TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS.

VOL. XVI. NO. 17.}

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 797.

AN ORIGINAL WREKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

or of the Department of Sheep Husbandry SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

P. BARRY, H. T. BROOKS, T. C. PETERS,

C. DEWHY, LL. D. L. B. LANGWORTHY, EDWARD WEBSTER.

THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur passed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, an unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conducto 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 with the business of these whose interests it gealously advocates. As a FARILY JOURNAL it is emi neatly instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embrace 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 NEWSPAPEB in

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

BEEF - WHY SCARCE AND HIGH PRICED.

THE extraordinarily high price of beef in all our markets cannot be attributed to the same causes that affect imported goods, but is alone created by a scarcity of animals to produce the article. There is no locality in all the region east of the lakes that produces animals sufficient to keep down and regulate our own markets; and therefore what few producers there are, tax the pockets of the consumer unreasonably and without stint, and to meet the demand butchers are obliged to kill animals so badly fattened that

they are hardly fit for dogs' meat. Why is it so? The great West is now almost wholly supplying all the Eastern cities at exhorbitant prices; immense railroad trains fairly encumber the roads, to the exclusion of way freight, wholly loaded with animals. We ought in every sense to be able to supply our own markets and our own wants and necessities.

One of our great over-sights and faults we consider, is the killing of so many calves, which, with a little care and small outlay, would in three years turn out fine marketable animals, worth from fifty to seventy-five dollars each, according as they are grass or stall fed. A calfaster the first week with the cow's fresh milk, can, in another week on half and half, be weaned to skimmed milk and a little Indian meal, and in a month be turned to grass, and during the winter be kept in thriving order, by feeding a few roots and stalk fodder. And if you do the right thing in raising a good crop of corn, at the three years' end, almost before you know it, you have a fine yard of animals, that is good for sore eyes to look upon and may be sold at your own door, making happy amends for any failure of the preceding

Every farmer as is a farmer, should always kill a beef for his own consumption during winter, to relieve the stomachs of the family from the eternal heavy, fat food of that animal that was forbidden by the Mosaic law, which now so universally prevails in the rural districts. A good, well fattened sirloin, or rib of beef roasted, or a Porter House steak broiled, or even a nice boiled brisket nicely corned, is not bad to take.

The raising of animals is a point in good husbandry as important as any system of farming that can be adopted. There is a great falling off and neglect in growing beef creatures, while the pork business is well and thoroughly performed, and even some years an unprofitable surplus produced. The sheep stock is readily increased at greater care and risk than the bullock and cow raising, which are neglected. Is there any good reason for it? If so, name it.

EFEECTS OF BUCKWHEAT STRAW ON DOMESTIC Animals.-J. Miller, of the 94th N. Y. Vols., writes the RURAL: - "Buckwheat and buckwheat straw create, when fed to them, on all the domestic animals a variola-like cutaneous eruption, called buckwheat eruption, appearing on all the spots poorly covered with hair or wool-around the mouth, on the ears, and inside the hind legs. This disappears without further injury as as it is in three pieces. soon as the food is changed."

SORGHAM SUGAR MAKING IN SPRING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I am just finishing the manufacture of Sorgham Sirup from the last years crop, and as it is a somewhat new business to work Sugar Cane in the spring of the year, I thought it might not be uninteresting to your numerous readers to learn of the success attending the trial. I was so unfortunate as to break my Cane Crusher soon after I commenced business last fall, and through this misfortune, and some other hindrances, I was unable to get my Cane worked up in season. My Cane was all cut up before the frost, as follows: cut four hills and laid in pile between the two inner rows; then cut the next four hills and lay down as before, having the tops cover the butts of the previous pile, and so on to the end of the rows. This way of doing kept the Cane from the sun and somewhat from the

I drew may Cane up to my mill and piled most of it in one large heap, butts and tops, and covered it well with straw; I let the tops hang over the butts about three feet. Some that I expected to work, which were standing nearly upright by the side of a pole (horizontal,) I covered with straw, and as soon as the weather would permit, I uncovered a portion and commenced stripping and working, and found that the green appearance so common in the fall, had turned to a drab; and when I heated the juice, it still retained that drab color, and but a small amount of scum raised, compared with that made last fall. The quality of the sirup was good-about the same as last fall's, but the yield might have been less. There was more loss in stripping than there would have been in the fall. Some that remained in the field was in as good condition to work as any that I had.

Truly yours,

PLANS FOR HAY RACKS,

In the RURAL of March 18, "O. N. C." wants a hay rack. I have one made by a neighbor which is, I think, handy. Take two pieces of lumber 21/2 or 3 inches by 8, 16 feet long, frame these together closely, with four cross ties, 21/4 by 6, so as to fit inside the stakes of the wagon. Put through each of these ties two mortices six inches from the center; into these fit two by four scantling for arms, a beyel tenon at the lower end extending through far enough to receive a pin on the underside, at an angle to clear the hind wheels, and length to make a rack the desired width. Fasten two boards six inches wide across the arms on each side, a strip in front to support a "center pole," a board on the bottom, and you have a "rig" "easily taken apart and put on and taken off" without any tugging and lifting

Farmersburg, Iowa., 1865.

EDS. RURAL: - I send my plan for a grain or hay rigging. Take two pine or whitewood plank, 16 feet long, two inches thick, and say 12 inches wide. Frame in three cross pieces 10 inches wide and 21/4 inches thick, with tenons long enough to receive a pin outside the frame. Forward cross pieces far enough back not to interfere with wheel in turning. Place the frame on the wagon, and make the braces of pine, whitewood or chestnut, 21/4 inches thick, 31/2 inches wide where they rest on side pieces. tapering to 11/4 inches at each end -4 for each side. Try the braces and narrow down the side pieces before, and behind if necessary, so the braces and sideboards will clear the wheels. Champer off the lower corners of the lower ends of braces, so they will enter iron staples driven into the inside lower edge of side pieces to receive them. Place the side boards on and fasten them with bolts. Boards 16 feet long, 1 inch pine or hemlock. Make wedge - shaped pieces to fill up on the sides under the braces. Nail to the braces to make the load rest squarely on frame. Also nail similar pieces on braces inside the frame to prevent sides from shaking off.

For a ladder, put on a cross bar two or three inches from end, of oak two inches square. Set into side pieces two inches, and fasten with large screws for ladder to lean against. Place the ladder and let it lean forward against the bar and mark place for round to pass through the side pieces and lower end of ladder. Round 11/4 inches, and fasten in with pins. Cannot give exact width of side pieces, as wagons vary so much in width between stakes.

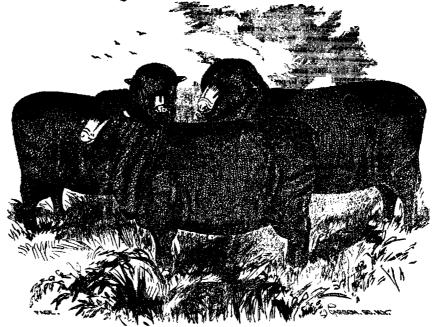
The above described rigging is the best kind I ever used, and a man can easily lift it on or off A. ROVISON. Waterloo, N. Y., 1865.

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.

tion of the Cross Ram see pedigrees of his sheep given in RURAL NEW-YORKER, May 7th, 1864. The dam of Green Mountain was got by Young Matchless, her dam one of Mr. Sanford's pure Infantado ewes.

The ewes in above cut were bred by us. They were got by Green Mountain, dams ewes of our pure HAMMOND stock.

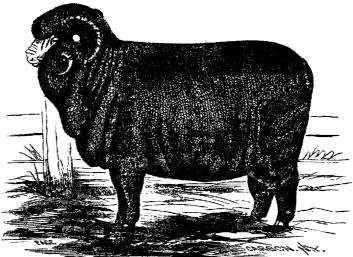


THE MESSRS, HINDS' INFANTADO SHEEP.

J. HINDS & SON of Brandon, Vermont, write us:-In January, 1850, we purchased of EDWIN HAMMOND, Middlebury, Vt., twenty-five ewe tegs of his pure Infantado stock. We first used Mr. HAMMOND's stock rams, Matchless, Old Greasy and Long Wool, (for the pedigrees of

The ram teg, Grand, bred by ourselves, was dropped in April, 1864. He was got by Goldfinder, Goldfinder was got by Mr. HAMMOND's Gold Drop, dam by Green Mountain, grand dam one of the ewes we purchased of Mr. HAMMOND. Goldfinder was bought for and is now the property of John D. Patterson of California.

-The accompanying portraits were drawn and which see Practical Shepherd, p. 121,) and after- engraved expressly for the Rural New-Yorker.

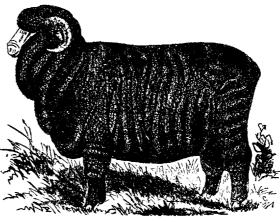


GREEN MOUNTAIN, SEVEN YEARS OLD.

wards rams purchased of him. We purchased three of him at different times. We also used rams of our own raising from above stock. In since have sent some of our ewes to Mr. Ham-MOND's present stock rams, Sweepstakes, Gold of woel and woolens, now that the war is sub-Drop and Silver Mine.

THE WOOL MARKET.

THE following remarks from the United 1859 we commenced using Green Mountain, but | States Economist, (April 15,) contain many timely views in respect to the probable prices stantially ended, which we, more than a year



RAM TEG, GRAND.

Green Mountain, dropped in 1858, was bred by | ago, advanced in anticipation of the same result WILLIAM R. SANFORD of Orwell, Vt. He was and they are fortified by the able editor of that got by the Cross Ram bred by Mr. Sanford, paper by many new facts drawn from events of by Old Greasy, &c. For Mr. Sanford's descrip- more recent occurrence. The article derives

additional importance from the circumstance that the Economist is a recognized and influential organ among manufacturers and among all engaged in the wool and cotton trade. Most emphatically do we subscribe to its final conclusion, that if farmers "rush their wool into the market next June, just as soon as it is sheared," they must expect the natural consequences. "Both manufacturers and dealers will take advantage of their weakness and buy their wool at a very low figure." And there is no need whatever for such a foolish panic. Never before were our farmers so free from debt, so perfectly independent. No agricultural commodity will better bear the change from war to peace prices, for the reasons so cogently set forth below. We entreat our wool growing readers to pause and consider the subject well before they resort to the suicidal policy of glutting the early market. The Economist says:

"At the present time of doubt and uncertainty the question arises, Now that we are returing to peace and a specie basis, will woolens and worsteds be sold for a lees gold value the next uine months than they were the corresponding nine months of 1860?

for a less gold value the next mine months than they were the corresponding nine months of 1860?

"In 1860 we had a very low tarif compared with the present one. Then we had an ad valorem duty of 24 per cent. on woolens; now we have on all woolen cloths and woolen shawls 24 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem, to be paid in gold. Then we had a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on carpets. Now we have a duty of 70c, per square yard on all carpets of the value of \$1.25 per square yard, payable in gold, energy three times the amount it was in 1880; but we have a duty of 80 cents per square yard on all over, \$1.25 per yard, provided that none pay less than 50 per cent. Then we had a duty on worsted pieces, yarns, hose, gloves, &c., of 19 and 50 per cent. ad valorem. Now we have a duty of 35 and 50 per cent. ad valorem. And as the United States does not manufacture sufficient for its own wants, it is evident that the price of these goods will be regulated by the price at which they can be imported; and as the duty is nearly double what it was in 1860, worsteds and woolens must be proportionately higher, other conditions being equal.

"Then how was it with woo!? Wool at the value of 30 cents per pound, and at the port of exportation, was admitted duty free. All others paid 24 per cent. ad valorem.

"Now wool at 12c, per pound, or less, at the port of export, pays a duty of 3c, per pound, gold. More than 12c, per pound, into over 24c, per pound, 6c, per pound, 10c, per pound, 10c per pound and not over 32c, per pound, 10c, per pound and not over 32c, per pound, 10c, per pound and not over 32c, per pound, 10c, per pound and 10 cents ad valorem.

"In view of the fact that we do not produce wool sufficient for our wants, is there any probability that

Over 32c. per pound, 12c, per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

"In view of the fact that we do not produce wool sufficient for our wants, is there any probability that it will not be as high the next nine months as it was when the tariff was so much lower? A few weeks ago we presented the fact that during the war the gold price of wool had never been equal to its price in 1860. Wool was worth 10 cents per pound more then than its gold value has ever been since. It was selling then from 40 to 65 cents per pound, and manufacturers were making money, while during the war it has never reached 65 cents per pound, gold, yet there have been times within the last twelve years that the most ordinary kind of clean wool was worth 50 cents. Are we to suppose that with our returning prosperity and protective tariff we shall not have as high prices as we had in 1860?

nary kind of clean wool was worth 50 cents. Are we to suppose that with our returning prosperity and protective tariff we shall not have as high prices as we had in 1860?

"During the past four years the Southern States have been closed to trade. Now they are thrown open, and we expect a demand for woolens from that quarter much larger than we have had the past four years. It is urged by many that but few woolens are required in the South, on account of the warmth of the climate; but our best woolens went there before the war, and though through the day the Southerner wears light goods, yet in the evening he wears woolens. The Texan requires them to protect him from the "Norther," while our heaviest cassimeres find a market in New Mexico and California. Then, again, during this time we have a large army to clothe either as soldiers or as civilians. If paid off in that time, then, with their pockets well replenished, from bounties and back pay, they will not only require more clothes, but a better article.

"The people at large are bare of goods, and are ready to supply their wants, now that they are approaching a gold standard; for the price of labor, like the price of many other articles, has not been equal to gold value, nor will it be likely to fall with the price of gold. The laborer during the past four years has been able to obtain little more for himself and family than actual necessities; while the rule has always been that a reduction in the price of provisions increases the demand for wearing apparel. We have a large increase of machinery both for worsteds and woolens; the worsted business having almostentirely sprung up during the last four years, and is now causing an enormous demand compared with the supply for coarse combing wools, and giving them a value unprecedented in the whole history of the wool business. Last week, notwithstanding the severe depression, coarse Canada wool sold for \$1.15 in Bostom, which was equal to 76%c. in gold. Then we have a large increase of machinery for mous, de lain

to this country, and bringing operatives sufficient to work it.

"It is urged by many that the termination of the war will bring an increased supply of cotton, and that this will enter into competition with wool and reduce its value. Does the high price of wool depend upon the scarcity of cotton? We contend that it does not, but rather, that a plentiful supply of cotton enhances the value of wool. We have already shown that the gold value of wool during the past four years has been below that of the year previous to the war. It must be remembered that the past four years has been a period of intense suffering in England, France and the German States, caused by the scarcity of cotton. Hundreds of thousands were thrown out of employment with the first outbreak of the war. In Lancashire, England, whole towns, not only of operatives but of trades people also, were ruined by this rebellion; and to these places, though the severe distress in a great measure has been relieved, prosperity has not yet returned. Among this people there has been



SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

no demand for woolens, and it is utterly impossible for one country to suffer and others escape with impunity. The large number of cotton operatives that have been out of employment in these countries have depressed the labor market; consequently, woolens have been produced at a lower rate the past four years than they were the year previous. This has had an effect upon this market; and the consumption of wool in these countries having been diminished on account of a contracted consumption of goods, clothing wool has been lower in England the past four years than it was before the war. And why should it not? England has exported few woolens to this country during the war, compared with other years, and her home trade has been during the same time seriously depressed. no demand for woolens, and it is utterly impossible for one country to suffer and others escape with im-

and her flotte trade as oven during the same and seriously depressed.

"In September, 1860, German wool sold in England for 34.051, 20 B.; Cape unwashed, 19.030 g B.; Mestizo unwashed, 19.032 g B.; English combing, 49.44 g B. In June, 1861, German wool sold from 52.036 g B.; Cape unwashed, 18.0134 g B.; English combing, 244.0340 g B. In June, 1862, German wool sold for 52.036; Cape, 17018c; Mestizo, 144.0130 g; English, 53.040 c. In June, 1864, German wool sold for 55.036; Cape, 17018c; Mestizo, 144.0130 g; English, 53.040 c. In June, 1864, German wool sold for 55.0360 c. In will be seen from these figures that clothing wool has not been so high in England during the past four years as previous, while English wools did not reach the price of 1860 till the present year. The difference in the lower priced foreign wools has been about equal to the additional duty paid in this country, so that we have been enabled to import those wools at about the same price in gold that they were imported for before the war, while the high price of English combing in February accounts for the advance of that kind of wool in this country, 1861, English delsine sorts were sold in England at 380,402 g B. In May, 1863, they had advanced to 420,450 g B. In May, 1863, they had advanced to 420,450 g B. In May, 1863, they had advanced to 420,450 g B. In May, 1863, they had advanced to 420,450 g B. In February, 1865, they were sold at 580,400 g B. In February, 1865, they were sold the American farmer to produce in place of much of the poor dirty heavy wools which to sol ungurged the American farmer to produce in place of much of the poor dirty heavy wools which to sing urged the American farmer to produce in place of much of the poor dirty heavy wools which come in direct competition with the low priced foreign wools. If we add the duty paid on these wools which to sals an under the seen of the production of wools and th

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c

MONONGAHELA VALLEY. - SAMUEL SHEPLER calls the attention of those interested to the fact that the Monongahela Valley presents peculiar advantages for the establishment of an extensive woolen manufactory. He describes it as one of the best wool growing regions in the United States, with abundant and convenient water power, great facilities of transportation, &c., &c. But he does not point out what particular parts of it he would call attention to, and, acciden tally no doubt, fails to give his own address.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHEEP AT THE FAIR. A correspondent asks us if it is still intended to have a public sale of sheep at the conclusion of the Fair at Canandagua? Unquestionably, if any persons thus wish to offer theirs for public competition. We understand that a very large number of gentlemen will be present from all parts of the country on purpose to buy sheep. So far as Merinos are concerned, there will be a demand for all qualities, from fair to extra. We know one gentleman another 40, and a number of parties from 5 to 20 each.

LIFE MEMBERS.-The following persons sent in their names as Life Members of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association for

Red Hook.
Palmyra
New York
Sennett.
South Butler
Nilea.
Pomney Hill
- 46
Manlius.

SUCKING LAMBS AT THE FAIR.-A gentleman at Rushville inquires if ewes with lambs at their feet will be exhibited at the Fair, and if there will be any premiums paid on sucking lambs? We take it for granted that many ewes nursing lambs will be shown, They will look a little thinner and rougher than dry ewes, but good judges can decide on their real merits equally well in this condition, and they will not assuredly allow them to be prejudiced by inferior condition produced in this way. Therefore let no man keep back his ewes because they have lambs. No prize has been offered for sucking lambs, but should there be a good show of them on the ground, we feel warranted in saying that a handsome set of premiums will be offered and a committee appointed to award them.

