TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS.

VOL. XVI. NO 24.}

ROCHESTER N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 804.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN OBIGINAL WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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

Sditor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry. SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

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

C. DEWEY, LL. D.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur passed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RUBAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it realously advocates. As a Family Journal it is emi nently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and New Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than

AGRICULTURAL.

any other journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGEIGUITURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN

N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

THE late meeting of the Executive Board of the New York State Ag'l Society, at Utica, was of more than usual interest. The appointment arrangements for the details of the exhibition. are always important, but in addition to these was other business of more than usual interest. The Legislature having at its last session placed the sum of \$5,000 at the disposal of the Society for the purpose of aiding in making a thorough the prosecution of the labors of the farm, involved the question of the propriety of holding or postponing the trial to another year. As it was too late for a complete trial this year, the subject was postponed until the next meeting, and the money ordered invested in U. S. stocks.

The sentiment among the leading manufacturers is in favor of the trial whenever it can be thoroughly and faithfully done. From this opinion those who are making defective or only recond quality machines, dissent, and repudiate the whole thing as a sham. When the trial does take place, it is intended that it shall be so thorough that no man will go away dissatisfied, for we are confident that every exhibitor will have an opportunity to test his implement till | thorough harrowings will generally be sufficient perfectly satisfied as to the impartiality and resatisfactory to the public.

A very large and influential body of the cheese makers were present in the person of the officers of the Cheese Makers Association, and proposed to hold a show of cheese under the patronage of the State Society. They proposed to exhibit at least 1,000 cheese from factory and individual dairies, and to make a large cheese, daily, while the Fair continued-no premium to be asked, but the Society should withdraw its published premium list on cheese. A sub-committee of the Executive Board was appointed to confer with the committee of the Association. There was little difficulty in harmonizing all points except one, but upon that they split, and the whole scheme for one of the most magnificent exhibitions of dairy products ever seen, was finally abandoned. The point which became the sine qua non was the abandoning the premiums which had been offered and published in the Society's premium list on cheese. Upon that subject the Executive Board fully sustained their subcommittee. They felt that the good faith of the Society was pledged to the performance of the promises which were made in its premium list, -that from that there could legally or morally be no departure under any circumstances:that if permitted in one case, however desirable the result might be, it would at once open the door for a want of confidence in the faith of the Society, which must ultimately prove disastrous to its prosperity. It was offered to place a proper building at the disposal of the Association, which might be so placarded as to show to the public that they placed their cheese on exhibition only, and not as competitors for any premium. But they would do nothing unless the premium list was withdrawn. So important

was that point deemed by the members of the Association, that one of them said they would not exhibit for \$5,000 unless it could be done. A rather strong compliment to the value of a premium from the State Society.

We regret exceedingly that the exhibition could not have been made, and we think the Association over-estimated the injurious effect of premiums upon single dairies. The magnitude of their show would have entirely eclipsed the show of any and all single dairies, while it would have been so grand and unique as to have given it a world wide reputation. But we are very glad the Executive Board stood fast upon the pledged faith of the Society. Their duty upon that point admits of no question.

A visit to the Exhibition grounds showed that Mayor BUTTERFIELD will even surpass himself in the completeness of the arrangements for the coming Fair. The public will be much better accommodated than when the Fair was held in Utica two years ago.

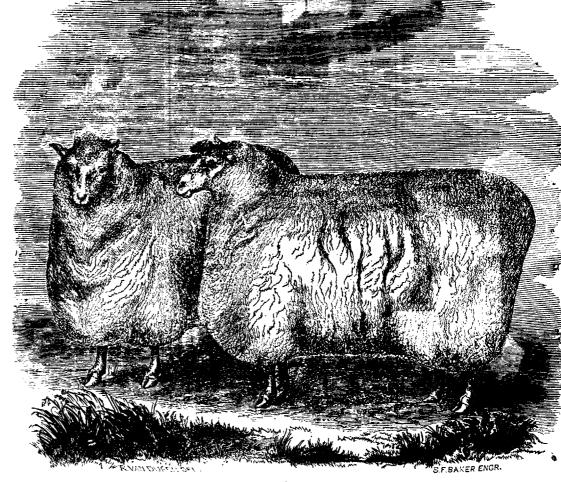
CLEAN CULTURE.

MUCH has been said and written upon this subject, yet its importance is unappreciated by farmers generally. The residents of cities and villages, having but a small area of ground for cultivation, see the necessity of keeping it clean and in proper condition. But the great majority of farmers act as if they thought it was a matter of small moment whether they grew grain and roots or weeds. They think (to use a favorite expression,) that "it don't pay" to spend too much time and labor to exterminate the weeds. This is a great mistake. Take the corn crop, of the judges for the next Fair, and the final for instance. Let one field be kept free from weeds and grass through the entire season, and another be half cultivated—estimate the quantity and quality of the crop-and you will soon see that the clean culture "does pay," and largely too. If the proper course is taken with a field of corn or potatoes, it costs little more to keep trial of the various implements now used in it clean than to have it grow up to weeds and grass. In the first place, many men make a great

mistake in plowing the ground too early. Others do not more than half fit it for the crop. If it is sod, great care should be taken that it be well plowed—that every particle of grass is turned under. The plowing should not be commenced until near the season of planting; it should then be pushed forward rapidly as possible until completed. Premising that the soil is in proper condition, the roller should immediately follow the plow; then the harrow lengthwise of the furrows and next diagonally, so as not to disturb the sod. If the weather is favorable and the soil reasonably loose, dry and in good tilth, three But do not be in haste to introduce the marker. liability of the judges. No other test would be Remember that a good farmer always hoes his crop once before it is planted. If he does, very likely that will be the only hoeing it will need. The cultivator and plew will do the rest. As soon as the corn makes its appearance above the ground (or before,) fertilizers should be appliedplaster or wood ashes, or, what is better, both these combined; and as soon as the rows can be distinguished, the cultivator should be started. The old rule used to be to cultivate twice and then hoe, and after the lapse of some weeks, perhaps, this process was repeated. Now, the true way is to have no arbitrary rule about it. Keep & clean and the soil mellow, if you have to keep the cultivator going until the corn is tasseled out-and hoe it if necessary. For several years I have not used a hoe after planting, and my rule is, not to have a weed go to seed among my potatoes. In a dry season this result is easily attained. Hoeing, in the skimming and superficial manner in which it is usually done, does very little good. It is the deep and frequent stirring of the soil, with the cultivator, plow, or horse-hoe, that does the business. The importance of it in a dry season cannot be over-estimated. It is folly to sit down and mourn over the drouth. Pray for rain if you please, -but by all means keep the cultivator going. Of course this article is intended to apply to

the soil and climate of Western New York, and a part of it is too late to do much good; but it is not too late to improve these hints upon cultivation. The prospect of another dry season makes it the more important. These ideas are not put forth as new; their utility has been abundantly proved by many good farmers who, like the writer, have always preached, but not always practiced, "clean culture."

Batavia, June 1, 1865.



COTSWOLD EWE-ONE YEAR OLD, Bred by John Lane, Circneister, England.

COTSWOLD EWE-ONE YEAR OLD, Bred by GEORGE MILLER, Markham, Canada West. Owned by J. J. Dodge, New Lyme, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

Sheep Kusbandry

EDITED BY HENRY S. BANDALL, LL. D.

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

TREATING HOOF-ROT WITH CREOSOTE.

CHARLES A. NASH, No. 11 Waverly Place, New York, a dental surgeon, and a gentleman whose makes, can be fully relied on, has sent us an interesting paper on the singularly uniform and valuable effects of creosote on ulcers in all their different stages. After mentioning the mode of application and the results in the case of the humane subject, he says :- "Now, what I propose is to take a sheep affected with hoof-rot, cut a hole in the hoof large enough to remove the maggots and pus, rinse out the cavity, and with pair of tweezers to introduce a lock of cotton slightly moistened with creosote, then with a sharp pointed stick to apply a little creosote around those parts where cotton cannot be retained, and let the sheep run on dry grass or in a stable. I imagine that no sheep so treated will suffer from hoof-rot or any other putrid disease of the feet. Wherever such sheep tread all innoculable matter would be instantly neutralized and could infect no other animals. While the creosote remained upon the grass, its odor would prevent sheep from eating it, but it would soon pass away without injury to the grass. The operator should handle the cotton and creosote with a small pair of tweezers to prevent the creasote from exerting its escharotic effect upon his hands. Having no sheep of my own to experiment on, of course I do not know positively as to the success of this treatment: but this I do know, that no putridity or ulceration can exist in the tissues when they are treated with creesote. It might be injurious to use cotton completely saturated with it, for it is a moistened with it, no harm can result to the foot of the sheep."

We are much obliged to Mr. NASH for these suggestions. The term creosote is derived from two Greek words signifying flesh and I save. It has the property of preserving meat from putrecaustic, on ulcers on human subjects, has, as al. size of a goose-quill, between the orbits of the all storms; and after October first was fed 11/4

ready said, been fully recognized, but we are not aware that it has been much resorted to in similar cases on sheep. We recommend a thorough trial of it in hoof-rot. It cannot produce any bad effects, unless by a too free use of it the tissues of the foot are too much eaten away and herein the same effects are produced in a still greater degree by nitric, muriatic and other acids, which are constantly applied to sheeps feet, and, by some, we must say, applied to a most injurious extent. It is both barbarous and as freely as is often done - so freely, for examthe cleft between the toes, destroying sound as well as unhealthy tissues, producing intolerable pain, inflammation, etc. Creosote is a milder caustic than either of the last named acids, but we entirely approve of the care which Mr. NASH recommends in its application. Most farmers are not provided with tweezers, and for external application a small swab on the end of a stick would answer the purpose. This external application is, we are inclined to think, the only one which is very available. There may be instances where it would be advisable merely to puncture the horny covering of the foot and introduce creosote on cotton, as mentioned by Mr. N., but it has always been held that the sheetanchor of the curing process, in hoof-ail, is completely to denude the diseased parts by cutting away all the horn growing over them; and this, we are inclined to believe, is sound practice. We shall be glad to receive the results of experiments in applying creosote for hoof-rot.

BLEEDING PLACE ON SHEEP.

A FRIEND at Canandaigua writes us :-- "You will remember that at the State Sheep Fair you pointed out to myself and others what you termed the German place for bleeding sheep, and you remarked that it was well worth knowing, especially to persons unable or unwilling to bleed from the jugular vein. I mentioned this atrong escharotic agent; but where it is only in a letter to a friend in the West, and he asks me for more particular information. Will you give it to him, both because you can do so better than I, and because if you will do so publicly it will be of great advantage to other persons?"

If any one who picks up a sheep's skull, after it is free from its covering, will look at in front, it faction. Its great value as an escharotic, or he will observe two holes, each not far from the

eyes, and probably from half to three-quarters of an inch from the edges of these orbits. These holes are termed the supra-orbital foramina, and out of them pass the nerves and blood-vessels which supply the forehead. They are found also in the skull of horses, cattle, &c. On the skull of the living sheep, these holes are readily felt by pressing down over them with the point of the finger. They must be felt for farther from the eye, and a little lower relatively to its apparent orbit, than they appear in the naked skull. hurtful to apply any of these agents to the foot | A little examination and experience will enable any one to find them readily, and there need be ple, that a number of drops are squeezed out of no mistake about it as there are no other such knowledge and accuracy in any statements he the swab with which it is applied and which run | small round depressions to be found on the foredown into the tissues of the foot and even into head of a sheep. A slight incision with the point of a sharp knife directly down into one of these cavities, will produce a sufficient discharge of blood for ordinary purposes. It will flow far more freely and rapidly than from bleeding in the ear. As these foramina extend upwards, the knife point encounters their lower bony walls after penetrating but a small distance, and there is not therefore any danger of its going too deep unless a very unnecessary amount of force is

THE BIG.FLEECED TWO-YEAR-OLD.

"OLD ABE," the two-year-old ram belonging to J. P. & W. W. RAY, Honeoye, N. Y., which, at the recent State Sheep Fair, yielded the extraordinary fleece weighing twenty-nine pounds two and a half ounces of wool, (age of fleece eleven months twenty-six days,) was dropped June 1st, 1863. He was got by D. L. HAMIL-TON's ram of Honeoye, out of a ewe bred by his present owners. His dam was got by a ram bred by CALVIN WARD, from Infantado stock bought by him of WM. R. SANFORD, Vt. She has yielded eleven pounds of wool of eleven months growth. His grand dam was bred by ADNA GIBBS of Livonia, who kept no recorded pedigree, but claimed her to be pure blood Merino, and no doubt is entertained that she is of the Paular family. She used to yield eight or nine pounds of washed wool and raise a lamb. The HAMILTON ram was bred by Mr. STICKNEY of Vermont, and was got by the old Robinson ram, out of one of the old Robinson ewes. He took the first prize as a yearling at the Penn Yan Sheep Shearing, eight or nine years ago, and has since yielded 24% pounds of wool of one year's growth. Old Abe yielded twelve pounds for his first fleece. The last year he was housed from

A ROYALT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

pints of oats per day, with all the clover hay he would eat, up to the time of the Fair. He served 100 ewes last fall. The above statements are derived from the Messrs. RAY, and they add that his fleece was not damp, as some suppose, before shearing, as he wore an oil-cloth blanket when exposed to the rain.

Enquirer" of Williamsburgh, wishes to know if this was clean wool? Of course not. No Merino ram ever sheared, produced such a fleece of 'clean, or even approximately clean, wool. No Merino ram ever sheared, whose wool was not stuck together all over, or at least in numerous places, with clotted masses of waxy yolk, ever produced such a weight of fleece. The Messrs. RAY, we venture to say, will send "Enquirer" a good, solid specimen, if he will apply to them for it over his own

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c

WASHINGTON CO. SHEEP OUT WEST .- SEWELL H HAWES of Fon du Lac, Wis., bought a ewe lamb last September of ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., Comstock's Landing, N. Y., which was shorn at a shearing festival in Wisconsin. Its fleece weighed 12% lbs. Weight of carcass with fleece off 47% lbs. This is over 25 per cent. Has it been beaten? The lamb was bred by Mr. BAKER from Infantado stock.

DISEASED SHEEP.—C. L. HAY, Jr., Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y. If the ram described eats grass well, he may yet recover, if his constitution is not irretrievably sapped. We would not keep him on grain feed through the summer—but would gradually entirely withdraw it from him. Put him in a clean field where there is shade and pure water, and where feed is shortish, fresh and sweet—not rank or high. Keep him out of rain storms until his catarrhal affection entirely disappears. Let his stable, when put up, be clean and airy. Boneset (or thoroughwort) tea is re garded by many experienced shepherds as excellent for sheep lacking appetite and requiring tonics, and it may be a good change, if it is found necessary to continue to administer these. Boneset is tonic and disphoretic. Administered in large doses it becomes aperient. As a tonic it is thought to be best adminis tered in substance, or in a cold infusion—but the common form of "tea" will doubtless answer every pur-pose. The sample of wool sent is excellent to have come from a diseased sheep.

SENECA CASTLE SHEEP SHEARING.—The first annual Sheep Shearing Festival of the Seneca Castle (Ontario Co., N. Y.) Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers Association took place June 8d, at the house of L. A & J. Page whose barns presented admirable accom modations for the purpose. The day was fine, lady spectators were present, and all went "merry as a marriage bell." The shearing done by JOEL PAGE, S. P. OTTLEY, BYRON WHITING, EDWARD ESTY, AUSTIN THACHER AND V. LEE RUNYAN attracted particular stotice. The ram tegs "Gen. Washington" and "Horatio," owned respectively by S. P. OTTLEY, and by V. L. & S. C. RUNYAN, and the Messrs. PAGES' ram "Rolla" were much admired. "Horatio" was got by RAPALEE & BOARDMAN'S ram bought of H. LANE, V "Rolla" was got by Sweepstakes. The following table gives the statistics of the shearing:

Names, Sex. y.m. L. A. & J. Page, ewe,* 8 """ 13 """ 13 VL & S C Runyan, " 5 S. P. Ottley, " 14 """ 13 """ 14 """ 15 T & W Crittenden, " 14 """ 12 G. Freshnor, " 11 W. D. Atchley, " 11 J. Childa. " 13	
T & W Crittenden, " ‡ 4	11 15 82 8 8 ° 11 20 85 8 14 14
To W Criticalden, 14	
T & W Crittenden, " ; 4 " " " \$ 2 " " " " ; 2 G. Freshnor, " ; 1	
W. D. Atchley, " ‡ 1	
J. Childs, " † 13	v -/x
S. P. Ottley, ram, 13	13 65 10 9
J. Childs " † 13	13 56½ 9 1 13 65 10 9 18 74 12 2
W. A. Reed, " ‡ 2	11 15 115 13 13
°C. Ottley, " ‡ 2	11 15 103 14 6
C. P. Whitney " † 1 11	11 98 14 131/2
C. P. Whitney, " † 1 11 V L & S C Runyan, " ‡ 5	11 13 100 15 4%
JT C Reed. " † 2	1 104% 17 4"
T & W Crittendon, " 2	1 102 17 8
G. Freshnor, " ‡ 8	11 11 104 18
L. A. & J. Page, " \$ 5	11 14 106% 20

* Had lamb and was washed. † Washed. ‡ Un washed. § Had lamb and was unwashed.

Communications, Etc.

THE TARES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

THERE has been no little difficulty in ascertaining the plants whose names have come down to us in other languages. Indeed, the same plant is called by one name in one place and by a different name in another, even in our language. And where the supposed names are in different languages, the writers may not have known the plant named or have mistaken it for another. The English have long called a species of wild bean under their name tare, if not two or more species of vetch, found also in our country as well as in Europe. But any species of bean is so unlike to wheat that they cannot be confounded, while our Saviour represents corn (wheat) and tares so alike that they cannot be distinguished till their fruit is put forth. Then, their flowers and fruit present an immense difference. This is now palpable.

With the wheat (corn) of Palestine grows anis the true tare of the Bible, and described by botanists under the name of Lolium. Its seed is noxious or poisonous; and it is said to be the only grass, among the three or four thousand species of this most important tribe, which has a noxious property. Yet, this grows now, as it did anciently, in Judea, with the wheat, and cannot be separated till after the wheat is thrashed. The seed resembles in form the wheat, but is readily distinguished, though nearly as large as wheat. It is not degenerate wheat, but a distinct plant. When it is used in bread, it "stuns people and makes them giddy." Another says it produces sottishness." Hence, the botanists have named it Lolium temulentum, the sottish,

done after the thrashing, as it seems very difficult at least before. The Arabs do this work not very effectively; but the Jews with great particularity. As I heard a missionary describe the plant and its growth with the wheat and the mode of separation, which he had often witnessed, I could trace the long line of the same facts in the living of the same people, in the same country, for thousands of years.

Another species is found with this sparingly in our country, as well as in England and wide over the east; yet this noxious Lolium has accumulated in such quantity, so far as I have learned, in Judea only.

The Greek word in MATTHEW, translated tares is zizania, and is used in the account of agricultural matters in Greece. One old writer says: "Zizanian injures wheat: and mixed in the bread, occasions dimness of sight to those who eat of it," and "might have added giddiness of the head also." It is not strange that VIRGIL called the plant "Infelix Lolium," a plant to make wretched. The plant seems to be satisfactorily ascertained, and the knowledge is important.

THE PORK QUESTION.

DEAR RURAL:-At the time when farmers seem to be troubled with a monomania (if such) which I should call "wool on the brain," I have thought perhaps it might be desirable for a change of topics from the everlasting sheep to the pig; not that class of heathenish pigs that will eat snakes and grow fat on them, nor the class we used to have in Michigan in an early day-such as the owners used to tie knots in their tails to keep them from getting through the fence-but of that class of civilized pigs that would prefer good corn to snakes for food, and when made into pork are eminently "fit to eat." A. W. W., in his communication in the RUBAL of May 27th, I think makes one unlucky statement when he says, "Our fathers, grandfathers and great-grand-fathers ate pork, and we do the same;" and then goes on to argue that pork is unhealthy-and that "the physical deterioration of the race may be fearfully hastened by the use of pork as a culinary article." It seems to me that the above upsets his whole theory, because it is a fact which no man can successfully dispute, that our progenitors, as a class, were altogether ahead of us in strength and physical development, and as a class lived much more exclusively on pork than we do now, eating less fruit, consuming less sugar, &c., and a good deal less change in their culinary department, with a more regular pork diet.

Now, among the old class of men there was hardly any provisional department whose lack was considered more disgraceful than the failing of the indispensable pork barrel, and I once heard a story that was told something like this: A clergyman in the good old State of Connecticut was awakened in the night by a noise in the cellar. He went down and found one of his parishioners in there, and taking him to task for being there at that time of night, told him frankly that he would expose him. Parishioner says: - "You dare not; for if you do, I will expose you." "Expose me," says the priest, "for what?" "For not having any pork in your barrel." Parishioner could not find any pork there to steal!

