

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

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**MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,**  
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AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,  
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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

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## AGRICULTURAL

### SEASONABLE HINTS.

The seasons succeed each other in rapid succession. We barely pass the spring-time, with its plowing and planting, before haying and harvesting is upon us, to be soon followed by autumn, with its corn-cutting and fruit gathering and the general closing up of summer's labor; and fortunate or wise is he who finds his work all done before the frosts and storms of winter are upon him. With this accomplished we have a little respite; but winter's days pass quickly away. In one short month we will have to announce that spring is upon us, and even now it is well to give some thought to the approaching season of life and activity. Although the winter is comparatively a season of leisure, yet the farmer has no time to waste—no hours to dream away. A successful practice is the child of wise plans—the summer's profit the offspring of winter's thought. It is necessary that the soldier and statesman should in time of peace prepare for war, and perhaps it is no less important that the farmer in the leisure and quiet of winter, should prepare for the bustle and turmoil of summer, which is designed for execution, and is not favorable for the formation of deliberate plans. Unless this is done, he will work at great disadvantage,—much that should be done will be neglected, and confusion instead of order reign. This course is particularly necessary for the farmer, because no general rules can be adopted to suit all. Each one must study the circumstances in which he is placed, examine important questions for himself, and decide the proper course to be pursued. The quantity of land and nature of the soil, access to markets, situation in reference to large cities, probable price of different products—these, and other questions, the farmer must take into account in forming plans for the next season's campaign.

There are other matters, too, that should receive attention, such as clearing land, fixing and making gates, repairing implements, &c. If better seed or improved stock is to be obtained, there will be no more convenient season for opening a correspondence on the subject, or for spending a season in travel for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information or making selections. If building is contemplated, the arrangements can now be forwarded with advantage. What would now be a source of interest and pleasure, in the spring would prove a great annoyance. There are many other matters that will suggest themselves to our readers that can be got out of the way before spring work commences, so as to leave a clear field for the great conflict.

The past season was one of plenty. Providence smiled upon the labors of the industrious husbandman, and great was his reward; yet the cup of prosperity was dashed from his lips. All was done that a good Providence could do to make this nation prosperous and happy, and yet man, with little less than blasphemy, has endeavored to trample these gifts of Providence in the dust, turn our blessings into curses, and bring suffering, war, and ruin upon our peaceful, happy people. For the traitors and discontents of other lands, and other days, the charitable may find some excuse, at least some alleviating circumstances. But for the traitors of our day and our land, we find no excuse, and for their desperate conduct we can assign no other reason than that given by the western pioneer, "pure wickedness." Few after this, we think will doubt the doctrine of total depravity. The end we cannot yet see, but we have faith to believe that the madness of a few will not be permitted to blast the bright prospects of our happy land, and destroy the hopes of the tillers of the soil. We must sow in hope and we may reap in joy. Seed-time and harvest shall never fail. Though parties may change and States revolt, the earth will continue to give its increase to the intelligent, industrious cultivator. Let us put our trust in Him who

## STABLE CARE OF HORSES.

rules the nations, who causth the wrath of man to result in His praise, and restraineth the end of wrath, and do our whole duty to our families, our country, and our fellow man.

As that season of the year is now with us when the horse spends a goodly portion of the time in the stable, a few words concerning his quarters, and the treatment he should receive therein, will possess at least the feature of opportuneness.

First, the stable. We are very much gratified in perusing the various volumes dedicated to the horse and his interests, issuing from the press, at the prominence which is given to a proper construction of his home, and the sincerity and warmth with which his necessities are spread before the reading public. It argues well for the humanitarian spirit of the age, and we look forward to the adoption of the measures proposed by our veterinarians for an alleviation of the many ills to which this noble animal is heir. Who will say that disease is not born amid the foulness, filth, and pestilence of the pens in which the horse is often confined? While we have ever been ready to acknowledge his wondrous power, we have frequently doubted the truthfulness of the saying sometimes applied to men who have undergone privations and exposure,—“they have endured enough to kill a horse,”—and yet its full force would become apparent upon visiting the places where horses are cooped during the passage of the long hours. It was, indeed, miraculous that they should take up their abode, even for a brief space of time, in one of these damp, dark, fetid dens, and come forth alive.

It is essential that the stable be dry. In the choice of a site, the farmer should as soon think of plunging down into some low, damp spot, and there erecting the roof which is to shelter himself and family, as to select such a place, and convert it into a domicile for his domestic animals. We believe that the well-doing of the former is too intimately connected with the well-being of the latter to admit of any such course of procedure.

A second essential is light. Gayety, cheerfulness, and vivacity, are the characteristics of a healthy horse, and the gloom of a cloister, or a prison, is not at all fitted to his disposition. What proportion of our farm stables possess a glazed window? With the majority, is there anything more than a sliding shutter, closed when the weather is cool, and thrown aside when the temperature is moderate? This is not a great evil when the horse is only a few hours confined, but is of more consequence where the stable is occupied for the entire day, than is generally conceived. In remedying this defect, it is incumbent that the other extreme be avoided,—a glaring light is not wanted, but a soft, mellow tone, is found to best answer all the purposes desired.

A third, and very important, essential is ventilation. While speaking upon this branch of our subject, we do not wish to be considered as suggesting cracks through which BOREAS may drive “four-in-hand,” or the windows of Farmer SHRETLASS, where old hats have usurped the place of glass, but a well-ordered system of conveying away the impure air, and supply a pure and life-invigorating atmosphere in its stead. Many persons confound temperature, or the degree of heat, with purity of atmosphere, and seem to have imbibed the idea that, where the air is cool, it must necessarily be pure. This is an error. The stable may be too cool for the comfort of the animals, and yet the air be deficient in the very properties which it should contain.

The office of the air, in the economy of animal life, is the purification of the blood. This fluid, as it passes through the body, is constantly changing, and is unfit for a second tour, unless it has been renovated by contact with the air, which is obtained through the agency of the lungs. The air loses a portion of its oxygen, and acquires carbon in this contact, the blood parts with its dark purple hue, changes to a bright scarlet, and is made ready for the purposes for which it is designed. Where the air has become deficient in oxygen by repeated inhalations, it cannot perform its proper functions, and the blood again flows through the body depleted in those qualities which are life-sustaining. Under such circumstances, it is merely a matter of time when the deleterious effects shall become apparent,—sooner or later they will inevitably exhibit themselves. To segregate the injuries entailed upon one portion of the system,—now-a-days, when horses with bad eyes are becoming numerous, it may be well to inquire as to the cause. We will review several of the most experienced writers upon Periodic Ophthalmia.

This disease may be induced by a variety of exciting causes; hereditary influence is supposed to be one among the many causes prolific of the malady; yet veterinarians are undecided in their opinions as to whether the disease itself, or only the predisposition, is transmitted. Mr. PERCIVAL considers hereditary influence as “predisposed only—not exciting; nor sufficient of itself to produce ophthalmia.” Professor COLEMAN teaches, in his Lectures, that “the disease is never seen prior to the domestication of the animal; never occurs on a common or in the open air, but is the product of the poison generated from the effluvia of the breath, dung, and urine of horses standing together; in proof of which the disease is found to be more or less prevalent, according as the stables, in which horses stand, are venti-

lated. Coincident with the opinion of COLEMAN, and PERCIVAL, and many other writers, is the experience of Dr. DADD, and many intelligent horse dealers of the United States also; for the disease, in the first place, is not so prevalent here as in the crowded cities and barrack stables of the old world; and, secondly, we do not find so many blind horses here. Whenever a case of simple or specific ophthalmia occurs, we generally find the subject located in a filthy stable, or on low, marshy ground, or else he has been shut up for many hours in a railroad car, there respiring over and over again the foul products of combustion and excretion.

Come we now to the direct care of the horse. As we have so frequently expressed our views with regard to feeding, we will only mention the cardinal principles,—regularity and sufficiency,—and pass to certain of the labors and manipulations which should be given to every horse occupying a stable. The apartment he occupies should be kept clean. He should never be allowed to stand up to the heels in litter, his own ordure, or other filth. All excrements should be removed at least once each day, and a clean place be given him to stand, or to lie down. HERBERT, and other horsemen, have declared that if proper attention were given in this respect, the common disease, known as Grease or “Scratches,” would very soon become exceedingly rare, if it did not altogether disappear. In this connection we may enter our protest against poor beds, or no beds at all, for horses. A horse can appreciate a good comfortable lodging-place as well as, at least, one-half of the men, and he has a great deal better title to it than that number of the genus homo.

Grooming is very much neglected by our farmers, and they have fallen into this carelessness from the fact that for a considerable period of the year horses are worked all day, and turned out at night. When such is the case, the comb and brush may be dispensed with, little more is necessary than to rub the dirt from the limbs,—but this last should always be done. To the stabled horse, however, grooming is of the utmost consequence. It enlivens the skin, opening the pores and enabling it in the performance of its excretive and excretive functions,—the blood passes freely to the extremities, and in part remedies any defects of exercise. Where it is possible, grooming should not be accomplished in the stall or stable. The scurf, dandruff and dust which are removed from the coat are taken by the atmosphere and conveyed to the feed, manger and lungs, and it cannot be otherwise than to their detriment. Many will need considerable argument to be convinced of the propriety and necessity of grooming, but if the doubters would witness the benefit to the horse's skin, and to the animal generally, arising from friction, let them rub the legs of a tired horse well with the hands, and observe the effects. Enlargements subside, the painful stiffness disappears, natural warmth is regained, the coat becomes smooth and fine, the animal revives, eats with zest, and quietly lies down to repose.

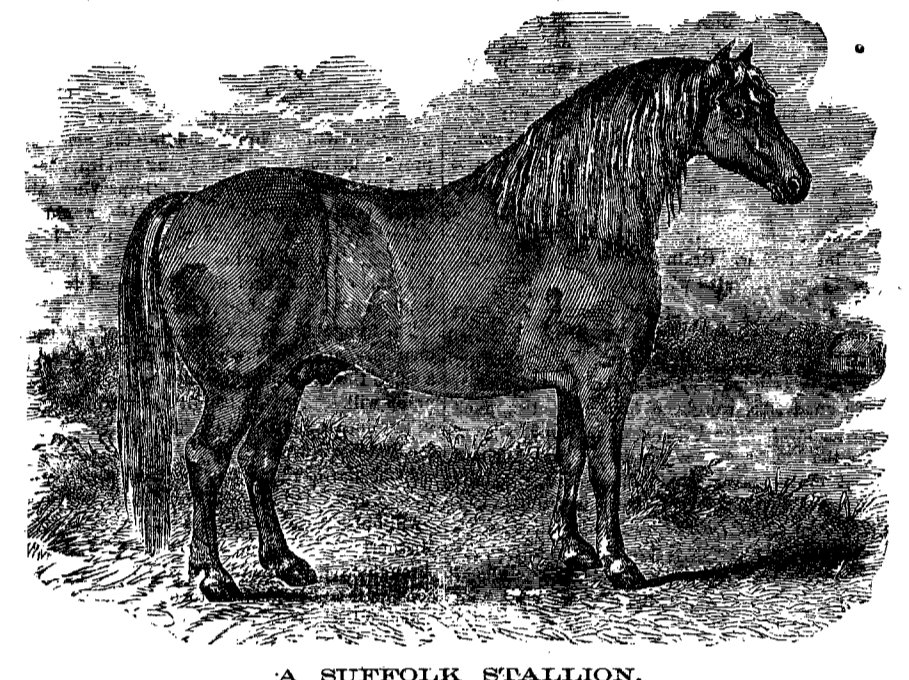
The stable care of horses is a subject that now needs discussion by practical men, and this need will increase in proportion as farmers do away with old systems of pasturage, and adopt soiling as the method of furnishing fodder to domestic animals. May we not hope, then, as we drop the matter for the present, that RURAL readers will give their views and experiences.

## HIGH FEEDING—CARE OF COWS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—The suggestion of JOHN JOHNSTON, illustrated by his own interesting and reliable experience, in relation to high feeding of farm stock, will doubtless claim the attention of enterprising and progressive farmers. Yet practical farmers are aware that indiscriminate high feeding, in all places, and in all circumstances, is not profitable. All good farmers who deserve the name,—and that name is becoming more and more elevated,—will feed their stock well, whether there is immediate profit in so doing or not, for the same reason that they will keep their buildings coated with paint, and their fences in neat order, that reason being that dollars and cents is not the only standard by which they estimate their surroundings. Beyond this, keeping of stock well, which all are bound to do, or not keep stock at all, it is an interesting subject of experiment when and where high feeding is profitable.

There are two methods of caring for cows in the winter season—one is, to dry them up soon after grass is gone and pumpkins are consumed, and then feed them well on corn fodder and hay. If their shelter and bedding is good, and they receive careful attention, this method insures their coming out the following spring in excellent order; and during the winter period of gestation, they have rest. The other method is, to supply them with some kind of succulent food as soon as the grass begins to fail, and keeping them to their milk, continue to feed them through the winter, and up to near the time of calving, with roots, small potatoes, beans, shorts, and Indian meal. If the cows are accustomed to this method when young, and the whole matter is skillfully performed in-doors and out, the result will astonish those who have never tried the experiment. Large quantities of nice, yellow winter butter, very little inferior to that made from grass, may be obtained. Yet I think if an exact account were kept of the cost of the extra food, and the value of labor, the credit cash balance of this latter method would be found very small.

As I am now only plowing two and a half acres of



A SUFFOLK STALLION.

We present RURAL readers with a representative animal from a breed of horses which are very much prized in certain portions of England. In Norfolk and Suffolk, two of the finest agricultural districts in the “fast anchored isle,” the “Suffolk Punch” has long been celebrated for power, performance, and endurance. Those farmers who are cognizant of their qualities, maintain that they possess the combination of strength, compactness, and activity, more highly than any other breed. It is impossible to trace the origin of this breed of horses; but they have been cultivated in Suffolk for very many years, and were probably once employed for other purposes than those of agriculture. These horses are, for the most part, of a chestnut color, though sometimes sorrel and bay, which uniformly shows that the breed has been kept tolerably pure. They are distinguished by roundness of barrel and compactness of form,

generally combined with great activity. They are exceedingly staunch to the collar, free from any redundancy of hair on the legs, and are by no means coarse about the head. They are rarely of a large size, but usually range from fifteen to sixteen hands. The most inferior kinds have ragged hips, and goose rumps. It speaks highly in favor of this breed, that, at the late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, they carried away the majority of prizes. As these horses are inclined to be small, size should be attended to and encouraged as much as possible. It should be observed that they are rather more liable to strains of the sinews and the joints than most other breeds.

The animal from which our engraving was taken won the first prize at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Windsor, in 1851, and is the property of Mr. THOMAS CATLIN, of Bentley, Suffolk.

land per annum, and keep a single cow, and as a family of four persons depend on that cow for milk and butter, I have been trying the latter method. First, I feed two and a half large wagon loads of pumpkins, then beets, chopped fine, and mixed with bran and shorts, twice a day, then small potatoes, chopped fine, and mixed with Indian meal, with as large a supply of corn stalks fodder as the cow would consume—her shelter being half stable, half shed, slightly open to the eastern sun, entered at will, and well bedded. The cow is a young grade Durham,—a beautiful pet,—she calved last spring, and is expected to calve again next spring. There was no falling off, but rather an increase of milk at the end of pasture, and the average yield of butter has thus far been nearly five pounds per week since the cow was taken from grass. Taking her present rations for data, the account will stand thus:

5 bushels of Indian meal, per 4 weeks, at 28c.....	\$1 90
10 bushels of small potatoes, at 12½c.....	1 25
	\$3 15
20 pounds of butter, at 16c. per pound.....	3 20

The skim milk for pigs, the extra manure for the land, some milk and cream for house use, and the above small balance remains to pay for the labor. The cow has eaten per day 36 hills of corn stalks. About one-fifth more would have been required, without other food, if she were dry, to keep her in good condition. Farmers can figure from the prices in their own vicinity,—the inference is plain without comment.

PETER HATHAWAY.  
Milan, Erie Co., O., 1861.

