modify the climate. We should much prefer planting in groups, both because of the landscape effect, and because we think the temperature will be sufficiently ameliorated without affecting the free circulation of air. It is a good practice to plant evergreens in the orchard, and we are not sure that if one-tenth the number of trees in an orchard were evergreens, they would prove sufficient protection in most climates.

TO PRESERVE GRAPES.—Pick when fully ripe, and in a pleasant day. Let them stand in grape house for ten days or two weeks, until all moisture is gone, and stems are perfectly dry. Then pack in a small and shallow box about 14 by 10 and 4 inches thick, after cutting out all imperfect berries. Pack close and tight, and in the manner that the Hammondsport or Ohio grapes are sent to market, and nail up the boxes. Use no paper whatever. I have Isabellas to-day (March 7th) in fine order, packed this way. They must be kept in a cool and dry place.—CLARK BELL, New York City.

Domestic Economy.

THE BRINKERHOFF CHURN.

In answer to inquiries, we have sundry letters on this subject, from which we make the following extracts:

G. B. JOHNSON, Onondaga Co., writes:—"We bought and used one last season. It turns quite easy if kept well oiled and free from rust. It will 'bring the butter' in from ten to thirty minutes if the directions are closely followed. It is easily cleaned, and the butter as good as if churned in a stone 'dasher churn.'"

"Now for its demerits. The bottom of this churn is made flat with pieces about two inches square on each side, whole length of churn, thus leaving four deep corners or creases, from which the 'dasher' cannot stir the cream, and after the butter has 'come,' there will be left enough cream in these places to make half a lb. of butter. There is always more left in thick cream than in thin. If the bottom was round it would remedy this trouble. The castings are of a poor quality, and quite liable to break. If the cream is thick, the men are called upon to churn the butter, as it is too hard for small boys and American women."

LEVI BARTLETT, Warner, N. H., writes:—"I have had in use, for the past two seasons, one of BRINKERHOFF'S churns, and we think it fully 'comes up to the scratch.' There may be better churns for aught I know. If so, I do not know where they are to be obtained. I think the churn is fully entitled to the credit of all that was said in its favor in the RURAL 'two years ago.'"

TOW CANDLE WICKING.—Put four or six ounces of chloride of lime into a wooden vessel, pour on three quarts of boiling water, stir it with a stick, then put in one pound of coarse slack twisted tow yarn. Stir it and in ten minutes it will be white as cotton. Rinse it well, dry it, rub and beat it soft, put it on common swifts and re-reel it to separate every thread. Cut your skein in four equal parts which is a nice length for dipping. I have lately dipped 42 doz. candles with this wicking. We think they burn stronger and give a clearer light than cotton. It costs in these times 50 cents per pound; cotton costs \$2 per pound.

WARP FOR RAG CARPET.—From flax, with little or no hatching, spin a coarse strong yarn, 20 or 25 knots from the pound, boil it in the usual way, then color with logwood, using blue vitriol, as coppers injures the strength of linen; weave it single, from 5 to 7 knots to the yard.—MRS. N. R. J., Copenhagen, N. Y.

"BREAD RECIPE."—I wish to add my testimony in favor of the harmlessness of the kind of bread described in the recipe of "L. M. S. BOWEN," page 87, current volume RURAL. It would be greatly improved, however, by substituting wheat meal, or Graham flour, instead of fine flour. The latter, made according to the directions of your correspondent, is much safer eaten warm, than warm yeast bread. Indian cakes made in the same manner, will be found both wholesome and palatable—though as Indian needs more cooking than wheat meal, it should be wet up an hour or two before baking, or even over night. If the weather should be warm, and the batter becomes sour by fermentation, a little sugar added will remedy that. A. W. W.

Horticultural Advertisements.

CHEAP APPLE TREES.—Good Apple Trees \$10-100; small size \$5-100. Will send to any address on receipt of price. Address A. M. WILLIAMS, Box 80, Syracuse, N. Y.

TREES! TREES! TREES!—We offer for sale a splendid stock of Standard Apple, standard and dwarf Pear, 3,000 standard Plum, standard Cherry, Peach and Horticultural trees. Also, 15,000 Grape vines—Delaware, Concord, Clinton, Catawba, Isabella and others. Also, 100,000 Strawberry Plants, Russell's Prolific and Great Ainth and other good kinds. Cherry Currant and others; 10,000 Pear Seedlings. The above will be sold cheap for cash. JAYNE & PLATTEN, Benton, Yates Co., N. Y.

10 BUSHELS FRESH APPLE SEEDS for sale by MCCARTHY & FLOWER, Penfield, N. Y.

GOODRICH'S Seedling Potatoes, by Mail, Pre-paid for 25 cts. W. S. Garnet, Cuzco and Pinkney Postoffice, 471 St. Paul Ave. P. SUTTON, Ramon, Luzern Co., Pa.

50,000 FIRST CLASS APPLE TREES. Will be packed for dealers in the best manner and on the most favorable terms. MCCARTHY & FLOWER, Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y.

COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.

Within the past seven years our collections of Flower Seeds by mail, have found their way into every part of the United States, and also the Canadas. They contain no variety of doubtful merit, but only those best adapted for general cultivation, including many varieties of recent introduction that have proved of valuable acquisition, and as such they are recommended to extensive cultivators of flowers, as well as to those who are unacquainted with the most desirable varieties. Each variety will be labeled with full directions for its cultivation. They will be forwarded, post-paid, to any address in the United States. 1—Twenty varieties of choice Annuals & Perennials, \$1.00 2—Twenty varieties of choice Biennials and Perennials, \$1.00 3—Ten extra fine varieties of rare Annuals and Perennials, \$1.00 4—Five choice varieties from prize shows, of Trifolium, French Caters, Geraniums, and Pelargonium and Plectra Pinks, Early Peasies, Verbenas and Hollyhocks, each of which is sold at twenty-five cents singly, \$1.00 Any person remitting the above four collections free of postage. 5—Fifty varieties, (including Collection No. 4), Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, \$2.50 6—One hundred varieties, Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, including many of the best in cultivation, \$5.00 7—Complete Fifteen choice varieties of green-house seeds, \$3.00 Persons desiring to make their own selections from the general list, will be enabled to do so, in proportion to the quantity ordered. For list of which see our illustrated Annual Catalogue, which will be sent to all applicants enclosing 15 cents. Address MCELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

A 40 ACRE FRUIT ORCHARD, IN THE Village of Newark, for sale at a great bargain. For particulars, inquire of or address the Proprietor, N. Y. ARTHUR WHITE, Newark Wayne Co., N. Y.

CRANBERRY PLANTS.—Circulars giving information on the Culture of the Cranberry sent to applicants enclosing stamp. Address P. D. CHILSON, Bellingham, Mass.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO.—We have a good supply of the genuine SEED LEAF TOBACCO, SEED, grown expressly for the purpose, by one of the best cultivators in the valley. Packages containing 1 oz., with full directions for cultivation, will be forwarded to any address for 25 cents. Prices for larger quantities will be given on application. 791-3c MCELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 3,000 to 5,000 Bushels of Seed Peas,

Of choice kinds, and large supply. Clover, large and small, TREFOIL, ORCHARD, and Red-top, Millet and Hungarian Seed. JOHNSON & KESTER, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 89 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS, BY MAIL.

20 Choice Varieties for \$1.00. Notwithstanding the great advance in the prices of most kinds of seeds since last season, we shall continue to furnish the above collections at our former liberal rates. They contain only those varieties that are most valuable and enough in quantity to seed or manure sized garden. Any person desiring these collections, should apply to be pleased, even though they use less than half the varieties. Those who desire larger quantities will find our collection of mixed seeds, New York, and other rare and economical. For a list of the varieties in these collections, and a great variety of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, see our illustrated Catalogue, which will be forwarded to all applicants enclosing 15 cents. Address MCELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

THE TRUE CAPE COD CRANBERRY.—For Spring Planting, for Ulster County, and for the State of Swamps. Under my method of cultivation the yield last season on upland was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, with Nursery and Seed Catalogue, sent on application to any address. Agents wanted. Seeds prepaid by mail. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

FRESH SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.—By mail, prepaid, also the New Strawberries, Grapes, Currants, &c. Price Descriptive List will be sent to any address. Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

SPLENDID FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL!

Free of Postage.

- ASTERS, Per Pkt.—Trifant's Peony, 1. perfection, 10c; Coccidens, or New Crown, 10c; Chrysanthemum, New Milk White, 10c; Double, 10c; Double, 10c; Boquet, 10c; Double Quilled, extra, 10c; Globe A. Pyramidal, 10c; New Giant Emperor, 12 colors mixed, 20c; New Victoria, 20c; Double, 20c; Impregnable Pomponne, splendid collection embracing best sorts \$1.00.
BALSAMS, per Pkt.—Camella f. spotted, 10 colors, 10c; Improved Rose, 12 colors, 10c; Double Tail, very Double, 10 colors, 10c.
PANSIES—New Slate Blue, 20c; Pure Black, 20c; Striped Fancy, 20c; Choice Seed from named Flowers, 20c.
PETUNIAS—Choice Seed from named Flowers, 20c; Double Stocks, per Pkt.—Dwarf Early Flowering, 20c; do, Large Flowering, 20c; Large A. Pyramidal, 20c; Early A. Flowering, 20c; Perfection, or Emperor, 20c; New Large Early A. Brompton, 20c.
VERBENAS—Choice Seed from named Flowers, 20c; these are very fine.
ZINIA ELEZA—Double Mixed Colors, 20 cts.—the blooms are magnificent, being very double and perfect.
CANDY TUFT—Deep Crimson Dwarf, new, a beauty, 10c.
CALLIOPSIS—Cardaminifera Hybrids, new and splendid, 20 cents.
DIANTHUS—(Chinese Pink) Hedderidgei, beautiful rich flowers, 20c; Laciniate, deeply fringed and beautiful flowers, 20c.
PHLOX—DAUBONDI—Brilliant scarlet, 10c; Leopoldiana, crimson with white eye, 10c; Radwiltz, rose, striped with white, 10c; Louis Napoleon, carmine, 10c.
PORTULACA—White, striped with rose, 10c; Rose, striped with deep crimson, 10c; White, 10c; Purple, 10c; W. &c., 10c each—choice, mixed, 5c.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS, &c.

A splendid collection of EVERLASTING FLOWERS, embracing everything desirable, \$1.00; do of ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, 50c, or \$1.00. Persons sending \$1.00 or over, may select seeds at Catalogue prices, amounting to \$1.20 for each dollar sent. Money may be sent by mail at my risk, and I will guarantee the safe arrival of the seeds at their destination. My Descriptive Catalogue will be sent to all applicants. Everything offered is of the most perfect character and has been imported regardless of expense. 793-2c M. A. WILSON, Rochester, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Most of the new and improved varieties, including the noted French's Seedling, Triomphe de Gand, &c. See our Catalogue free to all applicants. SAMUEL L. ALLEN, 788-2c New York.

BRILL & KUMERLE, SEED MERCHANTS,

Growers, Importers, and Dealers in genuine Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, also Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. &c. 153 Broad Street, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

JOHN U. KUMERLE, Seedman. (Successor to the late Geo. C. Thornburn.) FRANCIS BELL, Nurseryman. N. B.—Seeds by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Catalogues gratis, by addressing as above. 785-12c

50,000 Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees for sale. Also a large and complete assortment of Nursery stock. Address E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y. 787-3c

## Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## I'LL BE TRUE.