THE TERM "TEC."-R. S. SELDEN, Le Roy, N. Y. asks at what age does the term "teg" apply to sheep. The English apply it to them between weaning and the first shearing. Our own people have generally called them lambs from birth to the first shearing. But this leads to confusion. From the time lamb come in March or April, down to the time when those which came the previous year are sheared, the farmer has what he frequently terms his "last years lambs" and his "this years lambs." This is an awkward circumlecution, and a wholly unnecessary one, so long

our mother tongue to express the difference between them. Suppose we had no terms, like boy or girl, or youth, &c., to imply the period in human life between babyhood and manhood, would our languague be as complete and convenient, in that particular, as it is now? A correspondent has objected to "borrowing words from England," Where does that patriotic in dividual understand that the English language, which we speak, came from? Tegs are called yearlings in the prize list of the N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association. We favored that designation, for several reasons. The two leading ones were these The other class in each case (two-year-old or over. showed precisely what was meant by yearlings in that list, viz., sheep under two years old. And we did not want on such an occasion, to introduce a term which anybody could possibly regard as a "new-fangled" one. The term teg, however, is rapidly becoming common among sheep farmers.

Winter Decline. - J. S. Stanger, Mt. Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., writes:-"I have a ram teg that is ailing. The symptoms of disease are simply a decline, falling away, growing weaker, a languid look of the eye and I think enlargement of the pupil. The eyelid is white and looks bloodless, and the pulse is feeble. He eats well enough either corn, oats, or hay-drinks heartily -and is not costive. He is attended regularly -wa tered once and fed twice each day on hay and mixed corn and oats-and runs with ten of my weakest lambs. This decline has been going on since early in November. The teg is one of a lot I brought with me from Pennsylvania last fall. All suffered from the trip, but the rest recovered and are doing well."

We have again and again alluded to this winter decline in sheep. It is a gradual wasting away, and oftentimes hardly assumes the appearance of a specific disease until towards its last stages. It is liable to attack sheep of any age if they enter the winter in low condition, and if the winter proves an unfavorable one. But tegs and old crones (old feeble sheep) are most subject to it; and ram tegs are more subject to it than ewe tegs. We have known it to fall with desolating severity on yearlings, particularly yearling rams and wethers. It is rather proverbial that a considerabte flock of yearling rams are not apt to winter well together.

Mr. S. describes the symptoms as they frequently appear down to a certain stage. In the last stage diarrahea often supervenes, accompanied with peculiraly offensive stools. There is generally, too, a discharge of mucus from the nose, sometimes so viscid that it requires to be scraped away to prevent it from impeding respiration; and a yellowish waxy substance is deposited under the eyes. The appetite fails a few days before death.

Various remedies have been tried, but in an advanced stage of the malady they rarely produce even a modification of the symptoms and scarcely ever a cure. The only effective remedy we have ever heard of is prevention. This consists in bringing the sheep into the winter in fine healthy condition, and keeping them in that condition by good feed and good management.

Since the foregoing was written we have received a communication from Wm. Bassett, Oakland County, Mich., who, speaking of a remedy for that disease, says:

"Some of my neighbors believe they have discovered the great desideratum in the following recipe:—
One-half pint soot; two beaten eggs; one tablespoonful sait. Mix and administer a lump one half the size
of an egg. One dose is said to be sufficient."

We are sorry to say that we have never been able to find, nor even to comprehend, the action of any of these supposed specifics, which at "one dose" restore health, vigor, and the proper action of all the functions to a frame lacking all of them. Mr. B. thus describes the action of the remedy in a different disease:

"A short time since I had a fine two-year-old wether, in good order, which I noticed frequently standing or lying by himself, a dull expression in his cyc, and evidently something wrong. In forty-eight hours he refused to eat. I separated him from the flock, and modified the above prescription as follows: Three pints of strong soot tea, eggs and salt as above, and administered one half a teacup of the liquid at a time, three times, at intervale of twelve hours. His appetite was soon restored, and the second day after he jumped from his pen and rejoined the flock, and is now doing well."

Communications, Etc.

ABOUT GRAIN DRILLS.

Ir seems that some of your correspondents think well of the grain drill. I never owned one or used one, (except to sow peas, for which it is a very good thing,) but many of my neighbors do own them, and I have been a close observer and inquirer for the last ten years to ascertain the true value of the machine. I have examined dozens of fields and talked with doz farmers about the drill and the crops grown from seed sown with them, and never yet found a man that thought he got any more grain from that drilled than he did from that sown broad-cast. and the labor is certainly increased, for the land requires just as much dragging, either before or after sowing, as it would if sown broad-coat

When the ground is wet in spring, as it usually is when we sow spring wheat, (for that should be sown as soon as the land is sufficiently free from frost to allow the harrow to work,) the drill clogs sometimes, and when it does not clog it does not cover one half the grain.

One man sowing out of a bag or basket will walk and sow as fast as a team moves, and sow nearly twice as wide a breadth, thus doing more work than the horses, drill and driver together. I have noticed drills at work with the teeth raised, thus being used only to scatter the grain. I never yet saw any grain that was put in evenly. Sometimes there will be spaces of two feet where there is no grain, and then a hundred grains within one foot. It seems to me the "ne plus ultra" of sowing to be to have each grain equi-distant from its neighbor, which the drill certainly does not accomplish.

Now these are facts as far as I have been able to ascertain from a long course of observation, and if true it is poor economy to pay \$75 or \$100 for a machine of so little use.

S. W. ARNOLD. Cortland, Ill. REMARKS. - We think many New York farmers will take issue with our Western friend as to the value of the grain drill.

THAT CHEAP HAY RACK is just the thing. I have used one many years. I take four pieces of of 2 and 4 scantling, 7 feet long, and lay across

on them inside the wheels, and a board one foot | and may be safely used for a sick or idle horse. wide outside the wheels, and put in inch pins through the board and scantling, near the ends, which rise about one foot, to hold on the hav. Then have four hooks in your wagon shed, upon which to suspend the rack when not in use, and your rack is secured from the weather and easy to put on and take off. S. W. ARNOLD.

TIN Vs. STEEL CHEESE CUTTERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I watched with some interest for your report of the Cheese Manufacturers' Convention, held at Utics in January last, and confess that I was disappointed in the result.

I do not wish to find fault, but only to present a little of my experience and observation bearing on one of the resolutions presented by Mr. FISH of Herkimer county. With the most of those resolutions I fully agree; but with that in relation to steel knives I cannot at present concur. One year ago I made an arrangement with a neighbor to manufacture his milk with my own, thus having the milk of forty-one cows. For ten or fifteen years I have used a cheese cutter with sixteen tin blades, with a narrow strip of tin solder d across the points, or lower end, to prevent Meading; but wishing for the best apparatus, I purchased one of Young's steel knives with six blades. I immediately found that it required much more time to cut the curd sufficiently fine with the steel knife than with the tin one, yet supposed the saving in quantity would compensate for the extra time required.

But wishing to know the exact difference as near as possible, I used the new knife on every alternate day for two weeks, making use of the old ones on intervening days. The milk was accurately weighed when strained into the vat, and the cheese also when taken from the press. The process of manufacture being as near as possible alike in either case. At the end of the two weeks I made accurate average of the weight of cheese made with the use of each knife, and found a balance of two pounds per day in favor of the tin knife with sixteen blades. This result that a many-bladed knife cuts the curd nearer of a size than one with but few blades.

Any facts from your correspondents, bear ing on this subject, may be of use to the community in dairy districts. T. PEIRCE. Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., April, 1865.

RIGHT VS. LEFT HAND PLOWS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In the last number of your paper, Mr. Strong of Ill., discussed the merits of plows, and tried to show that a left hand plow was far superior to a right hand plow. I will try and show that there is no difference whatever. Mr. Strong first tried to show that the near horse would walk more steadily in the forrow than the off one, and if the near horse was on the land he would walk near the furrow and make a narrow furrow. Now I would say that it makes no difference to the horses, one will learn to walk in the furrow just as well as the other, and as to walking near the furrow, the off horse will learn just as quick to walk near the furrow as the near one.

I plow with a right hand plow, and jockey off my near horse, and no horse will crowd out of the furrow after a few rounds; and in reference to turning, it makes not the least difference to the team which way you learn them to turn, and it is natural for a colt to walk in the furrow better than on the land, and no one would think of hooking up a colt on the near side, which you would have to do in a left hand plow; and again it makes no difference to the ground whether it is turned right or left just so it is turned up deep enough. O. T. P. Orangeville, Ill.

TO START A BALKY HORSE.

Josu Billings says: "Talk of the patience of Jos; I should like to know if he ever taught a country district school and boarded round; or a day, making fresh each time, as they do not undertook to drive a balky horse. If there is any pursuit in life that will exhaust the patience of man and make a minister swear—them's um."

Sometimes a balky horse may be made to go by blindfolding, sometimes by putting a stone in his ear and tieing it close, and sometimes by burning a bundle of straw under him. An exchange says - "Fill his mouth with dirt, or gravel from the road, and he'll go. The plain philosophy of the thing is — it diverts his attention and gives something else to think of. We have seen it tried a hundred times, and it has never failed." Orleans Co., N. Y.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Horse Feeding.

THE Springfield, Mass., Republican, has collected the experience of a large number of persons and firms that keep many horses, and we give the following as most applicable to this region :

Henry & Marsh, long livery keepers in this city, feed as follows: At 6 A. M., four quarts of oats, then long hay is offered; at noon, eight quarts of cats; at night, a scoop shovel full of cut feed, consisting of chaffed hay and straw, intermingled with wheat shorts and meal. The night feed is always the heaviest. They use 200 pounds a day for forty horses, and only about a tun of hay a month. They like oats ground with corn, but think clear corn too hearty Rye makes a horse weak and stumble. Rye straw is the best of straws for feed, but all horses do not love it. The horses are fed regularly, a little food this way being considered better than a large quantity at random. Water is given three the box, putting wooden pins in the under side times a day, the two last times with a pail in as there is an ancient and well established word in the keep them from slipping. I put a fence board the stall. Wheat shorts alone are medicinal, article also for the removing of grease spots.

E. H. Patch, a well known boarding stabler, prefers cut feed and meal three times a day, and long hay the last thing at night. Farmers usually feed too much hay. Likes corn meal ground fine. Would not feed on shorts alone. Hogs can live on horse manure when horses have coarse meal. Rye and carrots weaken a horse. Horses vary in their needs, but fifteen pounds of hay and meal each, a day, or a hundred pounds each a week is enough for most horses. A peck of corn meal weighs about fourteen pounds. A man that gives six quarts of meal at one feed, usually has a poor horse, and shows his ignorance of feeding. Severe exercise retards digestion, hence a horse should have less than usual just before and after a hard drive. Water sparingly; a half pailful at once being ample. Too much water scours a horse and deranges digestion. Regularity conduces to thrift, and the clearer a horse, the healthier. Grooming saves feed. George Kibbe, the confectioner, who always keeps good horses, and knows how to improve them, believes in a variety of food, as well as regularity. He would have no meals in a day alike. Likes a clean manger and a sharp appetite. Fasting sharpens the appetite. Uses very little long hay, and never more at a time than can be carried with one hand. Prefers oats first in the morning, corn meal and shorts in equal quantities, wet, at noon, and cut feed at night. Cracked corn or corn in the ear is desirable once a week. Uses a thin blanket in the stable. A horse treated in this way generally looks and feels well, and is ready for service. At Quincy, Ill., where Mr. Kibbe spent the last winter, they feed horses twelve ears of corn three times a day. Nearly one-third of their horses are blind

or have white eyes, caused, doubtless, by giving

corn to colts. Mature horses can bear corn

Starting Early Potatoes.

better.

A CROP of potatoes, ready for the table early in June, may be secured without great trouble. If seed potatoes are brought into a warm room about the first of March, the eyes will start rapwas the opposite of what I expected, and I can idly, the nourishment in the tubers will sustain account for it on no other ground, than the fact | them for two or three weeks, by which time they may usually be planted out in some favorable spot. Of course, care must be taken in planting out not to break the sprouts. Or the tubers may be planted in a hot-bed of moderate temperature, about the middle of the month. Cut them in halves, lay them flat side down, as thick as they can be planted, and cover with about ten inches of earth. They may be transplanted when two or three inches high. They will not be likely to yield a full crop under this treatment, and may therefore be planted more closely, say in drills, thirty inches apart, and twelve inches apart in the drills. Another method is to put pieces of potato in small squares of turf, set them close tegether in a warm place where they can be watered readily. On cold nights protect them with straw. When large enough they can be set out turf and all, without disturbing the roots. This might not pay on a large scale, but enough may thus be brought forward for a family supply, until the main crop is mature enough to draw upon .- Selected.

Raising Calves.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown Telegraph, thus describes his method of raising calves :- A calf that I am going to raise I never let suck the cow. It is much easier to teach it to drink without than after sucking. I have had calves drink alone before they were twelve hours old; and after the second day have but little trouble with them, as they drink freely if in good health. Besides the great advantage of this is, that when they are turned with the cows they never trouble them, neither have I to muzzle them to prevent their sucking, as they know nothing about it. For the first two weeks I give them milk drawn from the mother; after that the cud comes, then I scald a little bran or ground oats and corn cake meal, etc. This mixture I have about milk warm, feeding them three times They will soon eat a little hav clover is best. If there is grass, I tie them out for a short time, and in six weeks may be left to run, and then slop gradually slacked off. I consider March the best time to start calves, as in April they can get a little grass, and by the following winter they have a good beginning.

Polishing Plows.

THE following recipe, sent to the Farm Journal, by a practical and scientific farmer, will be found useful at this season:

"The application of sulphuric acid, diluted with its own weight of water, to the mold-board of a plow, and allowing it to remain on the iron twenty-four hours, would be calculated to eat the surface into holes, and destroy the iron. Dilute sulphuric scid will not only dissolve the oxides of iron, but will destroy the metal. If those who wish to spare themselves the trouble of polishing a rusty mold-board, will have recourse to muriatic acid, (quite as cheap an article,) they will find that this acid will not touch the iron, but will render the rust soluble and easily removed. I would not advise allowing the surface to remain moist with any acid twentyfour hours. Muriatic acid will do the work in five minutes, and should be either washed off, or cleansed by running through the soil without delay."

CURE FOR BEE STIMGS. - Dr. Bush, Chester Co., Pa., says that one drop of strong spirits of hartshorn will in an instant remove the pain caused by the sting of a bee, wasp, or hornet. It should be at hand in every family where there are children. Smiles of gratitude shining through the tears of distress will often repay the thoughtful mind that provides and the quick hand that applies the remedy. He recommends the same

Rural Notes and Queries.

THE DEATH OF ABBAHAM LINCOLN, the chosen Ruler, Friend and Preserver of the Nation, struck awe to all loyal hearts throughout the Country. For awhile the People were paralyzed, then wept, but soon resolved that the Republic should be saved, and Justice meted out to all traitors. The ordeal has been severe and terrible, but there is a silver lining to the portentous cloud — for the People are, more than ever before, united, firm and determined in the sacred purpose of rectoring and perpetuating the Union. Instead of aiding secession, the base and cowardly assassination of the late President—the dastardly revenge of vanquished treason - will recoil upon the heads of its plotters and abettors, and result in conquering or driving all rebels from these soon to be Free, Independent and United States! May Heaven speed the consummation, enabling us, as a People and Nation, to temper Justice with Mercy!

THE SEASON, PROSPECTS, &c. - Our article in the RURAL of the 15th (written on the 10th,) wherein we spoke of the season being very propitions, with warm and favorable weather for out-door operations, was somewhat premature—for since then the cold rains and high, chill winds have been quite adverse to the interests and active pursuits of ruralists. For the past ten days especially, (we write on the evening of the 24th,) the weather has been decidedly unseasonable in this region—chill, rainy and dreary, in consonance with the sad feelings of the people who were mourning in consequence of the unparalleled National calamity. Last night there was a severe frost hereabouts, but the sun has shone brightly to-day, and we think no material injury will result to fruit or other exposed crops. If fair, warm weather be vouchsafed us in future, the season and crop prospects may soon prove as encouraging in May as many had anticipated. Our reports from other sections, near and distant, are generally of a favorable character.

THE WHEAT CROP-DRAINING-FATTENING STOCK, &c.-In a note to the Country Gentleman, written April 10th, (the day preceding his 75th birth-day,) JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq., of Seneca county, N. Y., says the wheat crop was never better thereabouts than this season, and adds:—" Drained and undrained, all looks well; but if one or two million of the money that has been spent on this war could have been applied to draining the land, the improvement to the country would have been immense. However, the war is over I think, and it will certainly be a long time before the South commences another war with the North. Yet I am afraid our high taxes will retard the improvement of the land, unless high prices for produce prevail, which is hardly to be expected, except when they have a great failure in England, Scotland and Ireland. A great deal has been made by fattening cattle and sheep the past winter-more than ever before; but it is almost sure to be the reverse next year, especially if feed is low, as too many will go into the business."

A VERNONT CHEESE FACTORY.—There is a very fine cheese Factory in West, Pawlet, Vt. It manufactures milk from 350 cows, and employs three hands. In the best of last season it made nine cheese per day, each weighing 100 lbs. when cured. Ten lbs. of milk made 1 lb. of cheese. The cheese sold at from 22 to 25 cts. per. lb.—through the season much above the average of private dairies. Whole cost of cheese per lb., boxed and delivered at the depot, two cents and one mill. Average gross earnings per cow, from \$90 to \$100. The quality of cheese was firm, solid, mildpatrons well pleased and business enlarging. So says an article in the Vermont Record, based on statements made by one of the proprietors of the factory. Good for Vermont!

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ILLINOIS.—The great success of cheese factories in New York and Ohio is very naturally resulting in the adoption of the associated system of manufacture in other States. For example a citizen of Lemont, Ill., writes the Prairie Farmer that a small cheese factory was in operation at Blooming dale, last season, and that one has been erected in Lemont, with a capacity to make up the milk from one thousand cows. This will commence operations in full May 1st. The Farmer also learns from another source that the factory at Blomingdale will, this year, make the cheese from five hundred cows. The people were well pleased with its working last year.

Poultry Shows. - Though the "chicken fever" loes not prevail now-a-days, there are evidences that considerable attention is being given to Poultry-one logical, if not eggs-act, reason for which is the price of its products. A fine and extensive Poultry Show. was held at Worcester, Mass., last month. It is said a better collection of varieties was probably name shown in the State. And a "Grand National Poultry Show" is this week in progress at BARNUM's Museum, New York, under the auspices of the National Poultry Society. The programme includes fowls, peafowls, ducks, geese, swans, fancy pigeons, gold and silver pheasants, rabbits, &c., for the best specimens of which over \$500 in premiums are offered.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WEST is the title of a weekly journal "devoted to Popular Sports and Amusements." just started in Cincinnati, Ohio, by B. G. Burrows, at \$4 per annum. It is an eight page quarto (somewhat less in size than the RURAL,) and makes a creditable appearance; but if, as we infer, it expects to successfully rival WILKES' Spirit, more tact and talent must be brought into requisition than are apparent in the first issue.