## GROWING FINE WOOL.

FINE WOOL in its perfection cannot be grown on fat sheep. Hence fine sheep, kept for wool growing purposes, are most profitable when kept in good store order only.

Suppose I have a piece of land that will furnish feed for one hundred full-blood Merino sheep the year round, but will keep them in good store order only,—and they yield me four pounds of superfine wool per head, worth fifty cents per pound, making \$200. Then suppose the next year I keep but eighty sheep on the produce from the same piece of land, (the sheep and feed being the same as the year before), but the sheep having one-fifth more feed, they get in high condition and I shear from them five pounds of inferior wool per head, worth forty cents per pound, making \$160.

Now, it will be seen that it costs just as much to grow a pound of the inferior wool as a pound of fine quality, and I appeal to manufacturers who buy their own wool and make and sell their own cloth, if the value of the wool per pound is not decreased (on account of its being more harsh and coarse,) in the same proportion as the weight of the fleece is increased above what it would have been had the animal been kept in good thrifty store order only.

I am aware it may be said by some, that their full-blood Merinos averaged five, six, or seven pounds, and that they sold their wool for as much per pound

as some of their neighbors, who had the same kind of sheep and kept them in good store order only. But this does not prove that the heavy fleeces were worth as much by the pound as the others,—it only proves that the buyer or seller was dishonest or ignorant of the value of the article in which he was dealing.

We frequently see articles in agricultural papers wherein men boast of their very heavy fleeces,—which means that they have taken from single sheep an unusual weight of second quality wool,—oil and the dirt that adheres to it in spite of ordinary washings. Now, what are these heavy fleeces of wool, oil, &c., made of? Certainly they are made from the feed the animal consumes,—so, if the feed given to three sheep had been given to four, or more, it would have yielded quite as many pounds of clean wool, which would have been worth from fifteen to twenty per cent. more than that of the heavy fleeces. If sheep are kept for mutton, then make them fat, and in no case should they be kept poor. But my position is—that on any given piece of land there can be as many pounds of cleaned wool grown on full-blood Merino sheep, kept in thrifty store order only, as can be grown of equally clean wool on the same piece of land, and on the same kind of sheep kept fat, or in very high condition.

Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON contends that all sheep, whether fine or coarse, and whether kept for mutton or for growing fine wool, should be kept fat, excepting perhaps breeding sheep. I read Mr. J.'s articles with pleasure, and in the main with profit,—but from his opinion that fine woolled sheep should be kept fat when kept for growing wool, I entirely dissent.

JONAS CENTER, N. Y., January, 1861. S. H.

## FARMING AT THE WEST AND SOUTH.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—By your leave, I purpose giving a brief sketch of my ramblings over the West and South for a number of years past, and having opportunities of viewing a large portion of the western country, perhaps a description of the same may prove acceptable to many who contemplate removal thence.

Michigan so nearly resembles New York State in climate, scenery, people, and productions, that it seems more like a branch of the Empire State than a separate one.

Indiana resembles Michigan in many respects. Grain of all kinds grow to perfection.

Illinois is one of the first agricultural States in the Union. Crops of all kinds thrive, while the prairies are capable of supporting vast herds of cattle. The soil is generally a rich black loam. Level prairies cover the greater portion of the State, while the Rock River Valley has, perhaps, the richest and best agricultural lands. The northern portion of the State is healthy, while the central and southern portions are the reverse. Fevers and ague are the most prevalent diseases.

Wisconsin suits me the best of any of the States through which I have traveled. The climate so nearly resembles New York, as also the looks of the

land, that it is there an eastern man would feel contented. Lands are advancing in price every year. Minnesota, although a few degrees further northward, is a rich and prosperous State. Climate healthy, grains of all kinds grow luxuriantly.

Iowa resembles Minnesota in many particulars, and is also a very rich agricultural State. Missouri is a large grain-growing district. Fruits of all kinds are cultivated with success. The lands are rather hilly, and plenty of good water and timber are to be found.

Kansas comes next. Much has been said in praise of this Territory, but I was greatly disappointed when I came to view the land. The soil is rich, and is capable of producing good crops, but the great fault is the scarcity of timber, not enough can be found in many localities to furnish fencing.

The late discoveries of gold at Pike's Peak, have caused a great rush to that point, and a good knowledge of Kansas and gold hunting humbugs have been obtained. I made a trip in the employ of the Government a year since to Fort Laramie, Nebraska. The route passed some 500 miles on the way to Pike's Peak.

Nebraska has some good lands, but as we pass westward about 300 miles, the soil is very poor. There is, as a general thing, more timber than in Kansas, and I much prefer Nebraska in an agricultural point of view.

As we approach Fort Kearney, we enter the great buffalo range, extending some 60 miles. Tens of thousands of these animals are to be seen grazing. Their flesh is as good as beef, and every traveler, if he has a good rifle, can keep himself well supplied with fresh meat.

But I am detaining you too long with the sayings and doings in the valley of the Father of Waters. So I will bid you adieu, hoping that the Union men of Missouri will find a sympathetic chord extending throughout the Union, that will bind secession, and consign it and its abettors to oblivion.

Eds. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—That article from Suffolk Co., on the scrub oak plain lands of Long Island, was evidently written by one of those north shore men who own land and village lots there; they now evidently feel that the scepter is departing from them since the settlements have begun in the wilds along the Long Island Railroad.

Eds. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Perhaps some of our New England friends would like to hear how "matters and things in general" are progressing on the Great Father of Waters. If they could see it now, they would think it was like the jockey's horse, "showing a great deal of bottom, but little speed."

Eds. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—It is now time to cut the wood for fuel, and as many have written their opinions, I will give mine. Let every person cut over a twentieth part of his woods yearly, till all is cut, and keep the same secure from animals, and he will have a never-failing supply.

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ask the price of such an establishment, and are answered \$2 an hour. We think as they drive on you are paying dear for your luxury.

In spite of our precautions we begin to feel the effects of the sharp atmosphere, so we will turn our steps towards the river again. There we see the steam ferry-boat lying idle. Asking the cause, we are told that the channel is closed for the first time in three years at this point.

We observe an old Kentucky farmer; he seems friendly and talkative, and as all of the Kentuckians are, as ours is a trip of observation, we will ask him about the prospects of the farm for another year. He replies that "the wheat is not hurt yet by the winter, but the worms hurt it 'right smart' in the fall," and adds, "I don't know, boys, what we are coming to with 'these ere' fellows around town with their disunion badges on."

The foregoing is the sentiment of the conservative men here, and they are not few either. But they are a calm, thinking people,—they see plainly what disunion will lead to,—a bandit's warfare commencing in the Border States, and extending east until all of the States are overrun.

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their purses in the end will not be the losers thereby; and the more it is practiced, the more convinced are they of the economy and profit of such a course of feeding. Not only is the profit derived from the roots, as such, but the relative value of the hay, as well as that of the roots, is increased when fed together.

The following table, gathered from reliable sources, shows the value of potatoes, carrots and ruta bagas, the roots usually grown for stock, compared with good hay:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity of roots, Value. 200 lbs. of potatoes are equal to 100 lbs. of hay. 250 " carrots " " " 300 " ruta bagas " " "

Again: by allowing 60 pounds to the bushel, of the above roots, we have the following:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity of roots, Value. 67 bushels of potatoes are equal to a ton of hay. 100 " carrots " " " 100 " ruta bagas " " "

By this estimate, with the usual yield per acre, it will be seen that root culture pays; a fact of which many a farmer and stock-grower has been convinced by practical demonstration.

Milk Stock—Jersey Cows. A CORRESPONDENT of the Connecticut Homestead, after reviewing the efforts made to improve our horses, beef cattle, sheep, &c., thinks that milk cows have been too much overlooked, and gives his experience with Jersey cows in this manner:

The Jersey cow I consider the best, for the reason that she is a sure and young breeder, producing increase often at eighteen months, which is not the case with the Ayrshire, as she is a poor or uncertain breeder; and she has the advantage of yielding a very rich milk. It will be said that she is a small animal; that is true. But size has very little to do with the milking qualities of the animal.

Two ridiculous Jersey cows, on common keeping, produced, from the 1st of April, 1859, to the 1st of April, 1860, what milk a family and two calves (one of which I sold for two hundred dollars, while I refused that sum for the other), needed, and five hundred and six pounds of butter, which was sold for 28 cents per pound the year through, making the total product of these "Woolly Horse" Cows three hundred and forty dollars and eighty-four cents.

Preparation of Bones for Use. The best and cheapest method of preparing bones for manure, says the Country Gentleman, is, first, to boil them in strong ley a few hours, to extract from them the animal matter; or, what would be more convenient perhaps, break them as fine as convenient, and put them into a tub of ley, to remain there during pleasure, until the animal matter is all extracted and incorporated with the ley.

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RUSEVILLE UNION AG. SOCIETY.—Officers for 1861: President—W. N. PERRY. Vice Presidents—H. M. Boardman, M. A. Pierce, M. B. Watkins. Treasurer—C. D. Castle. Rec. Secretary—J. Sayre. Cor. Secretary—George W. Stearns. Directors—J. F. Ayres, J. H. Cody, L. Adams, F. B. Green, D. E. Holbrook, F. O. Chamberlain.

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THE DEWITT FARMERS' CLUB (Onondaga Co.) was formed on the 12th inst., and the following officers elected: President—V. F. NOTTINGHAM. Vice Presidents—J. M. Shoupy, P. P. Milder, H. T. Fellows. Treasurer—Rufus R. Kinne. Secretary—J. Henry Smith.

NATIONAL STATE AND OTHER SOCIETIES. UNITED STATES AG. SOCIETY.—Annual meeting at Washington, Jan. 6th. Not largely attended. The Treasurer reported over \$1,000 cash on hand; also that \$3,000 of the awards of Chicago Exhibition (in 1859) had been placed in the hands of H. WAGER, Esq., for investment, of which sum he had paid over to the Treasurer during the past year less than \$1,000.

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Doings of Agricultural Societies.

NEW YORK LOCAL SOCIETIES. CORTLAND Co. AG. SOCIETY.—This progressive Society has elected the following board of officers for 1861: President—WILLIAM E. TALLMAN, Freebie. Vice President—Samuel Babcock, Homer. Treasurer—Morgan L. Webb, Cortlandville. Secretary—Alonso B. Blodgett, Cortlandville. In announcing the result, the Cortland Gazette says the Society could not be placed in better hands. The reports of the retiring officers show the Society to be in a flourishing condition. Action was taken relative to the erection of suitable buildings on the Fair Grounds during the ensuing season.

ONEIDA Co. SOCIETY.—The recent annual meeting of this flourishing Society, held at Hampton, resulted in the election of the following excellent board of officers for 1861: President—E. B. ARMSTRONG, Rome. Vice Presidents—S. A. Coville, Verona; Morgan Butler, New Hartford. Treasurer—L. L. Lewis, Rome. Secretary—R. Morrison, Utica. Executive Committee—George Benedict, Verona; T. E. Marson, Marcy; O. Terry, Marshall; T. E. Morgan, Deerfield; Luke Coan, Westmoreland; Henry Rhodes, Trenton; Wm. Cooper, Whites town; S. M. Foster, New Hartford; F. H. Conant, Camden; R. G. Savery, Annsville. The Treasurer's report shows that the balance on hand, January 5, 1860, was \$307.99; whole amount received during the year 1860, \$1,429.14; balance on hand, \$490.4. The Treasurer's salary was abolished. A meeting of the Executive Committee is to be held at Holland Patent, Feb. 14th.

—The Exhibition of Fruits, Grain, and Roots, is said to have been quite good, and premiums were awarded to over a score of the best cultivators in the county. We believe the Oneida Society excels any other local one in this particular, and its officers and members are entitled to credit therefor.

CHENANGO Co. SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting, held at Norwich on the 1st inst., the following board was elected for 1861: President—BENJAMIN FRANK, Plymouth. Vice Presidents—George Davis, Sherburne; E. A. Bundy, Oxford; Leroy Shattuck, Norwich; George Julian, Greene; L. H. Talcott, Smyrna; N. P. Hitchcock, Pithers; Jonathan Mathewson, New Berlin. Secretary—Isaac Foote, Norwich. Treasurer—Daniel M. Holmes, Norwich. Managers—Hiram Hale, Norwich; William H. Wheeler, Pharsalia; David Baird, Greene; Amos Tucky, Coventry; John A. Stover, Smyrna; Joseph Juliard, Bainbridge; Asa Foote, Sherburne; Erastus P. Smith, Guilford; John C. Bailey, Smithville; Christopher Boyce, New Berlin; Elijah Sexton, Columbus; Isaac S. Sherwood, Oxford; A. T. Per Lee, North Norwich; Daniel Bridlewood, German; Dennison R. Hakes, Pithers; A. W. Strong, McDonough; Asa Pellet, Plymouth; A. A. Stoddard, Otsego; T. M. Gifford, Linclken; Solomon Wait, Preston; J. B. Chaffee, Afton.

RENSSELAER Co. AG. AND MANUP'S SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was largely attended, and the interest in the Society seemed to have received a new impulse. The exhibition of winter fairs, grain, and seeds, was very fine, and attracted considerable attention. Officers for 1861: President—JASON OSGOOD. Vice Presidents—George Vail, J. H. Willard, Hugh Rankin, Lewis E. Gurley, Nicholas Weaver. Secretary—W. T. Willard. Treasurer—H. W. Knickerbocker. Directors—Edward Chamberlain, Wm. Lape, W. Newcomb, B. I. Van Hoesen, J. G. Mott, W. R. Smith, E. Cole, D. W. C. DeForest, E. Stevens, T. Knowlson, L. Wilder, C. W. Herrick, B. B. Hewitt, S. Carpenter, H. E. Denison, J. Whiting, W. R. DeForest.

WYOMING Co. SOCIETY.—The Mirror makes the gratifying announcement that the recent annual meeting of this Society was more numerously attended than any previous one for years. J. A. MOELWAIN was re-elected President; H. A. Dudley was chosen Secretary, and T. H. Buxton, Treasurer; Duncan Cameron, Vice President; John R. Potter, James S. Sanford, and Carlos Stebbins, Directors. The Society seems likely to succeed in raising the balance due on its Fair Grounds.

WAYNE Co. SOCIETY.—At the recent annual meeting, the following board of officers was elected: President—S. B. GAVITT. Vice President—H. G. Dickerson. Secretary—H. P. Knowles. Treasurer—W. D. Perrine. Board of Managers—F. T. Palmer, H. J. Leach, Henry Graham, Jr., John Westfall, E. N. Thomas.

ALBANY Co. SOCIETY.—Annual meeting Jan. 9th. Officers elected: President—WILLIAM HURST. Vice President—Harmon V. Strong, Watervliet. Secretary—John Wilson. Treasurer—Joseph Hilton, New Scotland. Directors—Wm. Lappe, John Waggoner, John H. Booth, H. L. Godfrey, Wm. Lupp.

YATES Co. SOCIETY.—At its recent annual meeting, this Society made the following excellent selection of officers for the present year: President—GUY SHAW. Vice President—John Southard, Secretary—John Mallory. Treasurer—B. L. Hoyt.

SHEARTRAILERS FARMERS' CLUB.—This model organization held its annual meeting on the 5th inst. Though the worthy "Secretary, since 1850," has not favored us with a direct communication on the subject, we are enabled to give the list of officers for 1861, as published in an exchange: President—HENRY ELLERY. Vice Presidents—Alford Lamb and John Davey. Board of Directors—Jacob H. Allen, Willa Clift, John Spaulding, Joab L. Clift, Edward Shepard, John Calvin Brown, Jas. A. Root, Jedediah Irish, Christopher C. Wyckoff, Lewis W. Cleveland, Joseph Talcott, and Chester Moses. William J. Townsend, Treasurer, 3d term. William M. Beachamp, Secretary, since 1850.

