

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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 realously 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 an beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILI NEWSPAPER in America.

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AGRICULTURAL.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR AND VOLUME

For the twelfth time it becomes our duty to indite the closing article for a Year and Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. The occasion is one of no little importance to us, and we trust not devoid of interest to the reader. Our emotions are mingled, but the most prominent thought is one of gratitude an acknowledgment of indebtedness to Providence for the blessings of health and strength, which have enabled us to labor so long, and with comparative success, to promote the welfare of the myriad of men, women and children who are directly or indirectly influenced by reading this journal - and for living to witness the fruition of our hopes in regard to the usefulness of an enterprise which has ever honestly endeavored to maintain Right and dethrone Wrong, with little regard to consequences.

It seems but yesterday that we commenced the RURAL, yet how great have been the changes during its publication!-how vast in many things afferting individual and national interests, prospects and prosperity! Brief as the period seems to those in the meridian of life, and absorbed in the cares and competitions of a utilitarian and progressive age, it is crowded with events of the utmost importance,which have already had a powerful effect, and must continue to influence the action and destiny of millions of the human race. The most prominent of these will readily occur to the intelligent reader who can, on reflection, recall the great improvements in various branches of Art. Science and Productionas well as some changes which have not been improvements or of the progressive order. That the world has moved, however, and generally in a direction beneficial to mankind, is evident from the efforts of Mind, and the resulting influences upon the Mental. Moral and Material interests of individuals communities and nations. Though this is not an age of miracles, many of the inventions and improvements introduced or perfected within the past decale are truly wonderful. For example - but we will not attempt to particularize or enumerate, for either would require more space than we can now command.

During the whole period of its publication, the RUBAL NEW-YORKER has labored zealously to fulfill the purposes and promote the objects announced in its first number, some of which we may appropriately repeat in this connection. After remarking that "the importance and responsibility of the position assumed were fully realized," we added:

"The pages of this Journal are dedicated to Progess AND IMPROVEMENT. We use the expression not lightly, at in its fullest and broadest acceptation - mentally, morally, and physically. It does not confine us to narrow limits, jut gives ample scope for the discussion of all subjects tending to the melioration of Mankind, and advancement in the arts and Sciences. Our primary object is to aid in advanting the Cause of Rural Improvement. Although Agriculure and Horticulture are our prominent themes, the departments deveted to Mechanics and Science, Education, Literaure, &c., are considered important, and will receive proper stention. Under these headings we hope to furnish seasonableand useful matter - while that portion of the paper appropriated to General Intelligence will not be neglected. Standing aloof from the 'platforms' of all parties and sects, we stall fight the battles of none. * * Our aim is to furnish : reliable and unexceptionable FAMILY PAPER, for both Town and Country - one which shall interest and instruct the young, and prove a valuable assistant to those more advanced in

By fidelity to this platform, and the earnest and untiring advocacy of what was considered the best interest of the People and Country, the RUBAL has attained an enviable reputation, and a circulation and influence unequaled by any publication in its | so satisactory as though they were of larger extent, sphere. Aiming to manifest the spirit of its Motto, but it made with care, we know not why they "Excelsior," and advance its Objects, "Progress and Improvement," it has ever striven to merit the appro- and addition of the soil, manure, time employed in val and support of the right-thinking and discriminating, by efforts to excel in Value and Usefulness to community, and exerting its influence in behalf of whatever seemed likely to prove beneficial to the industrial and productive classes and interests of the country. And these classes have nobly seconded our efforts, and encouraged us with voice, pen and purse, proving far more than a match for the sharpers and | Then, we have before observed, we must at pres- | tions should be observed:

speculators who, on account of its independence and fearless exposure and condemnation of their frauds and deceptions, have sought to injure the RURAL. We are content with the result - for Truth and Right have thus far prevailed, and we are confident in regard to the future.