Over thirty years ago we were clearing up this heavily timbered country; ague was somewhat prevalent, and it was a very common saying that people would not have the ague until they got out of pork. One of my near neighbors had it, and being just able to crawl to a log-house raising, near by, a friend told him he guessed he had got out of pork, and when he got home he would send a boy down with a piece. He answered very quickly, "You need not do that, for we are not out; my wife has kept a piece of about ten pounds to extract the grease spots out of the floor." I think that was about the kind that your correspondent would naturally get if and frequently took the indispensable pork for his pay, was helping his neighbor butcher. He told the farmer that he guessed he should not have to buy any more pork this year, for he had salted nine, and they had filled the barrel almost up to the bung hole! Those must have been "snaik"-fatted hogs. Now I don't believe a decent, civilized pig ever eats "snaix"-for I have known hogs to die here by being bitten by rattlesnakes. (massasaugers.) and if a hog had eaten one of these snakes he would have died. sure. Now our surveying parties, who camp out all summer in our northern woods, and live mostly on pork, (the grease turned into the flour,) bean soup, made with pork, as the only meat, and real short biscuit for bread, will universally come out of the woods in the fall in the most robust health. Such living in the open air, and pork diet, will cure the most obstinate case of dyspepsia in a month.

Now, are not all these crusades on "what we shall eat," nearly all moonshine? It is but a few years since GRAHAM started the theory that other plant, called darnel by the English, which a person must not eat pork or grease,—but poor, weak souls could put out of sight a pint of cream at a time, and a neighbor of mine of that belief took tea with us once and ate nine good-sized biscuits at one meal! I suppose the temptation was too strong and he forgot himself. It would take at least three ordinary Grahamites to make one shadow. About forty years ago there was printed in Boston a paper called "The Journal of Health," and it said that water should not be drank until it had stood in the sun one hour. From such drink as that Good Lord deliver us."

In conclusion, has not the idea that pork is unhealthy and not fit to eat, unclean, and the like, originated in the brain of some dyspeptic, poisonous Lollum. Its efforts show the necessity and are not still rules laid down as to what we of his naturally fertile soil?

of separating the two kinds of seed. This is shall eat or what we shall drink, unnecessary to any person who exercises properly in the open air? I pity any lady caterer for a household that has a lord who does not think pork or lard fit to be eaten, and used moderately in cookingand if every animal has his use and sphere. I do not think we can make a better use of a good, fat, civilized porker than to eat him; and I think any robust person who exercises moderately in the open air, keeps a clear conscience and is in love and charity with his neighbors, is capable of enjoying some of the good things that a kind Providence has provided so bountifully for us in this Heaven-blessed country of ours, good porkers included. But it is a free country, and if any person prefers "snaix" to good porkers, I can't help it, as "there is no accounting for tastes,"-but I would consider a controversy on the diet question about as unprofitable as one on the chess or moon question. Troy, Mich., June, 1865. WM. CONE.

Rural Spirit of the Bress.

Substitute for Milk in Rearing Calves.

The Irish Farmers' Gazette gives the following:-The best substitute for milk for such a purpose is a compound of 3 quarts of linseed meal, and 4 quarts of bean meal, mixed with 30 quarts of boiling water, and left to digest for 24 hours, when it is poured into a boiler on the fire having 31 quarts of boiling water. Let it boil for half an hour, keeping it constantly stirred with a perforated paddle to prevent lumps and to produce perfect incorporation. It is then put to cool for use, and given blood warm. When first used it must be given mixed with the milk in small quantity, and increased gradually; decreasing the milk in the same proportion till they get the above mucilage only. Indian meal feeds calves admirably, used in the same way; and from some experiments we have made, we think that a mixture of linseed meal, and bean meal in the same proportions, with a quantity of Indian meal equal to both—that is, 3 quarts linseed, 4 quarts bean, and 7 quarts Indian—equal to anything we have tried.

The Corn Grub.

THE corn crop has several formidable enemies to contend with, and among them is what is commonly called the grub, which frequently damages the crop seriously. One of the best and most judicious remedies, perhaps the very best ever suggested, is the application of salt as soon as the plant makes its appearance above ground. Take one quart common salt, and three parts plaster or gypsum, and apply about a full table-spoonful around each hill, and it will be found to be a sure protection. The mixture should not come in contract with the sprouts, as it may destroy them. This method has been tried over and over again by some of the best farmers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey, and when properly applied, has never failed to be perfectly successful. We hope our farmers, who have reason to fear the depredations of the grub this season, will try this mixture, leaving a few alternate rows of corn without the salt and communicate to us the result. We are aware some writers say salt has no effect upon vermin, but we speak in this matter on the best authority.—Ex.

Thinning Corn in the Hills.

Thinning should always be done as soon as practicable after the corn has come up. This is usually done at the first hoeing, but should be delayed till danger from the grub, or cut-worm, is over. Unless careful laborers are employed, many hills will be neglected. Superfluous stalks may be removed at any convenient time, even in lowery weather, when the soil is to be worked with cultivators or hoes. The best manner of doing this is to cut them off close to the ground, with a sharp knife, and drop them near the standing corn. The stalks should be removed from the middle of the hill, that the remaining plants fatted on "snaix." They had the same kind of may stand as far from each other as possible; porkers in Western New York when I was a the farther they stand apart the larger the ears boy. A poor man that worked out by the day, will grow. When the stalks are pulled up, they will often loosen and break the roots of those that are left, but if cut off as directed, the roots die. If care be not exercised in dropping only a proper number of kernels in a hill, much labor will be required to thin out a large field. Still it is better to do so than to allow five or six stalks to grow where there should be only three, or at most four. There will be more and better grain on four stalks than on a larger number .-American Agriculturist.

Swine and Cattle Raising.

A CORRESPONDENT of McHenry county, Indiana, writes the Detroit Free Press about the comparative profit of hog and cattle raising. The constant sale off the farm of animals which were grown upon it is one of the most surely and thoroughly exhausting practices, for farmers thus remove just those elements of fertility most readily exhausted and most expensive to replace.

The writer gives an account of a farmer in his vicinity, who had continually raised hogs, and thus describes the condition of his farms:

Upon three farms he owns, there is but one gate and not a single pair of bars. His land is so exhausted that it will not bring half a crop of corn. Year after year the same fields have been worn, and they now look white and barren yet he is said to make money. His neighbor, the cattle breeder, can at any time get double the price for his land, simply because he has not "hogged" his farm. Is not the conclusion just that hog raising, although it may bring present gain, will result in permanent injury, and that the Western farmer through sheer exhaustion of his lands will be compelled to resort to cattle and sheep raising in imitation of his Eastern neighbors, to recuperate the exhausted energies

The difference in this respect between hogs and cattle he thus describes:

The hog consumes next to none of the rough feed of the farm; he must have the grain, the corn in the ear; he eats neither the stalk of the corn, the straw of the wheat, nor hay, but he must have the best of everything.

The Sugar Beet.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown Telegraph communicates to that paper experiments made with a view of testing the relative value of carrots and sugar beets for feeding milch cows. The beets were fed, from the 1st of November to the 10th of January, at the rate of one-half bushel per day mixed with half peck of meal, hay and corn fodder being supplied as much as the cow would eat. The average weekly yield of butter from this feed was 71/2 pounds. On substituting carrots for the beets, the other feed being the same, an average weekly yield of less than five pounds of butter was obtained. Cut hay and meal were then tried, and the average was over six pounds per week. The writer states that from various trials, the same difference has been perceptible from feeding beets, and hence, as they can be raised much cheaper than carrots, they deserve more attention than is usually paid to them. More care is required in their cultivation at first, but after they get fairly started they are as easily raised as a crop of corn. A fair yield is put at five hundred bushels per acre, and the writer says that single beets have been grown by him weighing seventeen pounds each.

Selecting Cows.

FIRST, I get a broadside view of the animal, at a distance of about two rods, as I have noticed for years that there was a great similarity in the general proportions of all first class milkers; being very small in girth just back of their forward legs as compared with the girth just forward of their hips. I have never known a first rate milker, of any breed, not thus proportioned; so that if this form is wanting in an animal I have recommended to me, I do not care to look at her more, unless I want a breeder for some other purpose than the dairy. For breeding ozen I should want a cow of reverse proportions, i. e., larger girth forward.

I next feel the size of the "milk veins," and trace them to their entrance into the chest. which, in superior cows, are large, admitting the ball of the largest finger; if divided, or subdivided, as is sometimes the case, I judge of the size of each orifice, as I care less for the size of the vein itself, than the orifice. Next, I examine by sight and touch, the udder or bag, which must be capacious, in order to hold much milk, with teats wide apart and free from large seed warts or sores of any kind; I then inquire how long she goes dry before calving, as I don't want a family cow to give milk less than 46 weeks out of every 52; also as to the quality of the milk; and to close, I milk her with my own hands. -A Vermonter.

Barley and Rye for Horses.

My first experience, says a correspondent of the County Gentleman, in feeding barley to horses, was in California, where there was no other grain raised for feed at the time I was there. All our horses were fed on it for two years without any change, and never got tired of it, always thriving and looking remarkably fine for the amount of labor they performed. This induced me to raise it to feed after my return from that country, and I have learned to esteem it higher than any other grain (when ground) for horses. It is too hard to feed in the grain. It is less liable to founder than corn. wheat, or rye, yet contains but very little less nutriment than either of those grains.

I have raised a great many colts, and have made breeding trotting horses a study, and in all my experience I have found nothing equal to barlev meal to make a mare give milk. I have found it no disadvantage to a mare's getting with foal, and not any while she was so. Oats are a better feed for colts from weaning time until they go to work.

Rve is a dangerous ors more liable to founder than other grain; but to mix with shorts, or to grind with oats, and feed with cut hav or straw, it makes an excellent feed. Instead of its being a preventive to pregnancy in mares, it is an advantage. I own and keen for service one of the finest and most promising young trotting stallions in the State; and if any one has a mare they wish to put at a certain time. I always recommend feeding the mare boiled rye, blood warm, to get her in season, and it never fails to do its work in from three to five days, and I never knew a mare to refuse the horse after such treatment. Three quarts, three times a day, is good feeding. This discovery may be of great value to breeders, and save an enormous sight of trouble. This is the first letter I ever wrote for publication, and have written it for the good of W. R. and the rest of my fellow horsemen.

Lady Farming.

MISS E. WILT of Newville, writes to the N. Y. Tribune:-" Twenty years ago I and a younger sister inherited half of a small fertile farm containing 126 acres. Our father was dead, and our brothers gone to the West; but, being unwilling to leave the home of our ancestors, I borrowed money at six per cent. from our kind neighbors, to buy and stock the farm. The debt was all paid before the war, and some money in a national bank. We hire a hand in summer by the month, and day hands to assist in cutting and threshing the crop; ran but one plow, and some years have 100 barrels of flour. If any bereaved widow or daughter (as the war will make many) will be encouraged by our success, I will be amply rewarded for my communication; but a lady that is afraid of a hoe or rake is not fit for a female farmer—she must have courage and energy."

Rural Notes and Queries.

OUR NEXT HALF VOLUME.—The second half of the present (XVIth) volume of the RUBAL NEW-YORKER will commence July 8th, proximo. That will be a favorable time for new subscribers to commence, as well as for those whose terms shall have expired to renew their subscriptions. We shall endeavor to ren der the second half of the volume at least equal in value and interest to the first, and hope to make some improvements. And now that the war is over, and thousands of farmers and farmers' sons are returning to peaceful pursuits, we naturally anticipate an augmented list of readers and subscribers. It is but a few days since we had the pleasure (in our official capacity) of welcoming home a Western New York Regiment, (the 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery,) mostly composed of ruralists, many of whom were subscribers to the RUBAL before the war. And similar regiments-composed mostly of farmers and farmers sons' -are daily returning, all over the country, and will soon be at work on the farm-in field, garden, orchard, etc. Thousands of these will again want the agricultural papers, and we respectfully submit that the RUBAL NEW-YORKER-which has lost money during the war, yet remained true to the Union cause, never flinching or dodging - is entitled to consideration. We ask no patronage, as such, but only that support to which the RUBAL is entitled upon its merits and value alone. Having made some sacrifices during the war, and suffered somewhat on account of what weakbacked and conservative people might call our "extreme loyalty," we are the more]frank in presenting the claims of this journal upon the Union-loving and sustaining people of the country. They know our course from the inception of the accursed rebellion, and whether the RURAL is entitled to approval and support, and can decide and act understandingly.

THE COUNTRY, CROPS, SEASON, &c .- In all this region the country appears beautiful - the "face of Nature" looking most charming. Recent excursions into the edges of the country were delightful, and we are informed that distance from the city lends enchantment to the view not only, but gives assurance of bounteous crops at harvest time. The crops are generally very promising. Wheat is looking finely, and grass coming on apace-both promising well. The corn is starting finely, and though the unfavorable weather of May prevented plowing and planting as early as many wished, the crop is pushing up and ahead extraordinarily. Most spring crops are looking well. In many sections of this and other States the season is really earlier than usual, although the wet and unfavorable weather of May delayed farm-work and made the Spring seem late. The temperature was high, and vegetation made rapid strides, so that nothing was lost except time in preparing ground and planting crops. We anticipate a bountiful yield of the cereals, and also of grass, roots and fruit.

LENT'S BAROMETER. - We are indebted to Mr. LEWIS C. Tower, the manufacturer, of this city, for a Barometer of LENT's patent. Though we have had it but a few days, we are much pleased with the instrument, and take pleasure in commending what appears to be a good barometer, of Rochester invention and manufacture, to the public. We have a number of barometers in our office, several of which have already been noticed in the RUBAL but are inclined to believe that LENT's will prove equal, at least, to any others of equal cost. See Mr. Tower's advertisement in this

A Woman's Work for Eight Months.-A correspondent from Walton, Del. Co., writes us as follows: Mrs. Sarah Gray of Walton, (aged 66 years,) from May to January, 1864, took care of three cows and did all the milking, made three firkins of butter, dried three quarts of strawberries, three quarts of blackraspberries and one bushel of blackberries, spun thirtyfour run of woolen yarn, fifty-two run of linen and tow, wove three hundred and thirty-five yards of cloth, knit four pairs of socks and three pairs of gloves, and did all the work for her family."

UNAVOIDABLE - Is the pressure of advertisements upon us this week. We didn't like to give the entire eighth page, for instance, to a single announcement, but could not refuse, especially as "The Soldier's Casket" is a recognized and popular "institution." Though we are chary in soliciting advertising patronage, the RURAL's large circulation, and consequent superiority as an advertising medium, often overwhelms us with the favors of those who are shrewd and wise enough to know where to use printer's ink to the best advantage.

THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST. - This locust has been quite numerous, in this region, for some weeks nast. Fears have been entertained that they would prove very destructive to crops, but we do not anticipate any material damage. They make a great noise, but beyond that we do not think they will be found specially objectionable or injurious, though the result may prove otherwise. In some sections where they have recently prevailed in large numbers it is said they are already disappearing.

INQUIRIES ABOUT THE DAIBY BUSINESS.—Allow me INQUIRIES ABOUT THE DARKY DUNKESS.—Allow me to make this inquiry through your columns. What will be the expense of an outfit for a dairy establishment for from three to five hundred cows, including buildings and apparatus? Will some one give the most convenient plan for buildings, and say which is ment for from three to nve audured cows, including buildings and apparatus? Will some one give the most convenient plan for buildings, and say which is the best self-heating vats or those heated by steam? Also, which is the best plan for organizing stock companies?—C. F. Sheldon, Rupert, Vt.

We shall be glad to hear from experienced dairymen in reply to the above queries.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING - Is that of the Child's Prayer — "Now I lay me down to Sleep," &c., — published by W. J. Holland of Springfield, Mass., and advertised in this paper. It will awaken the best emotions in the heart of parent and child, and is worthy of a place in every house. Would that more finely executed engravings taught as good a lesson to both old and young!

WHICH IS THE BEST CHURN?-Is a question about as difficult to answer as this-"Who struck Mr. Wu-LIAM PATTERSON?" And yet the same query is frequently propounded. Who, that has not a patent churn to sell, can respond? A world of people in the dairy regions are anxious to know.

RIGHT.—The propietors of the stock yards and the stock dealers at Chicago have met and resolved to abandon business on Sunday, and to prevent the shipping of live stock on that day. It is proposed and determined to attend to receiving and shipping stock on Sunday only when absolutely necessary.

WE dislike to recommend our own wares, but cannot refrain from advising "A New Subscriber," who asks what is the meaning of Paular, Infantado, etc., to procure and read The Practical Shepherd.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTIGULTURAL.

NOTES IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Two Tender Bulbous Flowers.

WE call attention to two very pretty flowers, not much grown, because they have been considered too tender for our winters. The past two seasons they have succeeded admirably. and therefore we feel prepared to recommend a trial on a small scale. In fact, this is the way all new things should be tried. No one should plant largely of anything new or comparatively untried; then a failure will bring no serious loss or unavailing regrets.

The Fritillaria Meleagris, or Chequered Lily, is sometimes called the Guinea Hen Flower, on account of its chequered or spotted flowers. There are a good many varieties having various shades of brown, purple, yellow, &c., arranged in squares, each variety having two colors. The flowers are bell-shaped, on stems about eight inches in height, and bloom in April and May. They look the best in groups of about a dozen plants or more. They are not showy or brilliant, but very singular, and a few plants will generally give satisfaction.

I The Anemones are beautiful flowers, the colors brilliant, and the markings, stripes and belts charming. Both double and single are desirable, but the single are the most brilliant in color. They are somewhat tender, yet when put out in a good dry soil in the Autumn, and covered with leaves to protect them from the severe frofts, seldom fail. We do not recommend them for extensive planting, as we would the Hyacinths, Tulips, and Lilies, but believe our readers would be gratified with the trial.

The Novelties.

We have already flowered a few of the novelties of this season, and some of them have proved quite desirable; of others we are not yet prepared to express an opinion.

Phlox Drummondi Isabellina, recommended in the foregn catalogues as "the first quite constant pure yellow variety of this beautiful annual," proves to be a creamy yellow; not as bright as we could desire, but we hope is destined to be the parenr of varieties of deeper and more desirable yellows. As being the first and only shade of yellow in the Phlox, it is an acqui-

Troppolum Minus, King of Tom Thumbs. This was heralded as "by far the finest variety of all; the lustrous blue green foliage contrasting vividly with the intense scarlet of the blossoms, produces an unequalled blaze of brilliance, and the plant must become a universal favorite." This is altogether the best dwarf Tropæolum we have ever seen. The flowers are as brilliant a scarlet as can be well imagined, are very abundant, and held well up above the foliage; not hidden by the leaves as in many other varieties. The foliage is small and dark, almost a blue.

The Martagon Lilies have done finely this season. The yellow, purple and scarlet, are just out of flower. Some two years since we saw for the first time the New Japan Lily Auratum, at Mr. Parsons' place at Flushing. Last Autumn we obtained bulbs from Thomas Hogg, who is in Japan, and are now enjoying the first flowers -a magnificent thing truly. No description can exaggerate its beauty, so the most enthusiastic description can be relied on. Dr. LINDLEY says in the London Gardener's Chronicle :- "If ever a flower merited the name of glorious it is this, whether we regard its size, sweetness, or its exquisite arrangement of color." The flowers are from eight to twelve inches across, composed of six delicate white ivory parts, each being thickly studded with crimson spots, and having a bright golden band through its center. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers obtain their maximum size, and upwards of a dozen are produced on a single stem.

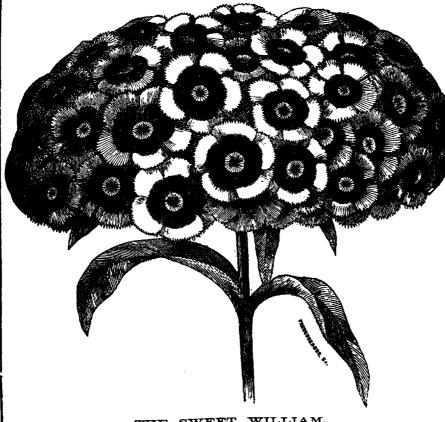
WAY I PLANTED MY CABBAGE SEEDS.

DEAR RURAL: -In a communication to you last summer, I told you I was trying experiments in my flower garden, and if I succeeded as I hoped to, you should hear from me again. I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations-not only in my flower garden, but also in the vegetable garden. I therefore hasten to fulfill my promise of communicating the results.

First in the order of my experience comes the planting of cabbage seed. Your readers will say it is a "big yarn," and will not believe it. However, their disbelief will not detract from the truth of it. My parents always corrected me when a child for telling falsehoods, and as I was trained up in "the way I should go," I will not, now I am old, depart from it. I will not ask the readers to believe it, but all I ask is for them to try it themselves, and if they will do just as I tell them I will run the risk of being charged with telling "varns."

I took a box six inches deep and of sufficient size to hold all the plants I wanted. Then I selected stones of the size of a hen's egg, enough to cover the bottom of the box, and poured hot water on them, and at the same time I had earth (good, rich, garden mould,) in an old dripping pan, heating on the top of the stove, which I heat hot enough to kill all seeds of weeds and insects.

When all was hot enough, I placed the stones on the bottom of the box, and put the hot earth on top of the stones, and then filled the box with cold earth. Then I made a print with the tip of my finger where I wanted each plant to stand, put two seeds in a place for fear all might not come up, pressed them into the earth and covered them sufficiently deep. Then I took the green leaves of the pie-plant and laid all over them, and set the box in a chair in my



THE SWEET WILLIAM.

flower, however, so long neglected by florists, has been wonderfully improved within the last ten years. Some beautiful large clusters are produced, a specimen of one being shown in the engraving, while the single flowers in the clusters are as large as an American quarter.

THE Sweet William is an old favorite, and poor They are also of the most exquisite colorings, Varieties are found in most of our gardens. This the center being narrow, scarlet and purple, and the outer belt of the purest pearly white, resembling the Auricula more than any other flower. There are other varieties of the deepest velvety crimson. There are few of our common flowers that will give the amateur more satisfaction than a good bed of the improved Sweet Williams.

was none: and when they had been planted nineteen hours and a half, I raised the leaves and most all of them had come up, but the leaves were not yet expanded. I did not put them in the sun immediately, but kept them in the shade until the third day. I now have as nice, healthy looking plants as any one could ask for.