BY ELIZABETH CLARE.

By the golden summer air,  
By the rose and lily rare,  
By the lakes and rivers fair,  
By the beauty everywhere,  
Do I swear that I'll be true,  
For the love I bear to you.

In the silence of the night,  
When the stars are glowing bright,  
When the moon's soft silvery light,  
Beams upon my weary sight,  
Then to you will I be true,  
For the love I bear to you.

When the storms are threatening loud,  
And there's danger in the cloud,  
When with years my form is bowed,  
And my life with care's endowed,  
Then I'll love, and I'll be true,  
To myself, my love, and you.

All the years my life shall know,  
Bring they riches, joy, or woe,  
When my hair is white as snow,  
With the years that come and go,  
Then and always I'll be true,  
Then and always love but you.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## JEAN INGELOW'S POEMS.

DE QUINCY says that "a great river and a great poet are alike in their influence upon soil and human culture." When Mrs. BROWNING's rush of thrilling song was stopped, did it not seem as if a great water course had suddenly been left parched and desolate? We mourned for the river, and sighed regretfully for the vanished lights and shadows of its changeful beauty; already another noble stream is closing over the dreary waste, deepening and widening in its onward course, enchanting us with its musical ripple or passionate surge.

It is less than two years since Miss INGELOW's name began to appear in American papers. We only caught stray notes of her melodies till her book came—a beautiful edition of poems cased in green and gold, on the thick, creamy-tinted paper so dear to the hearts of the literati. It is a book that can never grow old, a book for every time and season, to be read and re-read without a thought of weariness. We find beautiful similes, sweet sounding rhymes, great truths strongly expressed, that vibrate in the mental ear for weeks together. To read some of her pieces in winter, carries us beneath cloudless skies of June's most perfect days; we hear the hum of "feeding bees" in the wayside clover, the songs of wren and swallow—we see

"The open velvet butterflies,  
That swing and spread their peacock eyes."

Sometimes we look with her on the "polished sea," with its "snow gulls sitting lovingly in social rings;" we behold the "clear-cut hills of gloomy blue," white cliffs along the ocean with "brown rock-cleft paths." Again she shows us a dappled sky, fair meadows and a world of bloom, and never did artist's pencil paint buds and blossoms with more fidelity to nature than she with her genius-pointed pen. She does not tell us so much of fair lilies and the royal rose, as of humbler flower-growth, just such as her childish feet must have lingered beside many a time in her English home. We hear of bell-hung cowslips, foxgloves, "God's gentian bells and his crocus stars," the buttercup's

"matchless sheen,  
Their million, million drops of gold  
Among the green."

She makes us feel every emotion uttered, she leads us captive by her unequalled picturesqueness, vivid imagination, and unstudied simplicity; we take the singer to our hearts, unseen, yet hardly less beloved, and place her at once among our chosen friends.

Perhaps one of her most popular pieces is the "Songs of Seven," representing the prominent events of woman's life. In the first we see a happy, exulting child, full of life and joyousness; at fourteen the girl is waiting impatiently for the tardy years that are fraught with so much of seeming happiness; at twenty-one the maiden watches for her lover in the sweet, summer twilight; when seven times four comes, she plays amid the flowers with her little children around her, and talks to them of the absent father; at thirty-five we hear the wail of the lonely widow; at forty-two she gives her daughter in marriage, with mingled joy and sorrow; seven times seven, or the "Longing for Home," is the most pathetic of all, where she sighs for her missing boat and her empty nest, saying at the close—

"The port where my sailor went,  
And the land where my nestlings be—  
There is the home where my thoughts are set,  
The only home for me—  
Ah, me!"

Miss INGELOW has been called the successor of Mrs. BROWNING; not that she is yet the equal of that queen of song, but from her rich promise of still greater excellence, we do not hazard much in saying that she may yet surpass her sister-poet. Her last book—*Studies for Stories*—has many admirers; it is evidently written for young girls, and many of the pictures are exquisite; the girls cannot fail to appreciate them. Let us wish abundant success to the new English poet—long may she write.

DORE HAMILTON.

"I DON'T see," said Mrs. Partington, as Ike came home from school and threw his books in one chair, and his jacket into another, and his cap on the floor, saying that he didn't get the medal—"I don't see, dear, why you didn't get the medal, for certainly a more meddlesome boy I never knew. But no matter, when the adversary comes round again, you will get it."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## SOCIAL SKETCHES—No. 3.

MISS GRABBE.

MISS GRABBE differs, in toto, from her friends GABBE, and GADDE. Indeed, I can hardly say they are friends, at all, except by that license which permits us to call everybody in the same village, a friend. Miss GABBE is not amiable, and don't pretend to be,—is perfectly indifferent as to the opinion of others concerning herself,—while GABBE and GADDE pride themselves on being "all things to all men." Miss GRABBE is one of those persons whom the charitable usually describe as "with a good heart, but a disagreeable way with folks." She always has an eye out for No. 1. She's a man-hater by profession, but is apt to take a man, at last, rather as a sort of "necessary evil," than to be her "lord and master." She may be called slightly masculine, and her voice is often heard by her neighbors in not the most dulcet tones. She is a great economizer. She believes in industrial associations, too, and when she is present at a sewing circle, the girls don't get the first chance at any fun.

Miss GRABBE is no favorite at the village stores, for she "prides herself" on always getting the "best of the bargain." She is always present at church, rain or shine,—she "prides herself" on it. What daggers and pitchforks she looks at the little innocents in the adjoining pews, who fail to conform to the stiff perpendicular she esteems the very essence of devotion. Miss GRABBE is high-tempered. She says it is an evidence of intellect. Miss GRABBE is cross. She says it indicates a knowledge of the hollowness of things earthly. Miss GRABBE is niggardly. She says, it is because she knows the true value of things. Miss GRABBE is sanctimonious. She says, "let your light shine before men." Miss GRABBE is *mulish*. She says, "let your yea be yea, and your nay, nay." Miss GRABBE has no friends, for, true to her name, she would grab all to herself, and fails to see that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." May Miss GRABBE learn the lesson of love in time to save herself from an unlamented grave!

AUNT KATURAH.

## THE ORNAMENT OF A QUIET SPIRIT.

I WILL tell you what I saw the other night in the parlor of one of our hotels. Two middle aged Quaker ladies came gliding in, with calm, cheerful faces, and lustrous, dove-colored silks. By their conversation I found that they belonged to that class of women among the Friends who devote themselves to traveling on missions of benevolence. They had just completed a tour of all the hospitals for wounded soldiers in the country, where they had been carrying comforts, arranging, advising and soothing by their cheerful, gentle presence. They were now on another mission to the lost and erring of their own sex; night after night, guarded by a policeman, they have ventured after midnight into the dance-houses where girls are led to ruin, and with gentle words of tender, motherly counsel, sought to win them from their evil ways, telling them where they might go the next day to find friends who would open to them an asylum, and aid them to seek a better life.

As I looked upon these women, dressed with such modest purity, I began secretly to think that the apostle was not wrong when he spoke about women adorning themselves with the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit; for the habitual gentleness of their expression; calmness and purity of the lines in their faces; the delicacy and simplicity of their apparel, seemed themselves a rare and peculiar beauty. I could not help thinking that fashionable bonnets, flowing lace sleeves, and dresses elaborately trimmed could not have improved even their outward appearance. Doubtless, their simple wardrobe needed but a small trunk in travelling from place to place, and hindered but little their prayers and ministrations. Now, it is true, all women are not called to such a life as this; but might not all women take a leaf from their book? I submit the inquiry humbly. It seems to me that there are many who go monthly to the sacrament, and receive it with sincere devotion, and who give thanks each time sincerely that they are thus made "members incorporate in the mystical body of Christ," who have never thought of this membership as meaning that they should share Christ's sacrifices for lost souls, or abridge themselves of one ornament or encounter one inconvenience for the sake of those wandering sheep for whom he died. Certainly there is a higher economy which we need to learn—that which makes all things subservient to the spiritual and immortal, and that not merely to the good of our own souls and those of our family, but of all who are knit with us in the great bonds of human brotherhood. The Sisters of Charity and the Friends, each with their different costumes of plainness and self-denial, and other noble-hearted women of no particular outward order, but kindred in spirit, have shown to womanhood, on the battle-field and in the hospital, a more excellent way—a beauty and nobility before which all the common graces and ornaments of the sex fade, and appear like dim candles by the pure eternal stars. —Mrs. H. B. Stone.

"matchless sheen,  
Their million, million drops of gold  
Among the green."

She makes us feel every emotion uttered, she leads us captive by her unequalled picturesqueness, vivid imagination, and unstudied simplicity; we take the singer to our hearts, unseen, yet hardly less beloved, and place her at once among our chosen friends.

Perhaps one of her most popular pieces is the "Songs of Seven," representing the prominent events of woman's life. In the first we see a happy, exulting child, full of life and joyousness; at fourteen the girl is waiting impatiently for the tardy years that are fraught with so much of seeming happiness; at twenty-one the maiden watches for her lover in the sweet, summer twilight; when seven times four comes, she plays amid the flowers with her little children around her, and talks to them of the absent father; at thirty-five we hear the wail of the lonely widow; at forty-two she gives her daughter in marriage, with mingled joy and sorrow; seven times seven, or the "Longing for Home," is the most pathetic of all, where she sighs for her missing boat and her empty nest, saying at the close—

"The port where my sailor went,  
And the land where my nestlings be—  
There is the home where my thoughts are set,  
The only home for me—  
Ah, me!"

Miss INGELOW has been called the successor of Mrs. BROWNING; not that she is yet the equal of that queen of song, but from her rich promise of still greater excellence, we do not hazard much in saying that she may yet surpass her sister-poet. Her last book—*Studies for Stories*—has many admirers; it is evidently written for young girls, and many of the pictures are exquisite; the girls cannot fail to appreciate them. Let us wish abundant success to the new English poet—long may she write.

DORE HAMILTON.

"I DON'T see," said Mrs. Partington, as Ike came home from school and threw his books in one chair, and his jacket into another, and his cap on the floor, saying that he didn't get the medal—"I don't see, dear, why you didn't get the medal, for certainly a more meddlesome boy I never knew. But no matter, when the adversary comes round again, you will get it."

## Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## APRIL DAYS.

BY W. H. BANKE.

In the April time, so long ago,  
I stood by the big-wheel, spinning tow;  
Buzz-z, buzz-z, buzz-z, so very slow.

Dark, rough logs, from the ancient trees,  
Wholesome cracks for the cooling breeze,  
Fireplace wide, for the children's glee.

Above, the smoky boards and beams;  
Down through a crevice poured golden gleams,  
Till the wheel-dust glistened like diamond dreams.

Mother, busy with household cares,  
Baby, playing with upturned chairs,  
Old clock, telling how fast time wears;

These within. Out under the sky,  
Fleeced mists were sailing, birds flitting by,  
Joyous children, playing "ho-spy."

Up from the earth curled leaves were coming,  
Bees in the warming sunshine humming,  
Away in woods, the partridge drumming.

O, how I longed to burst away  
From my dull task, to the outer day!  
But we were poor, and I must stay.

To buzz-z, buzz-z, buzz-z, 'twas very slow,  
Drawing the thread from the shining tow,  
When the heart within, was dancing so.