THE GRAINS AND GRASSES, sown last fall, are said by the Mass. Plowman to be looking exceedingly well in all parts of New England, so far as that journal has heard. It adds:-"A note from Whately, on the Connecticut river, says these crops never looked better. We took a turn last week through Middlesex and Worcester counties, and found it so there. The spring has so far been uncommonly early, and the work is well begun."

NEW ENGLAND AG. SOCIETY.—It is stated that CHAS. L. FLINT, Esq., has resigned the Secretaryship of this Society - probably on account of other duties and positions, among them that of Secretary of the Mass. State Board of Agriculture.

WHICH IS THE BEST GRAIN DRILL? - A. G. M., Leyden, N. Y., wishes to be advised as to which of the many machines for drilling in grain is most approved. Will some of our readers, not interested in the manufacture or sale of drills, give the desired information, or their opinions founded upon experience?

BUNCHES ON HORSES' FEET, - Jas. M., Walworth: Without some further and better description of your horse's ail, we cannot venture an opinion.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.

MR. MOORE :- In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Feb. 25th, you published a plate of the "Clapp's Favorite" pear, which is an excellent representation, and ask for information in regard to it. We answer because we are the only persons who have fruited it, with the exception of the Hon. M. P. WILDER.

It was raised several years ago by our deceased brother, THADDEUS CLAPP, probably from seed of the Bartlett, but as it exhibits so much similarity to the Flemish Beauty, both in the color and hardness of its wood, we are led to believe that it must have been hybridized by that variety. The original tree stands on comparatively low ground, where many varieties would become spotted, and is subject to the greatest extremes of temperature; but it has never been injured by the winter, with us, and we are informed that such has been the case in the nurseries of Messrs. M. P. WILDER & BAKER, by whom it was disseminated.

We have reserved for our own use a sufficient number of trees to plant one-half acre of land, (which has a very exposed North-easterly situation,) in preference to other varieties, in view of its valuable market qualities. It ripens several days before the Bartlett, all of them being disposed of the past year in the month of August, before any other pear of respectable size was ripe. Their size and beauty make them very attractive; they average as large as the Bartlett. and are often splashed with red upon their bright yellow basal color. The tree is vigorous, throwing out a few arms, and clothing them thickly with fruit spurs, and does not throw spray wood like some varieties. In consequence it is an early and great bearer, and has fully sustained all our expectations as a pear of the very first class, according to the description given of it by the American Pomological Society.

These are among the results of our own experience, and whether they will be sustained by that of others, we cannot tell, except as judged by that of the above named gentlemen, which has been, thus far, identical. It is being called for quite extensively, even at the high price at which it is sold, by our most practical orchardists in this vicinity. F. & L. CLAPP.

Dorchester, Mass., March 81st, 1865.

THE COLORS OF PEARS.

BY J. S. HOUGHTON, PHILADELPHIA

IT is an interesting question, how far the color of pears may be influenced by climate, soil, special manuring, mulching or other treatment. It is quite certain that some cultivators produce fruit much more delicate in complexion, and more highly colored than others. The Duchesse d'Angouleme, which is generally of a pale green, changing to a dull yellow, is frequently seen with a bright glossy skin and a brilliant scarlet blush on one side, adding much to its beauty. The red color on the Louise Bonne de Jersey is frequently very intense, while other specimens are of a dull brown. Dr. Boynton of Syracuse, N. Y., once exhibited some pears at a meeting of the National Pomological Society, covered with a skin like glass, and tinted with the most brilliant hues, crimson, scarlet and gold. We have never seen any fruit since, equal in finish and color to those specimens. Dr. Boynton attempted to explain the cause of this perfection and color, by some geological theory and special manuring; but either pomologists could not understand him, or he did not understand himself; nothing ever came of it.

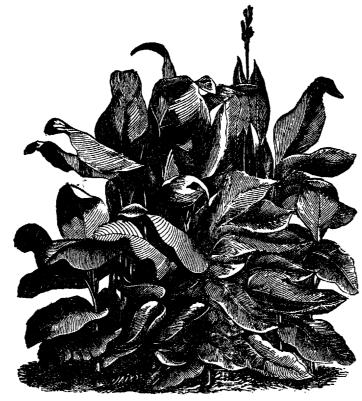
How far is it possible to discover and control the causes of color? Many cultivators of fruit have, no doubt, observed that sickly trees, or those in a stunted and unhealthy condition, will generally produce fruit more highly colored than healthy and thrifty trees. The fruit will probably be smaller than on more vigorous trees, but will take on a much richer color This may perhaps be attributed to the fact, that growing slowly, the juice of the fruit and the fabric of the skin may be more perfectly elaborated early in the season, and hence may be more thoroughly acted upon by the rays of the sun. It has been remarked by Prof. Balfour, a distinguished English botanist, that "the colors of flowers appear to depend upon the oxidation of their juices." The colors produced on the leaves of trees, in autumn, we are constantly told by vegetable physiologists, is due to the action of oxygen upon the juices and the texture of the foliage. We are also told, by the same authorities, that the sap of trees carries up with it common air, carbonic acid and oxygen as gases, in addition to the mineral elements which may be in solution in that fluid.

Now from the facts it would appear that a stunted or checked growth, and free exidation of the juice of the fruit would tend to increase the brilliancy of the color.

But to obtain a good ambrotype, you must have a plate properly prepared for the action of the sun's rays; and to get highly colored fruit you must undoubtedly have a texture of skin fitted to take on the desired tints. What shall be the constituents of this skin? and how shall these constituents be collected and organized?

The first evident constituent or element of a proper skin is a somewhat dense fibre; next, a certain amount of silica, as in the corn stalk and bamboo; then, perhaps, (for all this is something like guess work) some iron and other minerals, in free supply; after these, what acids? or what phosphates? Who can tell?

One of the substances employed in manure which has been supposed to have a great influence on the colors of flowers, is chargoal. Whether there are any facts in existence to show



GROUP OF CANNAS.

description and engravings of several varieties of Ricinus, one of the most useful and most easily cultivated of the ornamental foliaged plants. We also promised in a future number some remarks on the Cannas, the most magnifishows a small group of several varieties, as grown by us last season.

The Cannas are stately plants, and highly ornabe seen to be appreciated — "how beautiful how magnificent," is the exclamation of every abundant foliage.

In the Rural of February 4th, we gave a | one who, for the first time beholds a bed of well grown Cannas. Although the flowers are pretty, the effect is from the foliage, and it is necessary that the plant should be large and healthy. The Cannas will flower the first season from seed if started early in a green-house or hot-house, so cent of this interesting class. Our engraving that the plants are strong when set out in the garden. The next autumn the roots should be taken up and preserved in the cellar in sand, to be planted out the following spring. mental. The effect of a group on the lawn must | In this way the greatest effect is produced, as the roots are sufficiently strong to permit

respect to color, we do not know. We have used many hundred cords of fine charcoal, about fruit trees, as a top-dressing, and as a mulching agent, without discovering that it produced any effect on the color of the fruit. That charcoal attracts oxygen with considerable avidity, and yields carbonic acid gas pretty freely, we presume there is little doubt. Further experiments in its use, in respect to its effect on color, are to be desired.

Of the mineral substances which enter into the composition of manure, the alkalies, oxide of iron, have been supposed by some writers to have an influence upon the color of fruit.

We must confess that although we have tried some experiments with a view to produce color in pears, by special treatment, we have not yet arrived at anything like certainty in this respect. But we are still experimenting, with the hope of greater success.

Of one thing we feel convinced, and that is, that the art of manipulating the soil and managing the trees, (special manuring and training,) is still in its infancy, and much improvement may vet be made in these departments of gardening. We should be gratified to see this subject further discussed by the editor of this Magazine, and other pomologists who have succeeded in growing highly colored pears. Has anybody ever so looked into "the womb of time," as to discover the process by which their most beautiful pets were produced? - Magazine of Horti-

THE CACTUS PLANTS OF CALIFORNIA,

THE San Francisco Bulletin says :- "The cactus-that celebrated family of the floral kingdom, the glory of the hot-houses of Europe and the wonder of travelers, whose flowers and fruits are seen in every league of surface in South California, Arizona and the Peninsula - has never sufficiently attracted the attention of our florists or farmers. Ffty-five species of cactus are known in the botany of these sections, and they include some with magnificent flowers and of extraordinary appearance, forming beautiful ornaments when in the vicinity of other vegetation. If the different species, all covered with thorns, could be got together in a California garden they would form one of the most singular and unique displays it is possible to conceive in gardening, and it is to be remembered that the fruits are as valuable for human food as the flowers are for feasting the eye.

"The cactacia have an immense range in the altitudes of Central North America, or in what we may term the California simulacra of climates and soils, as they are found from the parallel of Cariboo to Cape St. Lucas, and from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in North Dacotah to the Gila river. They are met with in all latitudes between the Gila and Panama, from the hue of perpetual snow to that of the sea shore. Some two hundred different species of this singular family of American plants are enumerated in the botany of Mexico, ranging from the shape of a cabbage to that of a grape-vine, and looming high as a tree and umbrageous as a small oak. Their flowering is of extraordinary splendor and loveliness, and is from the purest white to vermillion, including every mixture of the prismatic colors. But it is the fruit, the standby of the poor and the Indians in the seasons of drouth and famine, that unfolds this providential blessing of the desert in all its value.

"Engleman of St. Louis, an eminent writer on this family, enumerates as indigenous to Arizona and South California four genera of the cactus; that is, thirty-seven species of the cereus er perwhat the effect of charcoal is upon fruit, in pendicular stems, six sumamalarias or mamaes,

and six echinocactus or cabbage-heads. Almost every one of these is found in the mountain ranges and deserts of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties. In Lower California many species are met with which are foreign to our parallels and latitudes, one of which, a climbing variety, is found in the dryest months to be full of the purest water. One of the opuntas has a small fruit, specific in scurvies and blood impurities, while others have fruits with the flavor of pineapples, of strawberries, peaches, plums and cherries, of the luscious cheramoys and mangostein, of the fig and grape, and of the lemon, apple, and pear.

"The Cactus Opunta, or Indian fig of Mexico -white and red-was introduced into the mission gardens of our State from Santa Clara to San Diego in the early settlement of the country, some seventy years ago; but they are also found indigenous in the mountains of the Colorado, in San Bernardino and San Diego counties Near all the southern missions below Point Conception they grow luxuriantly, particularly at Santa Barbara, San Fernando and San Gabriel. At the two last-named places they are extremely abundant and lucsious. These varieties of the prickly pear are valuable additions to the food of our State, as the fruit is not only very plentiful in summer and fall, but it is highly nutritive and agreeable, and can be gathered at will, and the plant requires no care. When stripped of the prickles they can be boiled down to an excellent conserve or sirup, or dried in the sun for preservation, as they contain a large quantity of sugar and gum. The plant is easily propagated by slips or seeds, and has a wonderful endurance, vitality and hardiness. It comes to perfection in three years. Its seeds, which are very abundant in the fruit, are toasted by the Indians as a substitute for corn. The mucilage of the leaves or fronds is thrown into water and used in making cements and whitewashes, and gives great strength to those house-building materials in the arid districts of Mexico. It is in common use around Los Angeles.

"Being such plentiful and excellent producers of sugary fruit, so necessary to the laboring man in our dry and attenuated atmosphere, this matter should be attended to by our people, as well as the arts of making molasses from maguey, pumpkins, melons, watermelons, grapes, pears, beets, corn stalks, and the wild sugar cane or panoche-carisso of the Tulares. All these fruits are well known to the Indians and Mestizoes of Sonora and New Mexico, and those of Chihuahua and Coahuila, as producing sugar; and particularly the Cactacea and Agave, among the Pimos and Papagos of Arizona, who consider the cactus and the maguey as gifts of the gods, for from them they receive food, clothing, shelter and fencing. The reduction of these articles to conserves and molasses is often facilitated among these simple people by a concentrating process of roasting and baking, and boiling down slowly afterwards, with a little water, to a viscid sirup which never ferments in their keeping, though several of them are also used in the fabrication of moscal or spirits. Of such an exhilarating quality is this fire-water that when 'in the spirit' they would not give a slaque to call themselves king, priest or judge, for they often give for such alcoholics weight for weight in silver, and bless the vender for his trade."

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH.

THE New Zealand Spinach is regarded as the most valuable of garden vegetables. It is sown as early as the ground can be worked, about two inches deep in light garden soil. The early growth is very slow, but when the plants have

made four or five leaves they begin to spread, and the trailing branches extend until frost comes. They should stand three feet apart. It may be kept upon the same patch for several years in succession, as the plant seeds itself. He digs up the bed in the spring and sows lettuce, and by the time this is off the spinach is up to take its place. He says that fifteen or twenty plants will give a family a good cutting every

Korticultural Aotes and Queries.

BUDDING CHERRY AND APPLE TREES .- G. F. W. Waterloo: You cannot bud any varieties of trees until the buds of the present year are perfected, say about the first of September, and as long as the bark will peel and slip easily on the stock.

Apples may be grafted at any time, and as long as the cions can be kept fresh; but cherries and plums as early as possible, at any rate before any swelling of the buds of the stock.

Rose Bug.—Last year my early cherries and most of my grapes were destroyed by the rose bug. Will you, or some of the numerous readers of the Rural, prescribe through its columns a remedy?—H. N. HYDE, Lake Co., Ohio.

If our correspondent can imagine any cure for the depredations of the musquito, the locust and wheat weevil, it will equally apply to the rose bug. Their name is legion, with most devouring appetites, with no natural enemies, even the domestic or wild fowls or birds never meddle with them.

THE WINE OR PIE PLANT.—I wish to inquire through our columns about the reputation of a root called Wine Plant. Is it any different from Pie Plant!—and would it be profitable to cultivate it for the purpose of making wine? I am anxious to know as soon as possible.—Mrs. M. Ross, Kalamazoo, Mich.

We understand that the Pie Plant (Rhubarb) and the Wine Plant are the same. One thing we are quit certain of, that we have tasted a Rhubarb wine far superior to thousands of slops made from grapes and sugar, many of which are no better than sweetened

SETTING OUT DWARF PEARS.—I intend to set out a quantity of dwarf pear trees this spring, and have been advised by a nurseryman to set them 15 feet spart and about 8 inches below the junction of the pear and quince, so they will take root from the pear, transforming them partly into standards. Now I wish to ask, through the columns of the RURAL, if you would recommend that way of setting dwarfs. Will they bear as soon and as abundantly? and will it affect the quality of the fruit?—A Subscriber, Corfu, N. Y.

The distance apart is very well. As to planting deep with a view to secure roots from the pear, we do not approve of it, though some good cultivators do. If we want pears on the quince we prefer to keep them on the quince, hence we plant so that the point of union between pear and quince is just at the surface when the ground has settled after planting.- B.

Horticultural Advertisements.

TRAPE AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—8,000 Catawba, 1 year, No. 1, at \$50 per 1,000. 4,000 Delaware, also Hartford Prolific, Concord, Rebecca and Iona, No. 1, strong. Also, 20,000 Russell's Prolific at \$12 \(\tilde{\pi} \) 1,000; 20,000 Triomph de Gand, and Great Anatin, at \$5 \(\tilde{\pi} \) 1,000; 20,000 Wilson's Albany at \$4 \(\tilde{\pi} \) 1,000. Also, Peach Trees, Dwarf and Standard Pear Trees, Norway Spruce and others. The above are of the best, and warranted gennine. Address 797-2t

THE GREAT BUFFALO STRAWBERRY. Buffalo Seedling,

ORIGINATED IN 1857, IN BUFFALO, N. Y.,

Abner H. Bryant, Sole Owner & Proprietor.

This Strawberry is destined to take the lead of all other varieties, for it is not deficient in anything essential to a superior and universally popular Strawberry. It combines in itself, and distinctly and perfectly of every essential quality that can be found in all preservery essential quality that can be found in all preservery essential quality that can be found in all preservery essential quality that can be found in the preservery essential quality that can be found in the preservery essential quality that can be found in the preservery essential quality that can be found in the preservery essential quality that can be found in the preservery essential quality that the test strawberr and preservery which is the preservery essential that the preservery essential essential preservery essential essential preservery essential preservery essential preservery essential preservery essential preservery essential essential preservery essential preservery essential essential preservery essential essential preservery essential essent Abner H. Bryant, Sole Owner & Proprietor.

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Domestic Gconomy.

A BATCH OF RECIPES.

EDS. RURAL NEW - YORKER : - Please accept the following recipes which have been thoroughly tested, and which we know to be good.

FRUIT CAKE, No. 1.-1 pound sugar, 1 of butter, 12 eggs, ¾ pound flour, 2 pounds raisins, 2 of currants, 1 of citron, 1 glass of wine, 1 of brandy, 1 of rose water, 4 nutmegs, 1 table spoon of mace, 1 of cinnamon, 1 of cloves; dredge the fruit well with flour before stirring it in the cake.

FRUIT CARE, No. 2. - 1 cup sugar, 1 of butter, 1 of molasses, 4 eggs, 2 cups cream, 1 pound raisins, ½ of currants, 2 teaspoons soda, 4½ cups of flour.

CAROLINA CAKE. - 2 coffee cups white sugar, 3 tablespoons of butter, lemon and nutmeg, 1 coffee cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda, 1/2 spoon salt, whites of 8 eggs, 21/4 coffee cups sifted flour with 1 teaspoon cream tartar.

WHITE CAKE.-Whites of 8 eggs, 11/2 tumblers of sugar, 1 tumbler of sifted flour a little heaped, 1 teaspoon of cream tartar and a pinch of salt; improved by citron. Mix the sugar, flour and tartar together, then add the eggs and stir just enough to mix it well. Flavor to taste.

LEMON CARE. - 3 cups of sugar, 1 of butter, 5 eggs, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 lemon, 1/4 teaspoon soda and 4 cups flour.

Pound Cookies. - 1 pound sugar, 1/4 pound butter, 3 eggs, 🔀 cup sour milk and 1 teaspoon soda; mix soft and bake quick.

COOKIES, No. 2.—1 egg, 2 cups white sugar, 1 cup sour cream, a tablespoon of butter, 1/2 teaspoon sods, a little lemon and nutmeg.

GINGER SNAPPS.—1 pint of molasses, 1 cup of sugar, 1 of butter, 2 tablespoons of ginger, I teaspoon soda dissolved in 1/2 cup of sweet milk, mix soft as possible and bake quick. Soda Cake.-1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1 of

sweet milk, 1 egg, 2 teaspoons tartar, 1 of soda, 3 cups flour, a little salt and 1/2 cup of Zante SOFT GINGER BREAD .- 1 tea cup butter, 1 of

sugar, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1/2 teaspoon cloves, 1 of cinnamon, 1/4 pint of molasses, 11/4 pints of flour, 3 eggs, ½ pint sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda. Improved by 1 pound raisins. DROP GINGER CAKE. -2 cups of molasses, 2

of sugar, 2 cups of sour milk or buttermilk, % cup lard, 4 teaspoons ginger, 2 of soda, 9 cups flour and a little salt. To be dropped on the

SAMMY CAKE. - 2 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 of cream, 1 of sour milk, 1 teaspoon sods, pinch of salt and a little nutmeg, flour and meal in equal quantities, to make a soft cake. Try it.