Middleville, Mich. MRS. E. C. PAULL.

SHEEP INJURING TREES.

In a late RURAL one of your correspondents, (refering, I presume, to an article of mine in which I urged that bearing orchards should be pastured by sheep, rather than taxed to produce annual crops of hay,) states that according to his observation and experience sheep are liable to injure trees by barking their trunks.

Perhaps that is sometimes the case, but we have had no difficulty of that kind, although our sheep have been kept in our orchard most of the time during the grazing season for fifteen years. Our trees are six inches or so in diameter, and not one has ever been barked to my knowledge. I think they would be more likely to injure small, young trees than those of larger growth, still I think it is not natural for them to eat bark, but a habit which is acquired usually by only a few of the flock. I consider sheep as far preferable to any other farm stock for pasturing among fruit trees, so much so that I would, if necessary, adopt some expedient to protect the trunks or make the bark distateful to them rather than banish them from the orchard. I should be pleased to have your readers give their experience with sheep and trees.

New Haven, Co., Conn.

GRAPE CULTURE.

THE following article gives the manner of grape culture by Mr. Glidden of Ohio:

Mr. Glidden lets his vines grow and make all the wood he can coax them to-and then "feeds" them to make them produce fruit-feeds them under it, and take on a meager look of age, and every day during the season.

His ground is hard clay, soil of the Ohio river bottom.

1. He makes it as rich as possible with stable manure, to the depth of 15 to 18 inches, mixing in lime to a considerable quantity, and sand enough to make the ground, after it is prepared, light and porous. His ground gives to the foot

almost like a sponge. 2. He digs a trench 31/4 feet deep and 31/4 feet wide, throwing the prepared earth on the other, and sets in the trench the posts for an arbor. In the bottom of the trench he places bones from the slaughter house, to the depth of 5 or 6 inches, upon the bones he packs solid about 18 to 20 inches of stable manure, upon the top of which he puts the prepared earth, taken from the top of the trench in digging, and the clay from the bottom is spread over the surface of the ground.

3. He sets his plants. After that, he never digs the ground, but applies all "feed" in a topdressing.

4. In the case of bearing vines, every day when it does not rain, the whole surface of the ground is freely sprinkled with water, from the time the grapes are formed until ripe. All the summer, all his vines are fed with lime water, about two-thirds of a bucketful of lime to 80 gallons of water, and all the soap suds and dish water from the kitchens, is fed to the vines. The heavy bunches are tied up with twine to support them.

5. He nips back the bearing branches, going over the vines about three times, to equalize their growth, lets them grow no longer than 8 or 10 inches, and keeps them there.

6. After bearing, at the proper season, he cuts cook room. I had some fire in the stove for off all the hearing branches smooth to the vines; coli, may also be sown, with a fair prospect of a about half a day, and the rest of the time there the next season, the bearing branches again

shoot out at the same place. He then gives the whole surface of ground a coating of manure and sawdust on the top of that.

7. The posts of this (three or four inches square, painted,) are set about seven feet apart, the center of the trenches being about the same distance between; posts about seven feet high. Iron rods, round, one-fourth of an inch in diameter, run through the posts, and along the top of the arbor. The vines run across the arbor on the top, about six or seven inches apart. In bearing, the blue sky overhead is scarcely to be seen from the bunches of blue grapes. As the sun sets and shines in on the sides of the arbor, mist can be seen falling from the vines almost like rain.

8. No mother ever nursed her child with more unwearying and tender care than does Mr. Glidden his grapes. But they repay all time, all care

9. Mr. Glidden's grapes never blight or rot; never fail! — Cincinnati Gazette.

GARDEN SHELTER.

THE importance of garden shelter, is by no means enough considered. I do not, indeed, name my own method (hemlock hedging) as the best to be pursued; flanking buildings or high inclosures may give it more conveniently in many situations; a steep, sudden hill side may give it best of all: but it should never be forgotten that while we humor the garden soil with what plants and trees we best love, we should always give their foliage the protection against storms which they covet, and which in almost equal degree contributes to their luxuriance.

To the dwarf fruits as well as to the grape, this shelter is absolutely essential; if they are compelled to fortify against oppressive blasts, they may do it indeed, but they will in this way dissipate a large share of the vitality which would else go to fruit. Young cattle may bear the exposure of winter, but they will be pinched expend a great stock of vital energy in the contest. -My Farm at Edgewood.

SOW FOR A SUCCESSION.

In the monthly calendar it is often recommended to sow certain things for a succession. Some observation has shown us that the majority of farmers make but one job of planting the garden, and content themselves with the products as they come along in the course of the season. A little care and forethought would prolong the season at both ends. At this time it is too late to think about forwarding plants, but it is well to consider if more enjoyment may not be had out of the garden, by continuing the sowing of seeds much later than most people are accustomed to do.

An enumeration of some of the things which may be sown late will also be advantageous to those who, for some reason, were prevented from "making garden," at the usual time, as well as those whose crops have failed from the use of poor seed, or other cause. Bush beans may be sown at any time during the summer, or even into August and give a supply of late planting. Lima beans, sown this month, will give fair returns, unless there are early frosts. For beets, June is the best month to sow for the winter crop, but the early, or turnip varieties, may be put in as late as the middle of July.

The main crop of all the cabbage tribe is to be set out this month, and if one has neglected to sow seed to provide the plants, he can readily purchase them.

The early varieties of cabbage may be sown as late as the middle of June, and form heads: Brussels Sprouts, Early Cauliflower, and Broccrop, and Kale and Kohl Rabi will do as late as ing agents are in the field for the fall campaign."

July. Carrots may be sown in the garden until the latter part of July. Sweet Corn may be had until frost comes, by planting at intervals of two weeks until July. Cucumbers may be planted until August; the pickle crop is put in the last of the month. Other materials for pickles, such as Nasturtiums, Martyniats, and Melons for mangoes, may be sown at once. Okra is a subtropical plant, and does quite well if the seed is put in in June.

By making a succession of sowings, peas may be had all summer. If the weather is dry, soak the peas before planting, and water the rows. Salsify is best when sown quite early, but even now it will give a good crop. Spinach and Swiss Chard may be sown, which give greens all summer, and "Herbs" of all kinds may be put in. Salads may be thad all the sesson, by sowing Endive now, Lettuce after the summer heat is over, and Corn Salad from July until September. - American Agriculturist.

DWARF FRUIT TREES.

Sometimes our dwarf strees strike a very favorable soil and circumstances, and grow more vigorously than it is desirable dwarf trees should do. Especially is this so of the Dwarf Cherry. The best remedy for this is to carefully dig the tree up, and reset it again immediately after. Indeed, whether they grow very vigorously or not, most dwarf trees are improved by a biennial or triennial transplanting. It is not essential to good success; but is one of the ingredients in perfect culture.

Dwarf trees can be set from eight to ten feet apart, and a great number of all sorts set in a half acre lot. They bear fruit in a very few years, and afford much pleasure to the enthusiast in pomological knowledge, by the opportunity they afford of testing and becoming acquainted with many kinds, and learning what varieties are best suited to his place and his taste, and all their little peculiarities. They furnish him with material on which to exercise his pruning skill -they constitue in fact, one of the most perfect schools of Horticulture—and one who has been through a course of study therein, though but for an hour a day for a year, deserves to be elected, without further qualification, a member of the nearest Horticultural Society. - Gard. Monthly.

A FRUIT LADDER.

In a number of the Maine Farmer, we find the following suggestion as to the making of a fruit ladder: - Split an ash or spruce pole to within a few feet of the end; then put on a ring or insert a wrought nail and clinch it, so as to prevent the pole from splitting farther; spread it the right width for a ladder, until near the crotch, where it must gradually curve; confine it in this shape; bore and insert rounds the proper distance and it is ready to poke up through any little opening, and will rest firmly against a small branch where a common ladder would often cent or twist shout. would often cant or twist about.

We have a fruit ladder different from the above, and more complicated and unwieldly; but much better adapted to trees that bear the weight of a ladder and a man. We took a comweight of a ladder and a man. We took a com-mon ladder some twelve feet in length, bored a mon ladder some twelve feet in length, bored a five-eighths hole between the first and second rounds at the top; a pair of legs on supports, fitting to the outside of the top, as long as the ladder, and spreading six feet at the bottom, is prepared, and an iron bolt passed through both, and keyed. The legs are strengthened with ties, and afford a perfectly safe ladder to get at the outer branches of large as well as small trees, being self-supporting. The ladder separated from these legs, can of course be used for any ordinary purpose.

Morticultural Notes and Queries.

To Kill the Currant Worm.—I destroyed the swarms of worms which infested my currant and gooseberry bushes in the following manner:—Took a pan, held it under the bushes, and with a small stick bit the twigs a light tap and the worms dropped into the pan. The morning is the best time.—Wiggins, Jr.

The plan proposed has been tried, as many can testify by sad experience. We have devoted many hours to the work. It is a slow process. Powdered Hellebore dusted on the bushes is the best thing.

A MONSTER SNOWBALL. - We were shown several days since, by JAMES C. ALLIS, Esq., a blossom from a snowball tree, (Viburnum Opulus,) of such rare size and beauty that we consider it worthy of especial notice. It is from a tree on the place of Mr. Allis in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y. The tree stands in a sheltered position, and for a number of years has horne profusely, the blossoms always attracting notice on account of their extraordinary size. The one shown as measured eighteen and one-fourth inches in circumference, symmetrically shaped and of an unusually pure a brilliant white color.

AN ENEMY IN THE ORCHARD.—Inclosed is a twig from an apple tree in my orchard, covered, as you will perceive, by an insect which is increasing in some orchards in this section of country. What is it? and what remedy is there?—A. COFFMAN, Hamlet, Ill.

This is the Apple Bark Louse that we have described a score of times. The best remedy, we suppose, is to give the trees a severe pruning. Cut off all the wood possible without injuring the trees. Then rasp the bark of the large limbs with something like a grater. Make a solution of soft soap and tobacco water and give a good washing. It is a troublesome job, but it is a cheap way of saving the orchard.

TREES AND THE NURSERY Business.—The Attica Atlas says:—"Nurserymen generally have cleaned out their stock of fruit trees unusually close, this season; and, of many sorts, the supply has been nowhere near adequate to the demand. People are beginning to see that fruit yelds a larger return for outlay and labor, than any thing else that can occupy soil that is adapted to fruit; so, many are setting young orchards for market purposes. Then, those who have no idea of raising any article for market, having learnt that fruit is 'good for food,' find either that they have not spare money to buy it with, or that it is not to be bought,-and they have decided to make sure of the luxury by planting trees and raising their own and a taste for favorite friends. But of planting fruit 'the end is not yet." Another season the nurserymen's stock will be larger, and it will be sold out cleaner. Already their canvass-

Domestic Geonomy.

VARIOUS RECIPES.

To Bake a Turkey.—Let the turkey be picked, singed, and washed and wiped dry, inside and out; joint only to the first joints in the legs, and cut some of the neck off if it is all bloody; then cut one dozen small gashes in the fleshy parts of the turkey, on the outside and in different parts of the turkey, and press one whole oyster in each gash; then close the skin and flesh over each oyster as tightly as possible; then stuff your turkey, leaving a little room for the stuffing to swell. When stuffed sew it up with a stout cord, rub over lightly with flour, sprinkle a little salt and pepper on it, put some water in your dripping pan, put in your turkey, baste it often with its own drippings; bake to a nice brown; thick-en your gravy with a little flour and water. Be sure and keep the bottom of the dripping pan covered with water, or it will burn the gravy and make it bitter.

STUFFING FOR A TURKEY OR CHICKEN.—Take some bread crumbs and turn on just enough, hot water to soften them; put in a piece of butter, not melted, the size of a hen's egg, add a spoonful of pulverized sage, a teaspoonful of ground pepper, and a teaspoonful of salt; there may be some of the bread crumbs that need to be chopped; then mix thoroughly and stuff your turkey.

To BAKE A CHICKEN.-After the chicken is dressed, wash and wipe it dry inside and out, joint only to the first joints in the legs, then stuff your chicken; be careful and not stuff too tight; then sew it up, rub over lightly with flour, sprinkle on to it some pepper and salt: put it into your dripping pan; put in a cup of water, baste it often with its own drippings. Bake to a nice brown. Be sure and keep the bottom of the dripping pan covered with water, or it will burn the gravy and make it bitter.

To FRY A CHICKEN.—Take a chicken, joint it up, put it in your spider, put in enough cold water to cover, and let it boil till almost done, which can be told by putting a fork into one of the pieces; then put in some butter or lard, some salt and pepper, and fry down, till of a nice brown on both sides.

Broiled Pigeons.—Clean them nicely, wash them and dry them; have ready a bed of clear coals; heat your gridiron, grease the bars, to prevent the pigeons from sticking, and place them over the fire; turn them frequently, and be careful and not let the legs and wings burn. When they are done, put them on a dish; season them with pepper and salt, and baste them well with butter on both sides.

DOUGHNUTS .- One teacup of sour cream and two of sour milk, mixed together; 21/2 cups of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of saleratus and 1 of grated nutmeg; make into a sheet of dough cut in any desired shape, and fry them in boiling lard.

A VERY GOOD CHEAP CAKE.—Two eggs, two cups of "sorgo sirup," 4 cups cream, one heaping tablespoonful of ginger, 2 teaspoonfuls saleratus, a little salt, and flour enough to make a batter, not very stiff. This makes enough for three cakes. Bake in a quick oven, and take from the oven the minute it is done. This cake will not taste as strong of the greenbacks as a cake made of poor brown sugar at 30 cents a pound.-Mrs. E. M. W., Farmington, Minn.

To KEEP LARD.—Before it becomes warm weather, melt it and pour it into jars, set away in a cool place. I always do so, and have no trouble in keeping it free from mould through the summer.

CORN BREAD .- Two cups of sweet milk, 2 of sour milk, 4 of meal, 2 of flour, 1 cup of molasses, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of soda, a little salt. Steam three hours.—EMMA H., Bridgeport, N. Y.

To MAKE BREAD.-We' are using a kind of bread which we like very much, and thinking perhaps some would like to try it, I will tell them how I make it:-Take one quart of buttermilk, 1 quart of corn meal, and one quart of wheat flour; a teacupful of molasses, a tablespoonful of saleratus and one of salt. Stir well together and bake three-quarters of an hour.-B. BARTOO.

INDELIBLE INK. - Dissolve two inches of nitrate of silver stick in a little water, and mix it with one gallon of common writing ink in which considerable mucilage of gum arabic was used in making it. Test it and if it spreads too much on the cloth, dissolve some gum arabic in a little warm water and add enough to correct it. If the right kind of ink is used no gum will have to be added. If the article to be marked is first starched and ironed, where the name is to be written, it will present a better surface for writing. Expose the writing to the light for several hours. Keep the bottles containing the ink wrapped up in dark-colored paper away from

To CLEAN KNIVES. - A small, clean potato, with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium of applying brick dust to knives, keeping it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. A better polish can be obtained by this method than by any other we have tried, and with less labor.

SPRING BEER .- One pint of dandelion roots, of spruce sprigs, 1/2 pint of burdock root, 1/2 do. molasses, 2 tablespoonfuls of ginger. Boil in 1 gallon of water 1/2 hour; strain, add 1 gallon of cold water, 1 wine glassful of yeast, stir well. This will be ready for use in about 24 hours. Good for the liver complaint. - Selected.

EN SERVENT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LITTLE BARE FEET.

BY RELL CLINTON.

LITTLE white feet! Running along o'er the carpet, Bearing rosy cheeks aglow-Out in the grass and the sunshine. They trippingly come and go.

Tender white feet! Crushing violets and mosses, Avoiding the stony street; Pebbles and briars treat roughly, At first, the little bare feet.

Roving white feet! Down in the daisied meadow Chasing the butterflies gay. Then, in the dirt by the roadside, Turning their heels in the clay.

Tired little feet! Traveling home at the sunset, Ready a scrubbing to meet, Hardened and brown, are becoming The once little white bare feet.

Soiled little feet! So too the hearts of the children. Tender, and pure as the snow, Like them, are unsullied no longer, When out in the world they go.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HEROIC DEEDS.

AT last, from her baptism of blood, the Nation has arisen purified. At last the chains of the oppressed and bondmen have been broken. God has accomplished his own work in his own good time; and now commences a new era in the National life. The brave defenders of our flag by land and sea, they who have followed it through the weary march and the fiercest shock of battle, they who have borne for its sake hunger and thirst, who have for years, been houseless homeless, who have suffered in the camps and in the hospitals, who have stood firmly at their post in times of danger, looking Death in the very face, at last are coming home.

Coming home! - where the story of their daring deeds shall be told from lip to lip, and handed down from father to son for generations to come. Home! - where cheeks kindle to a deeper glow, and eyes grow misty, sparkling through tears, at the hair-breadth 'scapes of the soldier-hero.

But softly, brothers! Ye are not the only doers of heroic deeds. Yours are not the only lives on which should be written "siste viator," pleading for a moment's notice in the whirl and din of life. Your strong arms are not the only ones that bear the scars of battle.

Side by side with you, in the hearts of the people, stand the widows and orphans of the martyrs of the war - the comrades you have left behind in soldiers' graves. Who can tell of their long agony, when their homes were left | nal sound; it is turned inward, and listens unto them desolate? Who shall cease to reverence their heroism in taking up the burden of life in earnest, and winning for themselves exemption from want?

Ye, who faced death in the field, had all the excitements of the hour, "the pomp and circumstance of war;" the sound of martial music and the tread of armed hosts combined to inspire the soul with courage. But the army of silent watchers in the Northland had only the daily routine of home duties, made harder by the absence of the strong arms and willing hands that were wont to lighten every care. Truly has Mrs. Browning written:

"Heroic males the country bears — But daughters give up more than sons; Flags wave, drums beat, and unawares, You fissh your souls out with the guns, And take your Heaven at once.'

"But we! - we empty heart and home Of life's life, love! We bear to think one. — to feel von may no To hear the door-latch stir and clink, Yet no more you! - nor sink."

I have in my mind now one instance of this unwritten record of the war; only one drop from the river of sorrow that has swent like a torrent over our Northern land; only the struggle of one New England mother among the thousands who are now in the deep waters of affliction.

It was in the autumn of 1861, I believe, that a military company was raised in the little village of E. Among the first to go was Lieut. H., leaving behind a wife and three little ones to keep the homestead bright and homelike until his return. Letters came and went, and loving hearts looked forward to the time when insult to the old flag (a thousand times more sacred in their eyes, since for its sake he had gone forth to battle,) should be avenged. They looked forward hopefully to the time, when

" Beside our fierce war eagle The dove of peace should rest, And in the cannon's brazen mouth The sea-bird build her nest,"

and they could shout the "welcome home!" to their soldier-hero. How fond hearts beat in that little home, as the wires flashed through the land the tidings "a great battle has been fought;" and how they trembled over the long lists of the killed and wounded, until they knew his name was not there! At last came the news of another hard-fought field. The 11th was there, they knew, but for some reason the list of casualties is delayed. The agony of suspense seems worse than the certainty of bereavement could be - but at last it comes. How the lips of that little circle blanch as they read the list of the killed! Thank GoD, his name is not there! Wounded, - his name is not among

ominous than death! They thought of the horrors of Southern prisons, of the inhuman butchery of our wounded in cold blood; and their hearts were well nigh broken.

Still they hoped against hope, till days grew into weeks, and weeks to months, and months were counted into years - and he came not. Then commenced in earnest the struggle of the soldier's widow. The little homestead must not be sold, the children must be kept together, clothed and schooled. She must be father and mother both, now; must henceforth fight the battle of life alone. And nobly is she doing it. By day, the sound of the loom is heard; and far into the night her busy needle (the executioner of so many women) plies wearily to and fro. Her housekeeping duties are not neglected - her home is a pleasant one, and her countenance wears the serene expression of one who is conscious of right-doing.

This is the work of a refined and delicate woman, one on whom once the "winds of heaven were not allowed to blow too roughly," who now, however, setting aside all false delicacy, earns with her own hands the daily bread of her family, husbanding her little property for the thorough education of her children.

There is a heroism in her self-denial, a heroism in her devotion to her family, a heroism in her readiness to do with her might whatever her hands find to do, that is worthy of all honor.

This is only one instance out of many of the heroic natures that the war has developed; only one out of countless heroic lives that will forever, except in rare instances, remain unwritten and unsung. They may be unnoticed or forgotten by men, but hereafter they shall be written in letters of living light, far outshining deeds that are proudly emblazoned on the pages of History. These are the true heroic souls, that

"Know how sublime a thing it is To suffer and be strong:

that without hope of glory, without a hope of a reward here, are silently and surely sowing seed that shall spring up and bear fruit after many days. Learn of them that brave deeds are done far away from hard-fought fields, and that bloodless victories are daily won, that GoD and the angels stoop to see! S. AMELIA GIBBS.

THE CHEERFUL VOICE.