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GEORGIA STATE AG. SOCIETY.—The following are the officers for the current year: President—Hon. D. W. Lewis, Hancock. Vice Presidents—Hon. George P. Harrison, Chatham; T. M. Furlow, Esq., Sumter; B. F. Ward, Butte; Dr. Beasley, Troup; J. C. Sproull, Esq., Cass; Hon. John Billups, Clarke; Hon. R. H. Ward, Greene; Wm. Schley, Richmond. Cor. Secretary—Rev. C. W. Howard, Kingston, Cass Co.

OAKLAND Co. (Mich.) AG. SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting, Jan. 8th, the following officers were elected: President—A. C. BALDWIN. Vice Presidents—1st District, E. P. Harris, 2d, George Reeves; 3d, John J. Merrill; 4th, H. C. Andrews; 5th, Jedediah Durkee. Treasurer—Z. B. Knight. Secretary—Joseph R. Bowman. Executive Committee—M. L. Brooks, Novi; Wm. Axford, Clarkston; Charles K. Carpenter, Orion; Chauncey W. Green, Farmington; Edwin Phelps, Pontiac; Dr. Z. M. Mowry, Milford.

Rural Notes and Items.

UNION SENTIMENTS AT THE SOUTH.—A Better Feeling.—We are in daily receipt of letters from reading, thinking people residing in various Southern States—farmers, planters, and others, who own sufficient property to have "a stake in the hedge"—and from their contents can judge somewhat of the sentiments which prevail on the all-absorbing topic of disunion. Indeed, we think such letters give us a better idea of the popular sentiment than can be obtained from the telegraph dispatches emanating from New York, Washington, Charleston, &c., and published in the dailies under startling headings. From the tenor of letters received during the past two weeks from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, we are confident that a great reaction has taken place, and that the mass of the people of the South, as well as those of the North, are in favor of "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." Quite a number of correspondents say the crisis is passed—more so than intimating that disunion is (or soon will be) "played out"—and we doubt not a vast majority of the people, even in the States which have resolved to secede, are in favor of maintaining the Union intact. If a few Southern fire-eaters and Northern fanatics were hung so high that HANAN would have to look up to see them, all would be safe—but we trust the country will soon right herself without even that poor sacrifice.

PROLIFIC COWS.—Canada Ahead!—In the RURAL of Sept. 8, 1860, a correspondent gave an account of a cow in Iowa having four calves at a birth, and challenging the world to beat it. This item attracted the attention of Mr. HIRAM CARPENTER, of Paris, C. W., who sends us "documents" which show that a Canada female bovine has far eclipsed the Iowa one. Mr. C. writes that JAS. DURAND, of Dundas, C. W., had a cow which he thinks has beat the world and Iowa too. He says:—"She had at her first calving 3 calves; second, 2; third, 4; fourth, 4 (I saw her with these four); fifth, only 1; sixth, 4.—making eighteen calves at six births and in six years!" This statement is confirmed by a recent letter from the owner of the cow, (addressed to Mr. C., and sent us for inspection.) We think Canada indisputably ahead, and that the above is the most extraordinary instance of bovine fecundity we ever recorded.

—In a P. S. to his letter, Mr. CARPENTER mentions (and incloses) an extraordinary announcement made in the Toronto Globe of Nov. 19th, as follows:—"The Woodstock Times says that Mr. THOMAS WALLACE, of North Norwich, has a cow in his possession which gave birth, about fifteen months ago, to four calves; and one month ago she surprised her owner with five more, making a total of nine calves in fourteen months."

A SPLENDID SKEW OF HOGS.—Monroe County Farmers.—The largest and finest twelve dressed hogs we ever saw were exhibited by S. F. & W. WITHERSPOON, 67 Buffalo street, this city, on Saturday last, and were the cynosure of scores of eager eyes. They were bred and fattened by DANIEL and JOHN SMITH, father and Son, of Wheatland, in this county. These fine specimens of the genus Sus were only 20 months old, and weighed respectively as follows, in pounds:—398, 494, 516, 496, 433, 488, 516, 625, 505, 600, 630, 502. This is an average of 625, or an aggregate of over six thousand and three hundred pounds! The hogs are said to be half-blood Russian breed, with a cross of Leicester and Suffolk. They are handsome fellows,—plump and small-boned, resembling the Suffolks in form. Such porkers are worthy a town long celebrated in the annals of wheat growing, and for its superior soil and progressive cultivators. Can any of our readers, in this State or elsewhere, tell of a better dozen hogs, only twenty months old?

BRAZILIAN POP CORN.—We are indebted to our friend and occasional correspondent, Dr. M. W. PHILLIPS, of Edwards, Miss., for the most beautiful ear of corn, of its size, we ever saw—which he labels as above. It contains twelve rows, is three and one-fourth inches long, and only three-fourths of an inch in diameter! He says:—"Twenty-nine stalks of corn; 260 ears the product. One stalk had 25, another 20 ears." The ear has 239 kernels, of a dark red color, each about the size of a No. 3 shot. [We hope our Mississippi friends don't propose to pop at any human body, through the "Egyptian Corn," (sold by one CRANDALL, of Ill., last year) about which RURAL readers have been advised aforetime.

THE YALE AG. LECTURES POSTPONED.—The Homestead of last week makes this brief but positive announcement:—"Apprehending the effect of political excitement in diminishing the interest and usefulness of an agricultural convention, it has been decided to postpone a repetition of the 'Yale Agricultural Lectures' to another year. The regular lectures of the institution on Agricultural Chemistry and the general principles of agriculture, will be given as usual, commencing February 1st."

TAX ON DOGS.—The loss accruing from the depredations of dogs among sheep, is becoming onerous in some parts of this State, as it has long been at the West, and we are glad to notice that the subject is receiving attention and action. At the last meeting of the Oswego County Ag. Society, a resolution was passed and a committee appointed to see to the enforcement of the law taxing dogs, and to make complaint before the Grand Jury of Assessors for neglecting their duty in this respect.

WHEAT CROPS.—Average in Different States.—The wheat crop of Wisconsin last year is said to have "averaged twenty-eight (28) bushels per acre." Can any of your RURAL readers correctly estimate the average crop of 1860 in

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT-GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

ANNUAL MEETING - DISCUSSIONS.

As we promised last week, we now give a pretty full report of the discussion at the last meeting of the Fruit Growers' of Western New York.

Gathering and Packing Fruit.

The best method of gathering, packing, and transporting pears to market.

Dr. SYLVESTER, of Lyons—Never gather fruit until it is well matured. Pick by hand and carefully place the specimens in peach baskets.

L. B. LANGWORTHY—May not all pears be picked when the leaves are colored?

Chas. Downing—Some varieties of pears never color their seeds, — the Lewis is one of this kind.

P. BARRY—It will not answer to allow summer pears to remain on the tree until the seeds are colored, or they are worthless.

Chas. Downing—The seeds of pears house-ripened seldom become dark colored. If ripened on the trees, the seeds ripen at the expense of the flavor.

W. B. SMITH, of Syracuse, had kept early fruit for exhibition by placing it in boxes, and covering it with the damp saw-dust in the ice-house.

L. B. LANGWORTHY—Cold will preserve vegetable and animal bodies from decay. A fish may be frozen and carried a thousand miles, yet when thawed it shows usual life.

Dr. SPENCER thought the ripening process was not a vital principle, but a chemical process, which could be suspended for a long time, and renewed without injury to the fruit.

L. B. LANGWORTHY—Cold will preserve vegetable and animal bodies from decay. A fish may be frozen and carried a thousand miles, yet when thawed it shows usual life.

Chas. Downing—There is a tree in my neighborhood on the Mahaleb stock, 18 to 20 inches in diameter, 40 years planted.

Dr. SYLVESTER had kept grapes through the entire winter. The fruit should be ripe when picked. If exposed for some days they begin to shrivel, but if packed immediately they keep sound.

H. N. LANGWORTHY—Packed grapes in baskets in maple chips from the last factories, and in this way kept them until late in April, without difficulty.

Hoag, of Lockport, packed grapes in boxes first covering the bottoms with cotton; then paper. Upon this he placed a layer of grapes and covered them with paper.

L. BARBER, of Bloomfield—We raise for market in our town more than thirty tons of grapes every year. We never pack grapes as soon as picked, but have small houses made on purpose for drying or curing the stems.

H. E. HOOKER, of Rochester—As much trouble is not necessary for the preservation of winter pears as many suppose. Last season let Glout Moreaux sweat a few days, then put them in barrels, on the first of November, boring holes in the heads.

Mr. LA ROWE, of Steuben Co., said Mr. McKay, of Naples, picked his grapes in half barrels, (whole barrels saved in two.) They were carried to the storeroom and kept in these tubs until the stems shriveled, sometimes four weeks.

Mr. BARBER, of Ontario Co.—Had found by experience that pears picked on a bright, warm day ripened quicker than those picked on a dark, cool day.

H. N. LANGWORTHY—Had known the yellows a great many years ago. A tree with this disease will ripen its fruit a month earlier than the healthy tree, but it will soon die.

L. B. LANGWORTHY thought the yellows contagious. His attention was called last summer to a young orchard of 800 trees. In one portion half-dozen or more of the trees were dying, and the proprietor thought there must be iron in the soil.

Dr. SYLVESTER, some 10 years ago, being East, procured some peach seedlings from New Jersey. John J. Thomas cautioned me against this course and I burned up my seedlings.

C. L. HOAG considered it very important to avoid the yellows in Western New York, if possible.

Chas. Downing had known this disease for thirty years. His brother, Mr. Manice, and Mr. Barry, did not think it contagious, but he could not agree with them.

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in the grape, but we pay little attention to its keeping qualities, which is an important matter.

Mr. SHARP agreed with all those who considered this question a very important one. He had laid upon the table specimens of Autumn ripening pears which had thus far been kept uncolored, and he hoped that winter fruits could be kept until summer.

H. N. LANGWORTHY—Once having some fine Bartlett pears which he wished to save for a fall exhibition, and fearing that by the ordinary mode of keeping they would not last, he put them in tin cansisters, and placed them in ice. The consequence was that his pears at the exhibition were green and remained unnoticed, while those who kept them in the common way had fine yellow specimens.

W. P. TOWNSEND, of Lockport—Had put Bartlett pears in baskets in the ice-house, and kept them for a long time, but found on exposure to the air they became discolored and never acquired their natural flavor.

W. B. SMITH, of Syracuse, had kept early fruit for exhibition by placing it in boxes, and covering it with the damp saw-dust in the ice-house.

L. B. LANGWORTHY—Cold will preserve vegetable and animal bodies from decay. A fish may be frozen and carried a thousand miles, yet when thawed it shows usual life.

Dr. SPENCER thought the ripening process was not a vital principle, but a chemical process, which could be suspended for a long time, and renewed without injury to the fruit.

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caused by the pollen of the flower. Mr. B. thought the cause to be a poor, impoverished soil, and general bad management for a series of years, which develops the disease and makes it constitutional, and it is propagated with the tree. The cure seems to be to remove the tree to a fertile soil. Would prefer not to purchase trees from a district where the disease exists.

F. W. LAY, of Monroe Co., never saw a case of this disease in his town, and large crops of peaches are raised there. The best orchards came from Jersey and were planted 15 or 16 years ago. Had known trees brought from New Jersey recently, but had seen no sign of disease.

BARRY—All the young peach orchards in New Jersey look healthy, and their nursery trees do not have the yellows, or at least do not show it. Generally after bearing the second crop they die. In some parts of the State they are exempt from the disease.

Best Stock for the Cherry. Which is the best stock for the cherry, for general purposes, the Mazzard or the Mahaleb?

W. P. TOWNSEND thought the wood of the Mahaleb stock is more dense and hardy than the Mazzard, and the tree is not so subject to bursting of the bark. Some varieties are peculiarly adapted to this stock.

GEO. ELLWANGER—The Mahaleb answers on a greater variety of soils than the Mazzard, and is particularly adapted to a clay soil. The bark is not so liable to burst as upon the Mazzard stock. In fact some varieties now cannot be grown to advantage on that stock.

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world, while there is no handsomer fruit. There is no better apple for the family, but for transportation to distant markets, it had more faults than any apple he was acquainted with. Dealers do not like them as a packing apple, because they are so thin skinned and tender and so liable to bruise.

The White Doyenne Pear. It is advisable to plant, in Western New York, the White Doyenne pear for orchard purposes, in view of its present liability to crack and spot in certain localities?

S. B. GAVITT, of Wayne county—Would not recommend it for general culture in Western New York, although there are some localities where, in sandy soils, it seems to do well. Falls on gravel.

W. T. SMITH, Geneva—The Virgalieu has done remarkably well in Geneva and about Camadaga. Never saw better fruit than has been produced in our section within a few years.

SMITH, of Lockport—Set out three years ago a thousand White Doyenne pear trees. They bore a few specimens year before last, and last year more, but both seasons they were cracked.

SMITH, of Syracuse, would advise a trial of deep plowing and draining.

BARBER, of Bloomfield—In our locality we have no trouble with the Virgalieu. We have never had cracking to amount to anything.

SMITH, of Geneva, didn't like to give up the Virgalieu. It is a hardy tree, and one of our best market pears. There is nothing of its season as good. Mr. S. was afraid all our delicate pears would be subject to this influence.

H. E. HOOKER did not believe that one bushel in ten of the Virgalieu pears grown and picked were fit to eat. An extensive fruit purchaser, he noticed was present, and he would like his opinion in regard to the Virgalieu as a market pear.

Mr. JACOBS said, as a general thing, we cannot do anything with Virgalieu grown in this county. In and about Geneva the fruit is very good, and New York fruit buyers get some very good specimens from that section. Pretty much all dealers discard that variety.

SHEPARD, of Bloomfield—Generally raised good Virgalieu. Last year they did not ripen up well, but this year ripened early and were good. Had no cracking.

ELLWANGER—The Virgalieu has done pretty well with us, and we have had very little cracking. But it has cracked badly all around us. There is no necessity for planting this variety, for we have plenty of other good pears of the same season. Would not recommend it for general culture.

HOOKER—Do think either currents of air, or soil, or bad culture is the cause of cracking. Have known it crack under the best culture, on high and low ground, and on all kinds of soil.

Dwarf and Standard Trees. What is understood by the term a standard, and what by the term a dwarf, tree?

TOWNSEND—On this subject there seems to be a great misapprehension among tree planters. A standard tree is one grafted or budded on a similar stock, so that the tree grows full or standard size.

A dwarf comes from a bud inserted in a root with which it will unite, but yet furnishes an interruption to the flow of sap, generally a sort of smaller growth, which induces early fruitfulness and a small growth of the tree.

BARBER thought the matter plain. A standard tree is one grafted on a stock similar to the graft, and a dwarf budded on a dissimilar stock.

HOOKER thought the term dwarfing was applied to the working of scion upon a stock which tended to produce diminutive growth, and thus tended to fruitfulness and to increased size of the fruit. In the pear this effect is produced by working upon the quince stock. There are other terms, and which result from other causes, as, for instance, a tree of any size may be rendered "pyramidal" by suitable pruning.

In the pear we call a standard tree one which is worked upon the pear stock or standard stock. As applied to apples, the working upon Paradise stock induces a diminutive growth. In the cherry, working upon the Mahaleb induces a growth not so much dwarfish, and I think there is some impropriety in the use of the term when applied to the cherry in this stock. In the plum, the working on wild plum stock produces a tree somewhat dwarfish. A tree which is simply pruned low, is not thereby rendered a dwarf tree, because such pruning does not produce diminutive growth.

J. O. BLOSS understood a dwarf tree to be one which is worked upon a shrub, or a small tree partaking of a shrubby character, and thus a dwarf tree is made to partake somewhat of the character of the shrub upon which it is worked.

ELLWANGER said a tree that is not allowed to branch near the ground, but has a clean stem for some four feet, is called a standard. One that has a clean stem for about two feet, is called a half standard. This is the French system. If a pear tree on quince root is pruned up to a clean stem three or four feet, it is called a dwarf standard. But a standard tree without qualification means a tree on its own stock pruned up with a clean stem, the usual height.

Mr. VICK thought the term originated in this way—the trees selected by the nurseryman to stand in his ground as specimen trees, became to be called standards. Afterwards the term was used to specify those trees which stood on their own trunks unsupported by wall or trellis.