ICE CREAM. - 3 quarts milk, 2 of cream, 4 eggs, 114 pounds sugar, 3 tablespoons starch, 2 of lemon. When the milk and cream are at the point of boiling, stir in the eggs, sugar and starch; when nearly cold add the lemon and stir it well. OMELET. - Beat 1 dozen eggs as for custard,

add 1 cup of thick sweet cream and a little salt; have your spider well buttered, pour in your mixture, set it on a slow fire, stir it constantly till it thickens, then turn it into a dish imme-

COLOGNE WATER.—Take oil lemon 2 drachms, bergamot 2, lavender 2, orange 11/4, cinnamon 20 drops, to 1 quart alcohol.

CAMPHOR OINTMENT. - 1 oz. origanum oil, 1 of laudanum, 1 of camphor gum, 1 of alcohol. Then take 3 ounces beeswax and 5 of lard, melt over a slow fire and add the liquid gradually, * stirring all the time.—M. L. A., Sennet, N. Y.

FLOATING ISLAND. - 1 quart of milk, a little salt, beat the whites of 4 eggs to a stiff froth, lay on the milk in spoonfulls, and simmer slowly; turn, that they may harden on both sides; take them off on a plate; beat the yolks, sweeten and flavor to taste; stir into the milk, and do not let it remain over the fire long enough to curdle. Pour into a dish, place the islands on the top, and you will have a delicious dish.

CREAM CAKE. -1 cup thick sour cream, 11/4 cups sugar, 1 egg, a little salt and saleratus; flavor to tase. Stir thin with flour.

CUP CAKE. - 3 cups of flour, 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup butter, 3 eggs, 1 cup milk, teaspoon soda; season to taste.

LEMON CAKE.—3 cups sugar, 5 eggs, 1 teacup of cream, 4 cups flour, 1 teacup butter, lemon and saleratus.—Eugenia.

CORN STARCH PUDDING. - It is too bad a 'Lover of the RURAL," has been deprived the delicacy of a Corn Starch Pudding for four long years, just because no one gave her a recipe for making it. I send her mine, which husband says is exceedingly nice, and he is good authority in such matters. It is this:-To one quart new milk add two tablespoorsful of corn starch, dissolved in a little cold milk; one egg, well beaten, and a very little salt. Boil three minutes, stirring all the time. It may be eaten warm or cold, with sweetened cream flavored with lemon or vanilla.—Mrs. M. M. C., Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1865.

TO PREPARE AND KEEP DRIED BREF. - Ma says she salts it well and lets it lay in the brine two weeks, then she takes it out and washes it and hangs it up where it will dry quick. In order to keep it good through summer, she washes it well in pepper tea and hangs it up to dry well, then she wraps it up in cloths, each piece separate, and puts it away in a dry place. In this way she has kept it the year round, and finds it to be a very good way.—A. A. DHITZ, East Randolph, Wis.

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CHE REDYON

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

SANTA FILOMENA.

This little poem not only calls to mind an incident in the hospital-life in the Crimea, of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE; but it may well remind us of the grate ful joy and sacred reverence with which many a noble soldier has welcomed the tender nursing, and cheering, yet ennobling presence of American women in our army hospitals:

> WHENE'ER a noble deed is wrought, Whene'er is spoke a noble thought. Our hearts, in glad surprise, To higher levels rise.

The tidal wave of deeper souls Into our inmost being rolls, And lifts us unawares. Out of all meaner cares

Honor to those whose words or deeds Thus help us in our daily needs, And, by their overflow, Raise us from what is low!

Thus thought I, as by night I read Of the great army of the dead; The trenches cold and damp. The starved and frozen camp The wounded from the battle-plain,

In dreary hospitals of pain, The cheerless corridors. The cold and stony floors. Lo! in that house of misery

A lady with a lamp I see Pass thro' the glimmering gloom And flit from room to room And slow as in a dream of bliss

The speechless sufferer turns to kiss Her shadow, as it falls Upon the darkening walls. As if a door in beaven should be

Opened, and then closed suddenly, The vision came and went: The light shone and was spent. On England's annals through the long

Hereafter of her speech and song, That light its rays shall cast From portals of the past.

A lady with a lamp shall stand In the great history of the land. A noble type of good Heroic womanhood

Nor even shall be wanting here The palm, the lily and the spear, The symbols that of yore Saint FILOMENA bore.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. VICTORIA-A TRUE WOMAN.

THE reigning Queen of England is, in many respects, worthy a place among the women who are giving a warmer color of hope and prophecy to our day. Her position is one which unites great difficulties with great advantages of individual growth. The exercise of power by a right-intentioned person is so hopeful and healthy, that one feels it cannot have failed to compensate so pure - hearted and earnest a woman as Victoria, for bearing, even from youth, the cumbrous fetters of form and ceremony it has laid upon her. The bondage of many heavy cares, ill-suited to her quiet nature, and the burthen of pomp and show so exciting and relentless, must often have been a heavy oppression to the affectionate wife, the loving mother, the tender friend, and the simplehearted woman - always more impatient of shams in the testimony of a merely external power not craved by her, than man is.

The women of her day would owe her, in behalf of womanhood, their thanks, if she had not pleased herself more than she could possibly please any other, in the purification, through her own purity and firmness, of the Court life in her realm; in her persistent adherence to the best persons who could be drawn and kept about her person and her family, in her steadfast and efficient discountenance of gossip-the vice of royal marriages from time immemorial, and all the more difficult therefore to uproot and in maintaining, under all circumstances, so clean and spotless a character.

One sees clearly that only a candid, rightminded and true woman, could so have sustained herself through such a life, and as clearly sees that her reward has come to her without thanks. A genius for personal goodness, and a disposition faithfully to adhere to the right, so far as the world will permit it to be done, are, perhaps, the happiest gifts in a monarch-King or Queen. These seem to belong, in an eminent degree, to VICTORIA: and the immense influence which, as mistress of the highest and most observed home in her realm, she wields in making her family circle an example of social and personal purity, cannot fail to have been one of the substantial benefits of her reign - a strong incentive and aid to the development of these good motives which find their best and most peaceful culture at the fireside of a high-toned, earnest, truthful wife, mother and woman. Mrs. E. N. Farnham.

MARRIED BELLES.

THAT wives should constantly endeavor to cultivate social graces, and reader themselves as fascinating as possible, I hold to be their sacred duty; but beauty should be preserved and accomplishments perfected to bind their husbands' hearts more closely, to make their unholy purpose of securing the attentions and adulation of other gentlemen. I do not desire to see married women recluses; on the contrary, I believe that society has imperative claims upon them, which should be met promptly, and faithfully and gracefully dis-

avoid it - who are never happy unless riding or receiving their attentions at theaters, concerts or parties, are a disgrace to the nation, which they are gradually demoralizing and corrupting. From the influence of these few deluded weak libels on our sex, may God preserve our age and country! Statesmen are trained up around the mother's arm-chair, and she can imbue the boy with lofty sentiments, and inspire him with aims which, years hence, shall lead him in Congressional halls to adhere to principles, to advance the truth - though, thereby, votes for the next election fall away like stricken leaves of autumn. What time has the married belle for this holy hearth-stone mission? The conscientious, devoted and patriotic Christian women of a nation are the safeguards of its liberties and purity. - Miss Evans.

THE "COURTS OF LOVE" IN PROVENCE

THE Court of Lleanora of Guyenne, wife of Louis VII., and afterward of Henry II. of England, decided in answer to a question :- "If a favored lover carries his homage to another lady, yet returns after a month's absence and neglect to his first love, ought the lady to pardon him or to reject him?" that "such is the nature of love, that often two lovers pretend to be desirous of other engagements, in order to assure themselves still more of the fidelity and constancy of the person loved; it would then be to offend the rights of love to reject, under such a pretext, the tenderness of a lover who returns penitent, unless there are proofs of his having been unfaithful." Such was the verdict pronounced by the Suzerain of many Countesses and Chatmatters that concerned it, that it ruled that no lady could accept presents of love without granting a return. This certainly left the chatelaine at liberty to decline receiving presents, but it attached a stigma upon all presents received.

On the other hand, a knight who had violated the secrets of love, was forever to be rejected and despised, and any chatelaine who should show him favor in any way, should be revisited with similar reprisals. Such were the courts of love of old, when the escutcheons were not emblazoned with modern heresies, and before the noble hawk and falcon took their departure from the woods and hills of France with the old nobility of the land. These courts held their sittings under popes, kings, and princes alike. Nostradamus relates that Counts Vintemille and De Tendes, having come on a visit to Pope Innocent VI., at Avignon, they went to hear the sentence decreed by the ladies at the Court | The infant a mother attended and loved; of Love. Provence was at that epoch covered with flourishing cities, with castellated strongholds, with cathedrals and well cultivated abbeys and priories. These were dispersed all over the plains, valleys and hills, from the Cevennes to the Alps; a nobility of exceeding chivalry and unbounded gallantry inhabited these feudal residences, in which brilliant courts and tournaments were held. Courts of love, hawking, hunting, cavalcades, were the pastime of the chatelaines of the middle ages. - Bentley's Miscel-

COMFORT BAGS AND HUMBUGS.

"IF you plase, sir, would ye give me a comfort bag? I want to correspond with some young lady." No, my Irish friend, you come to quite the wrong person. I have more regard to the sisterhood at home. I wish those romantic and silly and unwise girls, who write letters to strangers, knew what they were doing when they write letters and encourage correspondence with unknown men. How their letters are handed about and laughed over, and made the subject of many a jest that would make their ears tingle. If they wish to write a few words anonymously, or put in a little book or paper with a contribution, well and good, but no girl with proper self-respect will lend her name to be bandied about among rude soldiers. They will take advantage of it, and a man of true refinement will be repelled.

And there is much en fort bags," as they are called; as a rule, the men empty them and throw them away. Needles and thread, chiefly black linen, and needle cases, are invaluable, and too many can hardly be sent but further fixtures are useless; and the less cum brous they are, the more likely to be kept, Please indorse me, dear Republican, and let it be known, far and wide, that we want needle cases (in either of the "commissions," you know.)

I heard that one of the generals issued an order to his corps to go to the commission and ask for needle cases? I don't vouch for that, but I know that we want them by the thousand. —Cor. Springfield Republican.

FEMININE GOSSIP.

FROM an inspection of the Stratford register it is found that Shakspeare's widow subsequently married a shoemaker of the town named Richard

"A RUNAWAY'S wife," memorializes the Ohio Legislature in favor of an amendment to the bill punishing runaways from the draft, providing that their wives shall be entitled to a divorce forthwith upon application.

Parisian society has been saddened by the death of a young lady of rank and fashion. On a post mortem examination it was found that homes more attractive instead of being con. her decesse was owing to tight lacing. Her stantly paraded before the world for the stays had forced three of her ribs right into her

A Washington letter says that at the last matinee of Mrs. Lincoln, a woman of Philadelphia, possessing literary attainments, a regular contributor to magazines and reviews, was detected in stealing a parasol, which had been temporarily charged. But those degraded wives who are placed by its owner in a window. It was renever seen with their husbands when they can stored to its owner by the police.

Choice Miscellany.

A POEM RECITED BY MR. LINCOLN.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:have been urged by several friends to send you the inclosed poem, written down by myself from Mr. Lincoln's lips, and although it may not be new to many of your readers, the events of the last week give it a new peculiar interest.

The circumstances under which this copy was written were these: I was with the President alone one evening in his room, during the time I was painting my large picture at the White House last year. He presently threw saide his pen and papers, and began to talk to me of SHAKSPEARE. He sent little "Tad," his son, to the library, to get a copy of the plays, and then read to me several pages of his favorite passages, showing genuine appreciation of the great poet. Relapsing into a sadder strain, he laid the book aside, and leaning back in his chair, said:

"There is a poem which has been a great favorite with me for years, which was first shown to me when a young man, by a friend, and which I afterward saw and cut from a newspaper and learned by heart. I would," he continued. "give a great deal to know who wrote it, but I have never been able to ascertain."

Then half closing his eyes he repeated to me the lines which I inclose to you. Greatly pleased and interested, I told him I would like, if ever an opportunity occurred, to write them down from his lips. He said he would some time try to give them to me. A few days afterward he asked me to accompany him to the temporary elaines. The Court was, indeed, so indulgent in studio of Mr. SWAYNE, the sculptor, who was making a bust of him at the Treasury Department. While he was sitting for the bust I was suddenly reminded of the poem, and said to him that then would be a good time to dictate it to me. He complied, and sitting on some books at his feet, as nearly as I can remember, I wrote the lines down, one by one, from his lips.

With great regard, very truly yours, F. B. CARPENTER.

Oh why should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud? On, why should the spirit of mortal be proud? Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast flying cloud, A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave, He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade, Be scattered around and together be laid; And the young and the old, and the low and the high Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The mother that infant's affection who proved; The husband that mother and infant who blessed. Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne; The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn; The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave. Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap: The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the

The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread. Have faded away like the grass that we tread. So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed That withers away to let others succeed:

So the multitude comes, even those we behold.

To repeat every tale that has often been told. For we are the same that our fathers have been; We see the same sights that our fathers have seen-We drink the same stream and we view the same sun

And run the same course that our fathers have run. The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think; From the death we are shrinking our fathers would

shrink; To the life we are clinging they also would cling;

But it speeds for us all like a bird on the wing. They loved, but the story we cannot unfold; They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold; They grieved, but no wail from their slumbers will

They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb They died, aye! they died; we things that are now, They walk on the turf that lies over their brow, And make in their dwelling a transient abode, Meet the things that are met on their pilgrimas

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain, We mingle together in sunshine and rain; And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Lis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath: From the blossom of health to the paleness of death. From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud-Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker LOST IDEAS.

BY R. C. C.

It is one of the beautiful theories of the Platonists, that man enters upon his present life with the reminiscences of a former and happier existence clinging to him: -

"Not in entire forgetfulness, Nor yet in utter nakedness, But trailing clouds of glory, Do we come From God, who is our home."

While these memories remain, the world appeals to him, not in the sober colors of dull reality, but clothed with the supernal beauty of his own glorious recollections. Before his growing consciousness, this light from heaven pales out and dies away. It was also a pleasing delusion, which ancient tradition handed down, that there had been a "Golden Age"—a time when the earth was fairer than now; when Truth and Honor, and all the Graces kept daily pace with the life of man, and everything was beautiful and good. Strangely enough it is the ancient who goes back for the realization of the highest happiness, and the modern philosopher who looks forward. In times past, if men believed that much had been lost, our faith, on the other hand, is that much may be discovered.

It is, perhaps, the fault of the age in which we live, that too little reverence is felt for the past. It is assumed, almost without argument, I students," was the reply.

that whatever is new, is better than that which is old. We hear a great deal about exploded theories and abandoned ideas, just as though what was true for the past is not, in a certain sense, equally true for all time. If we mount successive truths until we reach the highest possible level of the mind, the elevation we have attained does not make the steps of our progress false,-at the most, it can only make, them appear insignificant. An idea perfected. put into operation, is but the last step in a long line of sequences. Each stage of the progress is indispensable to the final accomplishment. The enlightened Christian of to-day, is the comparatively perfect product of all that has been thought, suffered and achieved by the race since man was created.

Nothing valuable is ever lost. "There are." it has been said, "spiritual and intelligible, as well as material and sensible existences around us," and it is contrary to the law of nature that either should wholly perish. Little truths are swallowed up in great ones, of which they are only the component parts. What we call "error," is only bad logic. It is not by material, but by moral forces that the world is governed. Locked up in the man of to-day, is the whole moral history of the past. If you can fathom him, you can understand it all. A truth is none the less a truth because you do not know the date of its discovery, nor does it cease to exist when you yourself have forgotten it. Moreover, an idea which is worth preserving, will be preserved. The Iliad was carried in the memory of man until it could be committed to written symbols. That very doctrine of reminiscence was filched by Plato from Pythagonas, who brought it out of Egypt, where it had been introduced from India.

Ideas, on the other hand, which have no moral value, have no inherent life. The earth is strewn with the relics of old forms of civilization; essentially corrupt they have passed away. They stand out, ruined temples and shattered columns, dismal warnings in waste places. They are the "cave canem," in the march of Truth. "Dimly of old, in such phenomena, men saw fate, but now they see GoD!'

Ideas, too, have expansive power. They are nomadic, migratory. The place that knew their birth may have forgotten them, and in that sense only are they ever lost. We live in the shadow of Christ, but the Holy Sepulchre is in the hands of Infidels.

Ideas are not phenomenal, and eccentric, they are the matured fruit of man's moral and intellectual life. SHAKSPEARE was not born an hour too soon - Johannes Faust was needed as a mouthpiece. Men are not great by virtue of their sigularity - after all, they are only exponents. The age which produces great minds must itself be great. Some one has said, that he would rather have been the author of the unrecorded best thoughts of common men, than to have won the laurels of Homer or Shak-SPEARE. He was all wrong! GRAY'S churchvard Miltons, "mute, inglorious," had nothing to say-or why did they die silent?

It accords with the best theory of human life that, like MALBRANCHE, we are all "searchers after truth." If we would always keep steadily before us our own highest good, whatever is valuable in thought would be carefully cherished. It is our own fault if the problems of the ages have to be twice proved. We are so sensual and cowardly, that we cling to a delightful error rather than recognize a stern truth. We tremble when good and bad forces clash together, altho' we believe that moral light will follow the concussion. We are slow in discovering truth, because it is constantly shifting its relations; we get puzzled and disheartened, because we discover it only in fragments, and yet the stately march of the ages goes on, and Truth itself, the deliverances of God's consciousness, is all about us. as God is about us. If it were true, in the literal sense, that "there is nothing new under the sun," then man's destiny would already have been fulfilled. But it is not so! We are far from the accomplished amelioration of the race, and there is light ahead. Nothing will perish which God himself does not destroy—it is error only that dies. We live in the reflected radiance of whatever was good and beautiful in the past, and the light of GoD's countenance is as bright to-day as when he revealed himself to the greatest of the prophets.

Whitehall, N. Y., April, 1865.

MORALITY

Most men are not so dead to moral principles but what they feel a spontaneous glow of admiration for the man who does right because it is right, no matter if he does make less money by it. Some few men say he was a fool or a lunatic not to make the most of his advantage, right or wrong; but the heart of many is loyal to rectitude. We look and admire, and praise. We cannot help it. He who in a selfish, covetous age, when all men are fighting and scrambling for money, stands up strong in his integrity, and modestly does the thing-not that is legal, not that is as others do, or as many preach, but does the thing which is right, -such a man is worthy of all imitation. If the heavenly minded are few in the world, are not the righteous few likewise? A moral character that is genuine is seen as rarely as Diogenes' man, when hunted for with a lantern at noonday. - Selected.