THE comfort and happiness of home and home intercourse, let me here say, depend very much on the kindly and affectionate training of the voice. Trouble, care and vexation will and must. of course, come; but let them not creep into our voices. Let only our kindly and happier feelings be vocal in our homes. Let them be so if for no other reason than for the little children's sake. These sensitive little beings are exceedingly susceptible to the tones. Let us have consideration for them. They hear so much that we have forgotten to hear. For as we advance in years our life becomes more anterior. We are abstracted from outward scenes and sounds. We think, we reflect, we begin gradually to deal with the past as we have formerly vividly lived in the present. Our ear grows deaf to exterchiefly to the echoes of past voices. We catch no more the merry laughter of children. We hear no more the note of the morning bird. The brook that used to prattle so gaily to us, rushes by unheeded; we have forgotten to hear such things. But little children remember, sensitively hear them all. Mark how, at every sound, the young child starts, and turns, and listens! And thus, with equal sensitiveness, does it catch the tones of human voices. How were it possible that the sharp and hasty word, the fretful and complaining tone, should not startle and pain, even depress the sensitive little being whose harp of life is so newly and delicately strung, vibrating even to the gentle breeze, and thrilling sensitively ever to the tones of such voices as sweep across it? Let us be kind and cheerful spoken, then, in our homes .- Once a

BALSAM OF WEDLOCK .- The Arabs possess a vise practice in proceeding for divorce. When married people seek a separation, the Cadi orders them to live for some time with a discreet and austere man of the tribe, that the latter may examine their life, and see on which side the blame lies. The elderly man makes a report at the expiration of the appointed time, and this report is the foundation on which the Cadi builds his judgment of divorce. Experience has demonstrated that there is no better method of restoring peace in families. The husband and wife, put thus upon their good behavior, resume the manners of court days. Each strives to be more amiable than the other, to convince the "elder of Israel" that it is not this one's fault if the honeymoon changed its quarter. Old love is awakened, and the pair that went to the approved man's tent snarling like cat and dog, return home cooing like doves.

SCORNED BY A WOMAN.-Mrs. Keitt of South Carolina, wife of the ex-Congressman from that State, who was killed in the rebel army, whatever she may think of Yankees, has evidently reached at last a correct estimate of the meanness of a few of her quondam friends of the chivalry. Sherman's "bummers" paid her visit. A party of them were walking off with a lot of female apparel, when Mrs. K. addressed them:-"I wish you would leave them to me. I have enough for myself, but I would like to keep those hoop-skirts for some of the Southern men who brought us into this war, and instead of taking their part in it, as they promised, are now hiding away from the Yankees in the swamps and canebrakes." This touching appeal moved the hearts of the "bummers," who immediately deposited the hoop-skirts where they had found them, with the understanding that they would be used for the express purpose them. Missing, - Lieut. H. Missing! - more named by the Southern widow.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker THE SOUTH

BY ELIZABETH BOUTON

I STAND beneath soft southern skies And southern airs about me blow; A southern river gently winds Beneath me with its silvery flow;

A southern city's graceful spires From masses of rich foliage rise: And nature spreads ten thousand charms Where'er I turn my ravished eyes.

But oh! these balmy southern airs Come laden with the sounds of strife. From fields where fratricidal hands Are raised against the nation's life.

And this fair river's banks have looked On scenes the saddest earth may know. And its gleaming waters mingled With blood of martyrs in their flow.

Will thy life-blood cease to flow-And thy mothers, mourning RACKELS, Comfortless no longer go? Will this land GoD made so lovely,

O, America! My country!

Cease war's gloomy pall to wear? And horrid scents from fields of battle Taint no more its summer air?

War's sombre clouds clese darkly round us. We smart beneath the avenging rod, But Victory with Peace must crown us, Since right is right and GoD is GoD.

Yes, a better day is dawning On the noble land we love, Already breaks its glorious morning Through the cloven rifts above. Nashville, Tenn.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY UPON THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

BY E. D. L.

In all ages of the world's history, Religion has been among the most prominent causes of the various changes in man's condition. The religious is perhaps the strongest element in man's nature, and it exhibits itself alike in rude or cultivated times. In barbarous and ignorant periods, it led nations into religious wars for insufficient reasons; while in civilized times, its power, though less demonstrative, is yet as deeply felt and as universally manifested. It is a source of union - binding together in one society men of otherwise discordant sentiments, and uniting them in the pursuit of one great object. It is a great leveler - subjecting all alike to the same process for redemption and holding out to them the same hopes of happiness in the future. Though other causes have combined with religion in freeing man from ignorance and oppression, it has always given rise to the first desires, and directed the first attempts toward liberty, by teaching man those cardinal principles and doctrines that underlie and form the foundation of a Free Government.

The influence of Christianity upon the rights of man cannot better be shown than by reviewing the state of society throughout Europe previous to the Reformation and the changes wrought thereby.

At the revival of letters in the Sixteenth century, the state of society throughout Europe was debased and degraded. Ignorance and superstition had thrown a dark pall over church and state. Few even of the wealthy classes could read or write, and the Bible was forbidden to be used, save by monks and priests. Man's innate superstition was fed with lies, the most ridiculous and absurd that could be invented. Not only were the people ignorant and superstitious, but they were oppressed and degraded. The inalienable rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" were utterly disregarded. Arbitrary laws were arbitrarily enacted; and high should be the nunishment for offenses only, was inflicted for trivial and unimportant offenses. Meanwhile, the penalties for murder and homicide were remitted by the payment of money, and spiritual indulgences for the commission of the worst of crimes were unblushingly bought and sold. Sovereigns were unrestrained by those salutary checks that constitutional law and popular representation have now thrown around rulers, and all the evils that follow in the train of unlimited despotism were

fully experienced. But the picture, in all its hideous features, is not yet complete. The masses were not only ignorant and oppressed, but Religion itself was diverted from its true ends, and made the active participant in temporal despotism. The Romish church, the fountain, at that time, of the Christian religion, pure at first, became corrupt, and gushed forth its poisoned waters throughout all Europe, blighting and destroying everything in their course. Not content with spiritual authority, Rome, for a long period, had exercised temporal despotism. She had dictated policies and embroiled independent sovereignties in disastrous wars. Under her pretended power to forgive sins, she sold her indulgences and wrung thereby money from the people to build her cathedrals. As custodian of the literature of the ancients, she kept the people in ignorance; as spiritual guide, she steeped them in superstitions; and when men laughed at her follies, and slone. opposed her usurpations, she issued her "Bulls," and thundered forth her anathemas. Bribery and murder often determined the infallible successor of St. PETER,

Every evil, however, has its remedy, and excess of corruption often works its own cure. The REFORMATION, long needed, occurs and restore true religion. The contest is long | not degenerate into servitude.

and bloody. Wars are waged, persecution lights her fires, and the Inquisition slaughters her thousands, but to no avail. TRUTH, JUSTICE and RIGHT are victorious. Man begins again to attain his true dignity and to work out his true destiny. Free discussion is allowed, and investigations are again resumed. Man is permitted to study and emulate the noble spirits of past ages. Again literature and science shed their benign influence upon the world; and the pen, so long silent or wielded only to flatter and serve kings, is now used to enlighten and educate the people. The recently invented printing press showers books upon the people, and disseminates knowledge among all classes.

But Christianity began to exert other widelyfelt and beneficent influences. By its lofty and high-toned morality, it overthrew the barbarous customs and usages of the times, introduced laws, and taught respect and obedience to those great principles of Equality and Justice for which the nineteenth century is so truly distinguished. Working slowly and gradually, its power is less ostentatious than in the past, but it is none the less decisive.

To Christianity. in fine, we are indebted for that superior civilization which is the crowning excellence of the age, - a civilization, not of one country or of one age, but whose component parts have been excerpted from all pre-existing civilizations,—one, grand and universal. Rochester, N. Y., June, 1865.

ABOUT "LITERARY STYLE,"

"Among the pleasures of a short residence in Guilford, Ct., was an acquaintance I formed with Fitz-Green Halleck, the author of 'Marco Bozarrio,'

"Meeting him one day in the street, he stopped me and said:—'I learn that you are going to be a minister. I want you to call upon me. I wish to read you a sermon, that I deem a model for men of your profession.'

"I promised to call, and the next morning I went to the poet's house and was shown into the sitting-room, where the poet bade me welcome. He beckoned me to a chair, and then took down from the shelf a volume, and began to read in that sonorous, dreamy, undulatory tone of voice so peculiar to him. The volume was 'Charter's Sermons.' (Charter was a Scotch preacher, located at Wilton, Scotland.)

"The poet read from a sermon on the text, 'I would not live always.' He read until the tears gathered into his eyes and coursed down his cheeks. He finished the sermon, laid aside the book and asked, 'How do you like it?' 'Very much,' was my reply. Said he, 'That sermon is what I call a perfect poem.' I then ventured to remark, 'Its great charm, in my opinion, is its simplicity. Many of the sentences, I notice, are composed wholly of monosyllables.'

"'I think so too, said Halleck, 'and that reminds me of an incident that came under my observation while in New York. While there a letter fell into my hands which a Scotch servantgirl had written to her lover. Its style charmed me. It was fairly inimitable; I wondered how, in her circumstances in life, she could have acquired so elegant and perfect a style. I showed the letter to some of my literary friends in New York, and they unanimously agreed that it was a model of beauty and elegance. I then determined to solve the mystery, and I went to the house where she was employed, and asked her how it was that in her humble circumstances in life, she had acquired a style so beautiful that the most cultivated minds could but admire it. 'Sir,' she said, 'I came to this country four years ago. Then I did not know how to read or write. But since then I have learned how to read and write, but I have not yet learned how to spell; so always, when I sit down to write a letter, I choose those words which are so short and simple that I am sure I know how to spell them. There was the whole secret. The reply of this simple-minded Scotch girl condenses a world of rhetoric into a nut-shell. Simplicity is beauty. Simplicity is power.

"I would that every man could read this anec-How many words, how much bombast would this principle, here inculcated, eliminate from ambitious sermons and addresses."

CHANCE CHIPS.

THINKING is very far from knowing the truth. Take your wife's first advice, not her second. Some persons, as if writing a physician's prescription on a glass of medicine, tell us in what doses, in what spoons, and at what hours, beautiful nature should be taken.

MILTON was asked:-"How is it that in some countries a king is allowed to take his place on the throne at fourteen years of age, but may not marry until he is eighteen?" cause" said the poet, "it is easier to govern a kingdom than a woman."

MANY of our youth are stuffed so full in the beginning, by their philanthropic teachers, with the fruits of knowledge, that they come soon to desire only the honey-thick extracts, then the cider and perry thereof, until at last they ruin themselves with the brandy made of that.

MEN should ever study to know their daily duty according to the requirements of Christ rather than to pry into the hidden mysteries of God. Metaphysical religion is unprofitable to the saving of souls; theological speculations are barren of converts. Salvation cometh of Christ

To be yourself, strictly yourself, is one, half the battle. Differ, rather than always subscribe. On the corner-stone of that fabric which we entitle manhood is engraved the monosyllable— No. He who early learns the use of that invaluable word, has already learned the way to peace, comfort and safety. An easy compliance in the fullness of time to correct these abuses frustrates everything. Respect for others need

Sabbath Musings.

CHRIST'S CALL TO THE SOUL.

FAIR soul, created in the primal hour, Once pure and grand, And for whose sake I left my throne and power At God's right hand: By this sad heart pierced through because I loved thee; Let love and mercy to contrition move thee.

Cast off the sins thy holy beauty veiling, Spirit divine! Vain against thee the hosts of hell assailing, My strength is thine! Drink from my side the cup of life immortal, And love shall lead the path to heaven's portal.

I, for thy sake, was pierced with many sorrows, And bore the cross, Yet heeded not for the galling of the arrows.

The shame and loss. So faint not, then, whate'er the burden be, But bare it bravely, even to Calvary. [Savanarola.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE.

> > BY L. MC G.

Among the many commands which our Saviour gave to his followers in the sermon on the Mount, was this:-" Let your light so shine hefore men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

There is no Christian in the world but that has been painfully conscious, at times, that his motives were misconstrued and his acts adjudged as evil, when he felt himself innocent of wrongdoing. We believe that much, if not all of this kind of error, is owing to a want of proper regard for the command we have mentioned. The whole duty of the Christian comprehends not only that he should possess the spirit of his Master, and that his acts should be prompted by that spirit, but also that his good works should be manifest. Many Christians seem to have reversed the order of this command in their lives, and strive to let their good works so shine that their light may be perceived by others. Many persons, too, let their light so shine before men that they see only their bad works; and far too many seem to have nothing but light, and no works to be seen, in whatever manner they let it shine.

The Christian should ever bear in mind that he is a witness for CHRIST. He ought not only to speak the truth, but he ought also to speak it in such a manner as that it will be believed. His testimony is worse than mockery, if he professes love for CHRIST and acts flagrantly in violation of His commands. He should not only have the cause in his heart, but he should have a heart in the cause. He should let his light shine in such a manner before men, that they may see his good works,—not for his own glory or fame, but that men may glorify his Father which is in Heaven.

As a general rule, if we are honest and right at heart, we will be so regarded. But we are so weak and so prone to be influenced by improper motives, that we cannot safely trust the natural impulses of our hearts. A very little evil will conceal much good from the eyes of men. The world is more sensitive to perceive hypocrisy in Christians than Christians are to perceive it in each other. A man who is really a Christian may be so careless of the manner in which he lets his light shine, that he may be of incalculable injury to the cause of his Master. Some Christians plume themselves before men on the possession of light; such persons fail to exhibit their good works. Some Christians thrust their light in the faces of men with an air of contempt for their darkness; such persons fail to show their good works. Some Christians let their light so shine that it exhibits only themselves; such persons fail to obey this command.

How then ought the Christian to let his light shine? He should be honest, just, upright and Christlike; he should have faith, hope and charity; and should attribute all the glory of them, should give all the merit in them, and should award all the praise for them, unreservedly, wholly and unconditionally to CHRIST, his Lord and Redeemer. Let his acts and speech be in harmony with such a relation, and he will truly be a light in the world.

SOBER SABBATH THOUGHTS.

THE creature could never lament the dispensations of the Creator if he understood them: therefore, the measure of your grief is also the measure of your ignorance.

God never forgets any labor of love; and whatever it may be of which the first and best portions have been presented to him he will increase and multiply seven-fold.

PRAYER is an exercise which has the property of incorporating itself with every other, not only not impeding it, but advancing it. There is no crevice so small at which devotion may not alip in.

HE that prays out of custom, says Jeremy Taylor, or gives aims for praise, or affects to be counted religious, is but a Pharisee in his devotion, and a beggar in his alms, and a hypocrite in his fast.

So long as you see one star in the sky the sun is not risen; so long as one leak admits the water, the ship is not safe; so long as one sin remains in a man's heart and is practiced in his life, Jesus is neither his Saviour nor his

I see where Christians in general are wrong. We do not make a companion of God. We should trust him more as a friend, not as a distant friend, but always near, close to us, so that we are never alone, but continually in his comCONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "COMING HOME.

BY EMMA CHAPIN.

Are they coming? Tell-oh! tell me! Are our brave boys coming home? Shall we soon in rapture greet them? Are they truly free to come? Are their weary marches ended? Is their lonely exile o'er? Will their browned and radiant faces Brighten lonely homes once more?

Tell me! Is the struggle over? Is the last proud victory won? Is the booming cannon silenced? Are the traitorous foes undone? Is the sword now sheathed forever? Is our banner waving bright Over all our glorious country? Are we saved from sorrow's night?

Aye | they tell me they are coming! From the gory battle-field, They're returning to our hearthstones. Nevermore the sword to wield. They are coming! Hark-I hear them! Hear the hurrying tramp of feet. See their noble radiant faces, Eager for the loved to greet.

They are coming—surely coming! Hear the echoing martial tread. They're returning from the Southland, But they leave behind our dead! They are coming from the conflict, Proudly wearing battle scars, They are bringing home our banner, Bringing back the Stripes and Stars.

See how proudly it is waving, Battle-smoked though it may be, Never a more glorious banner Floated over land or sea. Yes, I see them-they are coming, Coming from the field and camp: Ah! and many, wan and dying, Come from out the prisons damp.

Yes-they're coming-some are coming; Others we shall see no more, Till these transient glories faded— These life-battles all are o'er. But they see victorious comrades Leaving now the vanquished foe, And rejoice with songs of gladness, Songs that only angels know.

They are coming! Yes! they're coming! Soon they'll mingle with us here! List! the joyful shouts of triumph-As they hear our welcoming cheer ! Welcome-welcome! gallant soldiers! Welcome! brothers brave and true! Long we've waited for your coming; We have greetings glad for you! Scottsville, N. Y.

The Story Teller.

THE SAMNITE MARRIAGES.

Translated from the French for the Rural New-Yorker.

BY O. O. B.

LET every Legislator who wishes to enhance his knowledge and experience of the best means of governing the hearts of men, begin by arranging the women on the side of the laws and customs. Let him put virtue and glory under the guardianship of Beauty, and under the tutelage of Love; for without this accordance he can be sure of nothing.

Such was the chiefest political principle of Samnia, that warlike Republic which for many years was the rival of Rome, and even caused her to pass under the yoke of subjugation. That which rendered the Samnite a warrior, a patriot. and a man virtuous against all temptations, was the care taken to make woman's love the great prize of all these good qualities.

Every year the Ceremony of the Marriages was celebrated in a vast inclosure erected for military purposes. All the young people of the Republic, who had reached that age when for the better interests of the country they should men chose their wives, in turn, according to the rank and precedence which their virtues and exploits had given them in the records of their country. It can easily be conceived how much strength was given to those virtues upon which all their success depended, by pride and love, those two great moving springs of human passion, and what a triumph it must have been for those who had the glory to be chosen by the vanquishers. Every year the Ceremony of the Marriages was looked forward to with timid impatience. Until then the young Samnite sons and daughters never saw each other except at the Temple, under the eyes of mothers and prudent old men, and always with a modesty equally inviolable for both sexes. But, in truth, this austere constraint could not reach their wishes and desires, for their eyes and hearts were wont to make their choices. It was a sacred duty, however, for the children never to reveal their inclinations except to the authors of their days, - to divulge them elsewhere was considered a family shame. Through this intimate confidence of the sentiments dearest to their souls, this tender expansion of their desires, their regrets, their hopes and fears, which was only permitted them in the cherished bosom of nature, the fathers and mothers became, also, the friends, consolers and supporters of their children. The glory of some, and the happiness of others, joined all the members of a family by the most lively interests of the human heart. And this association, or commonalty, of pleasure and of pain, cemented by habit and consecrated by duty, was perpetuated to the tomb. If want of success destroyed the hopes of a young warrior, he abandoned the more readily an object of affection for which his inclination had never been manifested, especially

a married man could be become a citizen. The lawgivers had very wisely concluded that he who would have no wife of his own, counted somewhat upon those of others; and in making a crime of adultery they made marriage a duty. It was, therefore, necessary for every one who had reached the proper age designated by the laws to present himself at the assembly and make choice of a wife according to his rank even though it were not according to his desire.

Among warlike nations, beauty even in the feebler sex, has something of pride and nobility in it which always shews itself in their customs. The chase was the most familiar amusement of the Samnite maidens. Their skill with the bow and their lightness upon the course, were talents which are now unknown among us. These exercises gave a marvelous suppleness to their forms, and to their action a liberty full of grace. Without their arms modesty was always painted on their foreheads, but when they had once fastened on their univers, their heads were raised with warlike assurance, and courage sparkled in their eyes. The beauty of the men had a majestic and sombre character, and the image of combats, ever present, gave to their looks a grave pride which was imposing and ferocious.

Among these warlike youths, distinguished by the delicacy of his features and his air of tenderness and sensibility, was the son of the brave TELESPON - one of the old Samnites who had fought best for liberty. This old man, when delivering his well-tried arms into the hands of the younger one, had said:

"My son, our old men, the miserable jesters, have sometimes said to me that I ought to dress you as a woman, and that you would make a beautiful huntress. These railleries afflict your father, but he consoles himself with the idea that Nature will never have occasion to despise the heart she has given you."

"Re-assure yourself, my father" said the young man, piqued with emulation, "these old men will be very anxious some day, perhaps, that their children should follow my example: and that they take me here for a girl is a matter of little moment to me, for the Romans will never make such a mistake."

AGATIS kept his word to his father and shewed in his first campaigns a degree of ardor and of intrepidity which changed all the railleries into eulogiums. His companions said to each other in astonishment: - "Who would believe that this effeminate body was filled with such manly courage? Cold, hunger, fatigue, nothing overcomes him; but, with his modest and touching air, he braves death with the best of us."

One day when Agaris, in presence of the enemy, was coolly looking at a shower of arrows which were falling around him, one of his companions, who was remarkable for his homeliness. cried out to him:

"How is it that you who are so handsome can be so brave?"

Just then the signal for attack was given.

"And you who are so homely," responded AGATIS, "let's see which of us will take the standard of the battalion we are about to charge."

No sooner said than both sprang forward, and in the midst of the carnage AGATIS soon re-appeared with the standard in his hand.

In the meantime he approached the age when he must be numbered among the husbands, and by the quality of father obtain that of citizen. The young maidens who heard his valor spoken of with so much esteem, and who looked upon his beauty with a sweet emotion, envied each other his regards. One alone came at last to attract them - it was the beautiful CEPHALIDE. Modesty and pride, those noble and touching graces which characterized the Samnite beauties, were re-united in her to the highest degree The laws, as has been stated, could not forbid the eyes to speak; and the eyes of love are very eloquent when there is no other language. If you have ever seen lovers under the constraint of a severe observer, you must have admired the rapidity with which a whole soul can be developed in a single glance. A look from AGATIS declared to her all his trouble, his desires, his be married, were assembled on this solemn day, | fears and hopes, and the emulation of virtue and lory with which ove had come to influence his heart. CEPHALIDE seemed to have forbidden her eyes to meet those of Agaris, but they were sometimes a little slow to obey, and would not lower themselves until they had obtained their response. One day above all - and it was that which decided the triumph of her lover - after having held her eyes fixed upon him for some time, she raised them to heaven with an expression of the most tender character.