Then hope went spinning a brighter thread;  
On, on, through life's long lanes it led,  
A path my feet should one day tread,

Making sweet fancies, time to beguile,  
"Till my mother said, with her sunny smile,  
"My child may rest, I will 'reel' the while."

Rest! 'twas the rest that childhood takes;  
Off over fences, and fragrant brakes,  
To the wild, where the earliest wood-flower wakes.

O, what enchantment the woodlands fling!  
Spring of the year, and life's sweet spring,  
Words are poor for the joys ye bring.

But ye come together to me no more;  
Your twin steps rest in the fields of yore;  
You are mine on yonder immortal shore.

How hard to leave, those April days,  
The mossy path in the forest maze,  
For common work, and its humdrum ways.

But my steps were turned, I was up the lane,  
Back to the buzzing wheel again,  
My yarn had finished the ten-knot skein;

And my gentle mother stroked my head,  
"Your yarn is very nice," she said,  
"Twill make a beautiful table-spread;

"You're ma's good girl to work so well."  
Great thoughts, my childish heart would swell,  
"Till the happy tears unbidden fell.

I would toil for her, I would gather lore,  
From many books, a mighty store,  
And pay her kindness o'er and o'er.

She should have rest, in the years to come,  
My earnings should give her a cozy room,  
Bright and warm, for the winter's gloom.

A soft arm chair for weary hours,  
Books and music, pictures, flowers,  
And all love brings these homes of ours.

So the sweet dream ran, as the wheel buzzed on,  
Till the gleams of golden light were gone,  
And the April rain came dripping down.

Ah! my heart, has it e'er been so—  
Cold clouds shading life's warmest glow,  
Hope's flowers blighted in April snow?

In the same low room, my mother pressed  
Each child to her softly heaving breast,  
And closed her eyes, and went to rest.

The old walls crumbled long ago,  
Hushed the big-wheel's buzzing slow,  
Worn to shreds is the shining tow.

Yet with the bursting leaves and flowers,  
The gushing songs and pearly showers,  
Life brightens as in Childhood's hours;

And Hope spreads out a shining way,  
O'er this life's griefs, and shadows gray,  
To the far dawn of heavenly day.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## ABOUT LETTERS.

I LOVE letters. I love to write them. I suppose everybody loves to get them, but I know that not everybody likes to write them.

Do you remember the first letter you ever received? I mean the first that ever came to you through the post-office directed to yourself instead of your father and mother. That was a proud day to you. You stretched yourself up to your full stature, and made all at once a long step towards manhood. Had not your name passed through public, and was you not henceforth a person of distinction to be individualized, especially at the post-office? That letter was something to be remembered if it did begin with the time-honored sentence, "I take my pen in hand to write you a few lines to inform you that I am well, and hope this may find you enjoying the same blessing." You knew it was a good old sentence and worthy of respect, if age is always a claimant of respect, for had not your fathers and grandfathers used it for at least a dozen generations before you?

Letter-writing has been an institution since then. It is not the same thing to sit down and write a letter to a friend that it is to speak face to face, there is so much one wishes to say but cannot, and yet we can, and often do, say much on paper, which is a better index of the heart than all our face to face converse may be.

True, you have not the pleasant look of your friend, the smiles, the tones of voice to give assurance that your words are understood and awaken a pleasant echo in the heart to which they are sent, neither have you the penetrating glance of the eye peering directly into your own, and causing the warm waves of consciousness to surge across your face, and you, perhaps, to re-appear into reticence.

In writing letters we unconsciously reveal our

real characters, our inner life. How many quires of note paper have been written close with crossed lines, by schoolgirls, to their "dear, dearest friend on earth," telling how they longed to be out from under the espionage of that hateful, ogon-eyed preceptor, who would not let them walk or attend a concert with such an elegant young man, with whom they had become acquainted on the street, and he was so splendid! The girls were all crazy after him! And so on, *ad infinitum*.

Some people never write anything more than that somebody is dead, somebody else married, and some other somebody is going to be one or the other, and requesting a reply to the supposed-to-be interesting letter, immediately. Others go further, and tell how much corn and wheat they have raised to the acre, how many gallons of sorgho sirup they have made, how many times the whooping cough or measles have been through the neighborhood, what small profits they have made on their merchandize, and how hard the times are, and are to be.

The soldier gives us an account of the last battle, a vivid and glowing description without doubt, but after all very unintelligible to us. "Mrs. ROYAL PURPLE JONES" writes of the last brilliant party given by Mrs. GRUNDY; expatiates upon the beautiful garnet silk worn by Mrs. FLASHY, and speaks very modestly of the lovely ermine cloak presented by Mr. JONES to his amiable spouse on Christmas, though she forgets to write that Mr. JONES is a "shoddy contractor," and can afford to dress his wife in sable and ermine.

It is well and pleasant to know the interests which concern our friends, but do we not all rather wish to know something of them besides these mere business facts; to get now and then a glimpse into their hearts, to know that they are something besides a local newspaper? Is it not gratifying to us to know the hopes and aspirations by which they are governed, to know the pleasures which thrill them, the thoughts which dwell clad in beautiful attire within the heart, to know the soul, and find, if indeed, the waters at the fountain head are the refreshing streams from which we love to drink?

Those letters are always the most charming which are written in a conversational style, cheerful, chatting letters, which make us feel as if we were sitting by the visitor's side, engaged in the free and unrestrained confidence of conversation, such as makes us take up our burden of life again and labor on with more perseverance, more joy and hopefulness for the future. Did you ever find among your correspondents one whose letters gave you no pleasure?—between whom and yourself no chord of sympathy ever seemed to vibrate? As you looked across the pages down into the heart, you saw no principle of right as the basis of character. It seemed almost as if the writer had no character. You felt inclined to drop the correspondence as of no benefit or pleasure to yourself. Perhaps you did so. Do you not know that the Creator has planted in every breast a germ of goodness; and that, however far down it may be hidden, under whatever rubbish of follies and education it may be buried, it is there, ready to burst forth and grow whenever the true light is opened to it? Perhaps it is for you to find it. Your words may be the gracious spring drops which are to fall upon this germ of life and cause it to grow. Perhaps your letters may cause the light to break through clouds, and the soul, which seemed a desert waste, to bloom as a beautiful garden.

Our influence is always acting in all we say or do. Even our letters bear it forth on their silent pages as winds bear the perfume of flowers across the meadow and woodland in spring-time. So we are ever responsible not only for our example, our conversation, but for every word we may write.

L. JARVIS WILTON.

## THE GROOVES OF SOCIETY.

It has been said that society in Europe runs in parallel grooves, and, as a rule, this is true. Men in the old world generally accept the condition in which they were born as their ultimate. They are content to be what their fathers were before them, and usually move along the old track at the old pace, without any desire to switch off into another where the grades are easier. It is the reverse here. The switches that connect one social groove with another in this country can readily be opened by enterprise and ambition, while abroad a miserable pride of class guards every line and resists to the uttermost all attempts at innovation. Not one American in a hundred is satisfied with the position in life to which circumstances seem to assign him at the outset. If his father is a bricklayer, he would at least be an architect; if a brakeman, he aspires to be the president of a railroad company. And if the sons of the bricklayer and the brakeman have brains and energy, there is no reason why the one should not build national monuments and the other control railroads.

## CHANCE CHIPS.

THE great man is the man who does a great thing for the first time.

MAKE a man think he is more cunning than you, and you can very easily outwit him.

THERE should be joy in every fibre of a youthful frame, like the sap of life in a tree in spring.

ALWAYS lend a crutch to halting Humanity; but trip up, if you will, the stilts of Pretension.

THERE are many idlers to whom a penny begged is more acceptable than a shilling honestly earned.

A MISANTHROPIST enjoys the corruptions of human nature as an epicure enjoys long-kept and tainted venison.

HOWEVER many may be the roses that bloom in the face, it is well that the wild weed merriment should grow strong in the heart.

## Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## YE PRAYERLESS ONES.

BY A. T. ALLIS.

WHITHER, prayerless voyagers  
Tolling as ye glide  
O'er life's tempestuous sea,  
Breasting wind and tide,  
Whither are ye steering?  
To what friendly anchorage,  
On what friendly shore,  
Where in safety you may rest  
When life's trip is o'er,  
Are your frail barks nearing?

Are they lightly tripping on,  
Skimming o'er the deep,  
While afar the angry winds  
In their caverns sleep,  
Waiting for the morning?  
Do the breezes gently float  
'Neath a sunny sky,  
Bearing on your fragile boat,  
Breathing not a sigh  
Or a note of warning?

Come there, from their cavern homes  
Never as ye sail,  
Storm-clad spirits of the deep,  
Riding in the gale,  
Round you thickly flying?  
Hear ye not the rush and roar  
Of their shadowy wings,  
Making you forget awhile  
All these earthly things,  
With the thought of dying?

Come there not a spirit voice  
In the breeze's moan—  
In the angry tempest's roar—  
In the thunder's tone?  
And a spirit finger,  
Pointing upward to a hand  
That will safely guide,  
If ye trust it, to the land  
On the other side;  
Bidding you not linger?

Whither, Oh ye prayerless ones!  
Will ye look for aid,  
If that spirit's gentle voice  
Shall be disobeyed,  
When by wild winds driven?  
Or when voyaging is o'er,  
Land shall heave in sight,  
Can ye, as ye near the shore,  
See the friendly light  
In the port of Heaven?  
Stephen's Mills, Steuben Co., N. Y.

## SOBER SABBATH THOUGHTS.

THERE is a difference between happiness and wisdom—he that thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest man is most generally found to be the biggest fool.

TALENTS without the accompaniment of religion are but fatal presents; they not only add strength to the vices of the individual, but what is worse, they render them more conspicuous to the world.

RICHARD BAXTER once said, I seldom hear the bell toll for one that is dead but conscience asks me, "What hast thou done for the saving of that soul before it left the body? There is one more gone into eternity! What didst thou do to prepare him for it? And what testimony must he give to the Judge concerning thee?"

AS THE Word of God contains in it mysteries capable of exercising the most penetrating wits, so does it also afford plain and manifest truths fit for the nourishment of the simple and less knowing. Upon its surface there is milk for children, and within its secret recesses there is matter of admiration and wonder for the most profound. It is like a river whose water is shallow enough for a lamb to wade in, and deep enough for an elephant to swim.

THE beauty of a religious life is one of its greatest recommendations. What does it profess? Peace to all mankind. It teaches us those arts which will render us beloved and respected, and which will contribute to our present comfort as well as our future happiness. Its greatest ornament is charity; it inculcates nothing but love and sympathy of affection; it breathes nothing but the purest spirit of delight; in short, it is a system perfectly calculated to benefit the heart, improve the mind, enlighten the understanding.

RELIGIOUS action must bear up like the waters of the great geyser, mountains high; boiling from the deep central spring, and woe betide the pots, pans, kettles, or beef-steaks (*vide* "Voyages to Iceland") that stand in the way of it. Yet sometimes the geyser has seemed to be a well conducted, well behaved little thing, and travelers have boiled and washed over his bubblings. This is even that which many of us have done. We have used that great geyser, the religious instinct in man, as a means for keeping our pot boiling, and almost all our modern designs about religion look in that direction.—*Eclectic Review*.