A WRITER in the Mobile Tribune tells the following:—For many years, Moses, a negro, was a servant to the University of Alamaba, and waited on the students very faithfully. He was however, a great hypocrite, and was on that account commonly called "Preach," among the boys. One day he was passing a crowd of students, when one of them, out of mischief, called to him and said:-"I say, Preach, what are you going

Fabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "I KNOW A MORNING COMETH."

BY ELIZABETH CLARE.

I know a morn shall come, And the shadows flee away; It matters not how drear the night, There cometh perfect day,

I know a morning cometh When my star shall risen be. Then far beyond the purple hills Its glorious light I'll see.

I believe a morning cometh When I'll walk beneath the dome Of a temple made by hands divine. And in its aisles I'll roam.

I know a morning cometh When the blest shall walk with Gon, Upon the golden mountains, Which no mortal ever trod.

I know a morning cometh, And thus knowing am content; Though my life be thick with shadows, With them all this thought is blent,

That I know a morning cometh, Gop has promised it shall be, To all who strive to live aright In faith's humility.

WESLEY'S PREACHING.

On our way home from the chapel to-day I saw where the poor people go. It was in a great open space called Moorfields. Thousands of dirty ragged men and women were standing listening to a preacher in a clergyman's gown. We were obliged to stop while the crowd made way for us. At first I thought it must be the same I heard near Bristol, but when we came nearer I saw it was quite a different looking man; a small man, rather thin, with the neatest wig, fine, sharply-cut features, a mouth firm enough for a general, and a bright, steady eye, which seemed to command the crowd. Uncle Henderson said, "It is John Wesley." His manner was very calm, not impassioned like Mr. Whitefield's; but the people seemed quite as much moved. Mr. Whitefield looked as if he were pleading with the people to escape from a danger he saw but they could not, and would draw them to heaven in spite of themselves. Mr. Wesley did not appear so much to plead as to speak with authority. Mr. Whitefield seemed to throw his whole soul into the peril of his hearers. Mr. Wesley seemed to rest with his whole soul on the truth he spoke, and by the force of his own calmiconviction to make every one feel that what he said was true. If his hearers were moved, it was not with the passion of the preacher; it was with the bare reality of the things he said. But they were moved indeed. No wandering eye was there. Many were weeping; some were sobbing as if their hearts would break, and many more were gazing as if they would not weep, nor stir, nor breathe, lest they should lose a word .- Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevy-

HARD TO LIVE.

WHICH is the more difficult, living or dying? I know not; yet to live rightly appears to me the hardest. It is hard to deny one's self; to undergo privation; to mortify all sinful inclinations; to sever all the ties which bind us to the world; and, when God calls, to resign the spirit back into his hands with joy. But perhaps it is harder still to walk on in this dark vale with patient courage; to be content not to see, and to take up with the blindness of faith; to tread in the footsteps of the Saviour without backsliding, and never, either from inclination or from weariness, or from compliance, to yield to temptation, turning neither to the right nor to the left; to endure the weaknesses and the failings of brethern, and also our own, without distrusting ourselves or them; to love our brethren as ourselves, and ourselves not more than our brethren: and in labors of love toward them to continue on until hearts shall break in death; so to live, I say, is perhaps more difficult than to die; or rather we attain the one, as well as the other, through the divine grace. Only must our hearts stand perpetually open to the reception of this grace, and the disposition to receive we strengthen and preserve, while lingering by the graves of our friends. - Theremin.

SOBER SABBATH THOUGHTS,

TRUST Christ and praise him, and you need never despair.

To love and to labor is the sum of all living; and yet how many think they live who neither labor

Unity in the Church of Christ is very beautiful, yet we admire each branch of Zion in its own character.

IF we are sanctioned by the Holy Spirit, then it is its own witness to holiness in our hearts; this is scriptural.

A WELL-DISCIPLINED mind can easily change the current of its thought and leap into a new channel. But there are some of us poor human beings who depend upon times and seasons, and they help us amazingly.

WE may grieve the Spirit in our own hearts as well as grieve it in others, when we doubt its teachings, and yield to harrassing temptations after we have done the best we could under the influence of the purest motives.

We do not admire the person who boasts he has no sensibility on any point; we rather conclude he has drifted from all the moorings of to do when the devil gets you?" "Wait on de affection and etiquette, and is not fit for the society of the delicate and refined.

CONTRACTOR OF CO

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The Reviewer.

CURRENT BOOK GOSSIP.

Some years ago the project was entertained by the British Philological Society of compiling a new and exhaustive dictionary of the English language. The work has been delayed for various reasons, but at length the Society has seriously entered upon its labors, and assistance is requested from every part of the world where the English language is used or known. This great work will differ from the ordinary dictionary or lexicon in many striking particulars. It will embrace not only all words now in common use, either in speaking or writing, but also all obsolete words, together with those which, although once employed, have at last entirely disappeared from our vocabulary. The complete philological history of each word will be given, embracing the account of its origin, the circumstances under which it was introduced into our language, its original signification, and the various modifications of form or meaning it has at different times undergone. The brain reels in the attempt to form an adequate conception of the amount of labor involved in this gigantic undertaking.

That the work will "drag its slow length along" through a series of years and a number of volumes frightful to contemplate, seems inevitable. It will undoubtedly be a valuable as well as novel literary achievement. Much scholarly labor has of late years been devoted to lexicography, and the results are evident in many works both weighty and curious; but nothing to our knowledge has ever before been undertaken quite so grand in its proportions and striking in its character as the one under consideration.

The American labor upon this work will be supervised by the well-known author and commentator, RICHARD GRANT WHITE. This task originally devolved upon George P. Marsh, a student of letters whose celebrity is world wide. He was elected the American Secretary by the British Society, but owing to his diplomatic and other duties he was compelled to resen it to other hands.

Among the English collaborators, we notice such distinguished names as the following: Archbishop TRENCH, LORD LYTTLETON, Sir JOHN RICHARDSON, (the Artic explorer,) Mr. HENRY H. GIBBS, and Miss Youge, the novelist.

"ARTEMAS WARD, His Book," has just been published in London, and has been quite favorably received by the press. A new Irish novel by LEVER, has appeared, entitled "Luttrell of Arran." Another novel from the charming pen that wrote "John Halifax, Gent," is also just out.

THE excitement in France over the "Life of Cæsar," by "Napoleon the Little," as VICTOR Hugo calls him, has not yet reached its height. The book has provoked more candid criticism. probably than the Emperor expected, as he has caused several journals to be warned, and one or two writers to be arrested. The English are reading their translations and Punch has had his fling at the book. Several American editions are announced to appear forthwith. Meanwhile the verdict of the foreign press generally seems to be, that although false in its assumptions and unreliable as history, the work is nevertheless written with clearness and vigor. It is rumored that a Life of Cæsar, written by Louis XIV. has just been discovered in the Imperial Library. In this connection the Paris papers publish the following lists of crowned heads who have been desirous of obtaining literary honors:

"Charlemagne wrote a book against the doctrines of Felix d'Urgel, and one on the question of the worship of images; the Emperor Frederick II. was the author of a treatise on hunting; Maximilian I, wrote the genealogies of several illustrious men; Charles V wrote a treatise on art, and an account of his reign; Chilperic celebrated the dogma of the Trinity in verse; Alfred the Great composed hyms; Marguerite d'Orleans, Queen of Navarre, wrote the 'Marguerite des Marguerites' and the 'Contes de la Reine de Navarre;' Queen Elizabeth of England, translated 'Sallust' and 'Sophocles;' Mary Stuart read at the Louvre a Latin discourse of her own composition, and also wrote poetry; Charles IX. produced a poem on Hunting; Marguerite de Valois left behind her poems and memoirs Henry IV. translated 'Cæsar's Commentaries; a portion of the same work was translated and published by Louis XIV.; Henry VIII. of England, obtained his title of 'Defender of the Faith,' for his treatise against Luther; James I. wrote several controversial works, and his famous treatise against tobacco; Peter the Great composed treatises on naval subjects; the Emperor of China, Hoam-Ti, who built the great wall, wrote several works: Louis XVIII. composed anonymously comedies and fables; Napoleon I made some valuable annotations on the Commentaries of Cæsar; ' and Napoleon III. is the author of works on Artillery and on Pauperism in France. Now he has produced his magnum opus.''

M. Michelet has undertaken a new work, entitled "The Twelve Cæsars." A curious production by a Frenchman named AURELIAN SCHOLL, has appeared in Paris, which pretends to expose the dissipations of ladies in high life. The characters are said to be easily recognized. An autograph letter will soon appear in the catalogue of a sale in Paris, written by "BUONA-PARTE, officer of Artillery in the regiment of LA FERE, to Dr. Tissor." On the back of the letter, in the hand-writing of the Dr., who was not much of a seer, are inscribed the words peu interessant-" of little interest."

THE Quincentenary of DANTE, will be celebrated with great pomp at Florence, in May next. It is expected that all the literary and most of the titled world of Europe will be present. There are some indications of a spirit of progress ripe in Italy. A review, said to be the first ever es-

tablished in that country, has just been started in Florence.

HARPER & BROTHERS have already published three volumes of their new and elegant edition of the works of THACKERAY. The same house has also issued "Vambery's Travels in Central Asia," a very handsome addition to their collection of travel literature." - From G. P. PUTNAM: HURD & HOGHTON, we have a charming edition of John Trumbull's McFingal, an epic poem by a noted patriotic writer of our revolutionary times, who will be remembered by late readers of the Atlantic Monthly as one of "The Seven Worthies of Connecticut." The volume is an accurate reprint of the edition of 1782. It is a work of rare merit in its way, and deserves better treatment of the American public than the neglect it has of late years received.-Though not an important literary fact, it is one of the signs of the times, that New Orleans has published a "City Directory." The Maine Farmer has called upon the farmers of that State for dollar subscriptions to found a library, to be called the "Holmes' Library, for the Maine Agricultural College." The name of the library is a deserved compliment to Dr. Holmes, an eminent agriculturist of that State, and one "whose life" was devoted to the promotion of the interests of the industrial classes." In this connection, we recall, that at the late commencement of the Michigan University, it was proposed to found a new degree, to be given for proficiency in practical and scientific pursuits. We regard each of these enterprises as a movement in the right direction.

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CURING DEFECTS IN SPEECH.

In almost every school there are certain pupils, few in number, who are afflicted with obstructions or peculiarities of speech, such as make them the subject of remark, and often of ridicule. Many teachers meet these difficult cases with a kindly spirit and true sympathy. and promptly suppress all symptoms of scorn among those unreflecting ones who think such defects proper subjects for their mirth. Yet there are very few teachers who feel that they have within themselves the power of aiding those afflicted ones, and doubtless considering these impediments as the unmerciful afflictions of an over-ruling Providence, the majority of educators leave these cases where they found them. satisfied of their incurability. But there is hardly a greater error in our educational system than that of leaving such cases to cure themselves, or to become permanent tortures to the sensitive spirits that have to bear them. It is an almost invariable law of our common human nature, that any defect of body, produces an unnatural sensitiveness of mind, inducing, unless early corrected, seclusion, melancholy and misanthropy, and often culminating in those terrible and unnatural characters, which our poets, Moore and Shakspeare, have drawn so vividly in "The Veiled Prophet," and "Richard Third." There is no want of historical characters, where this morbid sensitiveness, produced by the same causes, has colored the whole stream of their lives, and transformed geniuses into misanthropes. Byron and S. S. PRENTISS are notable examples. Now it is the part of the Christian educator, to mold the hearts, to draw forth the warm and kindly feelings of his scholars, and to remove all grounds of temptation and all obstacles from their paths, quite as much as to train the intellect to a higher life, which, without this education of the heart, will be only a life-long and self-torturing aspiration.

But I opine that most of our teachers, having never investigated the causes of these defects, are simply ignorant of a means to remedy them, and pass them by with unavailing pity. It is however, my opinion that nine-tenths of the cases of imperfect articulation, met with in our schools, might be effectually cured without going outside of the school-room; and it is my purpose to give on this subject, a few directions as the result of some successful experiments, in curing the most common forms of defect in speech.

The three prevailing forms of indistinct articulation are: imperfect elemental utterance, lisping and stammering. When, therefore, the teacher perceives a scholar afflicted with any of these defects, let him proceed to discover the causes of such difficulty. This is best done by seeing the scholar privately, or the presence of some other person, and in a gentle and friendly manner, sympathising with him, melting his bashfulness with kind words, and signifying a desire to co-operate with him in curing himself. Lead him to repeat after you, the vocal elements of the language, clearly and carefully. Repeat several times each of the forty-one elements, the scholar imitating, and note carefully any deviation from the true enunciation. Then, selecting the elements which are imperfectly sounded, you will no doubt be surprised at their rarity. Then take words in which these elementary sounds occur, and submit them to the test of pronounciation; and note the combinations of consonantal and vowel sounds, which are defectively enunciated. Then, further apply the test of reading sentences, and noting the defects in the portions where they occur.

Now, having possessed yourself of the knowledge of the defects, try to investigate the cause. Take any one of the sounds thus defectively articulated, and noting the position of your own organs in making that sound, clearly and distinctly, and entirely free from other sounds; and in plain words tell the pupil, at the same time showing as much as possible, the manner of forming the sound. In this manner, proceed through all the troublesome elements, requiring him to imitate the position of your vocal organs, and trying again and again, until he approxi-

gress will be his best stimulant to pursue your directions.

There is another class of vocal impediments: lisping, and the vinculated tongue, both produced by the same cause, namely, a fastening down of the tongue by the ligaments beneath, preventing in the first case any pronunciation of the sibilant, and in the second case causing an imperfect utterence of many of the vocal elements, especially the dentals, and the liquids L and R. There are only two methods of curing this: first, presistent efforts in trying to bring the tongue into its proper use, which failing, the cords confining the tongue must be cut; the latter operation being only slightly painful, and readily performed by any competent surgeon. The persistent analysis of the formation of sounds has shown that many sounds can be imitated successfully enough for the purpose of conversation. For instance, by a skillful use of the lips, the sound of L can be formed sufficiently distinct, without aid from the tongue. The skillful and sympathising teacher will discover a variety of methods of overcoming these defects; and he must remember not to confound mispronunciation with inability to pronounce.

With regard to stammering, as the last form of defective articulation, it seems to me rather a mental than a physical defect, and to be cured by steady discipline than by other means. As it often arises from embarrasment, the teacher should secure the confidence of the scholar and reason with him on his causeless fears. If it springs from carelessness and inattention, zealous and continued watchfulness and compulsory attention will be of assistance in curing the habit. The pupil should also be encouraged to sing, as the regular time of music is a sort of handrailing by which the mind guides itself. Hence the best cure for stammering, is to teach the pupil to beat time while talking. This can be done with the foot, the hand, or the finger, or even be simply marked in the mind: it leaves the mind too much occupied to note the presence of any disturbing element, and consequently free from fear.

Did space permit, I might enlarge upon this subject, and specify the means of cure for other defects of voice, but what I have already said will be sufficient to enable any teacher to attempt the cure of common vocal defects, with a hope of success. There are many which only medical science and skill can reach, and there are others, quite incurable; but it is my belief that nine-tenths of the vocal imperfections met with in our schools, might be permanently cured by careful and persevering attempts on the part of teachers. I would especially insist on the daily repetition of the vocal elements as the basis of reform in enunciation.

LEAL N. SEVELLAN.

Various Topics.

INTERESTING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RELATIVE TO THE

7-30 U. S. LOAN.

MR. JAY COOKE of Philadelphia, who under Secretary CHASE, had the management of the popular 500 million 5-20 Loan, and who was afterwards appointed by Secretary Fessenden the GENERAL AGENT to dispose of the Loans of the Government, has been continued by Secretary McCulloch, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of the "SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN" now before the Public.

In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow countrymen may all understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is, what are its peculiar merits, how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

First Question.-Why is this Loan called the Seven-Thirty" Loan?

Answer. -It bears Interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows:

One cent per day on each \$ 50 note.
Two cents " " 100 "
Ten " " 500 "
Twenty " " 5000 "
One Dollar " " 5000 " Ten "
Twenty "
One Dollar

Second Question .- When and how can they be obtained?

Answer .- They are for sale, at par and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers. Third Question .- When is the interests pay-

able, and how can it be collected? Answer. - The coupons or interest tickets are

due 15th of December and 15th of June in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker. Fourth Question .- When must the Government

pay off these 7-30s? Answer .- They are due in three years from the 15th of June, 1865, viz., on the 15th of June,

Fifth Question. - Must I receive back my money s soon as 1868?

Answer.-No! not unless you yourself prefer to do so — the Law gives you the right to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount, at par, of the

famous and popular 5-20 Gold Bearing 6 per

cent. Loan. Sixth Question .- How much do you consider this privilege of conversion into 5-20 Loan to be

worth? Answer.-5-20s bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are, to-day, worth 9 per cent. premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the three years, when you have a right to them, than they now are, this premium, added to the interest you receive, will give you at least the opinion is that they will be worth more than are caught in very large quantities.

mates to the sound, when the joy of marked pro- 9 per cent. premium at that time, whether a resumption of specie payments occurs before that period or not.

Seventh Question .- What other advantage is there in investing in the 7-30 Loan?

Answer.-They cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this saves you two to five per cent, on your income, as all railroad and other bonds, and stocks, mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

Eighth Question .- How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure?

Answer.—The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. Our Government has twice paid off all her debt, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promytly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm, and pays a better interest. It is, in fact, a First Mortgage on all lands, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be eafer, for we are all bound for t, and all that we have is held and firmly bound for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep idle, and locked up, their gold and greenbacks, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent. interest, when these Seven-Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties) over 10 per cent., and are so much safer and surer.

Ninth Question .- Is this new issue in all respects like the one you have been selling for some weeks?

Answer.-It is precisely like it, save that the period for converting the notes into 5.20 gold bearing bonds, has been extended ten months. This addition of time imparts a greater value to the new notes, in the judgment of many investors.

Tenth Question .- How many of this new issue of Seven-Thirties are there?

Answer.-It has been decided to issue \$300. 000,000 in this form. If the war should speedily end (and it looks as if it was quite near its end,) it may not be necessary to issue any further portion of the six hundred millions authorized by the recent Act of Congress.

Eleventh Question .- How long will it take you to sell these three hundred millions?

Answer.-There are about 1,000 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand of private bankers and brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people. In less than four months they will be all sold and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven Thirties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan, will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000,) and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. McCulloch, who earnestly desires that the people of the whole land (as well as the capitalists) shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of this most desirable

Let none delay, but subscribe at once, through the nearest responsible Bank or Bankers.

For sale by JAY COOK & Co., at their Philadelphia and Washington offices, and by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the country.

THE STORY OF A TREE.