C. W. SHELVEY—A standard tree is one that stands on a leg, or trunk, and this term is used to distinguish it from a tree or plant branching from the ground.

Dr. BRISTOL thought that, for instance, in the pear, a

Ladies' Department.

THE LAST OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

BY ANNIE M. BEACH.

She is living alone in the old brown house, / Where her parents lived and died. / The loved and the cherished have gone to sleep / In the church-yard, side by side.

CHILDREN'S THANKS—A LIFE SKETCH.

It was a pleasant, sunny day in the early Autumn. / The leaves were yet green upon the trees, and the flowers, / Having as yet lost none of their varied and / Endless beautiful colors, still displayed their wonted / Loveliness.

A PLEA FOR HIRED GIRLS.

MS. MOORE.—I have heard you were a good sort of / a man, and I suppose you are no respecter of persons, / so you will print for the "hired girl" as well as the / "mistress."

one to two years for a hundred dollars,—and when / we have got it earned, half of it is gone to save us / from being naked. We are expected every time we / bake and cook, to put things together as nicely as any / learned man who makes gas or gun powder could do,

KISSING.

A KISS is like a sermon; "it requires two heads and / an application." It deals with the hidden spirit by / means of tangible symbols. It is like faith, in that it / is "the substance of things hoped for."

Notwithstanding all that we have said, we are not / slow to confess that in many cases the practice is / carried to unseemly and ridiculous lengths. What / sense is there in a lady's receiving every feminine / caller with the same expressions that she would greet / the return of a long absent brother or husband?

COMPLAISANCE, which is a willingness to please / and to be pleased, renders a superior amiable, an / equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable; it / smooths distinctions, sweetens conversation, and / makes every one in the company pleased and cheer- / ful; it produces good nature and mutual benevo- / lence; it encourages the timorous, soothes the turbu- / lent, and promotes universal harmony; it is a virtue / that blends all orders of men together in a friendly / intercourse of words and actions.

Choice Miscellany.

TWO DREAMS.

BY P. H. GUYWITS.

LAST NIGHT came MORPHINE to my bed, / And softly to my spirit said, / "Come, follow me;" / Then, through the "Ivory gate," I passed / Into a realm, with storm o'ercast, / Of land and sea.

DAY AND NIGHT.

A PALE shimmer of greyish light illumines the / eastern skies, and the stars grow pale in their west- / ward course. Soon a soft, rosy flush overspreads the / gray dawn, and glorious tints, as of sunset, / follow, till the horizon is robed in clouds of glorious / hues,—the flame-color and gold, the softly flushing / pink, and the golden-ward amber.

Lighter and lighter grow the skies, till the sun / rises, outshining all the stars and glory-tinted clouds. / Earth's face upturned to heaven shines more sweetly, / sparkles more brightly in the sunlight, and the birds / sing on; the beasts awake and join in the full chorus / of welcome. From the meadows may be heard the / lowing of cattle, and man, the nobler creation, rises / to the labor of another day.

But the day declines,—night approaches. The sun / sinks behind the western hills, and the glorious / pageantry of day-dawn is renewed in the golden / robes of sunset. These, too, pale and fade; and the / stars, "ever vigilant watchers," come forth, faintly / at first, but brighten and beam upon the earth in its / mantle of twilight with all their olden glory,—the / glory of the new creation when the "morning stars / sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for / joy." The rosy clouds have faded, and the pearly / shadows on the blue ether grow firmer and more / distinct as night approaches. The moon lifts her / head above the mountains, and with majestic / grace pursues her glowing path, rivaling all the stars / in the glory of her brightness. The evening winds, / in solemn melody, chant among the trees the eternal / anthem,—"Praise God." The birds carol their / evening hymn and repose in their leafy bowers,—the / dews fall gently, and the flowers bend their heads / upon their stalks and rest,—the streamlets and / fountains are softened in their music, for the night / is come.

The stars, unwearied, keep their western way, and / "Mortals the sweets of forgetfulness prove," / save where a lamp declares the lone night vigils of / some weary soul,—perhaps friends bending over the / wasting form of a dearly loved one. And, may be, / 'neath the tender light of the stars, in the holiness of / the midnight hour, the immortal passes from its earth / home, and in the solemn hush of night the recording / Angel writes, "From earth departed, into eternity / entered an immortal soul." The stars look pityingly / down on the agony of bereaved ones, yet stay not in / their eternal march. Under another roof the bowed / head of the student, as he pores over his books, / declares some soul searching for that "which is more / precious than gold, whose price is above rubies."

He rises late, and by perseverance conquers,—then / he toils and looks out upon the night. The stars / above shame his dimly burning lamp, and extinguish- / ing its feeble flame he gazes forth upon the glory of / the lights above. There shine the Pleiades,—here, / in its eternal vigilance, stands Ursa Major,—Leo / lights another portion of the heavens,—and from / another point Orion and Gemini look steadfastly / down upon the smiling earth. The moon has / reached the zenith, and with pride beholds herself the / seeming center of the Universe, and her satellites / glory in their proximity to such loveliness. Looking / out upon this grand page before him, surely the / aspirant can say, "Night unto night showeth knowl- / edge." He wonders not that PYTHAGORAS and / GALILEO studied the phenomena of the sky.

PARENTAGE OF JEFFERSON.

THE following from the pen of Hon. D. P. THOM- / SON, we find in the editorial columns of the Green / Mountain Freeman: / The circumstances of the union from which sprung / the illustrious American statesman, Thomas Jeffers- / son, have never, we think, except in such general / terms as would convey no definite idea of their pecu- / liar character, yet reached the eye of the public. / But having learned them from the aged neighbors of / Mr. Jefferson, during a former sojourn in Virginia, / and being well convinced of their entire truth, we will / venture to relate them for the amusement of our / readers.

Mr. Jefferson's father was poor, but an industrious / and intelligent mechanic; and, as society was con- / stituted in Virginia, he was wholly excluded from the / ranks of the aristocracy, and could have had no hope / of forming a family connection with them, but for / the following incident: / One of the proud and lordly Randolphs wishing / some repairs to be made on the doorsteps of his / mansion, and having heard of the expertness of the / young carpenter, Jefferson, who resided in the same / parish, sent for him to come and do the work. In / this family there were several beautiful and accom- / plished daughters who were the acknowledged / belles of that part of the country; while one of the / sisters was so far behind the rest, either in accom- / plishments or the faculty of showing off to advan- / tage, that she was subject to mortifying neglect by / the young men who thronged the establishment, / being generally left at home while her more favored / sisters were taken off for the constant rounds of / parties and pleasure excursions in vogue among the / wealthy families of the place. It was during one of / these instances of neglect that young Jefferson / happened to be at work on the steps, and the respect- / ful attentions he then had an opportunity of paying / the slighted girl, so strongly affected her with the / contrast with those she had been accustomed to receive / from all other young gentlemen who were admitted / to the house, that her actions soon revealed to the / quick eye of the ambitious young mechanic a condi- / tion of heart that he thought he might improve to / advantage. And acting on that belief, he persevered, / and so well profited by his opportunities that within / a few days a mutual engagement was formed, and a / runaway match concocted and carried into effect. / There was, to be sure a terrible rumpus kicked up by / the proud Randolphs when it was discovered that one / of the family had disgraced them and herself, as they / esteemed it, by running away with, and marrying a / poor mechanic. But finding there was no help for / it, learning, upon inquiry, that the young man was / as smart as he was bold, they at length recalled the / truant daughter with her husband, installed them / into the family, and gave them their patrimony.

From this match sprung, we believe, two sons and / several daughters, a part of whom, like Thomas / Jefferson, the subsequent statesman and president, / strikingly inherited the intellectual characteristics / and enterprise of the father, and the other part, the / quite ordinary and common traits of the mother.

NATURE'S ALPHABET.

NATURE'S alphabet is made up of only four letters, / wood, water, rock and soil; yet with these four let- / ters she forms such wondrous compositions, such / infinite combinations, as no language of twenty-four / letters can describe. Nature never grows old; she / has no provincialisms. The lark carols the same / song in the same key as when Adam turned his de- / lightful ear to catch the strain; the owl still hoots in / a flat, yet loves the note, and screams through no / other octave; the stormy petrel is as much delighted / to sport among the first waves of the Indian Ocean as / in the earliest times; birds that lived on flies laid / bluish eggs when Isaac went out into the fields to / meditate at eventide, as they will two thousand years / hence, if the world does not break her harness from / the orb of day. The sun is as bright as when Lot / entered the little city of Zoar. The diamond and the / onyx, and the topaz of Ethiopia are still as splendid, / and the vulture's eye is as fierce, as when Job took up / his parable. In short, nature's pendulum has never / altered its strokes.

A CONTENTED MAN.—I tell you, if a man, is / come to that point where he is content, he ought to / be put in his coffin, for a contented live man is a / sham! If a man has come to that state in which he / says, "I do not want to know any more, or do any / more, or be any more," he is in a state in which he / ought to be changed into a mummy. Of all hideous / things, mummies are the most hideous; and of num- / mies, those are the most hideous that are running / about the streets and talking.—Henry Ward Beecher.

FLOWING WATER is at once a picture and a music, / which causes to flow at the same from my brain, like / a limpid and murmuring rivulet, sweet thoughts, / charming reveries, and melancholy remembrances.— / Alphonse Karr.

Sabbath Musings.

THE BETTER LAND.

THERE is a land far, far away, / Unseen by mortal eye; / Unstained by sin, undimmed by care, / Where pleasures never die. / Unlike this sinful world of ours, / Its skies are ever bright; / No clouds o'erspread its sunniest hours, / Nor day gives place to night. / No tempest, with its rude alarms, / Invades those regions fair; / But soft and fragrant zephyrs fill / The pure, celestial air. / No fervid ray of summer's sun / Falls on the radiant brow, / But light effluent from the throne / Illumes their pathway now. / No blasting winds, or winter's cold, / Can chill the fadeless forms; / They're safe within the heavenly fold, / Secure from earthly storms. / They dwell with CHRIST, a happy band, / Redeemed from sin and pain— / By them affliction, sorrow, death, / Is never known again. / Friends are not called to gather there / Around the dying bed / Of loving ones, and bid adieu, / Or farwell tears to shed. / No, no; their sufferings now are o'er, / Their happiness complete; / For on that bright, eternal shore, / No sorrows shall they meet. / But ever in the glorious beams / Of God's eternal love, / They'll dwell throughout unending day / In that bright world above. / Hart's Grove, Ohio, 1861. S. A. P.

THE CREATOR'S WORKS.

We find ourselves in an immense Universe, where / it is impossible for us, without astonishment and / awe, to contemplate the glory and the power of Him / who created it. From the greatest to the least object / that we behold,—from the star that glitters in the / heavens, to the insect that creeps upon the flower,— / from the thunder that rolls in the sky, to the flower / that blossoms in the fields,—all things testify a pro- / found and mysterious wisdom,—a mighty and all- / powerful hand, before which we must tremble and / adore. / Neither the causes nor the issue of the events / which we behold, is it in our power to trace; neither / how we came into this world, nor whither we go / when we retire from it, are we able of ourselves to / tell; but, in the meantime, find ourselves surrounded / with astonishing magnificence on every hand. We / walk through the earth as through the apartments of / a vast palace, which strike every attentive spectator / with wonder. All the works which our power can / erect, all the ornaments which our art can contrive, / are trifling in comparison with those glories which / nature everywhere presents to our view. / The immense arch of the heavens, the splendor of / the sun in his meridian brightness, or the beauty of / his rising and setting hours,—the rich landscape of / the fields, and the boundless expanse of the ocean,— / are scenes which mock every rival attempt of human / skill or labor. Nor is it only on the splendid appear- / ances of nature, but amidst its saddest forms that we / trace the hand of Divinity. In the solitary desert, / amid the high mountains,—in the hanging precipice, / the roaring torrent, in the aged forest,—though / these be nothing to cheer, there is much to strike the / mind with awe,—to give rise to those sublime and / solemn sensations which elevate the heart to an / Almighty, All-creating power. / Kendall, N. Y., 1861. WILLIAM H. HIGGINS.

THE CLEARING OF THE CLOUDS.—There is nothing / in what has befallen, or befalls you, my friends, / which justifies impatience or peevishness. God is / inscrutable, but not wrong. Remember, if the cloud / is over you, that there is a bright light always on the / other side; that the time is coming either in this / world or the next, when that cloud will be swept / away, and the fullness of God's light and wisdom / poured around you. Everything which has befallen / you, whatever sorrow your heart bleeds with, what- / ever pain you suffer, nothing is wanting but to see / the light that actually exists, waiting to be revealed, / and you will be satisfied. If your life is dark, then / walk by faith, and God is pledged to keep you as / safe as if you could understand everything. He that / dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High, shall / abide under the shadow of the Almighty.

AT THE CROSS.—Calvary is a little hill to the eye, / but it is the only spot on earth that touches heaven. / The Cross is foolishness to human reason, and a / stumbling-block to human righteousness; but there / only do Mercy and Truth meet together, and Right- / eousness and Peace kiss each other. JESUS CHRIST / was a man of low condition, and died a death of / shame on an accursed tree; but there is salvation in / no other. There is no Mercy-seat in the universe but / at His feet. But, lying there, we shall not only be / accepted, but shall not lack some gracious word from / His lips. There the broken heart shall hear his best / music—a still small voice, it may be, but God will / be in the voice, and the contrite spirit shall be re- / vived.—Dr. Hoge.

PROFANITY.—In the use of profane words, no idea / is to be expressed, no object is to be attained, no end / secured, no ear to be pleased, no appetite is to be / administered to, no passion to be fed, no title to be / acquired, no wealth to be earned, no possible good, / either real or imagined, is had in view. They mean / nothing. They are wicked cheats, playing a game of / deception; attempting to palm off a blustering sound / for a substantial thought. Profanity is surely a good / witness of a terrible dearth of wisdom—a frightful / scarcity of ideas. Nor will any one pretend that / there is any good in profanity; for, besides being an / arrant cheat, it is an idle and wicked use of the / name of the greatest being in the Universe—the best / and truest friend of every human being.

PULPIT CONTROVERSY.—The proper controversy of / the pulpit is controversy with sin, which is the great / heresy. It is better to overcome evil with good, / to absorb error in truth. *Virtutem vincit.* We / must observe the errors which appear in the places / where we preach; those, at least, which have footing / therein; but we must not do them the service of / publishing them, and propagate white we oppose / them.—Vinet.

The Educator.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

FEMALE COLLEGE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

MATTHEW VASSAR, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, has asked the Legislature at Albany for a charter for a Female College. It is to be situated on a beautiful farm within a mile and a half of that city.

Like PETER COOPER, Mr. VASSAR proposes to become his own executor, and endow and establish this institution while he himself is alive and able to attend to the realization of his own views.

In our country the laws have wisely prohibited the entailment of estates. By consequence, unless a man can bequeath to his children intelligence, moral worth, and business capacity enough to achieve a fortune for themselves, it is nearly impossible for him to secure to them any length of time of the property which he leaves.

Choose, then, a happy mean, — a mean which is neither found in stern obstinacy, nor in weak humility, but which lies in that firmness which lays its hands upon both. To speak in plainer words, let us remark, 1st, Have few rules, but have them well observed; 2d, Never uphold a rule which you know to be wrong in its principle; 3d, Never give up a good rule simply because your pupils so desire.

Who are our leaders in politics, in religion, in finance, in agriculture, in the mechanic arts? They are in general the sons of the comparatively poor. These leaders have become such, not because of their poverty in itself, but because their poverty compelled them to work.

Let rich men give their sons to understand that work will be a necessity for them, and they do the best thing to secure for them a manly and forcible character, and by consequence an honorable place among their fellow men.

We have been led into these remarks by the notice of Mr. VASSAR'S proposed Institution. We hope an example so excellent may be followed by many. There are not a dozen Institutions of learning or charity in the country which are adequately endowed.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] FIRMNESS AND DECISION.

Is firmness a quality indispensable to the teacher? Before we answer this question fully, let us look around us and see what effect this trait of character, or its opposite, has upon others.