"Ah! I understand this wish," said the young man within himself; "I understand it and I will accomplish it. Charming girl, am I not but too much flattered? Your eyes raised to heaven, do they not demand of me to render myself worthy of choosing thee? Ah, yes! and heaven has listened to thee; I feel it in the movements of my soul. But, alas! all my rivals - and they will be numberless - will dispute this glory with me. An action of eclat depends upon circumstances, and another more fortunate than myself may seize the lucky moment and so win the honor of the first choice - and the first choice, beautiful CEPHALIDE, cannot fail to fall on you."

These ideas occupied him, as well as his beautiful mistress, without cessation.

"If AGATIS has the choice," said she, "I dare to believe he will name me; for I have narrowly observed him and read well into the depths of his soul. Whenever he presents himself to my companions, or addresses a word to them, he has not that complaisance, that sweet empressement, which he exhibits in seeing me. I perceive that his voice, though naturally sweet and tender, has something still more tender in it when he speaks to me. His eyes above all oh! his eyes have told me what they have said to no one else; and may it please the gods that as it was vain to pursue it, the laws compelling him he alone shall distinguish me from the crowd. to make another choice; for only by becoming Yes, my dear AGATIS, it would be a misfortune had no confidence in our valor."

to be beautiful for another than thee. Who can compare with him among this jeunesse who frighten me while seeking me with their eyes! This murderous air terrifles me. Aganis is valiant but not ferocious; even under arms one sees in him je ne sais quoi d'attendrissant. He will do prodigies of valor I am sure; but if, at | leave the impatience of his warriors to increase, last, fortune should betray love and another have the advantage of choice - oh! the thought freezes me with affright."

CEPHALIDE did not dissimulate her alarms before her mother.

"Make your yows," said she, "for the glory of Agaris and you will make them for the glory of your daughter. I believe-I am sure he loves me, and why may I not adore him? You know he has the esteem of our old men, and he is the idol of all my companions. I see their agitation, their emotion, and their blushes at his approach; a word from his mouth fills them

"Eh bien!" said the mother, smilingly; "if he loves you he will choose you." "No doubt he would choose me if he had the

right of choice, but my mother — "But, my daughter, he will have his turn."

"His turn - alas! will it be in good time," replied CEPHALIDE, lowering her eyes. "Why, my daughter, it would seem to hear

you talk, that it was all a question of possessing you! you flatter yourself a little lightly, indeed." "I do not flatter myself: I tremble. How happy would I be could I never please another

than him I shall love forever."

Agants, on his side, when on the eve of entering the campaign, said to his father in embracing him:-"Adieu! dear author of my life; either you look upon me for the last time, or you will see me again the most glorious of all the sons of Samnia."

"That's well said, my child; such is the way well-born son should take leave of his father. Truly, I see you animated by an ardor which astonishes me. What favorable Gods inspire

thee?"
"Nature and Love. The desire to imitate you and to merit CEPHALIDE."

"Oh! I see, love is mingled in eh? Well, there's nothing amiss in that. Eh! tell me something about it. It seems to me I have noticed your CEPHALIDE sometime among her companions."

"Yes, my father, one can easily distinguish her.' "But, my boy, do you know she is very beau-

tiful ?" "Beautiful! beautiful as glory itself."

"I believe I can recall her to my recollection," continued the old man, who enjoyed animating him; "let me see, I think she has the figure of a Nymph?"

"Ah! my father," cried Agaris, "you honor the Nymphs too much."

"A light step?"

"And more noble still."

"A fresh complexion?" "It is the rose itself."

"Long hair, shaded gracefully?"

"And her eyes, my father, and her eyes. Oh! you should have seen her eyes when in raising them to heaven, after fixing them on me, they demanded the victory."

"You are right-she is charming-but you must have rivals."

'Rivals! I have a thousand without doubt."

"But they will carry her off before your eyes." "They will carry her off?"

"To tell you the truth, I fear they will; the Samnite youths are very brave."

"Oh! brave as you like, it is not that which disquiets me. Let the occasion but be given me and you shall hear tell of me."

TELESPON, who up to this time had pleased himself with teasing the young man, could no longer restrain his tears.

"Ah!" said he, embracing Agaris, "what a beautiful present heaven makes us in giving us a sensible heart. It is the principal of all virtues. My dear child you fill me with joy. There still remains in my old veins blood enough for another campaign, and you promise me such glorious things that I must go with you and participate in them.'

On the day of departure, according to custom, and to animate the warriors, the whole army defiled before the young maidens who were ranged upon the public place. The good old

man, Telespon, marched by the side of his son. "Ha! ha!" cried the other old men, "look at Telespon rejuvinated; where is he going at Tissue. his age?"

"To the wedding," replied the good man, "to the wedding!"

AGATIS pointed out CEPHALIDE to him from afar, who rose in celestial grace above all her companions. His father kept his eyes fixed upon him, and observed that in passing before her his gentle and serene face inflamed with warlike ardor, and became terrible as that of MARS himself.

"Courage, my son," said the old man. "he amorous, it suits you well."

A part of the campaign between the Samnites and Romans passed in observing each other without coming to decisive action. The strength of both States was embraced in these armies, and the Generals on each side managed them with consummate skill. In the meantime the young Samnites who were to marry, burned with impatience to come to blows.

"I have done nothing yet," said one, "worthy to be inscribed upon the records of the Republic. and I should be ashamed to hear my name called with no eulogium to distinguish me,"

"It is too bad," said another, "that they do not deign to offer us an occasion to signalize ourselves. I would have done prodigies in this campaign."

"Our General," said the greatest number, wishes to dishonor us in the eyes of our old men and our wives. If he takes us back without a battle, they will have reason to believe that he

But the wise old warrior at their head, heard them without being moved. By his slowness and delays he promised himself two things; the one, to persuade the enemy that he was feeble or timid, and in this confidence to induce them to attack him imprudently, and the other, to and to carry their ardor to excess before risking a battle. Both succeeded. The Roman General harrangued his troops, and showed them the Samnites wavering and ready to fly before them.

"The genius of Rome overawes them," said he. "They tremble and cannot sustain our approach. Come on! then, brave Romans, and if we have not the advantage of position, valor will supply its place. The day is ours-let us march!"

"There they come, at last," said the Samnite General to his young impatients; "leave them to approach within bow-shot, and then you shall have full liberty to merit your future wives."

The Romans advanced, while the Samnites awaited them with firmly planted feet.

"Upon them!" cried the Roman General. 'A body at rest cannot withstand the impetuous force of another which is hurled against it."-To be continued.

HOW TO BE INDEPENDENT.

Mr. PETER C. BROOKS' maxim was that "the whole value of wealth consists in the personal independence it secures." An amusing and singular illustration of that distinguished merchant's maxim is thus given :

"A merchant named Porter, once had a clerical friend between whom and himself there existed great intimacy. Every Saturday night, as Porter was sitting balancing his cash, a note would come requesting the loan of a "five-dollar bill." The money was always punctually restored at eight o'clock on the Monday morning following. But what puzzled the lender was, the person always returned the identical note he borrowed. Since the discovery of this fact he had made private marks on the note; still the same was handed back on Monday morning.

"One Saturday evening Porter sent a five dollar gold piece instead of a note and marked it. Still the very same coin was returned on Monday. Porter got nervous and billious about it; he could hardly sleep at night for thinking about it; he would wake his wife in the middle of the night, and ask her what she thought of such a strange occurrence. He was fast boiling over with curiosity, when news came from the reverend borrower, one Christmas eve, asking the loan of ten dollars. A brilliant thought now struck him. He put on his great coat, resolving to call and demand an explanation of the mystery. When he was shown into his friend's study, he found him plunged in the profoundest melancholv.

"' Mr. B.,' said the lender, 'if you will answer me one question I will lend you that ten dollars. How does it happen that you always pay me the money you borrow on Saturday night in the very same coin or note on Monday morning?

"The parson raised his head, and, after a violent internal struggle, as though he were about to unveil the hoarded mystery of his soul. said in faltering tones: 'Porter, you are a gentleman, a Christian, and a New Yorker: I know I can rely on your inviolable secrecy. Listen to the secret of my eloquence. You know that I am poor; and when, on Saturday, I have bought my Sunday dinner, I seldom have a red cent left in my pocket. Now, I maintain that no man can preach the Gospel and blow up his congregation properly without he has something in his pocket to inspire him with confidence. I have therefore, borrowed five dollars of you every Saturday, that I might feel it occasionly as I preached on Sunday. You know how independently I do preach—how I make the rich shake in their shoes. Well, it is all owing to my knowing that I have a five-dollar bill in my pocket. Of course never having to use it for any other purpose, it is not changed, but invariably returned to you the next morning. But, to-morrow Mr. George Law is coming to hear me preach, and I thought I would try the effect of a tendollar bill sermon on him!" - Cyclopedia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes.

WIT AND HUMOR.

What kind of a paper resembles a sneeze?

A LECTURER was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, denying any one to show or name anything surpassing its power. A hearer demurred, and instanced a young lady, who used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday.

A man in New Hampshire had the misfortune recently to lose his wife. Over the grave he caused a stone to be placed, on which, in the depth of his grief, he had ordered to be inscribed, 'Tears cannot restore her, therefore I weep."

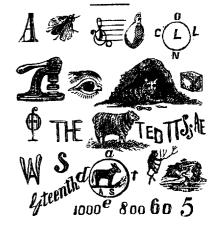
An artist in New York city painted a dog so naturally, that the animal had the hydrophobia during the hot weather. He's the same man who painted a copy of a beer bottle with such skill, that the cork flew out just as he was finishing it.

An old washerwoman would hang her clothes to dry on the railings of a church, and after repeated prohibitions from the church-warden, she at last came out with the following burst of eloquence:-"Lord bless ye, sir, ye wouldn't a go an' take the bread out of my mouth, would ye? 'Sides, sir, eleanliness comes next to godliness, parson says."

A MAIDEN lady, not remarkable for either beauty, youth, or good temper, came for advice to Mr. Arnold as to how she could get rid of a troublesome suitor. "O Mary! marry him!" was the advice. "Nay, I would see him hanged first." "No, madam, marry him, as I said to you, and I assure you it will not be long before he hangs himself."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



Answer in two weeks.

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

I am composed of 32 letters.

My 7, 14, 23, 29, 3, 31, 18, 23, 1 was the daughter of Cepheus, King of Ethiopa.

My 12, 19, 14, 4, 24 is the goddess of beauty. My 9, 6, 11, 8, 26, 24 was an eminent Geometrician, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.

My 17, 10, 30, 5, 82, 4, 24 was King of Athens, (1235,) My 1, 2, 15, 29 was the god of war.

My 25, 22, 16, 9, 19, 24 was the son of Jupiter and Ca-

My 24, 7, 1, 4, 20, 14 was the deity who presided over time. My 11, 5, 17, 20, 7, 26, 11 was the goddess of justice.

My 8, 18, 24, 25, 28, 5 was the principal seat of the lyric muse.

My whole is one of the Ten Commandments. Pleasant Prairie, Wis. ERISTA OSBORN.

For Moore's Bural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

My 5, 2, 15, 4, 13, 6 is a man's name My 10, 11, 12, 13, 6, 9 is what doors hang on.

My 10, 8, 14 is an article of dress. My 5, 4, 8, 9, 9 grows in summer.

My 6, 8, 9, 14 is where the sun rises. My 7, 8, 4 has been in progress in this country.

My 8, 12, 2 is a diget. My 16, 8, 1 is a small horse. My whole was the name of a great Statesman.

Onondaga Hill, N. Y. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moere's Bural New-Yorker. A PUZZLE.

I AM a decimal number, my letters are three, And I am in the word thunder you all must agree; I am two-thirds of three-fourths of a scare and no less, Which is perfectly true as you all must confess. Just reverse me for fun, you are then made aware, In more senses than one I'm a dangerous snare; And though strange it appears, it is equally true, That I'm woven, and often an ornament too.

Mozomonie, Wis. MARY HASELTINE. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 802.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:-Moore's Periodical

is highly esteemed. Answer to Biographical Enigma:-This is the last of earth. I am content.

Answer to Anagram:

The spring is here, the joyful spring, The fields, the woods, the valleys ring; The birds sing sweetly on every bough, And nature is gay and joyous now. Answer to Mathematical Problem: -20 miles.

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

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE: Three Dollars a Year—To Clubs and Agents as follows:—Five Copies one year, for \$14; Seven, and one free to Club Agent, for \$19; Ten, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at the same rate—only \$.250 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Post-Offices as desired. As we prepay American pestage on copies sent abroad, \$2.70 is Club rate for Canada, and \$3.50 to Europe,—but during the present rate of exchange, Canada Agents or Subscribers remitting for the RUBAL in bills of their own specie-paying banks will not be charged postage. The best way to remit is by Draft on New York, (less cost of exchange.)—and all drafts made payable to the order of the Publisher, MAY RE MAILED AT HIS RISE.

The above Terms and Rates must be strictly adered to so long as published—and we trust there will be no necessity for advancing them during the year. Those who remit less than specified price for a club or single copy, will be credited only as per rates. Persons sending less than full price for this volume will find when their subscriptions expire by referring to figures on address label-the figures indicating the No. of the paper to which they have paid being given.

Buck Numbers of this Volume can still be furnished, but the rush of new subscribers is very rapidly exhausting our edition, and honce those who wish the volume complete should not delay their orders.

volume complete should not delay their orders.

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

otherwise. Please "make a note of it."

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure compliance. If This change of address involves time and tabor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address, and hence the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please slon to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rockester, N. Y., and not as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money letters intended for us are simest daily mailed to the above places.

The Postage on the RURAL NEW-YORKER is only 5

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

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

List of New Advertisements.

E STATE

The Soldier's Casket—C W Alexander.

Bow I lay me down to Sleep—W J Holland.

Barometer and Thermometer Manufactory—L C Tower.

Ames' National Business College—D T Ames.

Personological Journal—Fowler & Wells.

Rursery for Sale—Prince & Co.

TO Farmers—E A & G R Mencely.

American Boofing Company—Henry Smith,

Wanted—A Small Farm.

Secret Art Catching Fish—Julius Rising.

Anral Aew-Horker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"LET bells in every tower be rung And bonfires blaze abroad; Let thanks from every loyal tongue In thunder rise to GoD. The doom of Rebeldom is sealed. The conquering sword of Mars Alone the patriot can wield -Gop bless the Stripes and Stars."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 17, 1865.

THE SECOND WAR FOR OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE ENDED.

WHEN the Patriot Army of the Revolution was disbanded and its Great Chief took his farewell leave of those with whom he had so long struggled for national and individual rights, sadness as well as "joy unspeakable' pervaded the hearts of all those who had "fought the good fight of faith" to the end.

Our noble Washington, when he pressed the hands of his companions in arms as he parted with them for his quiet home, was too full of melancholy remembrances to give utterance to his heart-felt thankfulness and joyous emotions upon the favorable termination of the war, while tears moistened the bronzed cheeks of those veterans who had faced death and disaster upon the battle-field without one fear or misgiving about their personal safety.

It was a solemn ceremony to part with the Leader of that Army; it was sorrowful for the members of that army to bid adieu to each other after having won the great prize, - to break up the associations of a brotherhood in which "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" had been the "pearl of great price" they had fought and bled to obtain, and which their self-sacrificing perseverance had finally secured. It was a saddening reflection that many thousands of lives had been sacrificed to achieve this triumph; that other thousands were maimed for life, and that throughout the whole land might be seen the habiliments of mourning and the imprint of the devastating hand of the enemy.

War having given way to peace, much was necessary to be done to renovate the country from the dire effects always attendant upon scenes of blood and desolation where nations are the participants. The currency of the country had been almost destroyed, a monster debt seemed to darken the future prospects of the infant nation, while the very soldiers that won this nationality had the misfortune to be creditors to the Government, and were compelled by force of circumstances to wend their way to their homes as best they could, penniless and in rags. Agriculture, commerce, the mechanic arts, had, in a great degree, been paralyzed. Broad fields, annually luxuriating in waving grain, had been necessarily permitted to grow up with briars and thorns; the country was drained of men to fight the foreign foe, and populous districts, where thrift had marked the footsteps of the husbandman, ruthless armies had laid waste, while the tomahawk and scalp ing-knife of the hired savage and the torch of the tory had stayed the progress of prosperity on the confines of civilization. Where was wont to be seen ships laden with the rich produce of the colonies destined for foreign ports, nothing but a few coasters or fishing smacks might be seen eking out a puny existence. The skill of the mechanic and artisan had been confined to limits so contracted as to be most detrimental not only to themselves but to the Government.

When the war cloud of 1783 had finally ceased to obscure the new and acknowledged Republic. when the fact was fairly comprehended and appreciated in all its importance, that the United Colonies had really become a NATION, were Free, were Independent, had passed from the infantile state through all the vicissitudes of youth to mature manhood, had suffered unwarranted fiagellations from a hard-hearted parent, a star of hope seemed to enlighten the minds of both the Government and people—all appeared to feel that national and individual prosperity would surely be the reward of industry coupled with indomitable determination to overcome all difficulties.

Never, in the history of man, has a nation, has a people, been so prospered as we have been, until the commencement of the domestic national discords in the fall of 1860. On several prior occasions when violence was threatening the Constitution and Laws, those clothed in authority extended the pacifying hand successfully, or visited upon the heads of the stiff-necked and turbulent spirits such potent restrictions as gave unmistakable evidence that the better policy would be a respect for all legal enactments.

The 20th of December, 1860, will be looked upon as an era in our country's history which will be remembered with troubled hearts at least during the present generation, while future ages during the existence of American national-

ity, must deeply feel a gratitude to GoD that the ordinance of secession of South Carolina, enacted on that day, was eventually rendered null and void. With what anguish must hundreds of thousands contemplate the events which grew out of the action of that rebellious assemblage in Charleston over which an evil genius presided.

Spreading from State to State among the discontented aristocracy and nabobs goes this spirit of Satan, till by oppression the preponderating masses in seven State sovereignties, and a large number in seven others, cry out against the Government founded in 1776, and forthwith is inaugurated a war which must end in anarchy, or the people of the United States still true to the Constitution, must fight over again the war of independence.

And such a war! - who would, who could have believed, while celebrating the American anniversary in 1860, that in less than one year nearly all of the Slave States would have withdrawn from the Union with or without the consent of their people, that several battles had been fought, and hundreds of thousands of armed men of the loyal North were in the field or rushing toward the National Capital to defend the Government against an internal foe more vindictive than any since the days of the Goths and Vandals of antiquity! War is cruel when divested of its worst features; but when we look over our files of printed records of the scenes as they transpired from day to day, and contemplate that such deeds of iniquity were done, as it were, but yesterday, in our day and in the nineteenth century, we confess that we are oppressed with heaviness of heart, and can but do reverence to those whose tears and sighs bespeak untold and bitter grief.

But a few weeks have passed since the last great battles were fought in this dreadful war of more than four years' duration. We can hardly realize that hundreds of thousands of soldiers are not now being forwarded to the different Departments" of the Army, instead of the many thousands coming home. Yes, our brave soldiers are coming home !—the survivors of this murderous conflict; and many of them, by reason of their devotion to their country's service, are thrown upon the charities of their countrymen. Our noble defenders part from each other in sadness as well as joy as did the army of Wash-INGTON; for the scenes, the dangers, the hardships of the camp and battle-field tend to bind men together in the closest bonds of friendship.

We have been accustomed to hear the stirring notes of martial music for years past in the patriotic excitement of recruiting, and to listen to the discussion of the great topics of 'filling quotas" and the "draft," for months together. But we have passed into a new era; we now behold the marshaling of men of war no more; no more do we witness from one end of the country to the other preparations for sustaining the Government by force of arms. The foe which so long tried in every conceivable manner (by murder, starvation, piracy, poison, arson and other diabolical acts, as well as the sword,) to overthrow the Republic, is now crouched at the feet of "bleeding mercy"-a country they deluged with blood - asking to be forgiven and restored to all the glorious privileges of American citizenship. We anxiously await events.

But one thing is certain; the Great Rebellion is ended; peace is secured; independence has again been achieved, and the Government to-day is doubly powerful than when the war commenced. As did our fathers in 1783, so let us; let us arise in all the majesty of freemen, and battle valiantly to overcome the evils of the late strife, trusting, as they trusted, in the God of Justice. in the "Lord of the Harvest," that He will help those who help themselves. We believe that prosperity has now begun again her reign; we believe that nothing human will prevent, can prevent, our country becoming the greatest, the best, the most thrifty, the mightlest nation ever upheld by the providence of God. And at the very pinnacle of all industrial pursuits, stands AGRICULTURE. When that prospers nations "dance for joy;" when it fails they weep. And while the farmer, the mechanic, all classes, are requisitions are \$40,000,000, and the amount in enjoying the blessings of another peace, let them uphold the Government with material aid, and by everything held most sacred, not forget the disabled soldier, the widow, the orphan, or fail to acknowledge in a proper manner the obligations due the millions directly engaged in fighting again the battles for American Independence.

News Summary.

NEARLY all the citizens of the District of Columbia who went South and survived the var, have returned home.

Eighty thousand troops had, up to the 8th inst., (since the grand review,) left Washington for their homes in the Northern States.