A CORRESPONDENT with the army before Pe-Union and rebel pickets, at a point where the lines are only twenty-five yards apart. The tree's neutral position long protected it from destruction, but the scarcity of fuel suggested a compromise, and it was agreed that it should be cut down, and that both claimants should divide its wood. A delegate from each picket line accordingly went forth to the task, and, by the vigorous axes of both, the trunk was soon leveled to the earth. Then arose an animated debate as to which of the soldiers should have the butt and which the branches. Words were not conclusive enough to decide the question, and were soon changed to blows. A brisk and bloodless combat ensued, in which the Union man proved the most skillful pugilist, and the victor triumphantly carried to his camp-fire the largest end of the log.

FISHING [IN] LAKE ERIE.

It appears that while the fish are decreasing in large numbers, in many of the most famous fishing-grounds of the ocean, they are rather increasing than otherwise in the great lakes of this continent. The principal fishing-ground near Sundusky Bay, furnished, in the months of April, October and November, in the year 1860, about thirty tuns of fish a day. For the two years next succeeding the takes were increased about fifty tuns per-day in each year; that is to say, in 1862 they were forty tuns a day. The next year, 1863, they increased ten tuns, reaching fifty tuns a day, and, last year, the takes averaged fifty tuns, and a little over, per day, during the three months named. The fish are principally bass, pike and pickeral. Further west, in the deep, cool waters about Thunder Bay, in ten per cent. per annum for your money, but Lake Huron, the delicious and delicate whitefish

Beading for the Young.

WE MUST MIND SOMEBODY.

Annie and Nettie, Mrs. Gray's twin children lay snugly tucked in their little bed, where their mother had left them. They had said their evening prayers at her knee, in the sweet summer twilight, and she had been speaking to them about the past day's conduct. They kept talking after she had left.

Annie, who was the larger and stronger of the two, had always taken the lead in everything.

"Dear me, Nettie, don't you wish it was mamma's duty to mind us, instead of ours to mind her?" said she.

"Why, Annie?"

I would let her go visiting every day and she should wear her best dresses the whole time."

"Then what could we have her wear Sunday?" asked Nettie.

"Oh!" exclaimed Annie. "Well, then, perhaps we had better not. But now, Nettie, you know it isn't a bit pleasant thing to mind, is it?" "Perhaps not, always; but it is right," replied Nettie.

"Yes, but how nice it would be to have pape. and mamma ask us if they might go and spend the day at grandma's instead of our having to ask them. I'd always let them go."

"But, then, you know, Annie, they would not ask to go if it was not best," Nettie replied. Do we wan't to go when it isn't best?" asked Annie.

"But they always know. Don't you remember how you cried because you could't go to Lottie Frost's that afternoon when there was such an awful storm? Mamma thought it was coming and it did, and how scared we were. If we had gone, we should have been all wet through, and perhaps the thunder would have struck on the road as we were going."

"Don't let us talk any more, I am going to sleep," said Annie.

"Wait a minnute, Annie," said her mother. who had been sitting in the next chamber and overheard them.

"Now, mamma!" began Annie.

"Let me sit by you a little longer, and talk about this tiresome minding. Do you suppose, dear, that you children are the only ones that have to mind? Why, we must all mind some

"Why, mamma, you know that you can do just anything you want to. You can buy all the candy in Mr. Brown's store, and you could go to ride all the time. I wish I was grown up." "But if you were grown up," said Mrs. Gray, "you would have to obey your conscience."

"Is that hard to obey, mamma?" asked Annie.

"It is harder than obeying me. You would have to think and think. You would have to say, 'Is this right? Is it best? Will it wrong others?" You easily decide then about buying candy, but there would be much harder questions to settle. You would have more difficult minding to do, and I want you to get a good habit now, so as to make it easier then.

"But who shall I have to mind, mamma? Who do you mind, mamma?" asked Annie.

"It is our Heavenly Father, Annie. He speaks to me in the Bible, and in my conscience, and when I obey him I am happy. But if I don't mind him, directly everything goes wrong and I am miserable. We are all God's children, and he is training us here to live with him hereafter. And as we are ignorant and do not know whatis best for us, he wants us to obey what he tells us is our duty to do."

A SINGULAR BUT GOOD REPORT.

When quite young, in my boyish days, I had watched some sparrows carrying materials to build their nests, in the usual season, under the tersburg, tells a curious story of a large pine eaves of a cottage adjoining our own; and altree which has long stood midway between the | though strict orders had been issued that none of us should climb up to the roof of the house. yet birds' eggs formed a temptation too powerful to be resisted, and self-gratification was considered rather than obedience. A favorable opportunity presented itself; the roof of the house was climbed, and not only was nest pillaged, but seized and carried away. It was soon stripped of its unnecessary appendages, that it might appear as neat as possible. Among the things thus removed was a piece of paper which had been a page in one of Dr. Watts' hymn books, and which, thrown away, had been taken by the poor bird for the purpose of strengthening the nest, or increasing the warmth. A word or two caught my eye, and I unfolded the paper. Need I say that, boy as I was, I read these verses with curious feelings:

"Why should I deprive my neighbor Of his goods against his will? Hands were made for honest labor. Not to plunder, nor to steal.

"Quide my heart, O God of heaven, Lest I covet what's not mine; Lest I take what is not given, Guide my hands and heart from sin."

Had the bird been able to read and reason, it could not have selected a text more appropriate, for reproof and instruction than this. What was contrived and done "in secret" was thus condemned from the house-top. My young readers should remember that when they do wrong, God sees them, and can send them reproof even by means of a bird.

A LITTLE boy, in an ower-good family, was rebuked for looking into his spelling-book on a Sunday. Says he:-"I don't see why I can't study the spelling-lesson Sundays as well as read the Testament week-days!"

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Kural New-Yorker.

- DYCAYT

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"Who said that the stars on our banner were dim That their glory had faded away? Look up and behold! how bright through each fold They are flashing and smiling to-day!"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 29, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the South.

THE Herald correspondent says the paroling of Lee's army was completed on the 13th. The official report puts the number of men at 26,115 159 pieces of artillery, 71 stand of colors, 15, 918 small arms, 1,100 wagons, caissons, &c., and 4,000 horses.

The Herald of the 20th inst., has Winchester advices to the 18th, which state that Mosby surredered his force to General Chapman, at Berryville, on the 17th, after arranging the terms with Gen. Hancock, which were similar to those

Mosby having skedaddled, after surrendering his men, Gen. Hancock has offered a reward of \$2,000 for his apprehension. Some of Mosby's own men are hunting for him.

It is understood that Gen. Rosser has also asked that his command be included in the cartel. Mosby's men number probably seven hundred.

Great numbers of Lee's soldiers are arriving within our lines. They scout the idea that any portion of their army has gone to Johnson, and say, when it is fairly understood by Johnson's men that they can go to their homes, they will go.

Columbus, Ga., was captured, a few days since by the cavalry of Gen. Thomas. Some five hundred of Forrests men were captured. Montgomery, Ala., also has been captured. Col. Gurney, commandant of Charleston, has issued an order advising the freed people collected there to proceed to the Islands in the Department, and settle on the plantations.

The announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln in Richmond, created great consternation, and great fear was expressed by the people for the consequences.

The 22,000 rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, through their sergeants of division, have expressed their abhorrence at the late assassination, and their sympathy with the bereaved family.

Dispatches from Richmond and Petersburg the 16th, state that both those cities were draped in mourning, and that Gen. Lee has said he regretted President Lincoln's death as much as any man in the North, and that he believed him to be the epitome of magnanimity and good faith.

The old Flag of Fort Sumter was raised over that fortress on the 14th, just four years after it had been lowered by Gen. Anderson. The proceedings are represented as very interesting. We can give but a summary of the event. Gen. Anderson, previous to the raising of the flag, spoke as follows:

Friends and fellow citizens and brother sol-Friends and fellow citizens and brother soldiers:—By the considerate appointment of the Hon. Secretary of War, I am here to fulfil the cherished wish of my heart through four long—long years of war, to restore to its proper place this dear Flag which floated here during the peace before the first act of this cruel rebellion. I thank God that I have lived to see this day, and to be here to perform this duty to my country. My heart is filled with gratitude to that God who has so signally blessed us, who has given us blessings beyond measure. May all the world proclaim glove to God in the highall the world proclaim glory to God in the high est and on earth peace and good will to all men. (Voices, Amen, Amen.)

At the conclusion of his remarks, he raised the halliards, and with firm and steady pull, aided by Sergt. Hart, unfurled the glorious banner, amid the deafening cheers of the assem-

Gen. Anderson and Sergt. Hart then raised the flag with an evergreen wreath attached.

The occupants of the stage all joined in taking hold of the halliards. No sooner had it caught the breeze than there was one tremendous shout. It was an inspiring moment, grand and sublime, never to be experienced

Our flag was there, its crimson folds regenerated and baptised anew in the fires of liberty. Gen. Anderson could, with difficulty, restrain his emotion, and whilst some shouted themselves hoarse, others embraced like children.

When the flag reached its height, with a wreath of roses, the vast multitude continued for some moments to gaze at its fluttering folds. The cheers had not subsided when the salute of 100 guns from Sumter and the National salute from the fleet, forts Moultrie and Battery Bee on Sullivan's Island, and fort Putnam on Johnson's Island, and fort Johnson on James' Island, places conspicuous in the inauguration of the rebellion and eminently appropriate to take part, not less prominent in this National rejoicing over the restoration of National authority.

National airs were also played by the band, which was followed by singing the "Star Spangled Banner," the whole audience joining and producing an effect truly thrilling.

The Tribune learns from a passenger from Charleston, that just as the steamer left, a reGilmore, under Potter, to Sumterville and Manchester, destroyed all the railroad bridges between Columbia and Florence, 1,000 bales of cotton, seven locomotives, 43 passenger cars, and brought in 2,500 liberated slaves.

From Gen. Sherman, we learn that he made an agreement with Gen, Johnson on the 18th inst., for him to disband his army and their return home on certain conditions, subject to the confirmation of the authorities under which the two Generals are acting. Our Government has not accepted the terms, and Gen. Grant has gone to North Carolina to set things straight.

Late intelligence from Richmond indicates that the law for the punishment of treason will be enforced in that city.

The Herald correspondent details the movements of the cavalry column under Gen. Wilson. The first resistance met with by Gen. Wilson's troops was at Monticello, where, after a short engagement, Gen. Rodd's rebels were routed.

They retreated, skirmishing for about seven miles, when, on the 1st inst., having formed a junction with Forrest and Chalmers, the first named took command, and the rebels again made a stand, but were driven in every direction with the loss of one hundred killed and wounded, over two hundred prisoners and six pieces ofartillery. They then retreated to Selma, where behind very strong works, an obstinate defense was prepared for.

On the next day, 2d inst., Gen. Willson moved to attack the place; after about an hour of severe fighting the fortifications were carried by assault and the troops entered the town, capturing over two hundred prisoners, one hundred cannon, a large number of horses and mules, and immense quantities of supplies, ammunition, &c.

Besides these there fell into Gen. Willson's possession, millions of dollars worth of cotton. a large arsenal, naval iron works and other man ufacturies, all of which, together with many buildings belonging to prominent rebels, were destroyed.

The whole number of pieces of ordnance captured at Mobile amounted to 319. Our entire loss was about 800, the rebel loss over 6,000.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

FROM the Rochester Union we copy the following summary of the law regulating the succession to the Presidential office whenever it becomes vacant:

The death of the President and accession of the Vice-President raise many questions as to the order of succession and the possibility of the country being left without an Executive. The Constitution of the United States and the law of 1792, provide for every contingency. Article 2, section 6, of the Constitution, reads thus:

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation or inability to office, or his death, resignation or mability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice-President; and Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

In pursuance of this section, Congress, in February, 1792, passed an act which was approved March 1st, providing "that in case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore and, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President shall be

According to this section of the law, there will be no danger of a lack of Presidents so long as the Senate can keep a presiding officer and the House a Speaker. The succession cannot fall to the Speaker of the House. it will be observed, so long as the Senate has a

In case of the death of the Vice-President, the law of 1792 provides for a new election for President and Vice-President as follows:

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted. That, whenever the offices of President and Vice-President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that Electors of the President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing: Providing, There shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice-President made to the Executive of every State, and shall term for which the President and Vice-Presiden term for which the President and Vice-President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the Electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing, within which time the Electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen; and the Electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said Electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this act. the directions prescribed in this act.

By this section it will be seen that in case of a new election occurring during any portion of the current Presidential term, save the last portion of its last year, the length of such term will be cut short one or more years. Thus, in case of Mr. Johnson's death at any time prior to two months before the first Wednesday of December next, the next Presidential term would begin on the 4th of March, 1866. The new President and Vice-President would not be chosen to fill the unexpired term of their predecessors, but for a full term of four years from the 4th of March after their election, as provided in port came that the expedition sent out by Gen. section 12: - "That the term of four years, for

which a President and Vice-President shall be elected, shall, in all cases commence on the fourth day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the Electors shall have been given."

The President of the Senate pro tempore is Senator Lafayette S. Foster of Connecticut. He was chosen the 7th of March last, and therefore, becomes Vice-President of the United States by the provisions of the law of Congress. Mr. Foster was chosen U. S. Senator (second term) in 1860 for six years.

The House of Representatives of the new (present) Congress is not yet organized, and hence there is no Speaker.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE funeral of the late Chief Magistrate took place at the White House on the 19th inst. The services were held in the East Room. It was in this room that the funerals of Presidents HAR-RISON and TAYLOR were held in 1841 and 1850. Of the many thousands who attended the solemn rite, about six hundred were admitted into the apartment where the services were held. The most complete arrangements had been made to render the obsequies intensely appropriate to the sad occasion. The President of the United States, all of his Cabinet, (except Mr. SEWARD,) the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Judicial and Legislative Departments of the Government, Governors, and other high civil dignitaries of the Nation and the States, as well as prominent representatives of the Army and Navy, bowed their heads before their Maker in recognition of the weakness of man-that all must die-that all must, one day, stand before the great tribunal of Heaven irrespective of rank or condition. Those who were present at the services in the Executive Mansion, were furnished with tickets, that there might be no confusion. Over sixty clergymen were present from different part of the country. The services commenced shortly after twelve o'clock, and are represented as of the most impressive character.

The procession left the White House at about two o'clock, at the conclusion of the religious services, and is represented to have been the largest one that has ever been on this continent. The whole city appeared in mourning; both public and private buildings were draped, the bells tolled, minute guns were fired by several artillery corps, all business was suspended, and a universal solemnity, such as had never been witnessed before in this country, pervaded every heart, as the remains of the late President were conveyed to the Capitol and placed in the Rotunda. The solemn ceremonies both at the White House and the Capitol, could but impress all who witnessed them, of the sincerity of the people in mourning the loss of a Patriot and Benefactor as well as a good, upright, consistent Ruler.

Mr. Lincoln's remains, after laying in the Rotunda of the Capitol till Friday morning last at half past seven o'clock, (thousands having been permitted to take a farewell view of them,) were conveyed to a car fitted up in a befitting manner, and left Washington about 8 o'clock for Springfield, Illinois. A guard of honor accompanied the corpse, together with a large number of officials, civil and military, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and delegates from most of the States and Territories. Along the route, so far, the whole population have honored the illustrious dead with such profound heart demonstrations of sorrow that no one can fail to comprehend that ABRA-HAM LINCOLN was regarded the greatest man of the age, and just the man for the times.

[It is expected that the funeral car and cortege will arrive in Rochester by the Central Railroad on Thursday, the 27th inst., but at what precise hour we are as vet unadvised.

Mrs. Lincoln is confined to the White House by illness. It is published that she is undecided whether she will again make Springfield her

In accordance with orders from the War and Navy Departm in the Army and Navy on the 19th, and appropriate services commemorative of the National bereavement were held at all the camps and stations, and on board of Government vessels throughout the entire country.

Secretary Stanton, in a dispatch to Gen. Dix on the 20th, says that "the murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large. \$50,000 reward will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal authorities or State Executives. \$25,000 reward will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. Atzerot. sometimes called 'Port Tobacco,' one of Booth's accomplices. \$25,000 reward will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices. Liberal rewards will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of any of the above criminals or their accomplices. All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as an accomplice in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of death. Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by their arrest and punishment. All good citizens are expected to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished."

[As we stated last week, Washington city has offered a reward of \$20,000 for the murderer of President Lincoln. The city of Baltimore has offered a reward of \$10,000 for Booth's arrest, and Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, has offered nity. a like sum for the same object.]

A man has been arrested in Washington by the

name of Paine, (at the house of a Mrs. Surratt,) on the charge of committing the diabolical crime at the house of Mr. Seward. He was taken to Mr. Seward's and there recognized as the man. The Surratt family, consisting of five or six persons, were arrested as accomplices.

The latest intelligence regarding the condition of Secretary Seward and his son Frederick, is to the effect that the former is recovering rapidly, and the latter slowly, with prospects of an event ual recovery.

The best data that can be obtained show that there was not over five or ten minutes' difference between the time of the assault on the President and Mr. Seward.

It has been ascertained since the murder of the President, that the Vice-President was to have been assassinated on that eventful night. Ex-Gov. Farwell of Wisconsin, as soon as President Lincoln was shot, hurried to Mr. Johnson's room and gave the alarm. Mr. Johnson had retired for the night. In an adjoining room (in the hotel) were two unknown men, who, the authorities are satisfied, were about to murder the Vice-President. They fled and left behind them a dirk and pistol.

The Secretary of War telgraphed Gen. Dix on the 24th that "this Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved at Richmond. One of the assassins now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders."

A guard has been placed around the residence of Chief Justice Chase.

President Johnson has had an interview with Gen. Grant, and it was found that they agreed on questions of military policy.

The National Intelligencer says that the Present Administration will deviate in no important particular from the course pursued by President

The question of an extra session of Congress has already been debated in the Cabinet, and President Johnson expresses the opinion that he may deem it proper to call one.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

FROM all parts of Canada, as well as throughout the entire North, we learn that the funeral of our late President was observed in the most solemn manner.

THE amount of cotton captured at Mobile is reported to be at least thirty thousand balesalmost as much as was captured at Savannah by Gen. Sherman.

THE Commercial Exchange Bank of Rochester was burglariously entered on Suuday night last. The burglars got nothing, and left a portion of their tools behind them.

THREE of the Governors of the New England States are named Smith—Gov. Smith of Rhode Island, Gov. Smith of Vermont, and Gov. Smith elect of New Hampshire.

Good land is for sale 25 miles south of Lawrence. Kansas, at \$1.75@2.50 per acre for cleared and \$9@10 for woodland. Wood is \$2,20 per cord, and coal 25c. per bushel.

AT New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, an aged citizen named Harvey Ford, was so depressed by news of the President's death, that he fell in an apoplectic fit, and died in a short time.

Twelve hundred hands have already been discharged from the Springfield armory. An almost equal reduction is being made in the working force of the Waterville arsenal.