## THE VICARIOUS ATONEMENT.

Now look at the imaginary god of the Indians, watching with a kind of savage delight the agonies of his votaries; and then look at your Redeemer, bearing away all the sufferings to which you were devoted, and assisting you in the conflict that you have yet to undergo. He was verily and indeed crucified for our sakes, and His body nailed to the tree; but when He turns to us, He lays the cross gently upon our shoulders, and when He commands us to be crucified with Him, He asks for no torments, no blood, but that we should "render our bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable, which is our reasonable service;" that we should offer them as temples for his holy Spirit, that we may glorify him in our body and in our spirit.—*Wolfe*.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.  
MATTERS IN MISSOURI.

THE point from which I write is a thrifty, growing city of 2,000 inhabitants, is now fully re-organized with Mayor, Council, and a full corps of city officers. Before the war, twice that population was claimed, but hundreds of its former occupants sleep in traitors' graves, and their few surviving friends might well exclaim, with LOGAN, "Who is there left to mourn for us?"

Chillicothe is the principal place between Hannibal and St. Joseph, lying on the railroad connecting those towns—is 131 miles west of the former, and 76 east of the latter. The two main branches of Grand River unite three miles from the city, and it is proposed to bring the river by a short canal to the corporation line, thus supplying a body and fall of water that would handsomely vie with the Flour City's far-famed facilities in this same respect; then will be heard the din of machinery from factory and mill, and the new impetus given to labor seen and felt irresistibly.

The business of the city is already extensive. Wholesale dealers supply traders from the north and west, and the retail deal is very large. There being no town organizations, county seats have an increased importance; minstrels, showmen, menageries and the like, seldom stop elsewhere, and during court week everybody goes to town expecting to see everybody else there.

Among the permanent advantages of the city, is its location in the center of a rich, agricultural country with an increasing population, possessed of bone and muscle, will, green-backs and a progressive spirit. It has a free school system for whites and blacks consisting of four grades, primary, secondary, grammar and high school. The seminary building, a large stone structure, is now unoccupied, being formerly patronized by the parents of children whose hearts, if not voices, still delight in Southern stanzas like the following:

"JEFF. DAVIS rides a splendid horse,  
ABE LINCOLN rides a mule,  
JEFF. DAVIS is a gentleman,  
Old ABE he is a fool."

varied with strong and expressive allusions to the mudsills of the North.

The Legislature, just adjourned, OTHELLO like, has done the State much service! One member was promptly expelled for disloyalty. Under an ordinance of 1861, preparatory to organizing the Missouri State Militia, requiring all subject to duty to register their names as loyal or disloyal, the aforementioned sympathizer took pleasure in adding to his cognomen, "5 feet 4½ inches, all south." He begged to resign before the trap which his own hands had set, should spring; but such music could hardly be dispensed with.

The Union Convention is still busy. These Conscript Fathers received a rebuke from the Senate, recently, which passed a resolution to call a new Convention; but the word "white," the wishes of "my constituents," &c., give rise to debates that while away many an hour, and in order to harmonize their acts with the new statutes, the Legislature will have another session.

Since Missouri became free, land buyers have been on the increase, improved farms selling from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Farther south in counties bordering on the Missouri river, prices range from \$5 to \$10, the soil being of a superior quality, the timber valuable, and the railroads in construction, with the river navigation, promising every facility for importing or exporting. PRICE'S death would greatly enhance the value of property in this fine section of country, but the rebel papers of Dixie assure us that that event is "yet to come off." The class wanting "to sell out" are made up chiefly of the disloyal element; subject to the full privileges of tax-paying, the anticipations of a draft, disfranchised, their turkeys, swine, and reputation, a favorite mark for the militia, they feel their burdens to be very grievous, and choose to bear them anywhere but in fallen Missouri, among her radicals and free niggers. The new statutes of the State are admirably as well as necessarily stringent upon her enemies:

"And none e'er felt the halter draw,  
With good opinion of the law."

Their happiest visions are retrospective, when the institution that was their support and comfort, flourished like a green bay tree, even though its Upas breath was poisoning and undermining both personal and national peace.

A pleasant feature attending the land buyer's advent is the care and attention he receives from real estate agents; the latter are numerous, and in competing with each other often draw heavily on their *per centum* in taking applicants about to the various farms or unimproved lands they have for sale. Auctions follow in the rear, or walk among the later novelties connected with selling, and there is seldom an article offered but that finds a buyer willing to pay its full value, let it belong indoors or out, and be in good, bad or indifferent condition. Older residents find something to invest in, the new comer still more, and the negro who left his cabin with only a bundle of this world's goods at his back, is good for the remainder.

Reliable farm help is scarce and wages high, which the social changes taking place will remedy and regulate. Many of the blacks have now seen their second winter of independence, and all are convinced that freedom has its bread and bacon side, which cannot be provided for by living in town with their large families, and working a day or two out of the seven. Then their fear of bushwhackers has abated considerably, so withal, the most are seeking homes in the country, preferring generally a share of what is raised to wages. This makes them more permanent, as they like to hire only for a month at a time.

THE PARTING

1. We know earth's bowers are oft - times fair; We know earth's scenes are bright: We've tas - ted joys that lin - gered there, When our hearts were free and light.

2. From out the cham - bers of the past, Like gems from deep - est cave, Fond me - m'ry's vi - sions ga - ther fast, Like the o - cean's migh - ty wave.

3. But, ah! like gol - den sands when cast On shores that o - ceans lave, The pear - ly trea - sures of the past Are lost 'neath time's dark wave.

4. We on - ly meet to part! But why Let sor - rows cloud the brow? Why let the bo - som heave a sigh? We may meet as gay as now.  
Fare well! but let the e - cho die: Bright hope shall be our stay; And sad - ness from each heart shall fly, While we sing out part - ing lay.

Not thoughts from fan - cy's shore, Nor dreams that haunt the brain, But hid - den me - m'ry's power In spires our sim - ple strain.

A gain, we think we see The once fa - mi - liar throng, And hear their voi - ces free U - nite with ours in song.

Some tones are si - lent now: We hear them not in song; But pu - rer is their flow, A - mid the an - gel throng.

Ay, yes! if not be low, In worlds be - yond the tomb, Where cry - stal wa - ters flow, And flowers im - mor - tal bloom.  
We know earth's bowers are fair - We know earth's scenes are bright; But pu - rer joys we'll share, In realms of heav - en - ly light.

The pineries of Missouri are attracting considerable attention. "Pitch, tar, turpentine and lumber," will doubtless be enumerated among her principal exports, as the old geographers used to teach of the Carolinas. Iron making is promising colossal fortunes to industry, skill and capital; the ore is found in lavish deposits, is of easy access, superior quality, and unlimited demand; thousands of tons being needed for bridges and roads already in course of construction. And again, petroleum has been discovered! "The oldest inhabitant" believes that Pennsylvanians will yet open their eyes with wonder over the oil regions of Missouri.

Knowing that letters are incomplete without some allusion to the weather, let me say the past winter has been moderately cold, but even, pleasant, and without snow. Already the sunshine and south winds are at their labors, and the time for the singing of birds has come." The grass is starting green, tenants are on their way, and the husbandman's labor will soon commence.

M. J. C.

Chillicothe, Mo., March 7, 1865.

LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:—There are in many parts of the east, also many other localities in which your paper circulates, a great many persons looking westward for a future home—designing to accept the grant of the government, of a Homestead of 160 acres to the actual settler, for the small pittance of \$14, on filing the application, and \$4 more at the expiration of five years residence on the same, when a patent is issued. Nebraska holds out her hands to welcome such settlers; and she offers some weighty inducements.

1. She has some of the choicest agricultural lands to be found in any western State or Territory. The soil is of great depth and richness, producing, by easy culture, all the varieties of grain which are grown in any of the Western States.
2. The climate "is good, very good." Although we have some severe cold weather in winter, yet our winters are not as long as in Wisconsin and Minnesota.
3. The country is well watered. In almost all parts of the Territory the finest kind of springs are found of most excellent, pure, cold water, which, together with the large number of small streams, renders it a most superior stock country. There is a rather limited supply of timber. Our farmers are, however, learning economy in the use of timber, by adopting the herding system for stock, thus saving the waste and expense of fence.
4. We are situated on the great thoroughfare to the gold fields of the nation, and all that the farmer can raise here, is so far on the road towards the best market in the world.
5. This Territory is to be—at no very distant day—one of the greatest railroad centres in the west. It will be remembered that the Union Pacific railroad, with its three converging branches, are to form a junction at or near Fort Kearney, about 180 miles due west from this city, and then forming the grand trunk, continue on through toward the setting sun. In addition to this, the Burlington and Iowa railroad has a permit and a grant of land to aid it in forming a junction with the Pacific railroad at the same point, running through this portion of the Territory—and, by the way, this will be the straight, and therefore, the shortest of all. This company has already made its survey and will soon select its lands.

With all these advantages—and many more I might mention, had I time and space—Nebraska does invite the landless and industrious of other States, to come and reap a harvest, and they are lucky men who make their selections soon.

Yours truly,  
ROYAL BUCK.  
Nebraska City, Nebraska, 1865.

Various Topics.

HOW TO HANDLE PRECIOUS STONES.

I ASKED Mr. Marks if there were any celebrated characters at that time in his house; he begged us to walk into his sanctum, a cheery, well appointed kitchen, arrived at by passing through the bar. There he introduced us to Mr. Mendoza, one of the largest diamond merchants in the world, and a gentleman who had been consulted as to the cutting of the Koh-i-noor.

A quiet-looking man, Mr. Mendoza, with a sallow complexion and an eye beaming like a beryl. Told by Mr. Marks that we are curious strangers without any objectionable motive, Mr. Mendoza was truly polite, and on being asked if he had anything of price with him, produced from the breast pocket of his coat a blue paper, which looked like the cover of a seidlitz powder, but which contained large unset diamonds to the value of \$475.

As these were exposed to our view, Mr. Marks took from his waistcoat pocket a glittering pair of fine steel pincers, and selecting three or four of the largest diamonds, breathed upon them, and then put them on one side with a view to purchase.

"You use pincers, I see, Mr. Marks?" I remarked.

"Vell, thir!" says the urbane of men, with a wink that conveys volumes, "fingerth is ticky, and dimonth cling to the touch. Mr. Mendoza knowth me and don't mind vot I do, but he wouldn't let everybody try his dimonth. You thee, the way to try a dimonth ith by breathin' on ihm. Vell, ven thum folkth trieth 'em, they inhaeth inthed of exthallin,' and thoveth out their tongueth at the thame time, tho that ven they put'h their tongueth back again there ain't quite the same dimonth in the paper ath there voth at firth!"

I asked Mr. Mendoza if he had ever been robbed, and he told me never. Was he not well known? Yes; but he kept to the broad thoroughfares, and never went out at night. He showed us several other papers of diamonds of greater or less value, and several stones handsomely set in rings.—*All the Year Round.*

JOHN LEECH.