In the common walks of life we behold the merchant, the mechanic, the professional man, busily engaged in their different pursuits, prosecuting with vigor, energy and enterprise their daily avocations.

Behold the merchant who habitually cheats and deceives his customers, — is it a wonder to you that he meets with ill success in life? The farmer who makes believe at farming, — only does it by halves, — the carpenter who slights his work to save time, — the doctor who deceives his patient, although almost at the point of death, — should these meet

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MADE AT ROCHESTER, STATE OF NEW YORK.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER — ANNUAL ABSTRACT — F. D. FENNER, OBSERVER.

Latitude 43° 8', 17". Longitude 75° 51' Height of Station above the Sea, five hundred and sixteen feet.

Table with columns for months (JAN. to DEC.) and rows for various meteorological observations: Thermometer Monthly Mean, Highest Degree, Lowest Degree, Range, Warmest day, Coldest day, Barometer Monthly Mean, Highest Observation, Lowest Observation, Range, Winds (North, North-East, East, South-East, South, South-West, West, North-West), Total of each Month, Prevailing Winds, Fair days, Cloudy days, Total of each Month, Rain, Rain and Snow, Amount of water in inches.

Observations made at 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M. — F. D. F.

REMARKS. — The mean heat for 19 years ending with 1860, is 46.79 degrees, and for the 10 years ending with 1860, is 47.54 degrees, and for the 29 years is 46.92 degrees. In only six Decembers in 24 years, viz., of 1850, 1851, 1854, 1855, 1859, and 1860, has the temperature been down to zero.

with success, even though they could excel? Certainly not. They are wanting in principle, they fail in firmness and decision of character, they care not to stand up for the right, but heedlessly adopt the wrong.

Is not this effect produced by the same cause among us teachers? Look now at the teacher who hesitates in the path of duty, — whose brow with many cares grows fretted, and who is upon the point of violating some rule of right.

Choose, then, a happy mean, — a mean which is neither found in stern obstinacy, nor in weak humility, but which lies in that firmness which lays its hands upon both. To speak in plainer words, let us remark, 1st, Have few rules, but have them well observed; 2d, Never uphold a rule which you know to be wrong in its principle; 3d, Never give up a good rule simply because your pupils so desire.

EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.

From the Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for the year 1859, we learn that the general results of the year have been satisfactory. The Normal Schools have had increased success; 219 students were trained in them, and 106 diplomas have been granted.

The most formidable obstacle to the gradual increase of teachers' salaries, and therefore to the improvement of their material and social condition, is acknowledged by all to be the preference given, in many places, to teachers, both male and female, who hold no diploma, and, therefore, put up with small salaries.

The number of Common Schools was 3,199; that of pupils, 163,148; the contributions amounted to \$498,436. There were 509 students in universities and superior schools; 2,756 in classical colleges; 1,962 in industrial colleges; 6,568 in mixed colleges; 14,278 in academies for girls.

EDUCATE ALL.

Most people do not, as it appears to me, duly appreciate the importance of a general diffusion of knowledge. It is deemed essential that a few should be well educated; and accordingly here and there a boy is selected to pursue a course of academic and collegiate studies with the view of having him go into some one of the professions.

than Lazarus — that a member thereof may ascend into a higher sphere, from which he may look down upon his benefactors with derision and scorn!

Now, it may be better that some few individuals should be thoroughly educated than that all should remain in mental darkness; but I don't understand why five children should be suffered to grow up in ignorance, in order that the sixth may have a finished education.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

BRAIN DIFFICULTIES.

It is the opinion of many eminent physicians that the present century has witnessed a very large increase of brain disorders, and that this increase has taken place in an accelerated ratio as the strain upon the commercial and public life of the people has become greater.

Dr. Brigham of Boston, in the United States, gives a most deplorable account of the increase of the cerebral disorders in his own country, in which he asserts that insanity and other brain diseases are three times as prevalent as in England.

We have some means of measuring the magnitude of the evil where absolute lunacy is concerned, inasmuch as we possess official returns to deal with, which gauge its rate of increase or decrease with pretty tolerable accuracy; but we have no such means of ascertaining the nature of the increase of those less grave disorders of the brain which do not bring the patient under the cognizance of the law.

COLORING MATTER OF FLOWERS.

SOME interesting researches on vegetable coloring matters have lately been concluded by M. Filhol, of Paris. He has extracted the coloring matter from white flowers, and finds it to possess the following qualities: — It is a clear yellow solid, soluble in water, alcohol and ether, and furnishes very beautiful lake colors with metallic oxides, and can be used for painting and dyeing fabrics of a bright and very durable yellow.

the species of the genus Crocus. It is a solid, uncrystallizable body, of a beautiful golden yellow color, which is neither altered by acids nor alkalis; it is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether; it produces, with some metallic oxides, beautiful lake colors; and can be fixed upon fabrics, where its tinctorial power is remarkable.

M. Filhol, in a memoir read before the Academy of Sciences, gives some valuable hints on the preservation of fresh flowers. We may preserve many flowers for a long time in a fresh state by inclosing them in sealed tubes. At the end of some days all the oxygen of the air confined in the tubes will have disappeared, and will have become replaced by carbonic acid.

HOW THE WORLD IS GOVERNED.

THERE are about one hundred separately organized governments in the world at the present time. Nearly one-half are monarchies in Europe; and of these a large proportion are petty Principalities and Dukedoms, containing altogether about six millions of inhabitants.

MODE OF CALCULATING THE YEAR.

THE Chaldeans and the Egyptians dated their years from the autumnal equinox. The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring; but in civil affairs they use the Egyptian year. The ancient Chinese reckoned from the new moon nearest the middle Aquarius.

THE HARMONY OF LIFE.

THE life of a family has been beautifully compared by some one to a full orchestra, each member of which performs a separate part. The bass instruments, calm and deliberate, like the grand-fathers, keep the time and remind the rest of their duties.

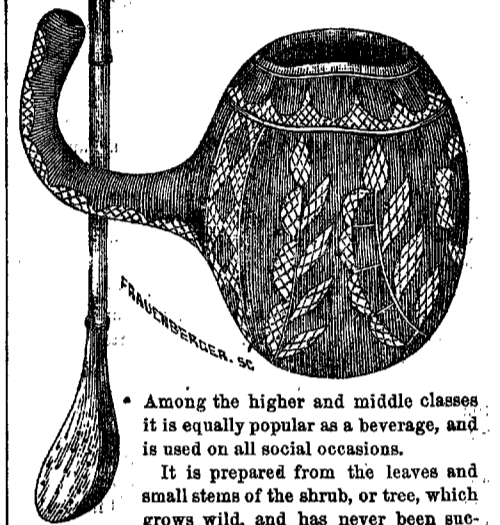
Let every one perform his own part in the right time, and we shall have a perfect whole — solemn or gay, graceful or majestic, a triumphal march or a symphony in *do* — according as the great Master above has written the music. But if the parts clash, if the bass, departing from its appropriate gravity and dignity, becomes frivolous or trifling, — if the tenors, instead of being consistent and gentle, become careless or harsh — if the violins take the part of the horns, and the trombones that of the hautboys — then the harmony is destroyed, and the spirit lost.

The Young Ruralist.

PARAGUAY TEA.

It may be that some of our readers have never heard of the celebrated Paraguay or Jesuit's Tea. An herb which is an article of trade in Paraguay to such an extent that its preparation and exportation give profitable labor to whole provinces, is worthy of attention.

The single town of Paranaguá, containing about three thousand inhabitants, exports near a million dollars' worth of the maté every year. It has a somewhat bitter taste and a slightly aromatic odor when steeped, and one can easily detect in it the peculiar chemical element which gives the exhilarating effect to the tea of China.



Among the higher and middle classes it is equally popular as a beverage, and is used on all social occasions. It is prepared from the leaves and small stems of the shrub, or tree, which grows wild, and has never been successfully domesticated.

There is a somewhat similar shrub indigenous to North Carolina, which Rev. Mr. FLETCHER considers identical with the Paraguay tea. But good botanical authorities consider the shrubs to belong to different species.

— Since the above was written, a scientific physician to whom we gave some of the tea, has furnished us the following report of its effects upon himself:

On weighing, I found the quantity of Yerba Maté given to me at the RURAL office, to be nearly one ounce. Of this I made a decoction by boiling in water, and drank one-half of it. In thirty minutes afterwards, I took the other half.

\* On reading proof we wish to amend this remark. Of course we do not take juleps, — but allude to the modus operandi of those who imbibe such things. As we hope most of our young readers are innocent as to juleps, we will add that they are taken (by those fond of spirits) by a process similar to that of imbibing cider with a straw. — Ed. R. N. Y.

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Let every one perform his own part in the right time, and we shall have a perfect whole — solemn or gay, graceful or majestic, a triumphal march or a symphony in *do* — according as the great Master above has written the music. But if the parts clash, if the bass, departing from its appropriate gravity and dignity, becomes frivolous or trifling, — if the tenors, instead of being consistent and gentle, become careless or harsh — if the violins take the part of the horns, and the trombones that of the hautboys — then the harmony is destroyed, and the spirit lost.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Roe's Western Reserve Premium Cheese Vat and Heater—H. & E. F. Co. Harper's Series of Willson's Readers—Harper & Brothers. Pringle's Patent Agt. Calderon and Steamer—Bennett & Co. The Life of Andrew Jackson—Mason Brothers. The Christian Review, Quarterly—Benton & Andrews. American Slavery—Mason Brothers. Trees and Plants for Sale—Wm. Parry, Jr. Galvanized Index Pens—J. H. Tyson. Advice to the Unemployed—E. G. Storke. See-Keeper Explained—M. Quinby. Fresh Pear Seed for Sale—Frost & Co. Apple Grafts for Sale—T. F. Southwick. Walnut Trees and Seed—J. B. Bridge. Apple Grafts for Sale—L. J. Billings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brown's Troches for Bronchial Complaints, &c.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 26, 1861.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at Washington.

EVERY foreign government represented here is distinctly opposed to the secession scheme, and will make their views public when the occasion occurs. Word has been forwarded to Gen. Scott, from Baltimore, that 2,000 young men are fully organized and ready to come on from that city, at the shortest notice, to assist in the defence of the District and the Federal Capitol.

Colonel Hayne, the South Carolina commissioner, called on the President, on the 16th inst., and was politely received. He stated, verbally, that the purpose of his mission was to demand the unconditional withdrawal of the garrison of Fort Sumter. The President heard him through and then requested him to submit it in writing, when he would consider it and communicate his reply.

The Cabinet have determined against holding any intercourse with any South Carolinians as ambassadors.

Col. Hayne has, it is understood, moderated his views since his arrival here. He will remain here several days. The opinion is almost unanimous in secession circles, that all collisions for the present should be studiously avoided. Lieut. Hall has returned with instructions to Major Anderson. Their character has not transpired, but it is asserted from a reliable source that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumter as demanded by the South Carolina authorities, and that the post will be defended. Such is the present condition of affairs.

Lord Lyons, Mr. Schleiden, the Bremen Charge, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps, have requested Secretary Black to furnish official information whether the Government of the U. S. recognizes clearances of vessels which may be issued by the authorities of South Carolina, and also, whether foreign vessels could properly pay duties to South Carolina officers. Mr. Black's answer has not transpired, but it is understood to have been in the negative, in reply to both questions. He states, however, that foreign vessels entering seceding ports, and paying duties ignorantly, would have more indulgence than others; but adds, that the government is reluctant to consider the subject in the present unsettled condition of the country.

The President, on the 17th, sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Holt, as Secretary of War. It was considered in Executive Session, and from all accounts the preliminary discussion was of an exciting character. An effort was made by its opponents to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs. But this was strenuously and successfully resisted by the motion of reference being defeated by a vote of 34 against 13. The objection to Holt by his opponents is that in their opinion he is a coercionist, and this some of them openly avow. Mr. Holt has since been confirmed, — 33 against 13.

It is now regarded as certain here that neither the coming nor the inauguration of the President elect will be attended with any disturbance or opposition. Gen. Scott's well matured plans have baffled the arrangements of the conspirators, and the intelligence from Baltimore in regard to the volunteering in aid to Gen. Scott, and the fact that the Baltimore Chief of Police has officially asserted his ignorance of any hostile schemes on foot in that city, have tended to strengthen public confidence.

The Indian Office is in possession of late intelligence that five thousand Sioux warriors have collected on a fork of the Platte River and threaten to take Fort Kearney and wipe out the white settlers and stop all further emigration westward.

Hon. Mr. Rives has left Washington for Virginia, and professed himself to be greatly encouraged, after interview with prominent Northern politicians, at the prospect of adjustment, at least so far as to retain the border States within the Union. He was also hopeful of a final peaceful settlement of the controversy that has so nearly rent us in twain.

The bids for the Treasury loan reached \$12,500,000, at from 9 to 12 per cent. The awards it is understood will be made to all bidders under 11 per cent., and the average is about 10 1/2 per cent. There were about 100 bidders for the \$500,000 loan, ranging from 9 to 12 per cent.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.—The Vice-President presented a message from the President, answering the Senate resolution relating to his appointment of Joseph Holt to perform the duties of the office of Secretary of War, made vacant by the resignation of Secretary Floyd. He fully sets forth the legal reasons for the step.

Mr. Iverson obtained leave to retire from the Committee on Claims, for the reason that the duties were too laborious.

Mr. Fessenden presented the credentials of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, as U. S. Senator from Maine, in place of Mr. Hamlin. The credentials were read, and Mr. Morrill sworn in.

The chair presented a communication from the Governor of Ohio, directing him to present the credentials of Hon. S. P. Chase, as U. S. Senator from Ohio. The credentials were read.

HOUSE.—Mr. Maynard offered a resolution instructing the committee on the President's special message to consider that portion which recommended a vote on the question at issue between the different sections of the country, and now agitating the public mind, and that the committee report thereon at an early day in bill or joint resolution. Adopted.

The minority report from the Committee of Thirty-three, signed by Messrs. Taylor of La., Phelps of Mo., Bust of Ark., Whitley of Del., and Winslow, of North Carolina, embraces, in substance, the following:

The report says the present difficulties can only be remedied by amendments to the Constitution, and suggests that the amendments proposed in the Crittenden resolution, if adopted, would restore tranquillity to the country and place the Union on such a foundation that it could never be shaken. These amendments,

the report asserts, would not in reality change the Constitution, they would only have the effect of restoring it, by the added provisions, to what it was in point of fact on the day of its adoption through the operation of the circumstances which then surrounded it, and which erected the barricades against the present sectional contests, as constitutional provisions would now. If a constitutional majority cannot be united in support of the Crittenden resolutions, or the substance of them, then a dissolution of the Union is inevitable.

The report recommends that steps be taken for calling a Convention of the States, with a view to a peaceful separation by providing for a partition of the common property of the United States; settling terms on which the social and commercial intercourse between the separated States shall be conducted; and making a permanent arrangement with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi river. Army bill passed. Adjourned.

Legislature of New York.

SENATE.—The Committee on Federal relations made a report, denying the right of a single State, or several States, to secede, as repugnant to the principles for which the General Government is formed, and as treasonable, and to be resisted by all constitutional means:

Resolving, That the Legislature will sustain the Executive of the State in office, and pledge the military power and resources of the State, and will provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion from within or without the State.

Resolving, That New York is faithful to the Union, and will make all needful sacrifice to maintain it, and to support the several States in all their constitutional rights.

Resolving, That Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States.

Resolving, That, also, Congress has the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and that it is inexpedient to exercise it, unless, first, by a majority vote of the District, and with the consent of Maryland. Second, by gradual abolition. Third, by compensation to unwilling owners.

Resolving, That Congress should not prohibit or interfere with the inter-slaveholding traffic; and

Resolving, That the rendition of Fugitive Slaves is a Constitutional obligation that should be faithfully observed, and that the law of 1850 seriously obstructs it, and should be modified.

The report is signed by all the Committee. The nomination of Canal Commissioner was made in the Senate, by 22 votes for Benj. F. Bruce, and 9 for Wm. W. Wright.