THE American Minister at Lisbon demanded satisfaction for the firing on our vessels, and requested the dismissal of the Commander at Fort Belum and asked for a salute of thirty-six guns to the American flag.

Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State, was born in Florida, Orange county, New York, May 16,1801, and is therefore aged nearly 64 years. Mr. Frederick Seward is the eldest son of the Secretary, and is about 35 years of age.

WHEN Gen. Lee heard of the President's assas. sination, he was greatly moved, and refused to hear the horrid details. The re Libby Prison denounced the murder, declaring themselves soldiers, not assassins.

W. B. Jones & Co., merchants at Richmond, have written to a Philadelphia firm with whom they had dealings before the war, proposing to pay both the principal and interest of their debt in gold. They are honest at least.

THE Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have decided to rebuild those portions of the building destroyed by fire, and to make them fire proof at a cost of \$120,000, which will be paid from the surplus fund of the institution.

THREE rebel armies have surrendered to Gen. Grant-that under Buckner at Fort Donelson. on the 16th of February, 1862; that under Pemberton at Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, 1863; and that under Gen. Lee, on the 9th of April,

A SELF-CANCELING postage stamp is recorded among the latest inventions. It is put upon the letter face downward, and leaves an impression but is destroyed by removal. The Department at Washington is testing, and may probably adopt it.

THE World's Fair for 1867 will be at Paris, and the building for it will cost from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000. The building will be made to hold two hundred thousand people, and everything will be on the grandest and most liberal scale possible. THE people of North Carolina within the

lines of the Federal army are in favor of calling a convention to take into consideration the condition of the State, to be held at some point in the interior, whenever the movement of the Federal troops will afford the proper opportu-

A FRENCH lady lately died at Versailles aged When she was 65 she had her life insured

and was to receive \$800 annually as long as she lived, by paying \$6,000 then. She received some \$34,000 from the company. Wonder if the directors of that company walked among the mourners.

An enterprising citizen of Charlton county, Missouri, has taken possession of several aban. doned farms in that vicinity and employed a large number of negroes, proposing to raise an extensive crop of tobacco the coming season. Good farms are selling in the adjoining counties at five dollars an acre.

THE Richmond Whig says the spot made memorable by the surrender of General Lee was Clover Hill, an obscure little country village in the county of Appomattox, some twenty-three miles northeast of Lynchburg, and one hundred and twenty-five miles west ef Richmond by the James river and Kanawha canal.

THE aggregate yield of oil per day, in all the oil regions of the United States, is six thousand barrels. On this, in its crude state, the average profit is about five dollar per barrel, so that the net profit on all the crude petroleum produced is thirty thousand dollars per day, or nearly eleven millions of dollars yearly.

A Washington telegram says that Gen. Lee intends, if he cannot recover his Arlington estate, to retire to Europe, and offer his sword to the service of some foreign Power. He will not recover his estate. That is already better disposed of. But whether he will be allowed to go to Europe, will depend very much upon the future policy of the Government.

FROM an official statement of the results of blockade running at Wilmington, published in the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, we learn that the total ventures made by English speculators amount to more than \$85,000,000. The quantity of cotton exported from Wilmington in 22 months was 137,936 bales, and the total number of vessels which ran the blockade in 15 months, 369.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, }
ROCHESTER, April 25, 1865.

THE market in all departments is very dull, with but slight changes from last week.

FLOUE. FEED. MEAL. ETC.-White wheat flour \$12.00: ed wheat, \$8@9,50 % bbl. Coarse mill feed, \$42; fine, \$55 # tun. Corn meal, \$2.70 # 100 mg.

GRAIN.—White wheat, \$1,50@2,25; red wheat, \$1,50@1,50. Corn, \$1. Barley, \$1@1,10. Rye, \$1,00@1,05. Oats 65@70c.

FORAGE.—Hay \$12@24. Straw, \$10. SEEDS.—Timothy \$6@6,50. Clover, \$17,50@18. Beans, \$1 @2. Peas, \$1,50@2,50. Flax, \$2,50@8.

FRUITS. — Green apples, but few in the market, range from \$1,25@1,75% busb; dried do, lower, plenty at 6@7c. MEATS.-Fresh pork \$12@14. Beef, \$18@15. Mutton, 10 @13 \ 100 bs. Hams, 18c. Shoulders, 16@18c. Chickens 18@20c. Turkeys, 20c. Tallow, rough 6c. Lard, 17@18c. Dried beef, 18@20c.

VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, 40@50c. Onions, \$1,25@1,50,-Hops, 30@35c. Carrots, 35c.

DAIBY, ETC.—Butter, 20@21c. Cheese, 20@22c. Eggs,

16@17c. Salt. \$3.45 % bbl. HIDES AND PELTS.—Green hides, trimmed, 6%c. # b.; untrimmed, 5c. Green calfskins 10@12c. Pelts, \$1,25@2,-

Wood.—The market is dull, no sales of any importance. It may be quoted the same as last week-40@50c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Cotton, 41@42c for middlings. FLOUR.—Superfine State \$7,10@7.49; extra State, \$7,50@7.60; superfine Western, \$7,50@7.60; common to medium extra do, \$7,50@8.50; common to good shipping brands extra round boop Ohio, \$8,15@8.35; trade brands, \$8,40@9.50. Canadian flour firmer, at \$700@105.

8.35; trade brands, \$8,44@8,00. Canadian nour minor, \$7,54@10.50.
GRAIN—Wheat, Chicago spring, \$1,60@1.64; winter red Western \$1,65@1.73; amber Michigan \$1,80@1.85. Rye, Western, \$1,65. Barley quiet. Corn firm; sales at \$1,38 @1.40 for new yellow. Oats \$6,080.
PROVISIONS—Pork, \$27,75@26 for new mess; \$25,00@25,-50 tor mess; \$24,75@26 for prime. Shoulders, 14/605/50.
Hams, 17/6019/50. Lard, 16208c. Butter, 14/605/50.
Ohio, and 25@37c for State. Cheese, 15@22c.

BUFFALO, April 22.—Flour, sales Canada spring at \$7 \$7.50: Indiana mixed red and white at \$8,75; XX do, \$9,-BUFFALO, April 2.—Flout, sent a \$3,75; XX do, \$9,267,95; Indiana mixed red and white at \$3,75; XX do, \$9,269,75.

Grain—Wheat, red Western at \$1,70; white Michigan \$1.80. Corn, 88c. Oate, 56c. Barley, \$1,269,190. Kye, nominal. Feas, \$1,769,185. Clover seed \$16,5061,7 Timothy seed, \$5,5065,75.

PROVISIONS—FORK, \$28,930 for mess. Hams, 20,202..—Shoulders, 17c. Lard, 18c. Salt, \$2,9063,28.

CHICAGO. April 21.— Flour, Spring extras, \$696.37%; spring superfine \$4.80@5.12%; Wheat, \$1,06@1.19 spring. Corn, 569@50. Oats 440460. Rye, 70%@750. Barley, 85@950. Flax seed, nominal. Clover seed, \$15.50@16. Timothy seed, \$5. Mess pork, \$25.26. Hams, 15%@16; dry salted 15c. Lard 16%c. Beans, \$1@2. Butter, \$26900. Rggs, 14@15c. Apples \$3@7. Onions, \$1,75@2. Potatoes 50c.

14g15c. Apples \$33'. Onnons, \$1,752. Potatoes 50c.

TORONTO, April 19.—Flour, \$4,5025,00. Fall wheat, at \$60261 \$\tilde{\psi}\$ bushel; spring do. \$5026c. Barley, 702/5c. Pess, \$10280c. Oats, \$3245c. Rye, 60c. Buckwheat, \$402. Gare, \$906251.0. Butter, \$12217c. Cheese, 10\(\psi_0\)1\(\frac{1}{2}\) \text{Bgrs, \$3612 cts. Ham, \$10\(\psi_0\)2\(\psi_0\)1\(\psi_c\). Becon, \$3612\(\psi_c\) \text{Barn, \$10\(\psi_0\)2\(\psi_

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Beeves received, 5,000 against 2,641 last week. Sales range at 15@Mc. Cows, received, 146 sgainst 140 last week. Sales, at \$40@100 each. Veal caives, received, 2,479 against 2,589 last week. Sales range at 10@15c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 7,000 against 7,992 last week. Sales at 8916c. Swine, received, 8,000 against 5,482 last week. Sales at \$13,00@13,50 \$\tilde{g}\$ cwt.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, April 19.—Beeves, range at \$10@18. Oxen, \$150@300 \$ pair. Milch Cows, \$50 \$90. Handy Steers, \$100@100. Veal Calves, \$4500 each. Two-year olds \$20@40. Three-year olds \$45@50. Sheep and Lambs, \$56@12 \$ \$\dagger\$. Shotes, Wholesale 15@14c; retail 15@16c. Fat hogs 12c, live weight.

TORONTO, April 19.—First class cattle, from \$5,50@6,50 to 50 bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$4,50@5,00; inferior, \$5.76 @4,25. Calves, \$3@6 each, a good many in market. Sheep \$5@6,50 each per car load. Lambs, \$2,50@3. Yearlings \$3@3,50.—Globe.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 22.-Market dull -- no quotations. BORTON, April 19.— The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 78,800; Saxony fleese, 70,875; inlibiood Merino, 68,970; three-quarters do, 65,971; hair do, 60,985; common, 55,960; Western mixed, 50,860; California, 50,900; Canada, 60,981,65; pulled axtra, 70,876; superine, 65,970c; No. 1, 50,960c.—Cape Good Hope, 87,942c.

TORONTO, April 19.—Wool is in good request, but little offering; 35@40c % in for good fleece.—Globs.

w. s. McClure & co., 1865. 1857. W. S. MCCLURE & CO.
The well established strictly PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE,

No. 250 Fulton Street, New York. Reference - New York National Echange 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, Pess, Dried and Green Fruits, Beeds, Eggs, &c., &c.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HE PLYON

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

List of New Advertisements.

The Yankee Mower-Dow & Fowler.
Great Sale of Watches, &c.—T Benton & Co.
The Great Buffalo Strawberry-Abner H Brys
Soldler's Casket—C W Alexander.
Pension and Claim Agency—Star & Benedict.
Dana's Permanent Sheep Label—G H Dana.
Farm for Sale in Ontario Co.—Wills Becott.
Grape and Strawberry Flants—J A Flatman.
Edward Webster, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
The Assassin—Chas Seymour.
An Experience Shepherd—M McGrath.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Young Folks-Ticknor & Fields.
The Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown, N. Y. The Agricultural mean and Francisco Thronton Jones.

Sim's Seed Sower and Planter, and Harder's Threshing

Machine—R & M Harder.

The News Condenser.

- There are 10,000 Polish refugees in France.
- There are 26,961 school children in Boston.
- Rhode Island has sent 5,551 men to the war. - The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned on the 10th
- A little child dild of hydrophobia in Harrisburg,
- Pa., last week.
- The late Duke of Northumberland owned 262,800 acres of land.
- A rival of the Armstrong gun is announced in Pittsburg, Pa.
- The pay of the Fire Department in Baltimore has been increased.
- Sixty-four thousand Federal prisoners have died in rebel prisons.
- Charles W. Butts of Norfolk, Va., is a Union candidate for Congress.
- The Charleston Courier says that trade in that city is rapidly reviving. Two and a half million dollars have been sent to
- pay off Sherman's army. - There are some Yankee sharpshooters among the
- Jaurez forces in Mexico.
- The oil companies of Philadelphia have a nominal capital of \$196,125,000.
- Golden hair is now so popular in Paris that it is selling at 125 france an ounce.
- Girard College, in Philadelphia, has 563 pupils
- each of whom costs \$180 a year. – A free library has just been opened in Detroit. It
- contains six thousand volumes. - Since 1860 no less than 7,000 brigands have been
- killed, wounded or captured in Italy.
- Samuel Downing of Edinburg, Saratoga county. 165 years old, is on a visit to New York.
- The pioneers of the city of Dubuque, Iowa, have formed an "Old Settlers' Association." - H. M. Chapin, Republican, has been elected Mayor
- of Cleveland, Ohio, by a large majority. - The Nicaragua Senate has passed a bill to give
- 240 acres of land to every white settler. John C. Heenan, the pugilist, it is said, has mar
- ried an English lassie, and settled down. - A. S. Campbell of Bellows Falls, Vt., has just
- been re-elected town clerk for the 85th time. - There have been eleven different daily newsapa
- pers published in the city of Syracuse, N. Y.
- The Exchange Bank of Pittsburg has given \$500 to the Soldiers' Home enterprise in that city.
- Another sea serpent has been discovered-three feet thick and two hundred and fifty feet long. - The Pension Bureau, during March, granted 2,570
- pensions to widows, mothers and minors, and rejected 100.
- It is stated that General Washburn has resigned the command of the national troops at Memphis and vicinity.
- -The Yale College navy numbers this year 250 members, and has at present 16 boats, of which eight
- It is understood that the Government will immediately commence raising the James river rams for public use.
- A handsome carriage, built for Jeff Davis in New Orleans, was left behind at Richmond in the haste of evacuation.
- There are 350,000 solid cords of peat in the vicinity of Madison, Wis., and a company is forming to introduce it for fuel.
- New York capitalists in Washington have already filed an application for authority to establish a national bank in Richmond
- The Western Union Telegraph Company has just completed a line from New York to Buffalo via the N. Y. & Erie Railway. -The cannonading at Richmond was distinctly
- heard at Arlington Heights, Washington, a distance of over a hundred miles. - In England and Scotand there are 1.521 Catholic
- bishops and priests, 1,132 churches and stations, 250 nunneries and colleges. - The York (Pa.) Democrat thinks the aggregate
- damage through that State by the late freshet cannot fall short of \$10,000,000. — The seal fishery prospects at Newfoundland are
- excellent. Some vessels have already arrived at St. Johns with full cargoes. - Hundreds of refugees are flocking into Savannah
- from the interior of Georgia. Some families walked all the way from Atlanta. - Some splendid ocean steamers are fitting out for the Southern trade, and in equident anticipation of a
- speedy close of the rebellion. - Gilbert [Ward of Newburgh, wants to row with James Hammil of Pittsburg, for \$1,000 and the cham-
- pionship of American waters. The managers of the New York Inebriate Asylum have concluded, after trial, that they can't cure s
- drunkard in less than a year. — Several pistols were fired into car windows near
- Newark, N. J., Monday night week, and two persons one a federal captain, was killed. - The Chicago Tribune is urging the establishment
- of a line of vessels between Chicago and the principal British and other European ports. — The Savannah Republican is printed on the com
- monest sort of wrapping paper, and looks clumsy enough; but it is loyal in every line. - The Montreal Gazette calls Lord Monck, the Gov ernor-General of Canada, "a combination of idleness,
- inanity and diluted voluptuousness." - Many of the large gold operators in New York, in consequence of the duliness of the gold market, are
- transferring their speculations to stocks. — A man in Taunton, Mass., who, when the rebels
- our flag floated over it, has had his beard trimmed.

The same

Special Antices.

"Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark Your coming, and grow brighter when you come." These fines were doubtless written with poetic fore-

Our Young Folks

which an Hundred Thousand children testify, is expected with such solicitude as rarely agitates the juvenile breast. It is published monthly, and contains the most delightful variety of TALES, SKETCHES, POETRY, GAMES, PUZZLES, etc., and is embellished with a multitude of BRAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS by the BEST ARTISTS. Terms, \$2.00 a year; a large discount to clubs. A specimen number will be sent on receipt of 20 cents by the publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.

THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO. OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

MESSES. EDITORS :- On the 4th day of this month my house caught fire about noon, and in spite of all efforts to save it, it was burned down. It was insured in the above named Company. On the 12th inst. the General Agent of the Co., Judge DEWEY, came on the ground, and settled and paid the loss promptly on the spot. House insured for \$1,800; furniture, \$200. Amount paid, \$1,900. I think it is for the interest of the farmers of Western New York to insure their property in said Company. HIRAM JONES. Moscow, Livingston Co., N. Y., April 12th, 1865.

SIM'S SEED SOWER AND PLANTER,

HARDER'S THRASHING MACHINE.

PERSONS intending to purchase a Seed Sower and Planter, or Thrashing Machine, will do well to send for a circular of the Machines manufactured by R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y. See their advertisement in last week's RURAL.

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ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH. SCRATCH. OINTMENT SCRATCH. WILL cure the itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Bheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, 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.

New Advertisements.

THE ASSASSIN.—Card Photographs of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, (taken from life by Fredricks,) Sent, post-pald, for 25 cts; Six for \$1: \$1.75 per dozen. Address CHAS. SEYMOUR, Holland, N. Y.

EDWARD WEBSTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Conveyancing and searches of title to real estate specially attended to, and a limited amount of land surveyiny done in connection therewith. Office No. 5, Lyons' Block, Rochester, N. Y. [797-tf]

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DANA'S Permanent Sheep Label. Price, \$2 per 100. The attention of sheep raisers is called to the recent improvement in the above cut. These labels are made of white metal, which is healthy to the sheep's ear, while those made of brass corrode and are poisonous to the ear. See sillustrated advertisement in Hubal New-Yorker, 18th March, page 90, 500,000 of these labels are now in use, giving endirg satisfaction. Specimen labels sent free. marcin, page w. DULING OF these labels are now in use giving entire satisfaction. Specimen labels sent free The second edition of Bound Sheep Registers (arranged for keeping record of a fock of 400 sheep for five years, will be ready for delivery in a few days. Sent, post-paid by mail puon recedit of price \$6 conts. by mail upon receipt of price, 80 cents.
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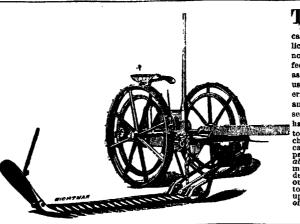
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call the attention of the farming public to the above Mower, which th now manufacturing, and which they feel fully warranted in recommending as one of the best articles now made of used as a Mower. It has all the modern improvements, and several important ones that no other Mower possesses. Although it is a new Mower, it has been fully tested and demonstrated to be the desideratum in Mowing Machines. The construction is simple and casily comprehended, and while compact and light, is also sirong and durable, and cannot fail to please all who may see fit to purchase. For further description, we beg leave to refer to our Circulars, which we shall be pleased to send to all who may desire them, upon application by mail, at our place of business. has been fully tested and demonstrated DOW & FOWLER,
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Soldier's Casket

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Ladies' Gold Watches, \$60 to \$85; 500 Silver Watches, \$35 to \$50.

Diamond Pins, Brooches and Ear Drops, Ladies' Sets, Brooch and Ear Drops, Gold and Corai; Jet and Gold, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Cameo Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, New Style Belt Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Fancy work Boxes, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, and a large assertment of FINE JEWELRY of every description, of the best make and latest styles, valued at \$500,000 ! Te be Sold at One Dollar Each

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8500,000: To be Sold at One Dollar Each without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you will receive.