JOHN LEECH, known all over the world as the chief illustrator of the London Punch, died in London on the evening of October 27. He had been subject to great nervousness for many months, and not being able to bear noises, but his friends were not aware that his health was in so precarious a state as the sad event ultimately proved, and the news of his death fell upon many of them with no less surprise than sorrow. Mr. Leech was born in London in 1817, and educated at the Charter House School, the medical profession being his chosen walk in life. He had made considerable progress in study to this end, when, in August, 1841, he sent a sketch, entitled "Foreign Affairs," to Punch, and from that time until the day of his death was the chief art contributor to its pages. Most of our readers are familiar with the reckless drollery, the keen satire and inexhaustible variety exhibited by the long series of caricatures and sketches published during this period. His style, ever varied, seemed ever familiar, and while the freedom of his drawing seemed to a superficial observer rather careless than other-

wise, a true artist could always recognize in it the certainty of trained skill, and the truthfulness of real genius. There was a good nature in his sarcasm seldom infringed upon, and those whom he most keenly attacked, nor always justly, could but laugh while they winced at his touch. Forever, apart from the fun constantly evoked by his comic representations of English life, and the terse illustrations of political vagaries, Leech's pictures of the age in which he lived will possess a historical value from the record they have made of the manners, customs and ideas of social life in the reign of Victoria, and the Strutt or Merivale of some future day will safely gather from Punch how the pretty girls and smart young gentlemen of the nineteenth century looked, and talked, and departed themselves. In the death of Mr. Leech the reading world suffers the loss of a great individuality—one more of those which, among the constellation of talent adorned by such men as Thackeray, Jerrold and Macaulay, had rendered its pages illustrious. Of the private life of Mr. Leech little need be said. He was the school-fellow and intimate friend of Thackeray—high tribute to his sterling character and real kindness of heart. A worthy companion of mature and thoughtful men, little children loved him dearly. A true expositor of real life, a castigator of things that were ridiculous or evil, he leaves a blank at thousands of firesides who welcomed the work of his hands as a merry companion and genial presence.

TAKE WHICH ROAD YOU PLEASE.

Of the many anecdotes of John Randolph, of Roanoke, we believe the following was never in print:

He was traveling in a part of Virginia with which he was unacquainted. In the mean time, he stopped during the night at an inn near the forks of the road. The inn-keeper was a fine old gentleman, and no doubt one of the first families of the Old Dominion. Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored to draw him into conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning when Mr. Randolph was ready to start, he called for his bill, which on being presented, was paid. The landlord, still anxious to have some conversation with him began as follows:

"Which way are you traveling, Mr. Randolph?"  
"Sir," said Randolph, with a look of displeasure.  
"I asked," said the landlord, "which way are you traveling?"  
"Have I paid my bill?"  
"Yes."  
"Do I owe you anything more?"  
"No."  
"Well, I am going just where I please—do you understand?"  
"Yes."  
The landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr. Randolph drove off. But to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes the servant returned to inquire which of the forks of the road to take. Randolph not being out of hearing distance, the landlord shouted at the top of his voice:  
"Mr. Randolph, you don't owe me a cent: just take which road you please."  
It is said the air turned blue with the curses of Randolph.

A SCOTCH WIDOW.

THE clerk of a large parish not five miles from Bridgworth, Scotland, noticing a female crossing a churchyard in a widow's garb, with a watering can and bundle, had the curiosity to follow her, and he discovered her to be Mrs. Smith, whose husband had not long been interred. The following conversation then took place:

"Ah, Mrs. Smith, what are you doing with your watering can?" "Why, Mr. Prince, I have begged a few hay-seeds, which I have in a bundle, and am going to sow them upon my poor husband's grave, and have brought a little water with me to make them spring." "You have no occasion to do that, as the grass will soon grow upon it," replied the clerk. "Ah, Mr. Prince, that may be; but do you not know my husband who now lies here, made me promise him, on his death-bed, I would never marry again till the grass had grown over his grave; and having a good offer made me, I dinna wish to break my word, or be kept as I am."

The Reviewer.

VANITY FAIR. A Novel without a Hero. By Wm. MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. Three Vols. Illustrated. New York: Harper and Brothers.

The publishers of this work have rendered it very attractive in the form in which it appears before us—the binding, letter-press, illustrations and paper being superb. Those who have already read Vanity Fair in another form, will be tempted to let their eyes gallop over so smooth a surface and so cheerful a landscape of letters as these three volumes present. As a novel, we like Vanity Fair as well as any of THACKERAY'S stories—we think better; for we have never admired them altogether. But the humor and sarcasm of this story, together with the more touching and elevating portions developed in the different characters, render it a work which, once commenced, will be read through to the end. Although it purports to be "a novel without a hero," it has both its heroes and heroines. William Dobbin, Amelia Sedley and Rebecca Sharpe are the central figures in a Society grouping and sketching such as has rendered THACKERAY'S famous. We do not wonder that English Society winces under his thrusts; and we do not doubt that the student of Society either in England or America in the past or present, may find much to enlighten him in these pen pictures by this Society artist. For sale by D. M. DEWEY.

APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA: Being a reply to a pamphlet entitled "What then does Dr. Newman mean?" By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

WHEN we open a book of this character, and look through its pages, our impulse is to exclaim at the waste of paper and labor. We can conceive that men of culture and leisure may have a curiosity to read these hair-splitting discussions—if this is one; for we have not read it—upon subjects that do not interest nor claim the attention of one in ten thousand. And we can also conceive why they, even, may be in better business. It is just to the publishers and our readers, however, that we should say that this work grows out of a review article published in MACMILLAN'S Magazine for January, 1864, written by Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, in which occurs the following passage:—"Truth for its own sake has never been a virtue with the Roman clergy. Father NEWMAN informs us that it need not, and on the whole ought not to be; that cunning is the weapon which Heaven has given to the saints wherewith to withstand the brute, male-force of the wicked world which marries and is given in marriage. Whether his notion be doctrinally correct or not, it is at least historically so." Dr. NEWMAN calls this "a grave and gratuitous slander," correspondence results, and hence this book.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



FLING out the old banner, let fold after fold, Embrace a new glory as each is unfurled; Let it speak to our hearts still as sweet as of old, The herald of Freedom all over the world.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 1, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the South-west. A DISPATCH from Cairo of the 24th of March, says:—New Orleans dates of the 19th have been received. The rebels were in large force at Alexandria, and were strengthening Fort De Russey and the river.

The Matamoros correspondent of the 11th, says:—"The excitement from the Revolution is subsiding. The reported march of disaffected chiefs from Matamoros is false.

A severe northeaster drove nearly all the vessels from the Rio Grand on the 8th, but some have returned. The Prince of Wales, an iron steamer, was blown out of the water, but she was saved. Another steamer from New Orleans was beached five miles below Bagdad. Her hull was a total loss. Her machinery may be recovered. Other vessels, names not mentioned, are known to have gone to pieces.

"The rebel Gen. Slaughter has prohibited the circulation of our newspapers in Texas." We learn that the grand military movement against Mobile commenced on the 17th. Pensacola was recently taken possession of by our forces.

A cavalry expedition of 10,000 men, is now making a raid through Alabama, probably to help along the attack on Mobile.

A fight occurred on Wednesday night last, between 20 Federals and 70 guerrillas, thirty miles from Paducah, Ky. Twenty of the enemy were killed.

From the South.

RICHMOND papers of the 20th of March, contain a long reply made by a select committee to the accusations of Mr. Davis, in which the Senators charge that it was he who was guilty of tardiness, inefficiency and want of decision. They say that with very few exceptions every law that he suggested was speedily enacted, and all that he asked was readily granted; that on the very matters he charges them with neglecting, he failed to give them the information requested and which was necessary to enable them to act.

Mr. Hunter publishes a card to let the people know that he is still opposed to a reconstruction of the Union.

The Rebel Congress, before taking its hasty leave of Richmond, and after refusing to adopt any of the measures urged by Davis as requisite to save the rebel cause, issued an address to the Southern people. It starts out by saying they cannot have peace except by their sacrifice of independence and property; that confiscation and subjugation is what it fears as the evils of re-union, and makes an appeal to Southern manhood.

It gives a rose-colored view of the resources of the South, and calls upon the people to drive into the ranks again absentees and skulkers. It congratulates the country upon the appointment of Lee as Generalissimo, and apologizes for the heavy burden of taxation they have been obliged to impose.

They believe the people of the United States have become tired of the war, and say they can at any time have peace by abandoning the wicked attempt at subjugation.

They recite again their grievances under the old Government, and call upon the people to emulate the example of the Russians when Napoleon invaded their territory.

They wind up with a stirring appeal, saying success is within their reach, that the battle is not to the strong, and that the shades of their martyred heroes hover over and beckon them on.

The Herald's Second Corps correspondent of the 20th, says:—"Deserters report an army of rebel deserters in Western North Carolina under one Kirk. They are all armed and organized for protection against conscripting officers, and are determined to inflict such injury on the rebel cause as will best contribute to the speedy termination of the war and enable them to return home.

The Navy Department has details of an expedition up the Mattox Creek, Va., by which a quantity of tobacco, guns and ammunition were captured.

Three rebel schooners were destroyed. The work was done by a boat's crew, all colored men but two, and they had a sharp fight with the rebels who outnumbered them two to one.

The rebels in Richmond admit that Gen. Sherman, in his late operations, had damaged them to the amount of \$50,000,000.

Early on Saturday morning last the rebels attacked Forts Stedman and Haskell before Petersburg. The former they carried; at the latter they were repulsed. Re-enforcements were brought up and Fort Stedman was re-taken.

Secretary Stanton telegraphs to Gen. Dix, New York, dated Washington, March 25, 7 P. M., that "this morning at half-past four o'clock the enemy, by a strong and sudden assault, captured Fort Stedman; but after a vigorous contest the fort was re-captured with 1,600 prisoners, two flags and all the guns uninjured. Gen. McLaughlin was taken prisoner by the rebels, who also assaulted Fort Haskell, but were repulsed with great loss."

Later reports from Gen. Grant, show that the operations of our forces were brilliantly successful. The rebel killed and wounded Gen. Grant estimates at probably not less than 3,000.

Our loss is estimated at 800, and may prove less. The rebel prisoners already secured number nearly 3,000.

The number of prisoners received at City Point up to 8 P. M., March 25, is 2,500 taken by the Ninth Corps, and 500 taken by the Second Corps.

Gen. Grant, in a dispatch to the Secretary of War on the 27th, says, "I am in receipt of Sherman's report of operations from the time he left Fayetteville up to the 22d inst. It shows hard fighting, resulting in very heavy loss to the enemy in killed and wounded, and over 2,000 prisoners in our hands.

"His own loss, he says, will be covered by 2,500 since he left Fayetteville, and many of them but slightly wounded."

The War Department received the following dispatch on Saturday last:

Goldsboro, N. C., March 31st, via Fortresses Monroe—P. M.—25th. To U. S. Grant, Lt.-Gen., City Point.—I have the honor to report that I occupied Goldsboro this afternoon, with but slight opposition.

Gen. Terry's column, from Wilmington, was at Parson's Depot last night, and should be here to-night.

Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentonville, on Sunday. The artillery firing, was quite rapid during the day, and for a short time on Monday morning.

Sherman's right, the 17th Corps, was near Mount Olive on Sunday night.

There has been some artillery firing during today, which indicates a gradual approach of Sherman's army towards this place. All this being strictly in accordance with Sherman's plans, I have no doubt all is well. I hope to have more definite and later intelligence from Sherman very soon and forward it to you without delay. I find the bridges burned, but otherwise the road is not impaired and the depot facilities are very fine. I captured here several cars, and Gen. Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars which he is now using.

JOHN M. SCHAEFFEL, Maj.-Gen.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE Provost Marshal General has decided that a drafted man cannot be enlisted as a volunteer.