All the rebel wounded in the prisons in and around Washington have been discharged. They were required to take the oath of allegiance. By an order of the President of June 6, all prisoners of war at the several departments in the North, not above the rank of captain in the army or lieutenant in the navy, are to be immediately discharged on taking the oath of allegiance, except such officers not above the ranks specified, as have graduated at the U.S. military academy, or held commissions in either the U.S. army or navy. Transportation to released prisoners will be furnished to their homes by railroad or steamboat.

Official returns at the War Department show that the number of death in the army during the war aggregate three hundred and fifty thousand! Ex-Gov. Magrath of S. C., arrived in Washing-

ton the 6th, under arrest, and was committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

It is expected that the President will soon restore the writ of habeas corpus in all of the Northern States.

The Herald asserts that our Government is earnestly pressing its claims against England for damages committed by rebel pirates fitted out in English ports; and that Napoleon has been no- and nephew of Gen. Lec.

tified not to send any more troops to Mexico, and that he must withdraw the French and Austrian troops now there, and leave the people to decide whether they will have an Empire or a Republic. The delegation from Georgia are said to be sat-

isfied with the President's reconstruction policy. The committee on the conduct of the war, lay the blame to Gen. Halleck for the loss of the battle at Chancellorsville instead of Gen. Hooker.

A great fire occurred in Nashville on the 10th. The Government is supposed to have lost in stores from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

The freedmen about Fortress Monroe are to present a sword, worth \$750, to Gen. Butler.

The steamer Governor Throop, en route from Augusta to Savannah with cotton, took fire on the 8th inst., and was destroyed. Forty lives were lost. There were 200 persons on board.

The Confederate soldiers are active in subduing guerrillas. No mercy is shown them. Ten were hung in Cross Co., Ga., a few days since. A band of guerrillas was recently exterminated in North Carolina. They fought desperately, asked no quarters, got none; not one escaped.

The officers of one of the Richmond banks was recently robbed of \$300,000 near Washington, Ga. Business seems to be reviving wonderfully in North Carolina. The Wilmington Herald says it is surprising to see the immense quantities of cotton and rosin being shipped North. It is a great mystery where it comes from. Large quantities of cotton and other produce in Alabama,

have been brought to light, and trade is brisk. It is reported at Macon that Breckinridge, late rebel Secretary of War, has succeeded in making his escape in a vessel from the coast of Florida,

Trenholm, late rebel Secretary of the Navy, is living with his family at Abbeville, S. C. Orders have been sent to arrest him. Gov. Aiken of S. C., has returned to Charleston.

It is understood that he is expected to take part in the re-organization of the State. Complaints are made in the South Caroline

papers of a great number of robberies committed in that State by paroled rebel soldiers.

The Louisville Journal says the Constitutional Amendment is making rapid progress in popular favor. Ex-Governor Magoffin has come out decidedly in favor of its adoption.

A large building in Cincinnati, occupied as an armory by the National Guards, suddenly fell on the 6th inst., burying a number of persons in the ruins. Seven persons were killed.

Gen. Grant arrived at Chicago on the 10th inst. Galveston was evacuated by the rebels on the 24th ult. The famous blockade runner Denbigh was run ashore near Galveston and destroyed. Forts Manhassatan and Griffin, strong works defending Sabine Pass, were occupied by Lieut. Pennington of the gunboat Owasco, without opposition, on the 26th ult. Nine heavy guns, and much other valuable property, were found in these two forts. The Texans appear more anxious than ever to get under Federal protection.

Brownsville, Texas, was evacuated by the rebels on the 31st ult. Kirby Smith is going to Mexico. He takes a large sum of money. New Orleans advices say the kindest feeling

exists between Gens. Banks. Canby and Sheridan. There are now about 60,000 sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals of the country.

THE NATIONAL DEBT .- The Secretary of the Treasury has published a statement of the public debt as it appears from the books of the Treasurer's returns and requisitions on the department on the 31st day of May, 1865. A recapitulation shows the amount outstanding, bearing interest in coin, to be \$1,108,113,842, the interest being \$64,480,480.50; the amount bearing interest in lawful money is \$1,053,476,371, the interest being \$60,158,384.52; the debt on which interest has ceased is \$786,270; the debt bearing no interest is \$472,827,270.57. The total indebtedness is \$2,635,205,753.50 — the interest both in gold and paper being \$124,638,874. The amount of legal tender notes in circulation is \$659,165,569; these include \$432,687,866 of the new issure and \$160, 143.620 of the compound interest notes under the act of June 80, 1864. The uncalled for treasury notes is over \$25,000,000. The amount of fractional currency is \$24,667,000.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPHIC communication has been restored between Charleston and New York. The first dispatch since April, 1861, passed over the wires on Saturday last.

THE freight house of the Northern railroad at Newmarket, C. W., was destroyed by fire on the 8th inst., with about 4,000 bushels of wheat, and over 100 barrels of flour.

MOUNT VERNON is once more accessible to visitors, a portion of the Seventy-ninth New York having been sent there as guard. Mr. Herbert, who has had charge there for six years, says the place has never been visited by the confederate soldiery. It is in as good order as before the war.

Johnson's Island (Lake Erie) has been selected as the prison where all the rebel officers who refuse to accept amnesty on the terms prescribed by President Johnson's new proclamation will be kept until a final disposition can be made of them.

A Berlin letter has an apparently well founded report that the Prince Royal of Hanover, who will enter upon his 21st year in September next, is to marry his cousin, the Princess Helens, Queen Victoria's third daughter.

THE Richmond Republic says that 14,557 citizens, soldiers and ladies, have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States in that city since the 3d of April last.

Persons attending the assassination trial at Washington, assert that they recognize Payne, the man who attempted Secretary Seward's life, as Richard Lee, son of the rebel Admiral Lee,

The News Condenser.

- -A war is nending between Spain and Chili.
- Army horses are selling for about \$30 each.
- Negroes can testify in Illinois courts now.

pital at Albany.

- Dresses without sleeves are the style in Paris. - Some 500 or 600 wounded soldiers are in the hos
- The Merchants Bank of Westfield, Chantauqua Co., has failed.
- They are organizing a temperance regiment of boys in Syracuse.
- A frost last week in some sections of Ohio killed all kinds of fruit. — Gen. Don Carles Buell has gone into oil specula-
- tions in Kentucky. — There are 8,080 schools in Bussia; ten years ago there was not one.
- The wages of sailors in New York has fallen from \$50 to \$80 a month.
- Some of the Paris fashionables have ourang outangs for footmen.
- Alvah Stetson recently killed a bear in Vermont weighing 450 pounds.
- Gen. Averill the well-known cavalry officer, has
- resigned from service. - The Indiana free banks are burning their notes at
- the rate of \$30,000 a day. — Senor Pezel, a shoemaker by trade, has lately been
- elected President of Peru.
- Gen. Sherman's friends are going to present him a nice house in Cincinnati.
- The steamers of the People's Line carried over 250,000 passengers last year.
- They have struck "ile" in Sullivan county, find-
- ing it flowing from a spring. - Business is terribly dull in Canada, and every one
- who can get away is leaving.
- The Worcester (Mass.) Supreme Court granted ninteen divorces last week.
- A large number of hands were discharged from the West Troy Arsenal last week.
- Over 3,000 shad were caught by a fishing partty at
- West Springfield, Mass., last week. - Over 8,000 barrels of eggs were sent from Mont-
- eal to the United States in a month. - Five thousand lobsters are daily boiled at one
- place on Commercial street in Boston. - A heavy shock of an earthquake was felt in San
- Francisco on the morning of the 24th ult. - A monument to President Lincoln is to be erected
- in the State House yard at Concord, N. H. - "Waterfalls" are going out of fashion. In Paris
- the back hair is worn up high on the head. — The Elmira Common Council have passed a reso-
- lution closing the barber shops of that city on Sunday. - Miss Stebbins' statue of Horace Mann has arrived at Boston, and will soon be placed in the State House
- One hundred thousand loaves of bread are daily distributed to the troops in the Department of Washiugton.
- The President has hundreds of applicants from all earts of the country for the privilege of playing Jack Ketch to Jeff.
- John G. James, who died recently at Doylestown, Pa., left his property, valued at \$50,000, to the Sunday School Union. - Brigham Young has sent an agent to San Fran-
- cisco to procure cotton seed for planting in the Sandwich Islands. — The manufacturing companies of Lowell are gen-
- erally making arrangements to start up a large portion of their works.
- Major General Halleck has offered a reward of \$25,000 for the arrest of Wm. Smith, the late rebel Governor of Virginia.

Special Notices.

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH. SCRATCH. OINTMENT SCRATCH.
WILL cure the itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum. 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.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP.

We have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at \$1 per copy at office or by Express—or \$1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at \$3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at \$8 each. Bound volumes of 1864, \$4.

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

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, JUNE 13, 1865.

WE have but few changes to note this week. Flour and Forage are down somewhat. No wool of the new clip has yet made its appearance in this market.

Chip has yet made its appearance in this market.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Fred, Graly, Rtc. Straw. 9.00@10,00
Flour, w't wheat, \$9.50@1,00
Do. red wheat, \$7.00@5,00
Do. catra State, \$6.00@5,00
Do. buckwheat, \$0.00@5,00
Do. his, core, \$0.00@5,00
Do. his, core, \$0.00@5,00
Do. file, \$0.00@5,00
Do Wholesale Prices Current.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jane 10.—Cotton, 40@41c for middings. FLOUR.—Superfine State \$5,60@5,90; extra State, \$5,00@ 5,90; choice State, \$6,35@6,50; superfine Western, \$5,50@ 5,90; common to medium extra do, \$6,25@6,75; common to good shipping brands extra round boop Ohlo, \$6,50 7,00; trade brands, \$7,05@8,75. Canadian flour is dull, at

GRAIN—Wheat, winter red State \$1,65; No. 1 Chicage spring, \$1.42; common white Western \$1,90. Rye quiet, sales Western at \$7690c. Barley dull. Corn lower, sales 17638c for mixed Western. Oats \$680c.
PROVISIONS—PORK, \$23,00629,00 for new mess; \$24,566
\$5,00 for mess; \$18,00629,00 for new mess; \$24,566
Hams, 14638c. Lard, 154,619c. Butter, 20620c. for Ohio, and 22682c for State. Cheese, 10615c. Hops 15645 for common to prime. Clover seed \$56,50. Flax seed \$36,20.

ALBANY, June 10.—Flour, city brands \$10,00. Cora meal, \$100 bs, \$1,75@1,87%. Wheat, sales red State and white Canadian on p. t. Rye 85@90c. Corn, 82@84c. Barley unchanged. Oats 25@60c. Mess Fork 23.46@8.—Baoulders 19c. Hams 22c. Smoked Beef 17c. Lard 20@21c. Butter 25@22c. New Cheese 16c. Eggs 22@:35c.

BUFFALO, June 10.—Flour, market dull. Wheat, Ko. 1 Chicago spring \$1,75. Corn, 68c. Oats, 52656c. Rye and Barley nominal.

and Barley aominal.

TORONTO, June 7.—Flour, \$5.25@6.50. Fall wheat at \$1,15@1.25 w bushel; spring do. \$1,10@1.15. Barley. 55@55c. Peas, 76@50c. Oats, 85@50c. Butter, 15@17c. Cheese, 18 gib. Eggs, 11@12%c. Ham, 12%gibc. Bacon, 11%gi2%c. Lard, 12@12%c. Tallow, rough, 5c. Green apples, \$4,50@6; dried do, 100 w h. Potatoes, \$4@47c w ham. Carrous, 50c. Turnips, 25c. Beets, 75c. Onlone, \$1,50. Beet, 12%gibc. Mutton, 89.00c. Dressed hogs, 65%gi7%c. Measpork, \$23: prims, \$16. Shoulders, 560bc. Hay, \$10@15. Straw, \$10@15. Clover seed, 11%gi2c. Timothy seed, \$2,76@3. Hides, trimmed, \$50@15. W 100 bs. Calckins, 7c. Sheepskins, \$14.20, -9.00c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Beef declined it: receipte £666 head; quotations 18618c. Sheep declined it: receipte 17,000 head; quotations 567c. Swine firm; receipts 12,000 head; quotations 9%610%c.

ALBANY, June 5.—Beeves range at \$5,00@8,50. Sheep, sales at 7%@7%c. Hogs, sales at \$69%c.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, June 7.— Beevee, range at \$10015. Oren, \$0000000 % pair. Milch Cows, \$36 2010. Handy Steers, \$4090. Veal Calves, \$469 cach.— Two-year olds \$3040. Three-year olds \$4050. Bheep and Lambs, 626cts % b. Shoats—Wholesale 11/4218 cts; retail 12/616c; suckers, 22/22c; large, coarse shoats 96 10c; fat hogs 10410/4c, live weight. Hides 726c % b. Tallow 548c. Callakins 18420c. Pelts \$1,5042,50.

TORONTO. June 7.—First class cattle, from \$6,5027,00 \$100 ba, dressed weight; 2d do, \$5,5026,00; inferior, \$4,00 \$5,00. Calves, \$4,26 each, large quantity in market. Sheep \$425,00 each per car load. Lamba, \$22,50. Yearlinga \$326,50.—Globe.

WOOL MARKETS.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The N. Y. Shipping List reports the market for domestic fleece depressed, and prices, though without essential change, will tend in favor of the purchaser. The following are quotations for the week: 55667c for Native and x Merinos; 5767c for Saxony; 64665c for No. 1 pulled; 5867c for superine: 706.72c for extra do; 20625c for common unwashed California, and 42644c for fine. Foreign — Chilan unwashed 55645c; English Cic Entre Rios washed 45647c; Cordova 55665c; East India 25698/c; African 50646c; Mexican 50655c; Smyrna 25645

Hoan Sugacc; Mexican Sugascc; Emyrna 20048

BOSTON, June 7. — The following are the Advertiser's quotations: — Saxony choice, 75@77cc; Bexony Reece, 72@74c; full-blood Merino, 88@70c; three-quarters do, 66@85c; common, 85@60; Western mixed, 55@60c; California, 86@60c; Canada, 60@90c; pull-de axtra, 75@80c; superfine, 70@75c; No. 1, 55@85c. Smyrna, 22@50c; Buenos Ayres, 22@40c; Cape Good Hope 50c; Rast India, 35@65c.

TORONTO, June 7.—Large amount offered, and fair ransactions made since the new crop came in; market igher; quoted at 40@45c * n for good fleeces.—Giobe.

WOOL IN CANADA.—The Toronto Globe of the 7th inst. says "the wool trade can be said to have about commenced for this year." We therefore give the following quotations of prices at different points, from the Globe: London, 40g41c in bills, 37g46c in silver for inferior lots. Hamilton, 42g48c. Gakt, 41g45c. Guelph, 41g45c. Dundas, 35c.

Aew Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line.

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, \$1 Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail nust be accompanied by a responsible name.

SECRET ART of Catching Fish, and no humbug. Sent for 20 cts., by JULIUS RISING, Southwick, Mass.

WANTED.—In Western New York, a 15 to 80 acre farm; light, good soil, near depot. Address with terms, Box 96, Albion, N. Y.

TO FARMERS

The subscribers offer for sale, at one-half the advertised price of other Machines, twenty-five

CURTIS' CELEBRATED PRAIRIE MOWING MACHINES.

These Machines are of light draft, wide cut, very simple, substantially made, and for level land cannot be squaled. Send for a Circular. Address. Send for a Circular. Address. 894-4t E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y. NURSERY FOR SALE.

Unprecedented Chance to enter the Business. The celebrated Linnean Botanic Nurseries of Flushing, N. Y., established in 1783, being the oldest Nursery in the world, having sustained its high reputation for over a century and a quarter, is now offered for sale for imperative personal reasons only. The Nursery is fully stocked, and price will be made very moderate and terms most liberal. The value of the stock can be paid in convenient installments and the land will be either leased or soid at a reasonable rate. The location of this Nursery and its celebrity at the South, will give it a large share of the anticipated business from that section. For particulars apply to

MERICAN ROOFING COMPANY.

MERICAN ROOFING COMPANY.

This Company is now prepared to furnish one of theobest articles of Roofing ever introduced, consisting of a stout material made water-proof by a compound of INDIA RUBBER, hardened by a coat of METALLIC PAINT prepared expressly. The WHOLE FABRIC has been thoroughly tested, is entirely WATER-PROOF, and unsfieced by changes of weather.

It rolls up and unrolls like a piece of Oil Cloth.

It is designed for covering Rail WAY CARS, STEAM-BOATS, DWELLINGS, BAKINS and SHEDS. It can be laid down by say sensible working mai. It is cheaper than any known roofing of equal durability.

It can be seen in use and samples had by applying at the Office of the Company.

804-13t

No. 94 Wall St., New York

NEW VOLUME! LOOK AT THE
JULY NO.!—Portraite of President JOHNSON—
two views; Secretary Harkin; Queen Victoria; the
Empress Engenie; the Emperor Alexander; Julius
Geesar, with sketches of Character; the Conspirators, and
How they Look; the Physiognomy of Classes; Love and
Lovers; Second Marriages; Fat Folks and Lean Folks,
and How to Cure them, with illustrations; the Ensestan,
with portraits; Enlarging the Lungs; Immortatity of
Mind; A Wonderful Prediction Fulfilled; Hymenial
Poetry; Maiden's Eyes; An Appeal from the South; Art
and Artists; Practical Preaching; Work-Day Religion;
A Hint to Maiden Ladles; Dictionary of Phremology and
Physiognomy, with engravings; Hats—a New Notion, ilInstrated; Our Country; "Able-bodied Men;" Early
Fatriots of Americans in England; with much
more in JULY DOUBLE NO. PHRENOLOGICAL
JOURNAL. Best No. ever issued. Begins a new Vol.
Only 20 cents, by return post, or a year for \$2. Subscribe
now. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389
Broadway, N. Y.

1857. W. S. MCCLURE & CO., 1865. PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE,

No. 250 Bulton 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, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs, &c., &c.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.



AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

SYBACUSE, N. Y. The phonographic properties of a Cutting and Commission Offices, furnished with all necessary Blanks and Commission Offices, furnished with over \$2,000,000 in beautiful Bank Notes, engraved expressly for this College-together with Shipping and Commission Offices, furnished with all necessary Blanks and appliances for every department of ACTUAL BUSINESS.

sary Blanks and appliances for every department of ACTUAL BUSINESS.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE is conducted by Prof. John B. HOLMES, a superior phonographic writer and teacher. There are always several phonographic classes of different degrees of attainment, so that students can be accommodated entering at any time. Daily recitations are required in all the phonographic classes, and the utmost care is taken to impart an accurate and ready familiarity with the principles of the Art. Graham's enters Series are used as Test. Books.

PENNANSHIP is taught in its highest degree of perfection, by the President of the College and able Assistants, whose specimens have received the highest premiums at several State Fairs.

There are also the BEST FACILITIES FOR LEARNING TELEGRAPHING.

For TERMS and FURTHER PARTICULARS, write for the College Journal, an eight page paper, published monthly, by the Faculty of the Institution. Address

or the College Journal, an eight page paper, publishe nonthly, by the Faculty of the Institution. Address 804-81] D. T. AMES, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Now I lay me down to Sleep."

PAINTED BY HOLFELD,

AND ENGRAVED BY

A. B. WALTER

Is now ready for Subscribers.

From many Notices of this Engraving, we select the

From Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College.

Your lovely picture, so suggestive of tender memories, can hardly fail to encourage that early habit of prayer which all good men realize as indispensable to a worthy I hope it may have an extensive circulation, and bring blessings to many a Christian home.

From Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., Albany, N. Y.

Thanks for the "Child's Prayer" so admirably represented to the eye. A glance at it is enough to carry one nurtured in a Christian home, back to his mother's knee. The Picture is happy in conception and beautifully executed. One can almost hear the "Now I lay me down to Sleep," etc., in the sweet and tender tone of childhood. It is well to bring the aid of art to the enforcement of the lesson of early plety in this impressive and unexceptional way. I trust that many a family may enjoy the benefit of this picture as a daily monitor.

From Joseph Cummings, Pres. Wesleyan University.
Middletown. Conn.

The "Child's Prayer" is a beautiful picture, suggestive of tender, elevating, and refining influences and associations. It should be popular, and is worthy of a place in every family.

From Rev. John T. Pressley, D. D., Alleghany, Pa.

The "Child's Prayer" is a picture of singular beauty and loveliness. While as a production of art it is a fit or nament for the parlor, as a moral instructor it deserves a place where it may engage the attention of every household. We have here presented to our view a most lovely object, in the most interesting attitude; and while the contemplation of it cannot fail to minister pleasure to the cultivated taste, it is well adapted to awaken in the mind appropriate moral reflections.

From Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, Pittsburg, Pa.

I take great pleasure in expressing my admiration of the picture, "The Child's Prayer," which you were kind enough to send. It is certainly a fine plece of art, and the more I study it the more I feel its moral power. I shall have it framed and placed where my children can see it just as their eyes open in the morning, and as they close at night. The educational influence of such a picture is inestimable, and I should be glad to see one in every iamily.

From Rev. I. C. Pershing, Pres. Pittsburg Female College.

A beautiful picture, embodying one of the simplest and yet one of the most sublime verses in the English language. Such works of art link the beautiful and the good, and bring home and beaven near to each other. To the little ones of every family it is worth a thousand fold its cost. It is worthy of a place in every household.

From Rev. S. D. Phelps, D. D., New Haven, Conn.