Mr. Field presented a written report on the condition of the defences of the State. The uniformed militia of the State at present comprises 19,430 men; 11,000 are without arms fit for active service. There are 150 field-pieces in good order. He recommends the purchase of some heavy field-pieces, and 1,200 small arms.

BILLS PASSED.—Incorporating Vassar Female College. To confirm the act of Notaries Public and increase their powers.

ASSEMBLY.—In the Assembly the Governor transmitted a letter from James Buchanan, as follows: To His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, &c. Sir:—I have had the honor to receive your communication concerning the resolutions which passed the Legislature of New York on the 11th inst., tending in aid to the President of the United States in the support of the Constitution and the Union, and shall give them the respectful consideration to which they are entitled, from the importance of the subject and the distinguished source from which they emanated. Yours very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Governor also transmitted the reports of the Trustees of the State Agricultural College, and of the Commissioners of Quarantine. The latter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The report of Commissioners on Quarantine show receipts for the year \$33,300, and expenditure \$19,277. The Commissioners strongly urge the impolicy of longer omitting to make provisions for the procuring of and building permanent Quarantine and defraying its current expenses, declaring if the port of New York should be visited next summer with yellow fever, as severe in character as has frequently occurred in past years, with the present imperfect and limited arrangements, the result will be most disastrous. The Providential exemption from Quarantine diseases two seasons past, should not lull the public mind into false and fatal security.

The Committee on Federal relations, through their Chairman, Mr. Robinson, reported. In presenting the report, Mr. R. stated that the report was signed by all but Mr. Pierce and Mr. Birdsall. Mr. Ellingwood was absent when the report was signed, but agreed to its propositions. All those signing, however, did not desire to commit themselves to every position of the report. The report sets forth the evils at present agitating the country, but declines to inquire who is to be held responsible for the existing troubles; declares that New York, while standing firmly in support of the Union and the laws, both by moral and material aid, will recognize the importance of doing all in her power to conciliate dissatisfied States.

The House proceeded to nominate Canal Commissioner *in vacuo*, in place of S. H. Barnes, deceased. Benj. F. Bruce, of Madison, was named by 89 Representatives. The Senate and House then went into joint session on the nominations. Agreeing, B. F. Bruce was declared duly nominated.

BILLS PASSED.—To authorize the Supervisors of Richmond county to borrow \$36,000 in official funds of the county. To incorporate the Vassar Female College.

The Southern Imbroglio.

ALABAMA.—In the RURAL of the 19th inst., we gave the intelligence of the withdrawal of Alabama from the Union. Late intelligence states that certain of the citizens object to this action, and are now seceding from the Seceders. A large public meeting was held in Huntsville on the 10th, at which the following resolutions were passed by a large majority:

Whereas, Information has reached us that the Convention now in session in Montgomery has enacted an Ordinance of separate State secession, without submitting the question to the vote of the people at the ballot box,

Resolved, That the refusal to submit the question of secession to a vote of the people at the ballot box directly, is a usurpation of power on the part of the Convention, and is a violation of the fundamental principles of our Government.

Resolved, That to submit quietly to this act of a Convention, itself unconstitutionally called, is the beginning of a system of submission which will end in the overthrow of popular Government and the establishment of despotism.

Resolved, That unless the question is submitted to a vote of the people of the State at the ballot box, then our delegates to said Convention are requested to consult with members friendly to co-operation and the sovereign right of the people through the ballot box, on the propriety of withdrawing from said Convention, under protest.

The Legislature organized on the 16th inst. It will confine its action as far as possible, during the session, to business arising from the action of the Convention. The Governor's Message urges the necessity that Alabama at once proceed upon the most efficient war footing and the appointment of a Military Board by the Legislature.

ARKANSAS.—Notwithstanding the pressure which has been brought to bear on Arkansas by the Mississippi and Louisiana Secessionists, the Senate of that State have refused to pass a bill calling a State Convention. The loyalty of the people to the Union, and the importance of the projected Pacific Railroad to Arkansas, are the reasons for this action.

MISSOURI.—In the House, Mr. Stevenson's substitute for the Convention bill, asking Congress to allow us to call a National Convention, was lost—104 to 12. Mr. Lacroix' amendment to the original bill, submitting the action of the Convention to the people, was then adopted, and the bill was passed—105 to 17.

A petition praying for the adoption of the Crittenden proposition by Congress, bearing nearly 6,000 names, has been forwarded to our Representatives at Washington.

VIRGINIA.—In the Senate the Commissioners on Federal Relations reported resolutions that, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the propositions embraced in the Crittenden resolutions constitute such a basis of adjustment as would be accepted by the people of this Commonwealth.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Governor has sent a message to the House of Representatives detailing plans for guarding the coasts, and for the purchase of three steam propellers. He prefers small screw propellers of light draft—each propeller to be provided with thirty-two seamen. One propeller to be stationed at Charleston, one at Beaufort, and one at Georgetown. Also, to fortify all the inlets and mouths of the river, and redoubts, with ordnance, and for boats to keep up a constant communication between them as a protection against sudden invasion and lawless bands.

Resolutions have been unanimously passed by the Legislature, declaring that any attempt by the Federal Government to reinforce Fort Sumter will be regarded as an act of open hostility and a declaration of war. Also approving of the act and promptness of the military in firing on the Star of the West, and promising to support the Government in all measures of defence.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Senate was engaged all day on the 15th inst., on the bill providing for the calling of a State Convention, and there was considerable debate on the details. No vote has yet been taken on the bill, and there are no indications as to how it will result. The House has been considering the coercion resolution. There was a split on the details. Many speeches were made, and various amendments offered to the resolution, but no vote was taken on it. All the members are against coercion, but some are against the right of secession.

GEORGIA.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock on the 16th inst. Judge Banning was chosen temporary President. Subsequently Geo. W. Crawford was elected President, and A. B. Lancer, of Muscogee, Secretary. A Committee was appointed to wait on Commissioner Orr, of South Carolina, and Shorter, of Alabama, and request them to communicate with the Convention, and also to accept seats.

LOUISIANA.—A dispatch from New Orleans, the 16th, states that the city troops which took Baton Rouge arsenals returned and received a grand reception. The arsenals at Fort Pike are now occupied by Louisiana troops. The action of Governor Moore in relation to the occupancy of the forts, was received there as a peaceful measure, and generally sustained as patriotic and timely.

FOUR States have now declared their separation from the Union. The dates of the adoption of the ordinances of secession are as follows:—Dec. 20—South Carolina ordinance passed. Jan. 9—Mississippi ordinance passed. Jan. 11—Florida ordinance passed. Jan. 11—Alabama ordinance passed.

The Governors on Secession.

DURING the past two weeks we have been giving the views of the Governors of various States on secession, as expressed in their messages, and continue the same in our present issue.

MAINE.—The inaugural of Governor WASHBURN gives an encouraging view of the material growth and prosperity of the State. He recommends conciliation and forbearance, and talks of good will towards the South, which no criminations should be allowed to interrupt, and the setting of ourselves right in whatever respects we may have been wrong, as the offerings which, as good men and patriots, we should lay upon the altar of our country, and in doing this we need not consent to the abatement of one jot or tittle of the principles affirmed by the people at the recent election. We will stand by the Constitution of our fathers, and the Constitution as it is, and make no compromises that would involve us in the guilt of moral treason and justify under the scorn of mankind. The Governor devotes a paragraph to the subject of Personal Liberty bills, recommending the repeal of any statutes which may be found to be either unconstitutional or justly regarded as offensive.

MICHIGAN.—In his Inaugural, Gov. BLAIR denies the right of secession, and in alluding to the present position of South Carolina says, if it could properly be done, I presume the country generally would be willing to let that restless little nation retire from the confederacy forever; but that cannot be without admitting the right of secession to exist in all the States; this done, and no government remains to us but a voluntary association of States, dissolvable at the pleasure of any of them. If South Carolina may of right secede, then may also New York and Louisiana, thus cutting off the free right of way of the entire Northwest to the ocean, in both directions. The doctrine cannot be admitted. Self-preservation, if no other reason, would compel us to resist.

He claims that the Constitution of the United States is not a compact or league between independent sovereign States; on the contrary, it is a foundation of government established by the people of the United States as a whole, perpetual in its character, and possessing all the elements of sovereign power and nationality. He denies that the personal liberty laws have had the effect to prevent the execution of the fugitive slave law in a single instance, but whenever appeal has been made to the Courts to enforce that law, it has been done in good faith. He invites judicial scrutiny into the legislation of the States, and is willing to abide by the result, but is not willing the State should be humiliated by compliance with the demand to repeal these laws, accompanied with threats of violence and war. He concludes by recommending that at an early day the Legislature make it manifest to our representatives in Congress, and to the country, that Michigan is loyal to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and will

defend them to the uttermost, and to proffer to the President of the United States the whole military power of the State for that purpose.

KENTUCKY.—Gov. MAGOFFIN asks the Legislature to express their approbation of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, and says that eight States will have seceded before their deliberations close, and that Tennessee has referred the whole subject to her people. Virginia and North Carolina are discussing the propriety of a similar course, and Missouri seems likely to adopt a like policy. He submits to the Legislature the propriety of providing for the election of delegates to a Convention to assemble at an early day to determine the future interstate and federal relations of Kentucky. Meanwhile, he would leave no experiment untried to restore fraternal relations between the States. He recommends a convention of the border slave States to meet early in February, in Baltimore.

The Governor says that the hasty and inconsiderate action of the seceding States does not meet his approval, but Kentucky will never stand by with folded arms while those States, struggling for their constitutional rights, are being subjugated to an anti-slavery government. He asks the Legislature to declare by resolutions the unconditional disapprobation of Kentucky of the employment of force in any form against the seceding States, and asks an appropriation for arming and equipping a volunteer militia.

PENNSYLVANIA.—On the 2d inst., Gov. PACKER delivered his valedictory message to the Legislature. He declares the doctrine of secession erroneous. The constitution is something more than a mere compact. Organized resistance to the Federal Government is rebellion, and if successful it may be purged of the crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the persons may be served as traitors. But while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from allegiance to the Federal government, nevertheless it is proper that we carefully and candidly examine the reasons alleged, and if they are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly remedied and reparation made for the past and security given for the future, for a government created by the people should never do injustice to any portion of its citizens.

Pennsylvania being included in the States alleged to have refused compliance with the fugitive slave law, he unhesitatingly avers that the State has been almost invariably influenced by a high regard for the rights of her sister States. After examining the present State laws, he says there is nothing to prevent a revival of the act of 1826, leaving to the claimant the right to seek a remedy under the National or State laws.

He recommends that the consent of the State be given to the master while sojourning in or passing through the territory to retain the services of the slave. He suggests the re-enactment of the Missouri compromise, and that the line be extended to California by the amendment of the constitution. He recommends the Legislature to instruct our Representatives in Congress to support such an amendment to be submitted for ratification, and if Congress fails to propose it, let it emanate from the people.

He closes by declaring that Pennsylvania is devoted to the Union, and will follow the stars and stripes through every peril. But before resuming the responsibilities that are foreshadowed, it is the solemn duty of Pennsylvania to remove every just cause of complaint, so that she can stand before high heaven without fear and without reproach, and then she is ready to devote her lives and her fortunes to the best form of government ever devised by the wisdom of man. Though a dark cloud now rests upon the Union, my hopes and affections still cling to it. My prayer is, that He who orders the destinies of nations will again have mercy upon us and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, so that the Union may remain unbroken throughout all future time.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Napoleon in reply to Lord Cowley on New Year's said he regarded the future with confidence, convinced that friendly understanding between the powers will maintain peace, which is the object of his desires.

A meeting of Jews from all parts of the world had been held at London to concert measures for the restoration of the child Mortara.

FRANCE.—The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium, terminated satisfactorily. Important reductions were made in favor of Belgium coal and iron.

It was rumored that France may ask further indemnity from China.

The Monteur says the financial events of foreign countries influence the French money market in a manner to be regretted, but declares that the report that France is under the necessity of making a new loan, is without any foundation.

The detachment of French troops which was under orders for China, has been sent to reinforce the French troops in Syria.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia is dead. The official Prussian Gazette announces that the Prince Regent assumes the reins of government as King William V. A Berlin letter says, the excitement in all the States of the German Confederacy greatly resembles the agitation preceding 1848.

The Frankfurt Journal asserts the early sitting of the German Diet. A proposition would be made to call on the Cabinet of Turin for categorical explanation relative to the degree of the Governor General of Ancona, in which Trieste was described as an Italian town.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria has received Count Teleki, and announced that he would grant him a full and complete pardon, on the condition of conducting himself henceforth as a faithful subject. Count Teleki promised this, and left the Imperial palace a free man.

The Emperor of Austria sanctions the incorporation of Woloovina with Hungary. Count Rechberg, Austrian Premier, it is stated, has resigned. The resignation is not yet definitely accepted. Count Mendorf, it is said, is likely to succeed him.

ITALY.—Poesio was elected President of the Electoral Committee at Naples. It was reported that a Sardinian loan of 300,000,000 francs was about to be negotiated at Paris. An insignificant attempt at revolution at Naples, on the 30th ult., was easily suppressed. Naples and the Provinces were tranquil.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Broadstuffs.—There has been no regular corn market since the sailing of the America. Flour is quoted dull. Wheat quiet. The severe weather interfering with transportation from the interior. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour quiet, but firm at extreme rates. Wheat firm at full prices. Corn firm. The holidays induced quietness in the market.

Provisions.—The Provision Market was quiet. Pork dull. Lard quiet.

The News Condenser.

—Blondin, the rope-walker, is in London. —The Nebraska Legislature adjourned on the 11th. —The Charlestonians have recruiting agents in New York. —In England, there is a King Charles spaniel valued at \$2,500.

—In 1860, fifteen persons were convicted of arson in Philadelphia. —A petrified tree, from Pike's Peak, is on exhibition in Chicago. —There were 23,000 deaths in New York city during the past year.

—Austria has just issued bank notes of the value of four cents each! —Silver leads, of great extent, have been found near Oregon city. —Business at Havana is languid, owing to advices from the United States.

—Ohio has tendered her power to the President to maintain the federal laws. —The estimated value of the exports from Milwaukee, for 1860, is \$12,774,700.

—The ice crop of the Hudson has just commended; the ice is eight inches thick. —The public schools of the United States are attended by about 4,000,000 children. —The gold yield of the Pike's Peak region for the current year, is about \$5,000,000.

—Gen. Moreau's daughter died a beggar in a Brussels hospital a few weeks ago. —On Friday week, two fires occurred at Detroit, destroying property valued at \$50,000.

—A factory for the manufacture of fire arms is about to be established at Camden, S. C. —There are confined in our State Insane Asylum one hundred and twenty-one persons. —The Presbyterians of Ireland now have five synods and nearly five hundred churches.

—The Southern students of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., have resolved to secede. —A sweet potato was raised last season at Oyster Creek, Texas, that weighed 29 pounds.

—Half a million dollars is employed to manufacture beer and ale in the city of Milwaukee. —The Fon du Lac (Wis.) jail is now empty, though the county contains 30,000 inhabitants.

—Decrease of California gold was \$6,500,000 last year. Total amount received, \$33,666,400. —There are now on deposit in the savings banks of New York more than fifty million dollars.

—Nearly 2,000 cases of measles occurred in Manchester, N. H., during the last three months. —California will remain firm to the Union—such is the sentiment of the recent intelligence.

The ship Abouli, from London, brings on freight 900 kegs of white gunpowder, a new invention. —The President has decided to remove all disunionists from office in the city of Washington.

The estate of Glangarry, belonging to Mr. Elice, M. P., is to be purchased for the Prince of Wales. —The Ogdensburg Journal says the thermometer stood 30° below zero, at that place, Sunday week.

—A Kansas farmer recently took a load of hay 45 miles to Elwood to exchange it for something to eat. —The number of militia in the free States is 1,226,513, while that of the slaves States is only 778,624.

—Thirty-two thousand and four arrests were made, for all offenses, in Philadelphia, during the last year. —On the 13th, at sunrise, the thermometer, at Rutland, Vt., was 24° below zero. At Middlebury it was 29°.