Our Government has received information that the Spanish authorities have forbidden further repairs or fitting out of the rebel ram Stonewall at Ferrol. This virtually prevents her from going to sea.

Secretary McCulloch has determined to sell the captured cotton at auction in New York for greenbacks. It is supposed that this settles the disposition of cotton and other commodities which may be captured hereafter by our armies in the South.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says the Secretary of the Treasury regards the decline in gold quite as rapid as the interests of the country demand, and that he will do nothing to hasten it, though using every means to bring the currency back to a specie basis in a natural manner.

It is proposed by the Navy Department to retire about one-half of our vessels, and use 25,000 of our seamen—one-half of the total number in service—for service upon land. There is no use now in having so many vessels in service, and by this measure Mr. Welles will reduce the expense of his Department very much.

The President has directed Major General Anderson, the Major Anderson at the beginning of the rebellion, to proceed to Charleston and raise the old National Flag on the walls of Fort Sumter on the 13th of April, that being the anniversary of its surrender to the rebels four years ago.

Major Compton and other men of Custar's cavalry division on the 21st, presented to the War Department seventeen battle flags taken during Sheridan's recent march. They were thanked by the Secretary and by Senator Harris.

The President has recently renewed the commissions of a large number of Postmasters, including those at Pittsburg, Poughkeepsie, Albany and Auburn, N. Y.

Clark Mills is now engaged in a work of art, embracing bronze statues of the President and members of his cabinet, illustrative of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

The Navy Department has information that all the naval officers delivered to Rear Admiral Thatcher, Feb. 26th, have been exchanged.

Counterfeit coupons, dated March 1st, 1865, for twelve dollars and fifty cents, in the similitude of the 10-40 5 per cent. U. S. \$500 bonds, have been detected.

Postmaster General Dennison has invited proposals for conveying the mails by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, between San Francisco and ports in the Chinese Empire, touching at the Sandwich Islands.

The President and his family are about to leave Washington for a short time on account of his health, in accordance with the advice of his physician.

The Secretary of War says that General Sherman was at Goldsboro, N. C., on the 25th.

Gen. Crook has been assigned a command in the Army of the Potomac.

The News Condenser.

- Anthracite coal has been discovered in Iowa.
—Millard Fillmore has founded an Art Gallery in Buffalo.
—The spotted fever has broken out in the camp at Concord, N. H.
—Mail matter for Sherman's army is now sent to Newbern, N. C.
—The English hold \$500,000,000 of the rebel loan. A poor investment.
—The Rothschilds are large buyers of U. S. stocks at Frankfurt, Germany.
—Hereafter all our national coins are to have the motto, "In God we trust."
—The Empress of Mexico rides about in a little phaeton drawn by six mules.
—Samuel McEwer, the oldest printer in Washington, died last week, aged 72.
—A Montreal paper states that ten rebels have on deposit in that city \$2,800,000.
—At a recent splendid wedding in N. Y. the bridal presents were valued at \$30,000.
—The arrivals in this country of passengers from foreign ports, in 1864, was 221,535.
—California produced 4,000,000 gallons of wine last year and 300,000 gallons of brandy.
—Mr. Griswold, a wealthy New Yorker has bought Miss Hoamer's Zenobia for \$15,000.
—John D. Fox, father of the spirit-rapping Fox girls, lately died in Wayne Co., N. Y.
—A move is on foot to establish a national portrait gallery of American heroes in Boston.
—Prentice says Humphrey Marshall is round as a ball, but Jeff Davis is getting cornered.
—There has been collected in Chicago the sum of \$7,510 towards the Douglas monument.
—A brute in pants is on trial at Chicago for committing adultery with his step-daughter.
—The name of a new and beautiful color which is derived from petroleum is called garofila.
—The Empress of France is getting bald and stout, and fashions are changing in consequence.
—A Cincinnati spiritualist has had a revelation that Richmond is to be taken on the 3d of May.
—Chicago has a new postmaster, Samuel Hoard, in place of J. L. Scripps of the Chicago Tribune.
—The eruption of Mount Etna continues regularly, but causes no damage to the adjacent villages.
—Brigham Young threatens to secede if the Gentiles continue meddling with Mormon women.
—Eighteen States have now ratified the anti-slavery amendment to the United States Constitution.
—A money order office has been established by the Post Office Department at City Point, Virginia.
—The American Medical Association is to meet in Boston, June 6, and hold a session of three days.
—Parson Brownlow has been elected Governor of Tennessee under the new free State Constitution.
—A paper in Paris offers as an inducement to subscribers to give them a good notice when they die.
—The Empress Eugenie figured at a late reception with diamonds worth three millions and a half in her hair.
—Healy is going to get \$3,000 for painting the Illinois Legislature a full length portrait of President Lincoln.
—A court in Dayton, Ohio, lately awarded a young lady there \$6,500 damages for breach of promise of marriage.
—The petroleum millionaire who called his daughter Kerrie Scene is going to name his son after the Creek Oilseas.
—It is estimated that the amended revenue act will add \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 to the treasury receipts of the country.
—The Superintendent of the Ohio Insane Asylum publishes statistics to show that insanity has not increased during the war.
—The paper on which the Savannah Republican is printed was manufactured in England to be made into cartridges for rebel use.
—There is a school district in Deerfield, Mass., in which twelve out of thirty legal voters—all well to do farmers—are bachelors.
—Canada papers recommend placing a discount of 25 per cent on American silver coin to drive the "nuisance" from circulation.
—It is said that a talented Frenchman has at length discovered the process of fixing the natural-colors of any object photographed.
—A kind-hearted Philadelphian has had a pair of spectacles made for an aged family horse, and now Dobbin sees as well as ever.

Special Notices

ONE OF FIFTY THOUSAND.

SEND Two Dollars and have yourself enrolled among the second FIFTY THOUSAND subscribers to

Our Young Folks

which number is rapidly being filled up by those who pronounce this new periodical the BEST MAGAZINE for BOYS AND GIRLS ever published. Its Stories, Poems, Sketches of Travel, are of the highest character, and its illustrations are said to be exquisite. Terms, \$3.00; a large discount to clubs. Specimen numbers sent on receipt of 20 cents, by TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP.

We have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at \$1 per copy at office or by Express—or \$1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at \$3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at \$3 each. Bound volumes of 1864, \$4. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH-SCRATCH. OINTMENT. SCRATCH. Will cure the Itch in 48 hours—also cures Sall Rheum, Ulcers, Chloasma, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington St., Boston, will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all druggists. 791-268.

List of New Advertisements.

Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.—Chas E Hodges.
Rural Books—D D T Moore.
Niagara Falls Property for Sale—W H Childs.
List of the Union Dead in Salisbury.
Wool Growers—Lalor Bros.
Farm for Sale—C B Cree.
Dyspepsia and Fits—Dr O Phelps Brown.
Farm for Sale—J H Childs.
To Corn and Cotton Growers—Warder, Mitchell & Co.
Trees for Sale—Jayne & Plattman.
Russell's Prolific Strawberry—Jessa T Denel.
Hinkley's Catarrh Cure—Post & Bruff.
Mahaleb and Pear Stocks—J C Teas & Freeman.
Russell and Buffalo Strawberry Plants, &c—J Keech.
New and Cheap Style of Houses—J Ide.
Cheap Apple Trees—A M Williams.
Foreman Wanted on a Farm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Good Reading Cheap—D D T Moore.
Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields.
Brown's Bronchial Trochae.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, March 25, 1865.

OUR citizens have not so far recovered from the effect of the flood as to be anxious to purchase products. And this derangement, together with the uncertainty of the markets because of the tendency of gold, renders us unable to give quotations of many articles—for literally there are no transactions to quote.

FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, &c.—White wheat flour \$12.50; red wheat, \$10 1/2 bbl. Buckwheat flour \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Coarse mill feed, \$35.00; fine, \$50 per ton. Corn meal, \$2.75, \$2.50 1/2 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—We have no transactions whatever to quote. No one wants to buy, nor knows what to pay, except in the case of oats which are wanted at 80c. Corn in ear 65c. FORAGE.—Hay is plenty at \$16.25. Straw, \$10.12.

SKEDS.—Timothy \$25.50. Clover, \$14.15. Beans, \$1 @ 2. Peas, \$1.50 @ 2. Flax, \$2.50 @ 3.

FRUITS.—Green apples \$1 @ 2 1/2 bu; dried 10 @ 12 1/2 c. MEATS.—Fresh pork \$15 @ 16. Beef, \$12 @ 15. Mutton, 18 @ 16 1/2. Turkeys, 20c. Shoulders, 16 @ 18c. Chickens 20 @ 25c. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 6 @ 7 1/2c. Onions, \$1.75. Hops, 30 @ 35c. Carrots, 8c.

DAIRY, &c.—Butter, 22 @ 30c. Cheese, 12 @ 22c. Eggs, 20 @ 22c. Salt, \$8.45 1/2 bbl. HIDES AND FEELS.—Green hides 6c. 1/2 b. Green calf skins 16c. Pelt, \$1.50 @ 8c.

WOOL.—No sales and no quotations.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton, 45c. Flour, ranges at \$9.25 @ 9.70 for State; \$9.20 @ 10 for Western; \$9.20 @ 11 for Canadian. Wheat, sales at \$1.90 @ 2 for amber Michigan; \$1.80 @ 1.95 for Western; \$1.80 @ 1.90 for yellow Jersey. Corn firm with sales at \$1.50 @ 1.55 for yellow Jersey. Oats 90 @ 95c. Crude Petroleum, 85c. Pork, \$22 @ 23c. Beef \$13 @ 12 1/2. Lard, 18 1/2 @ 18 1/4c. Butter, 12 @ 12 1/2 for Ohio, and 12 @ 12 1/2 for State. Cheese, 12 @ 15c. Hops, 10 @ 10 1/2c.

BUFFALO, March 27.—Flour, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 for spring extra; 10 @ 12 1/2 for extra Indiana white. Wheat, sales of white Canals at \$1.07 in gold. Corn, \$1.20. Oats, 70 @ 75c. Barley, \$1.20 @ 1.40. Peas, \$1.75. Beans, \$2.20 @ 2.25. Clover seed, \$15.50 @ 16. Timothy seed, 65c. Buckwheat flour, \$3.75 1/2 cwt. Pork, \$22 for heavy meat. Butter, 20 @ 25c. Cheese, 21 @ 23c. Eggs, 20c. Green apples, \$6.50 @ 7 1/2 bbl. Butcher's green hides, 8c; green salted, and trimmed, 9 1/2 @ 10c.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Flour, no sales. Wheat, \$1.04 @ 1.14 spring extra; \$1.19 for No. 2 red. Corn, 61 @ 70c. Oats, 45 @ 50c. Barley, 50 @ 60c. Flax seed, \$2.00. Clover seed, \$12. Timothy seed, \$6.50 @ 8.55. Mess pork, \$21.25 @ 22. Beans, \$1.25 @ 1.22. Butter, 22 @ 23c. Eggs, 22 @ 30c. Apples, \$5.50 @ 6. Maple sugar, 30 @ 35c. Onions, 25 @ 30c.