I am greatly pleased with the exquisite and beautiful engraving of "The Child's Prayer." The subject is one of interest in every household, calling forth the sweetest sympathies, and awakening the tenderest recollections. It is an admirable and charming picture, and must carry a sacred and sunny influence into every room whose wall it may adorn.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

Sold only by Subscription.

ADDRESS

W. J. HOLLAND, Publisher.

Springfield, Mass.

LADY who has been cured of great nervous debility, after many years of misery, desires to take known to all fellow sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing a stamp, MRS. M. MERRITT P.O. Box 388, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be ent free by return mail.

WANTED.-A PRACTICAL Nurseryman at the Wolf Creek Nursery, Dayton, Ohio. Address 808-St WAMPLER, TILLOTSON & CO., Proprietors.

Agents all and investigate, or samples sent for 50 cts, sure to retail for six dollars, and a book entitled "Success in Business" all one sent free. Please call or address C. L. VAN ALLEN, 134 Washington St., New York. N. B.—Any person not perfectly satisfied that he has the worth of his money will have it refunded by returning the sample.

AUGHING.—A game which will make old or young laugh; easy to play; from five to fifty can play it. Price 50 cents by mail. Address J. ELDER, Box 130, Marissa, St. Clair Co., Hilroit.

20.000 ROUND QUART STRAWBER-20.000 RY BOXES-Good made and substantial at \$30,00 per 1,000. I will send samples, 100 boxes crated, at \$3.50. Address C. VANDERBRUGH, 38 Main St., Bochester, N. Y.

BASS BARK. WE can furnish BASS BARK, prepared FOR BUD.
DING, of excellent quality, at the rate of

30 cts. per Found, or
Cash orders solicited. THOMAS & HERENDERN,
Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

300-10.

Grant Come and examine invention, or samples sent free by mail for 50 cts.; retails for six dollars easily.

700-48

R. L. WOLCOTT, 176 Chatham Square, N. Y.

A A A A A

NO. 37 EXCHANGE STREET, UP-STAIRS, ROCKESTER, N. Y.

In presenting these Instruments to the public I wish to state that they are the same as the heretofore long and favorably known D. E. LENT'S Barometer - Mr. LENT having disposed of his interest, but still retaining the superintendence of their manufacture.

BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER

Manufactory,

In manufacturing these Instruments we have made it our constant aim to conform to the principles which are essential to make a perfect working Barometer. We use large tubes and boil the mercury in each tube, thus expelling all particles of air and giving a vacuum in the tube which insures a perfectly free movement. The cistern, used at the lower end of the tube. is so constructed as to insure a uniform movement of the column, The cases are all made by hand, and in the most workmanlike and substantial manner. These Instruments have been used for years in various parts of the country, for taking observations to send to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. They have taken many Premiums and Diplomas at State and Countr Fairs, and the Silver Medal at the United States Agricultural Fair, at Richmond, Va., in 1858.

The accompanying engraving represents the face of an ornamental case. The plain cases have similar carving around the top and bottom, but are plain around the face and down the sides of the tube.

They will be shipped by Express, at my risk and expense, to the Railroad Express Office, nearest the residence of purchaser, on receipt of price.

No. 1. Is a pine case, stained to imitate Rosewood, - \$9.00 No. 2. Is a solid Black Walnut case, carving top and No. 3. Is a solid Black Walnut case, ornamented like \$10.00

engraving, \$12.0 Other styles in Mahogany and Rosewood, from \$14 to \$18.

These prices are the same as they were before the war. Parties in ordering should give their name and Post-Office address, as well as the Express Station to which they wish the Instrument shipped.

Be careful to do this in a plain, legible hand.

N. B.—I also manufacture THERMOMETERS of various styles, including one made especially for DAIRY use. LEWIS C. TOWER.

MOWERS AND REAPERS. PRICES REDUCED!

Howard's No. 2 and 3 Combined Reaper and Mower, with or without Power Rake.

Howard's No. 1, 2 and 3 Mowers.

Howard's "Star" Mower, "something new,"—two-wheel all Iron,—a perfect two-wheel, jointed-bar Machine. Send for Descriptive Circulars, giving

Machine. Send for Descriptive Circulars, giving prices, &c.
The "Little Glant" Horse-Hay Fork, an improvement upon the Cadwell Fork, sells complete for \$16.
Extras for the Ketchum Machine furnished to order. Send the number of your Machine if any are wanted.
Address
R. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

HARRAH'S NATIONAL GATE. Patented Sept. 20, 1864.

Patented Sept. 20, 1864.

This is claimed to be the best Gate for general use yet invented. This ciaim is substantiated by the unqualified endorsement of all who have tried it. Farm, Township and County Rights for sale throughout all the States. Liberal inducements offered to first class agents. Liberal inducements offered to first class agents. Applicants for Agencies, or for purchase of trictular containing particulase of Rights for Farms and Endorse and its second for Circular containing particulase of substantial particular and Specifications for building all sizes of both Farm and Entrance Gates, by the aid of which any one can construct them. One ceipt of 85, in all cases accompanied by a particular description of the land for which the Right is desired, the appropriate Conveyance, Drafts, etc., will be promptly forwarded. For cuts of Gate, testimonials, etc., see Rural of May 27, 1865. Address, with stamp.

NATIONAL GATE CO.,

802-4t



NEW PATENT SNAP AND CATCH-EM
Fish-Hook.—Takes every fish that bites. Springs
open in his mouth and fastens him. Perfectly safe for
boys and amateurs. Agents wanted in every town in the
United States to sell them. Send 22 cts for sample hook,
terms to agents, circular, &c., to JOSEPH BRIGGS, Sole
Manufacturer, \$25 Broadway, New York city. [802-4t]

PENSION AND CLAIM AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1861. STABR AND BENEDICT, (Successors to the late Ira C. Clark.)

Office 6, Eagle Block, Rochester, N. Y. This agency is authorized to prosecute the claims of all Soldiers or Satiors that have served in the present war in any branch of the service.

Bounty, Pensions and Pay for widows, widowed mothers, minor children, or orphan sisters of deceased Soldiers Bounty and Pay for fathers, mothers, or other heirs of deceased Soldiers. Bounty, Pay and Pensions for discharged Soldiers, &c.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Persons at a distance, wishing claims collected, have only to write, giving the name of the Soldier, his Company and Regiment, when we at once forward the necessary papers with full instructions.

No matter what your claim, write. Money advanced. Having the best of facilities, all claims against the Government are promptly collected.

GEO. H. STARR.

O. M. BENEDICT, Jr.

REFERENCES. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE, Gen. I. F. QUIMBY, ROSWELL HART. M. C., 28th District. Gen. JAMES E. WOOD Of Genes

TO ALL WANTING FARMS. Large and Thriving Settlement

OF VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of Wheat, Coen, Peachers, &c., to be seen. Only 34 miles from Philadelphia—delightful climate—20 acre tracts at from 23 to 35 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling, and crops can be seen growing. Apply to CHAS, K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland Co., New Jersey. Report of Solon Robinson and Vinel and Rural sent free.

From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune:

"It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this aide of the Western Prairies."

FARMERS OWNING the KETCHUM MOWERS.—Having had many inquiries as to whether the Ketchum Mowers made as early as 1865, and later, can be changed so as to improve them, and give satisfaction, I would say that I have changed and improved everal hundred within the last three years and they give perfect satisfaction, drawing much lighter than ever, and work with slower motion of the team, and are in fact a better Mower than when new.

It is for the interest of any, and all, who have a Ketching manufaction of the same and are infact to have them altered over and not change them off or throw them saide as used up and worthless.

The cost of the alteration and repairs will be sent by mall upon application.

All Machines repaired and returned with as little delay as possible. Mark them "R. L. Howard, Buffalo, N. Y., and the owners name, and advise me by mall when shipped and by what Railroad. Send them early.

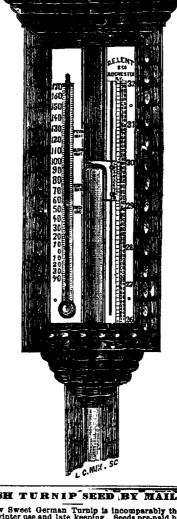
WASONIC CHART—Local and Travelus Acasto. DARMERS OWNING the KETCHUM

MASONIC CHART.—Local and Traveling Agents
Wanted to sell a new Pictorial Masonic Chart.
Address L. T. MOORE, Seneca Falls, N. Y

PERMANENT SHEEP LABEL—See Rustrated
Advertisement in RURAL, 18th March, page 90, and
25th April, page 139.
C. H. DANA,
798-8t
West Lebanon, N. H.

A MONTH :—I want Agents everywhere, at \$70 a Month, expenses paid, to sell Fifteen Articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GARRY, Biddefood, Maine. 1799-181

1000 AGENTS WANTED.—Money made and can be commence with five or eight dollars capital. Send 3 cent stamp for Circular, or 20 cts for sample. 800-18t W. W. HIBBARD, Poultney, Vt.



TRESH TURNIP SEED BY MAIL.

The new Sweet German Turnip is incomparably the best for winter use and late keeping. Seeds pre-paid by mail to any part of the country. A price list of the above and all other desirable Turnips, with directions will be sent gratis, to any address by return mail.

B. M. WATSON,

801-4t Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

JUST PUBLISHED.

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

CONTAINING
HIS BARLY HISTORY AND POLITICAL CARRER: TOGETHER WITH THE SPERGHES, MESSAGES, PROGLAMATIONS, AND OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF HIS EVENTFUL
ADMINISTRATION.

By FRANK CROSBY, OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

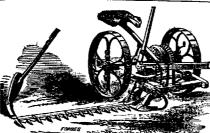
With Portrait on steel. 12mo., cloth, Price \$2.00. Philadelphia Library style (law sheep,) \$2.50.

In this volume the State Papers of our lamented President have been carefully and consecutively arranged from the time of his leaving Springfield, up to the assassination. In addition to a very full and complete table of contents, each page has a series of head-lines, indicating the matter to be found there. It is printed on fine paper, and in its clearly drawn portaiture of the inner and outer life of the mighty dead, will be found worthy of perusal and preservation by every lover of his country and the man.

Copies sent post-paid to any address on receipt of price. Orders from dealers everywhere are respectfully solicited, and will be filled in the order which they are received.

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa



NISHWITZ'S MONITOR MOWER AND

REAPER. The MONITOR has been in general use for the past three years. It embraces every point necessary to make a perfect Mower and Reaper. It recommends itself to every farmer for the simplicity of its construction. It is proved to be the LIGHTEST DEAPT. It takes the preference for durability, easy management, and good work. Four sizes—fully warranted. Send for Circular giving full description, reports of trials, references, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS. J. NEWTON CLOYES, 185 Genesee St., Utics, N. Y., for Central and Western Kew York. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago, Ill., for the West. R. SINCLAIR & CO., Baltimore, Md., for Maryland and

FREEMAN, 29 State Street, agent for Rochester and vicinity.

F. NISHWITZ, 142 First Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor.

Good Agents Wanted.

798-5teow

CLIPPER MOWING MACHINES.

Farmers wishing a good Mower should send for description of the Clipper. Also, Pony Mower and Harvester. These Machines have been in use four years, in New York and Connecticut, and give the best-satisfaction of any in use. They are light draft, well built; and farmers should see one before purchasing! Descriptive Circulars sent free, with references, &c. Farmers wanted as agents for these machines.

HORTON & MABIE, Manufacturers

194-13t Agricultural Implements of all kinds, Persentle, N. Y.

PARMERS, COUNTRYMEN, AND

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, Can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skias, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Sor-ghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Olis, and other produce to

JOSIAH CARPENTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 323 Washington St., New York, No. 525 Wassers to be sold at the highest market price. Every shipper to him will receive his valuable Weekly Price Current of the New-York Market 791-tf

S. GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LEG
United States Army and Navy Leg to sold iers gratis, or its value applied on the Anatomical Ball and Socket Jointed Leg, which has lateral motion at the ankle, like the natural one. New York, 608 Broadway; Rochester, N. Y., over the post-office; Cincinnat, Ohio, in Mechanics Institute; St. Louis, Mo. B Pine street; Chicago, Ill., opposite the post-office. DOUGLAB BLY, M. D., U. S. Commissioner. Citizens turnished on privage account.
For instructions, address Dr. BLY, at nearest Depot.

OOD FARMS IN OHIO.—Those wishing to buy good improved farms chesp in Northern Ohio, of any size, adapted for sheep, young cattle, or dairying, can receive a Catalogue describing each farm and price by inclosing stamp and addressing H. N. BANGROFT.

Real Estate Agent, Jemerson, Ashtabula Co., O,

OLD EYES MADE NEW

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight
and give up spectacles without aid of doctor or medicine.
Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1180 Broadway, N. Y.

United States 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES \$280,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of July 15th, 1865. and are payable three years from that date, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS

These Bonds are new worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, accord ing to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note. which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker

The interest at 7-30 per cent, amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " " \$100 " Ten " " " " 500 " " " " 1,000 44 20 " " " 5,000 **\$**1

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold. except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 8 per cent., instead of 73.10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the ist of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency

interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equatize prices that purchases made with aix per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in cur-

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and its superior advant

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on clos-ing the subscriptions to other Loans,

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers the national balans, bear balans, and thirds balance throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, No. 114 SOUTH-THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPORTANT TO STOCK BREEDERS Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy,

INFALLIBLE CONDITION MEDICINE. The Great Remedy for Diseases of Horses and Cattle.

Its effects are permanent, and always safe.
It is free from the injurious mineral or vegetable stimulants that enter largely into the composition of most other modicines.
It has been tested for fifteen years by the best stock breeders in the country, with unqualified satisfaction.

HORSES.
It is a cure for Heaves, Coughs, Colds, Broken Wind, and all other diseases which affect the wind of horses.

PINE APPLE CIDER. DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICAL PINE APPLE CIDES will cure you if you are sick, and if you are well will provent sickness. See long advertisement in RURAL of 7th January, 11th page. Send for Circular, 755-13t B. T. BABBITT, 64 to 7th Washington St., N. Y.

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

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

Principal Office, No. 698 Breadway, N. E. 666 DRAIN TILE MACHINE, BEST IN USE, manufactured by A. LA TOURRETTE, Waterloo, Seneoa Co. N. Y.



THE BEST MOVABLE Comb-Bee Hive in the World,

Taking the First Premium three years in succession at the N. Y. State Pairs; being a sure preventive against the four great troubles in Bec-Keeping, viz. The loss of bees in swarming time, by their flying to the forest.

The ravages of the moth miller. And the great loss of bees during winter.

Inclose stamp for Book-Circular for particulars. K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vermont.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES FOR SALE. Bred from the most improved stocks of late importa-tions. My facilities for rearing them are such that I can furnish pure stock firtilized by Italian drones, at the low price of six dollars. A liberal discount to Clubs and price of six dollars. A liberal discount to Clubs an Agents. Send for Circular. K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vermont.

MENDENHALL'S PATENT HAND LOOM, FOR WEAVING

Flax, Wool, Hemp, Cotton and Silk,

Being the only complete Loom ever invented, capable of Weaving almost any style or kind of Cloth now worn or used; such as Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Sathinete, Tweeds, Blanket Twill, Kentucky Jeans, Frocking, Baimorals, Shawls, Flannels, Strainers, Seamless Bags, Carpets, &c. This Loom it will be remembered was the one that attracted so much attention at the N.Y. State Pair, held at Rochester, in 1864. For particulars address the manufacturer for the Eastern States.

K.P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vermont.

EW STYLES CABINET ORGANS.

Encouraged by the large and increasing demand for their Cabinet Organs. Mason & Hanlin have introduced several new styles, some of which are in very elegant cases. Prices \$10 to \$1,200 each. Send for a Catalogue with illustrations, and much useful information to any one having any idea of purchasing any instrument, which will be sent to any address. Wareroms in New York city removed to No. 596 Broadway.

Address MASON BROTHERS.

A MONTH!—Agents Wanted everywhere, to introduce the improved Shaw & Clark 20 Family Seving Machine, the origi low price machine in the country which is themsed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other Machines now sold for less than forty dollars sach are tx/ringements, and the seller and user are k-able to fine and imprisonment. Salary and expenses, or large commission allowed. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, SHAW & JARK, Biddeford, Maine.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL TERM OF THE "Geneseo Normal Music School."

Will commence July 12, 1865, and continue in session 8 weeks. Prof. TRACY, of the "Leipzic Conservatory of Music," teacher of the Organ and Plano Forte. For Circulars containing full particulars address.

799-8t W. W. KILLIP, Geneseo, N. Y.

THE YANKER MOWER.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the farming public to the above Mower, which they are now manufacturing, and which they feel fully warranted in recommending as one of the best articles now made or 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 easily comprehended, and while compact and light, is also sirong and durable, and cannot fail to please all who may see it 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 mall, at our place of business. For cut of said Mower see Rural of April 23, page 139.

BOW & FOWLER.

Fowlerville, Livingston Co., N. Y. THE YANKER MOWER.—The undersign-

A TRUE PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN—
A Furnished free to the Subscribers of New York
Monthly and Working Women's Advocate. Terms \$1.25
a Year. A moral and refined miscellaneous Journal, devoted to polite literature, humor, wit, prose and poetic
gems. In politics and sectarian questions, it is strictly
neutral, therefore just the paper for the million. No free
copies. Its name tells the cause it advocates.
Address Mrss KATE J. BOYD, Box 5428,
798-131.

DWARD WEBSTER, Atterney and Coun-sellor at Law. Conveyancing and searches of title to real estate specially attended to, and a limited amount of land surveying done in connection therewith. Office No. 5, Lyons' Block, Rechester, N. Y. [797-ti

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—Our Greetan Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price, \$1. Sent by mail anywhere, closely scaled, on receipt of price. Address WARNER & CO., Box 188, Brooklyn, N. Y. 786-18t STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS.

> A good Church or other Bell for 20 cents per pound. WARRANTED To give Satisfaction. For valuable information upon the subject of BETLS send for pamphlets to the undersigned, who are the only manufactures of this description of Bell with Barrison's self-acting patented rotating hangings, either in this country or in Europe.

> > AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, No. 30 Liberty street, New York.

RURAL BOOKS.

The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Rural New-Yorker. We can also furnish other Books on RURAL

Heaves, Coughs, Colds, Broken Wind, and all other diseases which affect the wind of borses.

It has never failed, when properly tested, of caring all diseases of cattle arising from coughs and colds or over york. Its use on some of the largest stock farms in New York. Its use on some of the largest stock farms in New York. Its use on some of the largest stock farms in New York. The proprietors simply ask for its utility of the largest stock farms in New York. The proprietors simply ask for its utility of the proprietors simply ask for its utility of the proprietors simply ask for its utility. The proprietors simply ask for its utility of the simple, cleaning the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air cells the coaguable tymph, or that secretions, clog them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part, causing the mucous mem, the circulation of the substantial standard restoring the distended condition.

THE ADJERNICAN HEAVE REMIEDY

AND

CONDITION MEDICINE,

Is warranted superior;

Requiries smaller dose;

Is more earlly given;

Is more certain in its operation.

Than any other remody known.

Is opportunity and control part of the substantial forward of withdrawing them from the road of feld.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers through out the United States and Canadas, and by Yorker of Charge, Address D.S. BABCOCK & SON.

TOWN OF THE CIDERN

No. Heaves, and the obstance of the Strawberry, and the substance of the Strawberry of Lawrence and Connected Heaves.

The condition of the substance of the control of the substance of the substance of the control of the substance of the control of the substance of the control of the substance of the substanc treated. Circulars describing treatment sent (s). Address DRS. BABCOCK & SON, Modern Cookery, by Miss Acton and Mrs 8 J Hale. Like Modern Cookery, by Miss Acton and Mrs 8 J Hale Like Modern Cookery, by Miss Acton and Mrs 8 J Hale Like Modern Cookers, by Miss Acton and Mrs 8 J Hale Like Misses and Persymbol Misses and

WE WAR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Soldier's Casket

SEND FOR IT.
SEND FOR IT.
SEND FOR IT.
SEND FOR IT.
SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT.

WHAT THE PRESS THINK.

There are nearly three thousand newspapers in the United States, and, without exception, they all express the opinions given below, in regard to The Soldier's Casket -- no matter what their politics are. We will venture, there is not a literary enterprize in the country can command such universal commendation as this, save The Casket:

as this, save The Casket:

The Soldier's Casket:—This is the title of a new canddate for public favor, just started in Philadelphia. The "Casket" is just what he title indicates. It will be a record, as complete as time, labor and money can make it, of all the important events of the war, more especially of the battle will contain biographical sketches of the battle will be will contain biographical sketches of the battle will be w

A PROMINENT feature in this work is, it is devoted not only to the officers, but to the private soldiers. It is national in its character, and every family in the land that has sent a father, son or brother to the field should at once send for a copy of the "Casket." The number before us contains an article on the "Gallant conductof the 3d lows Vol's, at the battle of Shiloh." Almost every family in the Upper Cedar Valley is deeply interested in this article.—Mitchel Co. Press, Jouca.

Irs design is to chrontele special acts of heroism on the part of brave seldiers, and preserve, in proper form, the important incidents connected with the various commands in the army. It trags from obscurity the heroic privates and minor officers who are lost sight of in the clouds of glory that fawning sycophants form about the officers of higher rank, and brings before the public the real heroes of the war. It is copiously illustrated.—Piqua Democrat, Ohio.

We bid it welcome with its bright comely face,—its attractive "personnel" and substantial "materiel."