Among those who have acknowledged the receipt of VALUABLE GIFF at Gawn from this Association since the first of January, 1935, the following kindly permit their names to be used —Robert H. Hotchkies, New Haven, Conn. McJodeon value \$150, W. F. T. Willis, W. 22d St. Tewword Cluster Pin, value \$200; Mrs. R. G. Tewson, Binghismton, N. Y., Melodeon, value \$300; Mrs. Teresa A. Miller, Scranton, Pa., Diamond Ring, value \$135; Miss Ellen Peck, Springfield, Ill., Melodeon, value \$135; Dr. I. Van Riper, Washington, D. C., Gold Hunting Case Watch, value \$150; Edward H. Lindsay, Worcester, Mass., Plano, value \$250; Miss D. H. Farwell, Dubuque, Iowa, Diamond Rar-drops, value \$250; Francis I. Moran, 126 Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., Music Box, value \$400; Mrs. R. C. Ingersoil, Urbana, Ohlo, Silver set, value \$60; Lieut, B. F. Hendricks, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., Silver Patent Lever Watch, value \$35. — Many persons who have drawn valuable prizes, do not wish their names published, or we might extend this list

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Mills, Steuben Co., N. Y.
D. S. HUBBARD,
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S. MITCHELL,
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796-6t

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Geneva, N. Y., March 27, 1865.

731-4t

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(throughout the United States, excepting the New England and some of the Atlantic and Pacific States,) which has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, I am now prepared to receive orders for them.

A boy Is years old, with four good herses, can spade six to eight acree per day, eight inches deep, leaving the field in the condition of a garden bed when forked.

Depots will be established at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianspolis, and other Western and by manufacturing extensively; but orders should be sent early to avoid delay and disappointment.

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Pittsburgh, Pa., November, 1894.

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One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " \$100 " Ten " 66 66 66 500 20 " " " " 1,000 " " " " 5,000 66

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Best family sewing machine. WHEELER & WILSON

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Cured without pain or the use of the knife. Tumors,
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W IN SHEEP.—Where numerous compounds have been used without success, this remedy has positively cured. For sale by all Druggists. In Rochester, by Post & Bufff; in New York, by Galp & Robinson. Persons wishing to try a bottle can have it sent by express to any part of the country by inclosing 75 cents to the manufacturer.

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A BARGAIN FOR SOMEHODY—A Steam Saw Mill, out West, so well located and at so low a price (6,500) that it will pay for itself in a short time. Owner cannot go West, or it would not be sold at all. Apply at once to Spalding, Box No. 5,209, New York city.

The THOROUH TEST it has already had gives the most perfect GUARANTEE of its

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Is offered by the subscribers to farmers as the best twowheeled Cultivator in sec. Two rows can be plowed at
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DEPOTS—Where the Government furnishes the
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Ohlo, in Mechanics Institute; St. Louis, Mo.,
The Price street; Chicago, Ill., opposite the posoffice. DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., U. S. Commissioner.
Citizens furnished on privaya eaccount.

For instructions, address Dr. BLY, at nearest Depot.

THE EDITOR OF THE MANCHESter Daily and Weekly Mirror, in a leader of the Daily
thus writes of the Compound:

"The White Pine 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 previous expectations. It is the very best medicine for coughs and
colds we know of, and no family that has once used it
will ever be without it. We apeak from our own knowledge—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. POLAND is such, that we
know that he will not countenance what is wrong. For
years a Baptist clergyman, studying medicine to find
remedles for his affinents, 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 tesimonials possible.
We have known Dr. PoLAND for years, and never knews
more conscientious, honest, upright man, and are glad to
state that we welleye whatever he says about his White
Pine Compound."

Fine Compound."

##For full particulars of "White Pine Compound'
see Rueal of March 18th, page 92. 793-cow-t

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Depot for the Driggs' Patent Piano Fortes. Also Chick-ering & Son's, Kurtzman & Hinze, and several other re-liable and popular Pianos; all of which are warranted for five years.

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791-tf

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HEARTS AND TREES.

From laughing lips of gray-eyed morn A fresher tide of life is gushing; About the bottom of the thorn The maiden bud is covly blushing.

SELECT STREET

I feel upon me, like a hand Lifting me up, the weight of Spring; And as the baby leaves expand My spirit seems awakening.

Hath then this mingled life of ours Aught of a tidal ebb and flow? Hath man a sympathy with flowers, Doth he, with them, revive and grow?

It may be so; for Life is Life, Intense or subtle, less or more; And wages the eternal strife With death and darkness, world all o'er

In youth we seek to carve our name Deep-lettered on some hearts of worth, And fancy we may trace the same Till Time restoreth earth to earth:

Nor know that, as on living tree, Rough bark will overgrow our toil, As surely will the world; and we But hail this knowledge with a smile;

A smile, to think it 'scaped our sense, How like in this were hearts and trees So soft to court our confidence, So swift to hide our memories

The Story Teller.

MARRIED FLIRTATIONS.

THE last dying cadences of a delicious, dreamy waltz, across whose wierd notes the soul of Beethoven had poured out its magic sadness, were floating over the crowd that filled the ball-room of the fashionable Washington hotel; there was the stir and murmur of separating couples, and the ill suppressed yawns of weary "wall-flowers" that followed in the wake of every brilliant waltz. Kate Elwyn stood in the recess of the window, playing carlessly with the faded jessamines and tuberoses of her bouquet, while her blue, lovely eye, wandered anxiously from one place to another, evidently in quest of some familiar countenance, which they could not discover.

There were few more beautiful faces than her own, even in that festive crowd, where half the belles in the Union had brought their diamonds and bright eyes to dazzle the grave politicians and the law-makers of the land. Rather beneath the medium size, with the fragile delicacy of a fairy, her complexion had the transparent waxen bloom that you look for only in children, while her heavy bands of golden hair lay over her somewhat low forehead in rippling waves of amber. Very dark blue eyes, translucent as a sapphire of the first water, and a little crimson mouth, curved like Cupid's bow, gave additional piquancy to her face, and altogether she was as perfect a specimen of the radiant blonde as one often sees, out of a picture gallery, or a novel.

Suddenly her cheeks blossomed into roses, and her whole countenance brightened, as a tall and rather elegant looking gentleman languidly sauntered toward her.

"Charley, I thought you were never coming!" "I've only been down to the supper-room for a few moments, my dear, I'm sorry you have missed me. Anything I can do for you now?"

"Yes-do get my shawl and fan and we'll go up stairs. It's after one o'clock, and I am completely tired out."

"Could'nt, my dear," said Mr. Elwyn, breaking a moss rose from his wife's bouquet, and fastening it jauntingly into his coat. "I'm engaged for three waltzes and a quadrille. Miss Raymond would never forgive me for deserting

her." Kate's lip curled haughtily, and a deeper shade of crimson stole into her cheek.

"Jealous, eh?" laughed her husband, patting her bright hair lightly. "Now Kate, that's a little too silly of you. Don't you know that at a self generally agreeable to the ladies? Pray, passion. come so absurd and rediculous as to-

"And so," interrupted Mrs. Elwyn, bitterly, "your wife's wishes and conveniences are secondary to Miss Raymond's will ?"

"The green-eyed monster has certainly invaded your peace, my love!" said Mr. Elwyn. "Upon my word, I have always given you credit for a little more common sense."

"Charles," said Kate quietly, and without heeding the careless sarcasm of his tone, "I am weary of this round of senseless gayety—I am sick of the tumult and vanities of Washington. Will you take me home?"

"Why, Kate! after all your anxiety to pass a winter in this great center of social and political life! You have been teasing me ever since we were married, to indulge you with a season in Washington,"

"I know it, Charles," she meekly answered, trying to suppress the tears that were brimming in her eys: "but I have at last learned the folly of seeking real pleasure anywhere but in the precincts of one's home. My taste for gayety is satisfied, and you can't imagine how homesick I feel-how anxious to see the dear little ones

again. When will you take me home, Charles?" "Next week, perhaps, my love — or the week after, if you positively insist upon it."

"O, Charles, why not go to-morrow?" "Impossible, Kate. I am positively engaged for every day this week for drives and excursions in the neighborhood of the city."

"Engaged?" repeated Kate, opening her blue eyes. "I know nothing of these arrangements.

"No, my dear, I suppose not," said Elwyn, "Did you imagine I was going to come lazily. and ask your permission every time I wanted to drive out with a lady or smoke a cigar with two or three gentlemen ?"

Kate's lip quivered and she turned quietly so fidgety, Charles. What difference can it posaway. Charles Elwyn looked after her with an amused expression in his eye and a half smile on his lip.

"She's jealous, as I live!" he muttered. "Jealous of Aurora Raymond and the pretty widow. Well, let her pout it out at her leisure -it will never do to encourage this sort of a thing."

If he could but have seen her a few moments afterwards, (just when he was whirling through the waltz with Miss Raymond's mid-night curls floating over his shoulders,) sobbing in the silence of her own dimly lighted room, the golden hair all unloosened from hair pin and jewelled comb, and her blue eyes looking like morning glories drowned in rain. Well, perhaps it would have done him good, perhaps not. It is not always best to let a man know the full extent of his power over that miserable little captive, his wife—it is astonishing how much the sex delights in tormenting its victim. There is one blessed avenue of rellef always open to womankind, however - a good cry! No wonder that Kate Elwyn felt better when she wiped away the shower of tears and brushed back lovely rippling tresses from her fevered forehead.

"What shall I do?" she murmured to herself, deluging her handkerchief with rose water, and trying vaidly to cool her burning eyes; "what ought I to do? Oh, I wish I had never come away from home -- its a judgment on me, for leaving my dear little babes in the hands of cold hirelings. I was so happy before I ever thought of this hollow, deceitful whirlpool of fashion."

She burst into fresh floods of tears, as she remembered her husband's last words.

"It was cruel of him to speak in that cold, sneering way to me," she sobbed. "Have I lost all the spells he used to tell me I possessed? If he only knew how these things hurt me, I am sure he would treat me in a different manner."

She sunk involuntarily back, as if some rude hand had struck her, as Miss Raymond's clear, melodious laugh suddenly floated up audibly through the closed door of her room. And then she set her compressed lips together, and a new look came into the liquid depth of her wet blue

The gilded minute hand of the carved Parisian clock on the mantle had traveled nearly twice around the circlet of enameled figures before Kate Elwyn lifted her gaze from the bunches of velvet roses in the carpet. What was she pondering on?

"Sitting up, ch, Kate? Why, I thought you were 'tired to death,' " said Mr. Elwy, as he entered the room, and his wife laid down her book and welcomed him with a bright, careless smile.

"Yes, I've been so much interested in that delightful book," exclaimed Kate enthusiastically. "I do wish I knew whether Sir Guy gets the property or not."

"She has got over her sulks amazingly quick," was the husband's internal comment, as he kicked off his boots and lazily unfastened his lavender neck-tie.

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Elwyn, I've had such a charming ride."

And Aurora Raymond sprang lightly from the carriage step, one tiny gloved hand resting on Mr. Elwyn's arm, the other holding up the folds of her violet velvet mantle. He touched his hat, gallantly, as she tripped up the hotel steps, all smiles and dimples.

"I wonder if Kate would like a turn round Jackson Square before dinner," he said to himself, consulting his gold watch. "I'll run up and see-poor little thing."

He sprang up the stairs, two steps at a time, and burst into his wife's room.

"Put on your bonnet, puss and we'll take a ride," he exclaimed. "Hallo, she isn't herewhat the mischief does this mean ?"

No. she was not there-neither was her blue velvet hat with the white ostrich plume, nor the magnificent Cashmere shawl that had been sent over from India for her wedding present just five years ago - and Mr. Elwyn came slowly down place like this a man is expected to make him- stairs again, feeling much inclined to get into a

> 'Do you know where my wife is?" he asked Mrs. Artworth, a lady who spent one half her time at the hotel windows and the other half in catechising the servants, and who consequently knew all that was to be known concerning peo-

ple's out goings and in comings, generally. "She's out riding in Col. Warrington's barouche - been gone ever since morning," returned the gossipping matron, with great

"Out riding!" Elwyn's brow contracted.

"Strange - very strange," he muttered, to drive out in that sort of way without so much as saying a word to me! I always fancied that

Warrington a puppy, and I'm sure of it now." He went down and dismissed the equipage and then returned to the drawing room, as restless as the wandering Jew. After one or two moody turns across the long apartment, he sat gloomily down in the window recess. Even Aurora Raymond's pretty lisping chatter could not interest him now. "Would Kate never come?" he thought, as he looked for the fortieth time at

She came at last, just in time to run up stairs for a hurried dinner toilet - came smiling and lovely, with her hair blown about by the fresh wind, and her eyes sparkling raidiantly. Elwyn - dog in the manger that he was - could have knocked Col. Warrington down for the involuntary gaze of admiration with which he looked after his fair companion.

Presently Mrs. Kate re-appeared, in a magnificent dress of lustrous silver green silk, lighted up by the flash of emeralds at her throat, and frosted green mosses dropping from her hair.

"Why have you put on that odious green dress?" asked Elwyn, catching at some slight pretext as an escape-valve for his ill-humor.

'You know how much I dislike green." "O, well," said Kate, nonchalantly, "you are | tendency to flirt!

sibly make to you whether I wear green or yellow? It is entirely a bygone fashion for husbands and wives to study one another's whims, a la Darby and Joan. We dress entirely to please the public, the gay world you know. And I put on this silk dress to please Mr. Garnett - he admires green so much!"

Charles Elwyn stared at his wife in speechless astonishment. What did it mean? She had always been the humblest slave to his slightest wish or caprice - and now she smilingly set him at defiance. What evil spirit had possessed her?

She never came near him all the evening never sought his approval by the little shy glances of appeal or the questioning looks that had been so inexpressibly dear to him. No - she chatted away, bewitchingly self-reliant, the centre of an admiring group, until Mr. Elwyn was ready to rush out of the room in a transport of exasperation,

"Allow me to congratulate you on your treasure of a wife, sir," said Col. Warrington. "I have always known she was a beauty, but I never appreciated her claims as a wit."

Elwyn glared speechlessly at the polite Col., who was evidently surprised at the ungracious reception of his little compliment.

"Just what I might have expected," he muttered to himself, plucking fiercely at his moustache. "What in the deuce did I bring her here for, if I didn't want every fool in society to fall down and worship her?"

"Would you like a drive after dinner, Kate?" he asked one evening, after about three days spent in this very edifying manner.

"I couldn't possibly this evening," she said adjusting the wreaths of ivy that depended from her shining hair. "We've arranged such a nice moonlight party to ride out to the navy yard."

"Well, what's to prevent me from driving you there?" asked Mr. Elwyn, anxiously.

"Our party is all made up," said Kate cooly, "I promised to go in Mr. Garnett's carriage. He is so delightfully agreeable, and I like him so much."

"The dickens you do," growled Elwyn, his face elongating and growing dark.

"But I'll tell you what you might do, if you pleased," suggested Kate innocently. "Miss Raymond would like to go, I've no doubt, or Mrs. Everest, and there can be no possible objection to an extra carriage in the party, so that --

"Hang Miss Raymond and Mrs. Everest,' ejaculated the irate husband.

"With all my heart, my dear," said Kate, "Only you see, it's quite impossible for me to break my promise to Mr. Garnett."

Mr. Elwyn's temper was by no means improved when he stood on the hotel steps and watched the merry party drive off, their gay voices and jubilant laughter re-echoing through the serene moonlight, like a mockery of his own gloomy reflections. He had never felt so utterly lonely and forlorn in the whole course of his life.

"Dear me, what a beautiful evening for a ride," sighed Aurora Raymond, looking up from a volume of poems, as Mr. Elwyn re-entered the drawing-room, looking not unlike a man who had just had a molar extracted.

But he didn't take the hint, acting, as Miss Raymond afterwards indignantly remarked. "more like a bear than a man," and sitting down to the perusal of the newspapers. Alas! for the midnight curls and oriental eyes - their spell was broken.

How long the slow crecping hours seemed before Kate came back! Long ere the sound of carriage wheels grated on the pavement before the door, he went up to his own room and tried, uselessly enough, to amuse himself with books and letter writing. All his efforts were unavailing; between him and every occupation to which he turned, crept one gloomy thought-a sore pang-to think that Kate was happy without his society, that she never missed his absent voice and smile.

"I wonder if I'm jealous," he muttered to himself. "It's not an agreeable sensation, a all events. I wonder if Kate felt so whenever I flirted with Aurora and the widow."

This was a new consideration.

Would the time ever come when Kate's heart would be estranged from him-estranged by his own conduct? - when her loving, sensitive nature would cease to respond to his touch?

The very fancy was agony. He was wrapped in these gloomy meditations, when the door opened, and his bright little wife tripped in looking very much like a magnified sunbeam. She stopped suddenly when she saw his head bowed upon his hands.

"Charles, does your head ache?"

"No."

"Then what is the matter?"
"My heart aches, Kate," he said sadly; "it aches to think that my wife has ceased to love he said sadly: "it She came to his side and put her arms around

She came to his side and put her arms around his neck with caressing affection.

"Charles, what do you mean?"

"I mean, Kate, that when you desert me for the society of others, and cease to pay any regard to my wishes, I can come to but one conclusion."

"Charles," said Kate, smiling archly up into his face, "does it grieve you to have me prefer the society of others to your own?"

"It breaks my heart, Kate," he sighed passionately.

ately. "Then, dearest, let us make a bargain. Let us allow Miss Raymond and Mrs. Everest to console themselves with Col. Warington and Mr. Garnett, while we are happy with each other. Shall it be so?"

"Kate, you have been playing a part!"
"Of course I have. Did you suppose for a
moment that I was in earnest?"

moment that I was in earnest?"

The loving kisses she showered upon his brow dispelled every lurking shadow from the husband's heart, and he felt how inexpressibly dear his wife was to him.

In the next day's train Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn left Washington, mutually convinced that they had had enough of the gay capital. There were two unmistakably good effects consequent on their sojourn, however; Kate was satisfied to remain quietly at home for the rest of her life, and Charles was completely cured of every latent tendency to flirt!

Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS. co co

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I am composed of 33 letters. My 20, 4, 11, 16 is a kind of grain. My 27, 4, 30, 80, 31, 2 is a girl's name. My 23, 12, 18, 11, 18 is a kind of fish. My 30, 22, 19 is a color.

My 15, 10, 29, 21, 25 is the name of a Union General. My 8, 21, 22, 81, 19, 29 is the name of the village where this was composed.

My 26, 8, 10, 16, 2 is the name of a domestic animal. My 4, 14, 8 is the name of an insect.

My 1, 18, 20, 21 is a wild beast of prey. My 4, 5, 17, 18, 10, 25 is a boy's name.

My 15, 9, 14 is an article much used at the present time.

My 27, 8, 10, 24, 21, 32, 28, 18, 29, 14, 16 is the name of the book from which the subject of this was taken. My 5, 18, 6, 7 is a flower.

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