TORONTO, March 24.—Flour, \$1.15 @ 1.45. Fall wheat, at 80 @ 85c; spring do, 80 @ 85c. Barley, 50 @ 70c. Peas, 50 @ 50c. Oats, 44 @ 47c. Rye, 60c. Buckwheat, 40 @ 45c. Tares, 30 @ 31.10. Butter, 10 @ 12c. Cheese, 10 @ 11 1/2c. Eggs, 12 1/2 @ 17c. Ham, 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2c. Apples, \$1.50 @ 2.50. Potatoes, 30 @ 35c. Flax seed, \$2.00. Butter, 20 @ 25c. Dressed hogs, 8 1/2 @ 11c. Hay, \$14 @ 20. Straw, \$9 @ 11. Globes.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Beeves received, 2,392 against 5,400 last week. Sales ranged at 10 @ 12 1/2; average 11 1/2c. Cows and Calves, received, 154. Sales, at \$5 @ 12 1/2c. Veal calves, received, 739. Sales ranged at 9 @ 10c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 1,415 against 1,415 last week. Sales at 10 @ 14 1/2c. Swine, received, 1,908 against 5,899 last week. Sales at \$13 @ 14 1/2c. CWT.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, March 23.—Beeves, range at \$9 @ 16. Oxen, \$9 @ 30 1/2 pair. Milch Cows, \$35 @ 60. Two year olds \$35 @ 40. Three year olds, \$45 @ 50. Sheep and Lambs, \$2 @ 3c. Swine, \$14 @ 16.

TORONTO, March 24.—First class cattle, from \$5 @ 5 1/2 to 100 c dressed weight; 2nd do, \$4 @ 4 1/2. Milch cows, \$35 @ 55. Calves, \$4 @ 5 each, but very few in market. Sheep, \$4 @ 5 each per car load. Yearlings \$3 @ 5.50. Globes.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Post says:—"There has been a decided falling off in the demand for both domestic and foreign fleeces since our last. The great fall in gold has completely checked transactions, and the only sale we hear of are such as would supply the immediate requirements of the trade. In prices we note a decline of fully 5 @ 10c 1/2 b., as compared with the figures in our last. At the close, even at this reduction, buyers hold off in anticipating a further material decline in gold. Quotations nominal."

BOSTON, March 23.—The market is very dull for fleeces and pulled wool, and prices have further declined. The transactions comprise 175,000 lbs. at from 75 @ 81 1/2 b., as to quality, but at the close not over 90 could be obtained for the best lots. In Canada, the market is very quiet, and have been sales of 10,000 lbs at \$15 1/2 b., and choice combing lots are held higher. Yearlings \$3 @ 5.50. Globes.

TORONTO, March 24.—Wool is in good request, but little offering; 55 @ 60c 1/2 b for good fleece.—Globes.

New Advertisements.

1857. W. S. McCLURE & CO., 1865. The well established strictly PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 250 Fulton Street, New York.

Reference—New York National Exchange Bank, N. Y. Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. The usual attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

FOREMAN WANTED ON A FARM.—A married man (without children preferred), his wife to board two or three farm hands, and to take the charge of a small dairy. Address Box 52, Geneva, N. Y. [792-268]

MAHALEB AND PEAR STOCKS.—Young Evergreens, both Nursery grown and from the forests. Grapes, Berries, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., &c., for sale low. Priced List on application. J. C. TEAS & FREEMAN, Raysville, Ind.

RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY. Strong plants, price \$10 per thousand, \$1.50 per hundred. And sent by mail, fifty plants, for one dollar; cash accompanied by order. Address J. O. HILL, DEL. Agt. Red Jacket Vineyard, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

RUSSELL'S AND BUFFALO SEEDLING STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Russell's \$9 for \$100 for \$2, 1000 for \$12, duplicates \$10. Buffalo, 10c per dozen, \$5 per hundred.

IONA GRAPE VINES. No. 1, one year old, \$2.50 each, \$25 per dozen. 792-268. J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

TO CORN AND COTTON GROWERS. STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR. Is offered by the subscribers to farmers as the best wheeled Cultivator in use. Two rows can be plowed at one time, and the ground thoroughly loosened and thrown either to or from the plants. Sample machines will be sent to subscribers on receipt of the wholesale price. Over 8,000 have already been sold for the coming season. Send for pamphlet, and full description. 792-268. WARDER, MITCHELL & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

500,000 CRANBERRY PLANTS for sale by GEO. A. BATE, Bellingham, Mass. Send for Circular.

HINKLEY'S CATARRH CURE is warranted to cure any and all forms of Catarrh, having been more than twenty years in use. It is a simple case. Price 50 cents. For sale by Druggists generally, or will be sent by mail to any part of the country, upon receipt of price, by GEORGE WILLIAMS & STEEDMAN, Rochester, N. Y. Sole Proprietors. POST & BRUFF, Wholesale Agents.

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers his farm for sale, containing 100 acres of land 5 miles north-east of the village of Newark, and 4 miles west of the village of Lyons, known as the "Fairchild Farm," and one of the best in Wayne Co. Said farm is well watered and fenced; 7 acres of wood, 10 of orchard, stocked with the best of fruit of different varieties. Buildings all in good order. The greater part of the purchase can remain on the premises for a term of years. The stock and farming implements will be sold with the farm, if desired. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. H. L. FAIRCHILD, Post-office address, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. Dated Newark, March 15, 1865. 793-84

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparation, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he can conscientiously and truthfully make it known, and cure everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of FITS as of DYSPEPSIA; and the ingredients may be found in any Drug Store, or sent to all on receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, New Jersey. 793-84

WOOL GROWERS!

Lalor's Sheep Dipping Composition. Destroys Vermin, Cures Scab, Improves the Wool, Prevents Pulling, adds to Weight of Fleece. Sold everywhere. Prepared by LALOR BROS., Utica, N. Y. Send for Circular. 793-84. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

OFFER FOR SALE MY FARM.—Containing 250 acres, 50 acres of heavy timber, maple, basswood, hemlock, &c.; 100 acres of heavy bottom land, free from stones, good for tilling and meadow; the rest is more uneven, suitable for tillage and pasture; new house 20 by 30 and 30 by 40 with lean-to on one side; 1000 ft. orchard of 100 trees, situated 12 miles from Tomah station, Monroe Co., in Wilton, Wis. Good schools, meetings, mills, &c., store, &c., within one mile. Said farm will only keep 50 cows, or sheep by pasturing on Railroad land outside, which will soon be in market and can be added to it. It is watered with good springs and trout brook, and every part. Climate beautiful, as any part of New England. Terms, \$10 per acre. Address C. B. CREE, Wilton, Monroe Co., Wis. 793-84

THE EDITOR OF THE PLANCHES—The Daily and Weekly Mirror, in a leader of the Daily writes of the Compound:—"The White Pine Compound is advertised at much length in our columns, and we are happy to learn that the demand for it is increasing beyond all expectations. It is the very best medicine for coughs and colds we know of, and no family that has once used it will be without it. We have known it cure all kinds of coughs—it is sure to kill a cold, and pleasant as it is sure. The greatest inventions come by accident, and it is singular that the White Pine Compound, made for coughs and colds, should prove to be the greatest remedy for kidney difficulties known. But so it is. We cannot doubt it, so many testimonials come to us from well-known men. Besides, the character of Dr. FOLAND is such, that we know he will not countenance the most remedial or any years a Baptist clergyman, studying medicine to find a remedy for his ailments, with a delicate, consumptive look, standing with one foot upon the grave, he made the discovery which has saved himself and called out from hundreds of others the strongest testimonials possible. We have known Dr. FOLAND for years, and never knew a more conscientious, honest, and true man. We can state that we believe whatever he says about his White Pine Compound."

For full particulars of "WHITE PINE COMPOUND" see Rural of March 18th, page 32. 793-cov-1f

NIAGARA FALLS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A Farm of 1 1/2 Acres excellent land, situated on the main road to Lockport, 1/2 mile from Suspension Bridge and 3 miles from Niagara Falls. There are about 1 1/2 acres of woodland, and 100 acres are under cultivation, being well adapted for growing all kinds of fruit, grain, grass, &c. There is a good Farm House, also a Barn, 50 by 40 feet in size, with Horse Stable attached, &c. The fences are in good repair, and the land well watered by a creek running through the farm. There is a young Orchard of 500 trees, five or six years of three years growth, beside about 20 large trees of choice grafted fruit. One of the routes for the proposed Niagara Ship Canal, and the hotel and other buildings of one of the most desirable markets for all kinds of farm and garden produce. Price \$3,500. —ALSO— A Fine Two-Story and Basement Brick Dwelling, with a lot of 1/2 acre, situated on the corner of First and Niagara Streets, in the village of Niagara Falls, about equidistant from the railroad, grain, grass, &c. There is a good Farm House, also a Barn, 50 by 40 feet in size, with Horse Stable attached, &c. The fences are in good repair, and the land well watered by a creek running through the farm. There is a young Orchard of 500 trees, five or six years of three years growth, beside about 20 large trees of choice grafted fruit. One of the routes for the proposed Niagara Ship Canal, and the hotel and other buildings of one of the most desirable markets for all kinds of farm and garden produce. Price \$3,500. —ALSO— A Frame Cottage, nearly new, containing 9 rooms, situated at Niagara City, a short distance from the river, with a full view of both Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls. There is 1 1/2 acres of land, with a choice selection of Shrubby and Fruit Trees of all kinds. Has a never-failing well of the best of water. A new barn, stable, &c. Price \$3,500. —ALSO— Several Desirable Building Lots, situated in the village of Niagara Falls. For further particulars, apply to H. CHILDS, Niagara Falls, N. Y., or to J. IVES, Jr., No. 79 Beekman Street, New York.

LIST OF THE UNION DEAD IN SALISBURY.

December, 1864; January & February, 1865.

Of March 25th, contains another appalling list of the dead Union Prisoners, comprising those who died in the hospitals from the 13th of December, the day upon which THE TRIBUNE'S correspondents escaped, until all the prisoners of war were removed to Richmond and Wilmington for exchange. There were many unable to obtain admission into the wretched hospitals who breathed their last in their own quarters, and of whom no memoranda whatever was kept. They go to swell the list of the nameless and unrecorded dead who have cheerfully given up their lives "for our dear country's sake," and whose memories the Republic will ever delight to honor. Price, in wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE Is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each and containing the choicest matter of the Daily issue including a News Summary, Domestic and Foreign; Legislative and Congressional Reports; War News Stock, Financial, Cotton, Foreign, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, Report of the American Institute, Farmers' Club, &c., &c.



Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

COLUMNS.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

LOFTY columns along our way
Lift themselves to the sunny day;
Wherever a bird swings in the air,
You find their mystical presence there.

second-rate clothes beside a gaudy jewel. The latter for possibilities, the former for probabilities.

The father was a little more suspicious of possibilities. Vague ideas of something, even "out west," had dawned in with bills of exchange and the little of business relations he had chanced to have.

Uncle Jones came tugging in, grandchild baby on one arm, umbrella, jug, bandbox, and calico bag on the other.

"You'll feel very much at home 'out west, wont you Uncle?" said Tom, winking to his audience.

"Guess not," deliberately replied the former. "Say it's an awful place for snakes and fops."

"Say, Toogood, 'spose we've got some relations in Chicago. Let's hunt em up, and put up there, if they've got more than one room!" said uncle.

All's well that ends well, and our travelers ended by traversing the same boundless, woodless tracts—the same vast prairie, whose native landscape is corrupted now to almost non-recognition, by carpentry, from the elegant suburban villa, to the incredible Irish shanty.