Of all men the soldler is the most popular, and deservedly so,—and we believe this Monthly devoted to his interests will rank among other periodicals as the soldler does among other men. The "Soldler's Casket,"—for the sake of the soldler, ought to be execuraged,—it ought to be supported,—it ought to be execuraged,—it ought to be supported,—it ought to be execuraged,—it ought to be supported;—it ought to be carried in triumph thro'all the difficulties which sometimes environ the inception of a new literary enterprize.

There is one department of the Casket which is sufficient of itself to commend it to universal favor. We allude to the agency which it volunteers (free of cost) to make inquiry in behalf of sorrowing ones at home, after the lost and missing ones who have entered the army or navy and who have not been heard from for months and years, until the heart has grown sick with waiting.

We say to all the soldier's triends subscribe to the "Soldier's Casket."—Inquirer, Hempstad, L. I.

We have received from the publishers a magazine bear ing the above title. It is really the soldier's iriend—having just as high an appreciation of the brave boys who carry the musket as of the officer who carries the sword Such a publication deserves an extensive patronage—Sentinet, Cadiz, Ohio.

It is made up of stories and reminiscences of the camp, field and march, all of which are replete with interest.—
The subscription price is two dollars per year, or \$1 for six months, which is very cheap indeed for the amount of reading furnished.—Daily Era, New York City.

A BEAUTIFUL periodical, which has lately been started in the interest of the brave men who have been fighting the battles of our country on land and sea. The Magazine gives evidence in all its parts of ability and good taste, and we are sure it must become a welcome visitor is numerous households in our land.— Whig, Troy, M. Y.

It is a Magazine for every household, its objects being of the widest national character, for there is hardly a household that has not sent one or more of its members to battle for our country. The "Casket" is well gotten up, and this number contains a very appropriate illustration.—Sentiaci Manheim, Pa.

The design of the work is to place upon a permanent record those daring and heroic deeds of our fathers, brothers and sons who have se nobly defended us and sustained the giorious Union, untarnished and purified by the shedding of seas of their most precious blood. Then let us say to every American citizen, subscribe for the Soldier's Casket and assist in placing upon the page of your country's history the names and daring, and heroic exploits of our node Volunteers, whose names and history should be handed down from generation.—Union Banner, Frankfort, Ind.

Is appropriately illustrated with military designs and full of the moet interesting stories and reminiscences of the war. Its publishers propose to make it a history of the moet exciting and daring events of the great rebellion and a true reflex of the patriot Army and Navy who have done and dared so much for their country. The Magazine cannot fail to become vasily popular with those who take an interest in the glorions achievements of our brave soldiers and seamen.—Stoughton Reporter, Wis.

WE have just received a beautifully printed Magazine, forter to soldiers' widows, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters, and is of great value to any one having friends in the army.—Gasette, Kalamazoo, Mich.

It is a publication destined to become very popular with soldier's families, on account of its thrilling interest to them. Its pages are open to contributors giving narrations of the heroic deeds of our brave soldiers in battles, perilous adventures, &c. It contains many inclents, anecdotes, &c., which will, of necessity, be omitted in general history.—Union Clarton, Princeton, Ind.

THE matter it contains is of the most thrilling interest. It chronicles the heroic deeds of our brave soldiers, and records individual acts of shorbing interest. There is one feature of this work we specially admire. It does patice to the private soldier. He occupies a prominence in its pages which pleases us. We wish the publisher success in his enterprise. We know of no periodical like it.—Sindey Journal, Ohio.

-Sindey Journal, Ohio.

Its leading object is to preserve for future ages the most remarkable deeds of keroism and personal adventure that have been performed by Union soldiers and sailors, during the great rebellion. Each number contains true narratives of remarkable incidents of the war, with the names of the principal actors. These thrilling records of heroism and patriotic devotion cannot fail to be read with interest by every patriot and admirer of the brave men who have so nobly fought and shed their blood of defence of their country. The materials for such work are inexhaustible, and we predict for the "Soldier's Casket." wide circuistion and popularity, if its design is judiciously carried out, as we judge it will be, from the specimen number before us.—News, Hillsborough, Ohto.

WE long ago quit puffing the Magazine trash of the country, but after examining the "Oseket," we find it a work worthy of patronse. It is full of interesting incidents of wer, and heroiced and interesting incidents of wer, and heroiced without soldiers, some of whom we are personally acquainted with. We say that is worthy of patronage, and will act as agent for those whe desire to subscribe for it. We have not space for an extended notice, but will gladly show the present aumber as a specimen of the work.—Argus, Puola, Kansas.

SEND FOR IT SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT SEND FOR IT SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT SEND FOR IT SEND FOR IT.

Soldier's Casket

S A A

THE SOLDIER'S CASKET,

THE GREAT NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

Nearly 300 Cash Premiums to Club Raisers.

AMOUNTING TO \$12,0001-AWARDED UNDER OATH!



THE SOLDIER'S LEGACY TO HIS COUNTRY.

THE CASKET'S OBJECTS.

ist. To authentically record the gallant deeds in battle of the Army and Navy.

2d. To record the thousands of exciting and truthfal adventures of scouts, spies and detached service men which have occurred during the War.

3d. To keep up communication between old comrades who have become separated by returning home, the Topromoter to the Utmost extent, the terms served in the Army and Navy.

In the Cashet the private soldier and sailor and subaltern officers will receive the full credit and honor to which they are justly entitled for the parts they have taken in the war.

Without some such living historical record, the deeds of the great mass of the Army and Navy will in a very short time be entirely forgotten, as they have been in other armies and countries.

Such a work as The Casket will in the future be far more gratifying to our descendants than the grandest marble monuments we can raise. It will be a living monument in every household.

Its contents, aside from their truthfulness are also more it rilling, and brilliant, and touching than the most fervid and elaborate romance or fiction that was ever conceived.

The name, company, regiment, ship, &c., of every

more it-rilling, and brilliant, and touching than the most fervid and elaborate romance or fiction that was ever conceived.

The name, company, regiment, ship, &c., of every soldier or sailor who has during the war performed any brave deed, are recorded in the Casket together with a full detail of the deed itself.

Officers, soldiers, sailors, and their friends and relations who may know of any such deeds, or incidents of any sort, appropriate for The Casket, are requested to forward accounts of them to us with names and particulars for publication in The Casket.

A part of each number of The Casket is devoted, free of charge, to Soldier's and Sailor's advertisements, and those of their friends and relatives who, by the war, have been separated and are missing. This is a special feature of The Casket to benefit, in every conceivable way, the interests of all those who have been, or who are, in the service, and diso their families. And in return we ask every Soldier and Sailor, and every Soldier's family and Sailor, and every Soldier's family and Sailor is months (\$1.) It was started in January, 1865, and as no incident will be repeated, you should start with the beginning, so as to have it complete. Back numbers always on hand.

The Literary Department of The Casket already ranks foremost among the literature of the country, and is filled each month with the Choicest Tales, Stories, Sketches, and Poetry by the best authors in the land.

WESLEY BRADSHAW.

WESLEY BRADSHAW.
WESLEY BRADSHAW.
WESLEY BRADSHAW.
THE GREAT NATIONAL WRITER.
THE GREAT NATIONAL WRITER.

Writes exclusively for The Soldier's Casket. His story, "The Mother's Flag of Truce," is creating the greatest sensation throughout the country. Its concluding chapters appear in the June number. The July number of The Casket will contain a most thrilling account of a prisoner, who, after

ESCAPING FROM CASTLE THUNDER Run Down by the Ferocious Bloodhound, "Hero!"

Together with a correct likeness of this fearful brute, who is of the Russian breed, measures between seven and eight feet long, stands nearly four feet high, and weighs nearly two hundred pounds! This monstrous dog tilled two large bears on Belle Isle in single combet mains his immense teeth and claws with terrible bat, using his immense teeth and claws with terrible effect. He was kept at Castle Thunder, Richmond, to

enect. He was kept at Castle Timmer, Richmond, to prevent the escape of prisoners and was so carefully trained by his brutal masters, that even after he was captured and fed by the Union Soldiers, he endeavored continually to tear them to pieces.

Every number of The Casket is elegantly illustrated with The Finest Enghavings; and in addition, at short intervals, with Superbly Executed Cuts in the Richest Colors.

To cylet also a world wide calability we shall send

THE RICHEST COLORS.

To give it also a world-wide celebrity, we shall send copies to American Consuls abroad, to all libraries of note in Europe, and to European papers. Wherever the American flag floats, there shall The Casket be

The Casket and the National Debt.

The Casket and the National Debt.

The New York Herald has proposed a plan for paying the National Debt. The idea is magnificent and patriotic, but, as no money is to be paid down until the whole amount of the debt is subscribed for it will not work. The plan proposes that a sufficient number of people pay their Government taxes for several years in advance, and then be clear forever after. Now, we propose a practical plan, viz:

On January 1st, 1886, we shall deposit in The First National Bank of Philadelphia, two per cent. of our receipts on The Soldier's Casket for the previous six months, beside the U. S. taxes we already pay. Said deposit to be subject to the order of the U. S. Treasury, and to be a free-will offering from The Casket toward paying the National Debt, whereby the heavy taxes new imposed, (and which, after all, the laboring masses of the people have to pay) shall cease. Our plan has no ifs, and will give all a chance who may desire to help the great work. And in order that the patrons of The Casket may receive their due share of credit the name of each subscriber, handsomely engrossed on parchment, shall be forwarded to the Treasury Department at Washington.

In view of the Objects stated above, we respectfully ask every one who sees this advertisement to subscribe for The Casket either for one year or for six

ask every one who sees this advertisement to sub-scribe for The Casket either for one year or for six months, and send us a club, no matter how small.

(For Terms, Club Premiums, &c., see 4th Column.)

OUR PREMIUMS.

TO THE RAISER OF THE 1ST LANGEST CLUB. \$1,000
DO dO dO 2d dO dO 1,000
DO dO dO 3d dO dO 1,000
DO dO dO 3d dO dO 500
DO dO dO 5th dO dO 500
DO dO dO 5th dO dO 250
DO dO dO 5th dO dO 250
DO dO dO 5th dO dO 250
DO dO dO 10th dO dO 250
DO dO dO 10th dO dO 100
DO dO dO 10th dO dO 100
DO dO dO 12th dO dO 100
DO dO dO 12th dO dO 100
DO dO dO 18th dO dO 100
DO dO dO 2dd dO 50
DO dO dO 2dd dO 50
DO dO dO 2dd dO 50
DO dO dO 2dt dO 50
DO dO dO 3dt dO 50
DO dO dO 3dt dO SO
DO dO dO 3dt dO 50
DO dO dO 2dt dO 50
DO dO dO 3dt dO 50
DO dO dO 5dt dO 50
DO dO dO 5d

do do do do do do do 66th 67th 68th 69th TO THE RAISER OF THE CLUB 70TH LARGEST ପିତ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ତ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ତି । ଏହି ପ୍ରତିକ୍ତିକ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ତିକ ବିଶ୍ୱର ପ୍ରତିକ୍ତିକ ପ୍ରତିକ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ତିକ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ତିକ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ତିକ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ତିକ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ତିକ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ତିକ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ତିକ ପ୍ରତିକ ପ 71st 72d 73d 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 80th 81st 89th 91st 92d 98d 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th • • • • • 101st 102d 108d 104th 105th 106th 107th 108th

109th

do do..... Largest Clubs \$20 10 1,000 \$12,000

Making 269 Clubs and a Grand Total of \$12,000!

OUR PLEDGE, TERMS, &C.

Before calling the readers attention to the following offer, we wish to say that we do not offer Premiums as a bribe to obtain subscribers for a poorly gotten up Magazine. The offer is made to awaken emulstion among reading people, and The Casket is gotten up in the best and handsomest siyle that outlay of capital can possibly accomplish. Every security also is given to the public that every offer will be made good exactly as promised.

actly as promised.

In the adjoining column will be found a list of Cash Premiums, we intend giving to those raising clubs for The Soldier's Casket, according to the terms and condition named below.

THIS IS OUR PLEDGE.

We hereby publicly pledge ourselves to present the Cash Premiums enumerated in the adjoining column to those who raise clubs for The Soldier's Casket.

We do, also, hereby further pledge ourselves, that the distribution of these premiums shall not only be salr, full and impertial, but that we will promptly publish a full list of the successful parties, their correct names and addresses, and also the number of subscriptions they send. In addition to this list, and annexed to it, we shall publish our affadavit, legally made UNDER OATH! that it is correct and impartial. We deem this course due not only to our standing as a publisher, but also to the public, who have been too often deceived by Premium offers made by irresponsible parties.

THIS IS THE CONDITION.

Each and all of these Premiums will be awarded in their regular order beginning at the highest, to those persons who send us the largest clubs for The Soldier's Casket out of a list of One Hundred Thousand Yearly Subscribers — two six months' subscriptions being considered the same as one yearly subscription. Nearly the whole of this list could be sent in by the readers of this paper alone, and consequently nearly all the Fremiums offered, could be distributed amongst them alone within thirty or forty days!

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS,

But in order to give all an equal and full chance we have resolved that if the number named is not received by us within the time named we shall keep the list open a reasonable time longer.

In case, however, the number named is not received by the the first of next January, (1866,) we pledge ourselves to make a proportional distribution on the list as it then stands.

OUR TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

As the cost of publishing such a work is increased enormously beyond what it used to be, we are compelled to do one of two things:—ist, raise the price of single subscription; or, 2d, abolish all clab rates. We have chosen the second, as not only most acceptable, but also the fairest to all; and, therefore, our uniform rates of subscription will be

\$2,00 PER YEAR! \$1,00 FOR SIX MONTHS!

THE RIGHT WAY TO RAISE A CLUB

The roper way to succeed in raising a club, is to head it with your own subscription, if you can afford it, either for one year or six months. Then take this paper, and make a special visit to all your friends, show it to them, tell them you have subscribted, and ask them to join you at once in forming a club. You can send us subscribtons as fast as you get them, as every sum you send, from \$1 upward, will be duly credited to your account on our Premium List. You cannot do this with any Magazine published but ours, and, though it gives our clerks additional trouble, yet we do it because we know it to be a convenience to Club Raisers.

Raisers.

We would also impress on the reader another fact. Do not suppose that, because you cannot raise a very large club you cannot get a premium, for it is to give those who can only raise smaller clubs a chance to obtain a Premium that we have made such a large number of Premiums. It is quite likely that the club which will take our highest Premiums will not exceed 45 or 50 yearly subscribers, and also that a large number of clubs of only two or three names will obtain our lower premiums.

SPECIMEN COPTES SENT (POST-PAID,) FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Not only on account of these unequalled inducements but also in view of its National character, its literary excellence, and the noble cause to which it is entirely devoted, we ask you, reader, whoever you may be, soldier, sailor, or civilian, mother, wife or daughter of a Volunteer, to send us, beside your own subscription, a club of your friends, no matter how small.

MAKE ONE GOOD TRIAL! BEGIN TO-DAY.

And remember, every subscription you send us, brings you nearer to Our Highest Premium.

In remitting money, do not forget the following, and all mistakes and misunderstandings will be avoided:

1st. The subscription price is \$2 per annum, or \$1 for the property of the property when the series of the property when the series of the property when the pr six months.

2d. Two six months subscriptions will be equal to one

2d. Two six months subscriptions wanted yearly one.

3d. The Premiums are based on the latter.

4th. You can send one, two or a dosen subscriptions at a time, as you see at.

5th. If desired, every subscription in a club will be sent to a different Post-Office.

6th. Do not fail to give your full and right direction.

7th. The smallest clubs and single subscriptions will be attended to as courteously and promptly as large ones.

6th. In sending large sums get a Draft, or Post-Office order.

6th. In sending large sums get a Diam.

9th. The postage on this Magazine is 12 cents a year, payable in advance, quarterly, at the post-office where the subscriber resides.

10th. Canada subscribers each must send in their letters 24 cents extra, to pre-pay American postage to the line.

11th. Be sure to give the name and date of this paper.

Address C. W. ALEXANDER, Publisher,

123 SOUTH-THERD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Soldier's Casket

SEND FOR IT.
SEND FOR IT.
SEND FOR IT.
SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT.

The Soldiers's Legacy to his Country.

(SEE ENGRAVING.)

TWENTY-Five years ago a bright little boy used to kneel every evening and morning beside his mother's knee, and, looking up into her face with his gentle eyes, repeat after her the same sacred words that so long ago came from the Holy lips of our Master on Mount Olivet. That mother was a widow, that bright little boy was her only child, and they loved each other, oh, so well and truly.

One quiet summer evening the mother lay on her bed pale and weak. Neighbors stood by, and while one fanned her, another moistened her lips with water, while a third wiped from her brow strange looking drops, that came again and again.

The little boy was as bright as usual, and did not know why the kind neighbors were crying, and why, as they glanced down at him and patted his head, they said to each other:

"Ah, poor little fellow: to be an orphan so young?" "Mamma," said he, raising himself on his toes to look at his mother, "I am so sleepy. May I say 'Our Father,' now and go to bed?"

"Yes, my sweetest-"

The voice was so weak that the boy looked inquiringly into his mother's face as it leaned back among the pillows that propped up the form so soon to mingle with the clods. But still, with his bright look, he clasped his chubby hands as usual, and repeated his 'Our Father" so softly that the sick one told those about her it was the sweetest music she would ever hear till she reached the great white trone.

The boy never knew till years after that quiet evening, why the arms enfolding him clung around him so long-why they refused to let him go to his little bed when he was so sleepy. But he never forgot, that, as his dear mother kissed him the last time, she said:

"My precious, precious child, mamma is going away from you for a long time. To-morrow night, and fer many nights after that, I will not be here, and you

many nights after that, I will not be here, and you must say 'Our Father' by yourself. But always say it; don't miss one single night, and then, when you come to lie on your bed, white like I am now, and you must go away too, you will meet me again. I will come for you then, and we will go away together, never more to part, my precious, never more, never m—."

When the boy grew to be a man, he remembered distinctly that his mother did not say all of the last word; but, closing her eyes, let fall her arms from about him, and sank back on her pillows, and he went to his little bed and slept. But it was a great comfort to the boy, when he grew to be a man, and had two little darlings of his own, to think that his mother—whose memory, like a bright star that never set, always shone in his firmament—had told him she would come for him some quiet summer evening. This thought filled his mind continually, and he often would dream that the time had at last come for him to lie so white on his bed as she had once done, and that she had come to fulfill her promise. Whenever he dreamed this dream, he always awoke to find his hands clasped the same as in days gone by, and his lips involuntarily saying, as they did then, "Our Father."

A new phase came over the man's life. A great cry went forth in the land that his country was in danger. Volunteers were wanted, men were wanted, not to talk and resolve, but to strip and fight, to take the musket and handle it firmly and flercely; men to bare their breasts to storms of iron, men to leave joyous homes, march far away, die, and be hidden forever in a gory grave.

nomes, march ar away, us, and be induced forever in a gory grave.

The bright boy, now a strong man, quickly decided. The two little darlings, Mary and Arthur—Mary was his mother's name, Arthur his fither's—were very, very dear to his heart; but his country needed him, and he became a soldier. Before he marched away, he bade Arthur kneel at Mary's knee, and say "Our Wather."

"It reminds me of the long ago," he murmured to

It reminds me of the long ago," he murmured to himself.

Gettysburg, with its carnage-covered field, its glory, its heaps of dead, its piles of dying, its tuns of broken cannon, its strewn muskets and accountements, its agony and desolation, looked up at the setting sun. Two wounded men who were brought in the next day, told how "uncommon happy" a comrade had died the evening before. Mortally wounded, he had lain qui etty until the shades of night approached. Then and-dealy he had raised himself, stretched out his hands to something in the air, smiled—so the soldiers averred—as sweetly as a child might smile, and said:

"Dear mother, come at last!"

"Them," they continued, "he got still further forward, until he was on his knees, when he clasped his two hands together, still more like a child; and said the prayer called 'Our Father.' He waited a minute, then, as though he were listening to somebody who was taking with him, and then, just as if he was repeating the words after some other voice, he said:

"Never more to part, never more, never m—."

In the purse on his body were found a small sum of money and a scrap of paper, on the latter was written:

"My darlings, Mary and Arthur, I leave you to my Country."

Often now, when the sun makes very long shadows

"My darlings, Mary and Arthur, I leave you to my Country."

Often now, when the sun makes very long shadows on the white head stones in the old metery, a beautiful girl leads a bright little boy to one of the many grave mounds there, and the little boy, kneeling among the grass and flowers, and clasping his hands like another had, long ago, repeats the prayer 'Our Father.'

The beaniful girl is Mary, the bright little boy is Arthur, the two are The SOLDIER'S LEGACY TO HIS COUNTRY.

WESLEY BRANHAW WESLEY BRADSHAW.

The above sketch is the most beautiful that has vet emanated from the pen of its gifted and patriotic author. Mr. BRADSHAW was the first to devote his pen to the sacred cause of Our Country when the Rebellion was breaking forth, and by his stirring and brilliant literary efforts, he has made a reputation as enviable as it is splendid. Mr. Bradshaw writes exclusively for " The Soldier's Casket."

We shall endeavor, during the coming year, to secure as contributors to the pages of The Soldier's Casket all the celebrated Generals of the Union Army including General Grant and General Sherman.

They are all men of refined culture, and many of them brilliant writers. Nothing would be more appropriate than for the Soldiers who have served their Country on the battle-fields of the Rebellion, to still keep up, through The Casket, their friendly connections with their old Commanders.

> SEND FOR IT SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT. SEND FOR IT.

SEND FOR IT. Soldier's Casket