The Androscoogin Company, at Lewiston, Me., have just taken in 600 bales of cotton, received from Calcutta. —Maine is about to prepare her military force, to be in readiness in case the Federal Government calls for aid.

A French hermit died of sheer want, in a hole on the bank of Wabashpenee river, Iowa, on Saturday week. —The total number of arrests in the city of St. Louis last year, amounted to 7,065, of which 19 were for murder.

The American marine losses reported in 1860, gives a total of 385 vessels, valued (without cargo) at \$6,237,000. —The New York Observer says that the N. Y. City Tract Society's receipts for 1860 were \$16,205; expenditures, \$17,109.

The Baptists in Maine have 278 churches and over 20,000 members. In Massachusetts, 268 churches and 36,250 members. —The amount of coal annually mined in Great Britain, and for the most part consumed in that kingdom, is 66,000,000 tons.

The Canadian Literary Institute and Baptist College at Woodstock, C. W., was entirely consumed by fire on Monday week. —The oldest bishop in France, Mgr. Philibert de Brullard, died, on December 15, at Montefury, at the age of ninety-five years.

Georgia has appointed a Commissioner to go to Europe, with the intent of making financial and commercial arrangements. —Lieut. Col. Wm. Henry Walker has resigned his position in the U. S. Army. He was shot seven times in one day in Mexico.

During the past week, 450,000 pounds of poultry were shipped by the Camden and Amboy Railroad for the N. Y. market. —It is rumored that the crown of Hungary has been offered to Prince Napoleon, by Kossuth and the Hungarian Committee at Milan.

Two hundred troops from Fort Leavenworth, with 28 officers and 127 horses, have passed through Chicago for Fort McHenry. —Three shocks of an earthquake were felt at Lancaster, Pa., on Sunday night week, accompanied with a heavy peal of thunder.

The Detroit Common Council have disbanded the volunteer and substituted a paid fire department; employing steam fire engines. —Three men, named Walker, Brodie, and Goodman, have been arrested in New York for making and peddling bogus gold medals.

A manufactory of iron chairs, of all sizes, is being established at Bristol, R. I., which will work up 1,000 tons of iron per month. —In Baltimore last year, 10,804 persons were arrested, ten of them for murder, while the lodgers in the station houses numbered 9,382.

Henry Adrian, an American, lost his life in Constantinople, Sept. 13, by attempting to rescue a Turkish girl from a burning building. —A Paris surgeon is said to have proved, by experiments, that a bone taken from an animal just killed, unites with that of a living animal.

Large numbers of cars are said to be in waiting opposite West Point, for the purpose of transporting the flying artillery ordnance, &c. —W. Jones, an Indiana farmer, for whom Mr. Lincoln split rails thirty years ago, is at Springfield, Ill., on a visit to his former hired hand.

At Verona, Italy, a peculiar and fatal disease has made its appearance; beginning with intense colic, and causing death in a few hours. —Four hundred recruits from the recruiting stations at New York, Rochester, and Buffalo, arrived at Governor's Island within three days last week.

Prof. Gardner, the New England Soap Man, is lecturing to large audiences of ladies and gentlemen, in various parts of this State, as we observe by our exchanges. —The coal operators of Pittsburg have recommended the suspension of the mines until the 1st of March. This will throw several thousand miners out of employment.

The Publisher to the Public.

NEW NOTICES TO AGENT-FRIENDS.

BACK NUMBERS from January 5th are still furnished to new subscribers...

OUR SPECIAL PREMIUMS ARE PROMPTLY PAID.—An Agent Friend asks...

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS are now in order, and whether in ones, twos, fives, tens or twenties...

OUR CLUBS TERMS, &c.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rules...

PREMIUMS TO CLUB AGENTS.—It is not too late to form new clubs and secure the valuable Special Premiums offered...

Special Notices.

BRONCHITIS.

From Rev. S. Seidman, Morristown, Ohio.—Having received the most salutary relief in Bronchitis...

Markets, Commerce, &c.

IN FLOUR AND GRAIN there is no change to note of importance. The only alteration we hear of is in Rye...

ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES.

Table listing prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 21.—Flour.—The market is without material change; holders are not disposed to sell...

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, Jan. 15th, in Lockport, by Rev. J. Bennett, Mr. ISAAC H. BARCOCK...

Died.

At Clark's Mercantile Co., Pa., on the 14th of December, 1880, after a lingering illness...

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance.—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra copy...

THE PORK TRADE.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—There is a good demand for corn fed hogs at 47¢ to 48¢...

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—There is a good inquiry for mess pork; the market is 10¢ higher...

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—The receipts very good and all sold as fast as they arrived...

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—There has been a great deal of pork offered, and the demand continues active...

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

Table showing prices for Beef Cattle, Cows and Calves, Veal Calves, Sheep and Lambs, and Swine.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Receipts are somewhat heavier this week than last, but the number on sale in the city is not so large...

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 16.—At market 800 cattle, about 700 hogs and 150 stores...

BRIGHTON, Jan. 17.—At market—1000 Beef Cattle, 90 Stores, 1,000 Sheep and Lambs...

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The market for this staple exhibits a healthy appearance. The prospects for a good spring trade are encouraging...

AMERICAN SAXONY FLEECES, 2 lb. American full-blood Merino, 45-48...

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—More inquiry for domestic wool, with sales of 150,000 lbs. fleece and pulled...

GRAFTS AT \$4.50 PER 1,000.—I offer for sale first class Apple Grafts...

FRESH PEAR SEED FOR SALE.—We have just received a fine lot of Imported Pear Seed...

KEEPING EXPLAINED.—The best practical work yet published. Sent free of postage for 1¢...

SOMETHING NEW.—J. H. TRON'S Galvanized Index Directory sent out by us has given perfect satisfaction.

ADVICE TO THE UNEMPLOYED.

A BOOK AGENT writes as follows:—I would advise all who would like a certain and well paying business to canvass for the ALBION PUBLISHING COMPANY...

FOR SALE.—Large or small quantity of Victoria Raisins, \$5 per 100; \$25 per 1,000...

AMERICAN SLAVERY DISTINGUISHED FROM THE SLAVERY OF ENGLISH THEORISTS...

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW, QUARTERLY. NEW SERIES. The Christian Review, quarterly, will hereafter be published by the subscribers...

HARPER'S SERIES OF WILLSON'S READERS, FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

THE PRIMER (Introductory) Price 15 cents. Beginning with the Alphabet, is divided into Four Parts...

WILLSON'S FIRST READER, Price 20 cents. Beginning with easy words of four letters, in Part I...

WILLSON'S SECOND READER, Price 30 cents. Divided into Seven Parts, each preceded by one or more Elocutionary Rules...

WILLSON'S THIRD READER, Price 50 cents. Contains first a brief synopsis of the "Elements of Elocution," Part I...

WILLSON'S FOURTH READER, Price 60 cents. Contains, after the "Elements of Elocution," Part II, "Human Physiology and Health," Part II...

WOMEN OF NEW YORK.—A Curious new Book, by Marie Louise Hankins...

A DAY.—Good Agents Wanted everywhere. Full Part POETRY, PROSE, &c. Thirty-Six LIVING WOMEN...

G. FRAUENBERGER, Designer & Engraver on Wood. Drawings made for the Patent Office, &c., &c.

H. & E. F. COOPER, WATERTOWN, N. Y. OWNERS OF THE PATENTS AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF NEW OR AND THE EASTERN STATES.

Roe's Western Reserve Premium ENGRAVING. In all its branches, viz.—BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS, Views of Buildings, Machinery, Landscapes, Portraits of Horses, Cattle, &c.

THE OPORO GRAPE.—The Wine Grape of America. Send for a Circular. E. W. SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best and best situated farms in the West of the State...

TO FARMERS, MECHANICS, & BUILDERS.—Our "Irrepressible Conflict" is again high price...

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

505 Broadway, New York. THESE Machines combine all the late improvements for Hemming, Stitching and Sewing...

THE CELEBRATED Steel Curd Knives, which completes the list of tools necessary to make the Best Cheese...

AUBURN'S Patent, Eccentric Press.—A new, simple, durable and cheap Press.

CHEESE HOOPS. MADE heavy, well finished and painted, and for sale at Watertown, N. Y.

THE CELEBRATED Steel Curd Knives, which completes the list of tools necessary to make the Best Cheese...

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A BOOK FOR THE PRESENT TIME.

The Life of Andrew Jackson, BY JAMES PARTON. Three Vols. Octavo, with Steel Portraits. Price, from \$5 to \$15, according to style of binding.

PRINCE'S PATENT AGRICULTURAL CALDRON AND STEAMER. This is a new and valuable improvement for COOKING FEED FOR STOCK, and well adapted for all purposes where a steamer is required for boiling, &c.

APPLE ROOT GRAFTS.—A reliable and we believe the most successful method of raising new apple trees...

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, INDIANA.—The first session commences the first Tuesday of September.

ENTRANCE FEE.—Board, Washing, Bed and Bedding, Doctor's Fees and Medicines, and Tuition in the English Course...

THE PEOPLE'S GREAT BOOKS. 20,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD. THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES, although but Two Months issued from the press, has already received the unqualified approval of upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND purchasers...

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES tells you of the cause, symptoms, and treatment of Bone Rot, and Bog Spain, Ring-Bone, Strains, Struck, Broken Knees, Wind Gallop, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel...

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THE SNOW FORT.

A POEM FOR THE BOYS, BY JOSEPH BARBER.

In the happy days of boyhood,
Five-and-thirty years ago,
(Life's golden age of joyhood,)
We built castles of the snow.

How the parts of British leaders
Went a-begging, one and all;
How we all were earnest pleaders
For front places on the wall.

The battle—ah! we fought it,
Not at all by History's light;
How the peevy English caught it,
How they always lost the fight.

Thus we fought the fight of Brunker's
In the days that knew no care,
Ere the snow was tossed, as you knowers,
Time had sifted on our hair.

And 'tis not the generous tussle
Of the snow fort on the knoll,
But a strife with those who hustle,
Not the body, but the soul;

Thus we fought the fight of Brunker's
In the days that knew no care,
Ere the snow was tossed, as you knowers,
Time had sifted on our hair.

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

SOWING THE WIND AND REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

[Continued from page 28 last number.]

CHAPTER VIII.

"How is the cash?" asked Mr. OVERMAN, as he saw his clerk, sitting with an appearance of perplexity,—how well it was feigned,—over the cash book, after the accounts of the day had been made up.

"It doesn't come out exactly right," answered HIRAM.

"Short?"
"No sir."
"Over?"
"Yes sir."
"How much?"

"Let me run up the columns again," said the young man. And, in mere pretence, he bent down over the book. Then the cash was counted in the presence of Mr. OVERMAN, and the balance in bank added thereto.

"The excess is just sixty dollars." HIRAM spoke with well assumed unconcern.

"Let me see the cash book." And Mr. OVERMAN looked over the entries a few days back, coming down page by page. But he could not find the erroneous entry he had discovered on the night before.

"I must find this mistake," said HIRAM, as he drew the book again before him. "Let me try the footings once more." In this trial, he went back, page by page, until he came to that on which the false entry was made. "Is this figure intended for a six or a naught," he spoke as if to himself. "It should be a six. Ah, here it is, now! I called it naught, in the addition of the column. Look, Mr. OVERMAN. The figure is carefully made; but it stands for six."

"Yes, I see." But the tone did not express full satisfaction. The cash had been pronounced right on the day before. He did not remark on this fact, however; but accepted the adjustment as right.

From this time, for many months, HIRAM FOSTER kept back his evil hands from peculation. In the discharge of his duties to Mr. OVERMAN, he was more than ever attentive, seeming to have no thought or care but for his employer's interest. Early and late he was at the store, and ever prompt and efficient in the transaction of business. So much pleased was Mr. OVERMAN, that, from kindness of feeling, as well as from a sense of justice, he kept the clerk's salary at one thousand dollars, instead of reducing it to six hundred. During these months of honest dealing with his employer, HIRAM was in a more peaceful state of mind than he had known since the day he stepped aside from the ways of integrity. Fears haunted him, however, all the while,—if not so impending as they had been, still, with an unquiet sense of danger.

But, there was no integrity in his heart. That principle of right, in which lies a man's true honor and safety, had been crushed out. Only fear of consequences restrained him, and as that fear diminished, the old eagerness to possess himself of what belonged of right to another, grew stronger and stronger. Scarcely six months elapsed before he was at his work of abstraction again; now, however, he proceeded with the extremest caution. Instead of letting a false entry represent every instance of robbery, he appropriated money from sales made in the store at times when Mr. OVERMAN was absent, so that no examination of the account books could lead to detection. But, as this method of accumulation was slower than suited his eager desires, a system of false entries was also pursued, every one of them laying upon his guilty mind an additional weight of concern. They were the tracks left behind him, as guides to pursuit; and he felt this, all the while, as a keen sense of danger; a danger more dreaded, day by day, as the two home flowers,—FLORA and HELEN,—opened daily, with increasing fragrance and beauty, in the sunshine of their mother's love. And yet, for all this he seemed under a kind of possession from evil spirits; a possession that was like an irresistible power, driving him onwards in an evil way he had entered in an evil hour.

HIRAM FOSTER loved his two little ones very tenderly. Naturally, he had a fondness for children, and this, when it stirred the father's heart, became a strong impulse. But, always as he held them in his

arms, or watched them in their innocent gambols, a sense of overshadowing evil would creep into his heart, and extinguish all delight. A thought of exposure, and disgrace for them, never came without a shudder.

And so the months and years went on, HIRAM retaining his place with Mr. OVERMAN, and steadily pursuing his system of abstraction, with a blind and evil infatuation, that, under the haunting fears which were his daily companions, made life a hell upon earth. Among men, he wore a fair and pleasant face; but a face that seemed to grow old rapidly, and to lose the signification of earlier years. To his wife he became more and more enigmatical. The frank, cheerful, loving husband of their early married life, changed to a reserved, abstracted, cold, and, at times, irritable man. To her, it was plain that some great trouble lay upon his mind; but, whenever she sought to penetrate the mystery, he pushed her back in such a resolute, and sometimes impatient way, that, in self-protection, she had learned to keep silent. This was ground upon which she must not tread. Here he stood alone, and would admit of no companionship.

Mrs. FOSTER was a woman of pure religious feelings, a member of her father's church, and a communicant. Her husband always accompanied her on the Sabbath, and showed respect and reverence for the things of worship. He was, to all appearance, an attentive listener to the sermons of Mr. PRUSSOR, which were frequently so keenly searching, that, if he really followed the thread of the good minister's discourses, he must have recognized pictures of himself and shrunk from their deformity. But, for the most part, his thoughts were occupied with other things than doctrinal, or life-precepts. Attention was only an assumed exterior, and the minister's voice but an idle sound in his ears. Being a pew-holder, HIRAM, after a few years, was chosen a secular officer of the church. He accepted the mark of confidence and respect as an assurance that, so far, no breath of suspicion had tarnished his good name. But, the distinction was only felt as a new weight of concern; for, if the ever dreaded exposure of his mean peculations should come—and that presentation was an abiding thing in his mind—the disgrace would be so much the deeper.

Mrs. FOSTER understood but too well that in her husband's mind was no religious sentiment. She was glad always to have him attend church with her, and his election to an office in the church gave her hope that, in the associations it would bring, some higher interests would be awakened. But, she perceived no change in the man, though he began to talk more about the church, and entered with some spirit into whatever concerned its outward well being. Always he gave liberally.

Ten years after HIRAM FOSTER'S marriage, Mr. OVERMAN failed in business; and, in the settlement of his affairs, was able to pay only seventy cents on the dollar, under an extension of two years. The failure threw HIRAM out of employment; Mr. OVERMAN being required to reduce expenses to the smallest possible sum in the arrangement with creditors by which he was permitted to continue business. A son, eighteen years of age, was brought home from school, to take HIRAM'S place in the store.

CHAPTER IX.