So to the great hotel they went. CELESTIA and mamma ran in haste to their rooms, determined to remain incognito.

Mr. Toogood came rapping at their door next day, exclaiming, "Come, girls, the LACYS and SMDLEYS are here! They stop here and are in the parlor; I told them you'd be down."

"That's as much as a man knows, now." "But if CELESTIA had her best silks they are no better than sweep these detestable streets by corners."

The parlors of the Sherman presented their usual evening galaxy of beauty and taste. By dint of much management the Toogoods had made themselves passably presentable, in non-descript travelling dresses.

And here a digression. Many a family of wealth, equally as illiterate, dresy, and ill-taughtly foolish as the Toogoods, are tolerated in equally as refined, educated society as the LACYS, for a variety of reasons.

As the Toogoods entered the crowded parlors they found the LACYS engaged in animated conversation with city friends, who had come in to call on them.

In the preparations for the great western tour, these fashionable people would have seemed to be booked for the wilds of the Russian Possessions, with their great medicine chest and eccentric wardrobe.

about for expedients. But dread of a full exposure before the LACYS predominated over all other considerations; and as they were duly introduced, and GEORGE pointedly addressed her as aunt, she assailed him with a volley of regrets and congratulations, relating how fruitlessly they had searched for them, both far and near, &c., &c.

During the stay of the Toogoods, in Chicago, they were not ignorant of the fact, that GEORGE was partner in one of the most lucrative establishments in the city, and that his sister was an admired belle, and heiress.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GRAMMATICAL ENIGMA.

- I AM composed of 37 letters.
My 6, 7, 8 is a common noun.
My 23, 24 is a preposition.

AN ANAGRAM.

- ARELVS eahv rthie mite of fla,
Dna wferio of riweth ta het horn dn'swi aebthir,
Mcd asts of tes, tbu lla,

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 701.

- Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth.
Answer to Riddle:—The letter I.
Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—An honest man's the noblest work of God.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Three Dollars a Year.—To Clubs and Agents as follows.—Fiv Copies one year, for \$14; Seven, and one free to Club Agent, for \$19; Ten, and one free, for \$26; and any greater number at the same rate—only \$2.50 per copy.

The above Terms and Rates must be strictly adhered to so long as published—and we trust there will be no necessity for advancing them during the year. Those who remit less than specified price for a club or single copy, will be credited only as per rates.

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

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure compliance. This change of address includes time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machines, for which we must employ clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be greatly surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Trochies."

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT AN INFALLIBLE CURE

FOR BURNS, SCALDS, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, GUN SHOT WOUNDS, PAINS IN THE LIMBS AND BACK, CELLULITIS, &c.

GOOD BOOKS.

FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.

ORANGE JUDD, AGRICULTURAL BOOK PUBLISHER, 41 Park Row, New York.

Publishes and supplies Wholesale and Retail, the following good Books:

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Any of these Books will be sent Post-Paid, to any part of the country on receipt of the annexed price.

- American Agriculturist, per year \$1.00
Americanischer Agriculturist (German), per year \$1.00
Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture, each 1.50
Allen's (L. L.) American Farm Book, 1.50
Allen's Domestic Animals, 1.50
American Bird-Fancier, 1.50
American Farmer's Encyclopedia, 6.00
American Rose Cultivator, 1.50
American Weeds and Plants, 1.50
Barry's Fruit Garden, 1.75
Bement's Poultry Companion, 2.00
Bement's Rabbit Fancier, 1.50
Boushault's Pigeon Culture, 1.50
Bridgman's Fruit Cultivator's Manual, 75
Bridgman's Young Gardener's Assistant, 2.00
Breder's Agriculture (English and German), 1.50
Breck's Book of Flowers, 1.50
Bust's Flower Garden Directory, 1.50
Bust's Family Kitchen Gardener, 1.00
Bust's Garden of America, 4.00
Carpenters and Joiners' Hand Book (Holly), 60
Chorlton's Grape-Grower's Guide, 75
Cole's (S. W.) Army and Navy Fruit Book, 40
Copeland's Country Life, 4.00
Cotton Planters Manual (Turner), 1.50
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 1.50
Dadd's (Geo. E.) American Cattle Doctor, 1.50
Dadd's Anatomy of the Horse (colored), 5.00
Dana's Muck Manual, 1.50
Dog and Gun (Hooper's), 1.50
Downing's Fruit and Flowering American, 3.00
Eastwood on Cranberry, 75
Elliott's Western Fruit Grower's Guide, 1.00
Flax Culture, very good (Ready in April), 50
French's Farn Drainage, 1.50
Field's (Thomas W.) Pear Culture, 1.25
Fish Culture, 1.25
Flint (Charles) on Grasses, 1.50
Flint's Milk Cows and Dairy Farming, 2.00
Fuller's Grape Cultivator, 1.50
Fuller's Strawberry Cultivator, 1.25
Gardner's Fruit and Flowering American, 1.25
Gray's How Plants Grow, 1.25
Guenon on Milk Cows, 5.00
Harshbarger's Fruit and Flowering American, 4.50
Harris' Injurious Insects, plain \$5.50; colored, 4.50
Herbert's Hints to Horsekeepers, 1.75
Hints to Hivemen, by Cleveland, 1.50
Hop Culture, very good (Ready last of March), 1.50
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, 1.75
Kemp's Landscape Gardening, 2.00
Langstroth on Honey Bees, 1.50
Leuchars' How to Build Hot-Houses, 1.50
Linsley's (D. C.) Morgan Horses, 1.50
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor, 3.50
McMahon's Horse Management, 2.50
McMahon's American Gardener, 2.50
Miles on the Horse's Foot, 75
My Farm at Edgewood, 2.00
Norton's Scientific Agriculture, 1.50
Onion Culture, very good, 75
Our Farm of Four Acres (bound) 60c; paper, 80
Pardee on Strawberry Culture, 75
Pepper's Land Measurer, 75
Penny's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, 1.75
Rabbit Fancier, 1.50
Randall's Sheep Husbandry, 1.50
Randall's Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry, 1.00
Rand's Flowers for Parlor and Garden, 3.00
Ranger's Orchard House and Bee-Keeping, 1.50
Schenck's Gardener's Text-Book, 2.00
Shepherd's Own Book, 2.25
Skillful Housewife, 1.75
Smith's Landscape Gardening, 1.50
Spencer's Education of Children, 1.50
Stewart's (John) Stable Book, 1.50
Ten Acres Enough, 1.50
Thayer's (A. D.) Fruit and Flowering American, 2.50
Thomas' Fruit Cultivator, 1.50
Thompson's Food of Animals, 1.00
Tobacco Culture, very good, 75
Todd's (S. E.) Young Farmer's Manual, 1.50
Vaux's Villas and Cottages, 3.00
Warder's Hedges and Evergreens, 1.50
Watson's American Home Garden, 1.50
Wax Flowers (Art of Making), 1.50
Woodward's Country Homes, 1.50
Youatt and Spooner on the Horse, 1.50
Youatt and Martin on Cattle, 1.50
Youatt on the Hog, 1.00
Youatt on Sheep, 1.00
Youmans' Horticultural Science, 1.75
Youmans' New Chemistry, 1.75

RURAL BOOKS.

The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Rural New-Yorker. We can also furnish other Books on RURAL AFFAIRS, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices,—and shall add new works as published.

- Allen's American Farm Book, \$1.50
Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals, 1.50
Allen's Rural Architecture, 1.50
American Fruit Grower's Guide (Elliott), 1.50
American Rose Cultivator, 1.50
Barry's Fruit Garden, 1.50
Browne's Book of Flowers and Gardens, 1.50
Breck's Book on Flowers, 1.50
Bust's Flower Garden, 1.50
Carpenters and Joiners' Hand Book, 60
Chemical Field Lectures, 1.00
Complete Manual on the Cultivation of Tobacco, 30
Cottages and Farm House-keepers, 75
Cole's American Fruit Book, 75
Cole's American Veterinary, 60
Dana's Muck Manual, 1.50
Davy's Devon Herd Book, 1.50
Directions for Preserving Natural Flowers, 1.50
Domestic Poultry Book, with over 100 Illustrations, 60
Every Lady's Book of Flowers, 1.50
Everybody his own Lawyer, 1.25
Family Doctor, by Prof. Henry S. Taylor, 1.25
Fennel's Fruit and Flowering American, 1.50
Field's Pear Culture, 1.50
Flint on Grasses, 2.00
Flowers for the Parlor or Garden, 3.00
Fuller's Strawberry Culture, 75
Grape Cultivator, by Andrew S. Fuller, 1.50
Guenon on Milk Cows, 5.00
Herbert's Hints to Horse-keepers, 1.75
House Culture, very good, 75
Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry, 1.50
Johnston's Chemistry and Geology, 1.50
Kemp's Landscape Gardening, 2.00
Kings' Text-Book, for Bee-keepers, cloth 75c; paper Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee, 1.50
Liebig's great work on Agriculture, 2.00
Liebig's Familiar Letters to Farmers, 50
Linsley's Morgan Horses, 1.50
Manual of Agriculture, by Emerson and Flint, 1.25
Manual on Flax and Hemp Culture, 1.50
Modern Cookery, by Miss Acton and Mrs S J Hale, 1.50
Morgan's Poultry, 1.50
Pardee on Strawberry, 75
Practical Shepherd, Randall, 2.00
Practical Horse-keeper, 1.50
Quimby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, 1.50
Quimby on Silling Cattle, 1.50
Rabbit Fancier, 1.50
Richardson on the Dog, cloth, 50
Richardson on the Dog, cloth, 50
Rogers' Scientific Agriculture, 1.00
Rural Homes, 60
Schenck's Gardener's Text-Book, 2.00
Sorghum Grower's Manual, by W H Clark, 25
Stewart's (John) Stable Book, 1.50
Stewart's (John) Stable Book, 1.50
Thompson's Food of Animals, 1.00
Thomas' Farm Implements, by Jennings, 1.50
Thomas' Young Farmer's Manual and Work Shop, 1.50
Warder's Hedges and Evergreens, 1.50
Watson's American Home Garden, 1.50
Woodward's Country Homes, 1.50
Wool Grower & Stock Register, Vols. 1, 2, 5, 8, each, 75
Youatt on the Hog, 1.00
Youatt on Sheep, 1.00
Youmans' Horticultural Science, 1.75
Youmans' New Chemistry, 1.75

Not Alcoholic nor a Patent Medicine.

DYSPEPSIA, And all Diseases resulting from Disorders of the LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, The Great Strengthening Tonic. These Bitters have performed more Cures—have and do give better satisfaction—have more testimony—have more respectable People to vouch for them than any other article in the market.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs—Overindulgence in Food, Head, Harried and Bloated to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digestion for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Difficulty and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Chilliness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

Contains no Rum or Whisky, and can't make Drunkards, but is the

BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD!

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have seen so many others who have been cured by them, that I feel it my duty to recommend them to my friends, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and in directing the attention of those afflicted with Dyspepsia, for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be successful. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is not a rum drink.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he himself has received from any simple preparation in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others. I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired in regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in no case done so, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and reliable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. TURNER, Eighth, below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding, M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson.—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (New Jersey) and Milestone (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, but my health was with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons afflicted with that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

Respectfully, J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson.—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From the Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity), \$1.00 per Bottle—half doz. \$5.00 Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. \$4.00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS (SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & Co.,) PROPRIETORS. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 745