FRANK OVERMAN, who succeeded HIRAM FOSTER, was a clear-headed, intelligent young man. With a view to going into his father's store, he had taken a thorough course of book keeping. From some cause, an early dislike to FOSTER had been infused into his mind; a dislike which was never concealed. HIRAM, more than once, tried to overcome this, but the boy kept always at a reserved distance. Now that he was to take his place, he sought to get near and familiar; but FRANK still repelled him coldly. FOSTER proposed to give a few weeks of his time to the work of closing the old books and opening a new set, and Mr. OVERMAN favored this, as it would make his son's duties simpler and easier in the beginning. But FRANK objected, and maintained his point against all arguments.

"I would rather take the work as it is now, and make myself familiar with the business," he said. "I shall go back with most of the accounts, and trace them up, in order to get the run of things. There's no use in going to the expense of a new set of books; and whenever they are needed, I wish to open them."

"Have it your own way, then," replied Mr. OVERMAN. "Perhaps you are right, after all. You're not afraid of work, I see; and that is a good sign."

There was, for the ears of FOSTER, a meaning in the young man's voice, when he spoke of going back through most of the accounts, that caused him no little uneasiness of mind. If he had been permitted to open a new set of books, the old ones, in which were the footprints of his crime, would have been laid aside, and a guarantee of safety thus secured. But, to have these come, daily, under the scrutinizing eyes of FRANK OVERMAN, was to put everything in jeopardy. So imminent seemed the danger, as thought dwelt upon it, and his imagination grew excited with possible contingencies, that he found no peace day nor night. Having no employment, there was time for an idle mind to cut, like a sword, into its scabbard; and before six weeks had elapsed, he was in a state of such nervous apprehension, that sleep almost fled his pillow.

Every few days he would drop in at the store, and note the appearance of things. FRANK was always at the books; and in answer to any questions he might propound, gave cold and evasive answers, in which he saw forebodings of evil.

"Have you found any mistakes in my work?" he ventured to ask one day. He tried to speak in a tone of indifference.

"Yes," FRANK gave only a monosyllable in answer, but the look which accompanied it sent a thrill along his nerves. He was conscious that a betrayal of guilt was in his face, and let his eyes fall to hide their expression from the young man's apparently intent observation of his countenance.

"Let me see them," said FOSTER.

"I'm too busy now," replied FRANK, and turned back to the work from which the question of FOSTER had withdrawn him.

whenever his wife came in, until dark. At tea time he joined his family, and endeavored to look unconcerned. His two children hung about him with loving caresses, and but for that dreadful secret, the shadow of which was ever on his life, there would not have been a happier man in all the region round about. For a wife, he had one of the truest and tenderest of women; and no home-nest had in it sweeter or more loving children. But, all the while he felt that a cruel hawk was in the air above his nest, ready at any moment to strike his beloved ones with his fearful talons. More than ever did this fear oppress him now.

Would there have been a home comfort less, or a future of darker promise, had HIRAM FOSTER been content to take the world honestly and trust in God for weal or woe? Let us see. Mr. OVERMAN had a warm side toward his clerk, and if things had prospered, would have taken him into co-partnership. But the exhaustion of his means, through this clerk's robberies, caused him to abandon this long-cherished purpose, and finally to dispense with his services altogether. As a partner, acting in concert with Mr. OVERMAN, and yet with the leading force of a principal, he would have given an efficient life to the business in certain neglected directions, which could not have failed to increase its profits very materially. Thus, he would not only have received, in all the passing years, a good income, but laid store after store, in these passing years, the solid foundations of an honorable property—a prosperity that should be a blessing and not a curse.

Alas! how different was all now. He had acquired property; but the tenure by which he held it was of such a doubtful character that his mind did not rest a moment in security. It was felt, all the while, as a millstone about his neck, to sink him into the gulf of perdition should his feet be driven from the solid ground. Through all the days, an oppressive concern weighed upon his mind; through all the nights, haunting fears tormented him. Busy thought was ever suggesting danger from this point, or danger from that. In men's faces, tones, eyes, he read suspicion or warning. Remarks, born from no thought of him, would startle him with alarms. He was always on the alert. There was, for him, neither rest nor peace!

As he sat at tea with his wife and children on that evening, a loud ringing of the door bell made him start and turn pale. Trifles agitated him now. Mrs. FOSTER saw the effect on her husband, and a vague fear came over her like a cloud.

"Who is it?" There was a husky sound in the voice of HIRAM FOSTER.

"Mr. FRANK OVERMAN," replied the servant. FOSTER pushed back his chair, and arose with a suddenness that startled his wife. She saw blank terror in his face.

"He's gone," said the servant. "Gone! What did he want?" FOSTER sat down and leaned on the table like one suffering from exhaustion. He was aware that his appearance was betraying far more than he wished to be seen, and he made an effort to put on a composed exterior.

"He said that his father would like to see you this evening," "Very well." And FOSTER turned his face as much away from the light as possible.

It was now over a week since the unhappy man had slept beyond an hour or two at a time. For the last two nights, his mind had not once lost its waking consciousness. He was, therefore, nervous and exhausted, and subject to disturbance from little things. Aware of a growing inability to assume a composed exterior, he felt that his danger was increasing; for if called to answer, on any suspicion of wrong, it would be impossible to hold back his countenance from a betrayal of guilt.

After tea he went out; not so much with the purpose of going directly to Mr. OVERMAN'S as to get alone in order to think. But thinking had become a most unsatisfactory process. Anxious fears were so oppressive that thought ran swiftly to inevitable consequences, instead of giving hope, encouragement, or means of escape. The more he thought, the more his mind fell into bewilderment.

For half an hour Mr. FOSTER walked the street, and then, with a desperate compulsion of himself, went to the residence of Mr. OVERMAN. At the door he stood with the feeling of a man whose next step would be to certain ruin. He rung the bell, passed in, and entered the parlor. Mr. OVERMAN was there alone. The face of the kind-hearted old man, which the care and suffering consequent upon his recent failure had robbed of its cheerful aspect, was grave almost to severity.

"HIRAM," he said, as he extended his hand to FOSTER, and then referred him to a seat, "I want to say a few words about a matter that has been on my mind, and troubling me."

"Well, sir."

"The voice did not sound like that of HIRAM FOSTER. It was strange in his own ears, and strange in the ears of Mr. OVERMAN.

"I was told, a few weeks ago, that thirty shares of stock were standing in your name on the books of a certain bank in New York. Is that so?"

"No, sir." The answer was prompt, but false.

Mr. OVERMAN looked steadily into his face. HIRAM felt like a man over deep water, with the ice giving way under his feet. To say "yes," was to hazard all; in "no," there might be safety.

"No, sir." He repeated the denial. "Who said that I had bank shares?" Faintly rose indignation in his tones.

"A gentleman who is often in New York," said Mr. OVERMAN. "One of my creditors."

"Mr. OSBORNE?"

"Yes."

"I will see him, and know by what authority he makes such a statement."

"Not yet, if you please," said Mr. OVERMAN. "I will say to him that you deny the fact."

"If any stock is standing in the name of HIRAM FOSTER, it does not mean me." The young man spoke in an assumed manner.

"I trust not, HIRAM. It would pain me beyond anything I have yet suffered, to find that you had wronged me in anything."

"Wronged you! God forbid! I have never wronged you, Mr. OVERMAN! Heaven is my witness that I have not been unfaithful in even the smallest thing."

HIRAM FOSTER was visibly agitated, but spoke with an assured manner. Yet, in thus calling upon Heaven to be witness of perjury, he felt as if the very blackness of darkness had gathered around him. No moon, no stars, were in his sky—only thick, impenetrable clouds. He shuddered as one upon whom a cold wind blows suddenly.

"I must accept your solemn denial." Mr. OVERMAN did not speak like a man from whose mind all doubt was removed, and HIRAM felt this. But what more could he say! There was no higher tribunal to which he could refer.

Poor, unhappy wretch! When HIRAM FOSTER went out again into the still night of nature—bright as noonday compared to the night that enshrouded his soul—he felt that pitfalls were in his way, and that to go forward in safety was next to hopeless. He had three thousand dollars invested in the stock of a New York bank, and if Mr. OSBORNE was the man who had discovered it, there was no question in his mind that he would, on his next visit to the city, make sure of his identity in the case. FRANK OVERMAN was, he felt certain, under the stimulus of ill will and suspicion, making a thorough examination of the books, and if he went over the work, entry by entry, discovery was inevitable! [Conclusion next week.]

Wit and Humor.

LITTLE JOKERS.

NEVER "for form's sake" write your name across a bill, unless you are prepared to meet the certain consequences.

VANITY.—What no man, nor woman either, by any accident, ever possesses, but what is always very largely developed in every body else.

A LITTLE FELLOW one day non-plussed his mother by making the following inquiry:—"Mother, if a man is a mister, ain't a woman a mystery?"

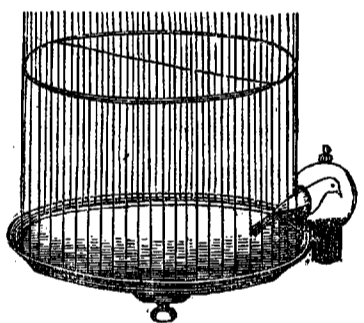
Of two million young ladies who last year were asked to sing, it is a fact that sixteen did so without making an apology for having a bad cold.

NEVER flirt with a young widow who calls you by your Christian name the second time you meet her, unless you have quite made your mind up to the worst.

"TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS."—The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—"The most beautiful pocket edition of this highly interesting work that we have ever seen is—a twenty dollar gold piece!"

DANGER OF JESTING.—"When is a brick a tile?" asked Brown, Senior, of Smith, Junior. "Give it up! When it's a projectile." So saying he threw a brick-bat and broke a window. His preceptor forgave him the mischief he had done, but flogged him for punning.

LUXURY OF LIBERTY.—Bosom friend: Well, dear, now that you are a widow, tell me, are you any the happier for it?—Interesting Widow: Oh! no. But I have my freedom, and that's a great comfort. Do you know, my dear, I ate an onion yesterday for the first time these fourteen years.



THE prevailing disposition has extended to the feathered tribe, and we saw one the other day, as in the above case, who was determined to —

WHAT IS WOMAN'S MISSION?—This momentous question being asked the other evening, Spooney, said:—"As Woman was the—aw—infewaw animal, he thought her mission was to—aw—wait on the supewiaw—to be—aw—a sawt of upper servant, and see about one's dinnows, and one's—aw—furnichaw, and things." "In fact," said Mrs. Snorter, "Woman's Mission simply is to polish the spoons."

TO OUR LADY READER.—When are lands like certain animals? When they're Fallow, Dear.

Why is a small dog like Punch or Judy? Because it's a Pup, Pet.

Why is a young lady cutting High Dutch on the Central Pond like a popular song? Because she's Skaty—Darling.

Why is a fact like my Devotion? Because—ah—because it's True—Love!

Why is a catarrh like Total Immersion? Because it's a Cold, Duck.—Vanity Fair.

A GERMAN AT A BANK.—A German, who had \$300 in gold deposited in one of the Western banks, stepped up to the counter the other day, presented his certificate, and demanded his gold. He was paid, when he said to the banker, "Vot you gif for golt now, eh?" "Five per cent," was the response.

"Oh, yaw, dat ish goot. I sell you dese for good paper monish."

"All right," was the reply, and \$315 in currency was handed the ex-depositor, who took \$15 from his roll of notes, and handed back \$300, saying:

"I deposit dat mit you. /You're goot, I sees."

And taking his new certificate, he departed with his \$15 premium.

AN OPINION.—A highly respectable colored gentleman, rejoicing in the big-sounding name of George Edward Fitz-Augustus, visiting the Washington Market, a few days since, thus delivered himself to a fat countryman, whose stock of vegetables he had been busily investigating:

"Are these good taters?"

"Yes, sir," responded the countryman.

"A tater," resumed George Edward Fitz-Augustus, "is inevitably bad unless it is invariably good. Dere is no mediocrity in de combination of a tater. The exterior may appear remarkably exemplary and beautisome, while the interior is totally negative. But, sir, if you wends the article ob your own recommendation, knowing you to be a man ob probability in your transactions, I, widout any furdur circulo-cutions, takes a bushel ob dat superior vegetable!"

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 8 letters. My 2, 10, 22, 28, 17, 4 is a county in Ohio. My 15, 6, 29, 18, 24, 32 is a county in New York. My 1, 21, 2, 17, 29, 16 is a county in Missouri. My 34, 3, 11, 20, 17, 4, 15, 25, 35, 29 is a county in Maine. My 18, 7, 11, 12 is a county in Pennsylvania. My 30, 3, 25, 5, 35, 2, 23, 31 is a county in Virginia. My 8, 17, 4, 37, 19, 10, 23 is a county in Vermont. My 9, 21, 25, 14, 17, 4 is a county in Tennessee. My 27, 3, 22, 30 is a county in Kentucky. My 33, 17, 6, 25, 36, 3 is a county in California. My whole is a quotation from Shakespeare. Jefferson City, Mo., 1861. X. Y. Z. Answer in two weeks.

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

I AM composed of 8 letters. Omit my 2, 3, 5, 8, and transpose, and I am a prohibition. Omit my 1, 4, 6, 7, and transpose, and I am to entice. My whole is what many know very little about. Green Mount, Va., 1861. J. W. BOWMAN. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANOTHER REBUS.

When a B empty put:
When a B. putting:
Bellevue, Ohio, 1860. J. E. ANDERSON. Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

My first is pretty, light, or dark,
And often is gray, black, or blue,
The learned say it has three coats,
And also has three humors too.
My second's used for horse and ass,
And sometimes men and women still.
My whole is like a pretty fringe,
Which does my first with beauty fringe;
Its movements upward, downward, tend,
And is to man or beast a friend.
Answer in two weeks.

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

Two men, A and B, start at the same time from the same place, and travel north; A at the rate of 4 miles and B 5 1/2 miles per hour. At the end of half an hour, A turns and goes northwest 7 1/2 miles, then north 2 hours and 16 minutes, and finally changes his course again and goes west. B, after going north 5 1/2 miles, turns and travels east 3 1/2 hours, then northeast 6 miles, after which he turns and goes north. How far apart will they be at the end of 6 hours from starting? Gainesville, N. Y., 1861. J. M. BRAINERD. Answer in two weeks.

A USEFUL PUZZLE.

HIRAM is a capital thing with which to puzzle your friends, young and old, and at the same time give them a first-rate lesson in spelling. Get one or more persons to take a pencil and paper, and write the following sentence, as you slowly read it:
"Preferring the Cornelian hues, and separating the immundoes, I will merely state that a peellar's poney eat a potatoo out of a cobbler's waggon, gawged by a sibyl."
We read it off to a large company the other evening, including many well educated persons, of whom three were school teachers, but not one of them wrote all the words correctly. One wrote it thus:
"Preferring the Cornelian hues, and separating the immundoes, I will merely state that a peellar's poney eat a potatoo out of a cobbler's waggon, gawged by a sibyl."
This includes thirteen wrongly written words. The puzzle will be apt to fix the correct spelling of these words, at least.—American Agriculturist.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 574.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land. Answer to Illustrated Rebus:

An honest man's the noblest work of God. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Terms, in advance. Answer to Poetical Enigma:—Canvas. Answer to Puzzle:—Be not too wise in your own eyes, or you'll see what a great fool you be.

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ANY person so disposed can act as local agent for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and those who volunteer in the good cause will receive gratuities, and their kindness be appreciated.

SEND ON THE NAMES.—Now is the time to forward lists of subscribers for 1861, and we hope agent-friends will "hurry up" the names as fast as possible.

VOLUNTARY AGENTS FOR THE RURAL.—Any and every Subscriber or reader is requested to act in behalf of the RURAL, by forming clubs or otherwise. Now is the time for its friends to manifest their interest in the paper and the cause it advocates, either by obtaining new subscribers, or inducing others to act in its behalf. If any lose or wear out numbers in showing the paper,—that's the best way to get subscribers,—we will duplicate them in order to make their files complete for binding.

Back Numbers of this Volume will be sent to New Subscribers, until otherwise announced; but all wishing them should Subscribe Soon.