The year new closing has been one of vicissitude and disaster to many branches of business and the nation at large. After years of peace and almost unparalleled prosperity, our people and nation are cursed with a most wicked and suicidal war. Of the turpitule of its inception and prosecution on the part of the rebel aggressors, we need not speak. That point is understood by our readers, and the fearful results of the intestine strife are already apparent in many sections of the Union. The blow has falen with crushing weight, blasting the prospects if thousands at the North as well as South, especially in our cities and villages. Yet amid the wide-spread disaster, one class suffers comparatively little. The owners and cultivators of the soil are now the fortunate and envied people of the land, and ought to appreciate the fact we have so long and often reitersed, that Agriculture is the surest and safest, as wellas most useful and honorable pursuit of Man. We have often, in public addresses and print, urged farmes' sons to make agriculture their profession for life,—yet how many who have left the farm for the merchant's desk, physic or law, are to-day lamenting their nistake

- In common with many other business interests, the Newspaper Press has suffered severely from the effects of the war, and several agricultural journals have been olliged to suspend or materially lessen their expenses. But, though the RURAL was for months seriously affected, its expenses were increased rather than diminished. In the darkest days of the rebellion, weengaged our present able Western Corresponding Editor, and in announcing the fact remarked:— Though the war and consequent hard times and depreciation of currency have for awhile materially lesened our receipts, we believe that Agriculture, which feeds and clothes all, is the main dependence of the country in this great emergencyand that thee journals which best foster and promote it, will desere, and should receive, continued and increased suport. Hence it is that, without looking for immediat or commensurate returns, we venture more to augment the value and usefulness of this journal thanprudent friends think judicious; yet we do so in the confident belief that the expenditure will be appreciated by its readers and the agricultural community. The belief thus expressed has been and is beingverified, for several thousand subscribers have been idded to our list within the past three months, and we are now daily receiving hundreds for the ner volume. We promised to enlarge the RUBAL onesixth, but have in fact given full one fifth nore readist in this than any preceding volume. In this and oher respects our pledges are more than redeemed. And our next volume will. (D. V...) at least equal the present, for our arrangements, facilities, and etermination to excel, warrant the assurance. Injeed, we are firmly resolved that the RURAL NEW-YORKER shall maintain its position as the best and cheapest Agricultural, Literary and Family NEWSPARER in America.

ACRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

In other countries there are experimental farms. and weathy men who devote their time and means to the developement of agricultural truths. Here we are entirely destitute of the former, and we have few farners who are willing or able to make experiments, the failure of which would involve great pecuniary loss; and experiments even when successful are not profitable usually to those who make them. It is apparent, therefore, that we must profit by the results of small experiments, or be content to do without this, the very best means of testing theories, developing truth and advancing agricultural knowledge. This state of things, though unfortunate a some respects, is not without redeeming features. It should encourage every intelligent farmer. indeel, we think it makes it the duty of every one the reult to their neighbors and the brotherhood of thesecircumstances they have no need to fear that their small experiments will be overshadowed by those of any great institution, or by the labors of thosemore wealthy, and to whom the public ear is more spen.

Muh ridicule has been cast upon the published report of small experiments, and the calculations foundd upon them. It has been by many considered unjustend fanciful to grow a rod or two of roots or grain, by a particular course of culture or manuring. and fum this calculate the cost and product of an acre. Experiments on so small a scale are not quite may at tell a true tale. If the extent, nature, cultur, &c., is stated, and the crop measured or weight carefully, we know not why these experiments pay not prove exceedingly valuable. If 75 busher of carrots are grown on one-eighth of an acre, ga cost of five cents a bushel, we cannot see same catment, and perhaps at a little less cost. ent have these little experimens or none. We have made experiments with so much care and involving so much labor, that the crop even with the best success would not pay for the labor. The same is doubtless true of others.

The great difficulty has been not with the extent of the experiments, but with the namer in which they have been conducted. There as doubtless been too much haste, and too little care-too much jumping at conclusions—but even then arexperiment, although not reliable in all respects, i better than nothing, as it excites interest, and maks the question one of thought and discussion amon; practical men. Fortunately we are pretty much il possessed with the little weakness of thinking we can do a thing about as well as the next man, ora little better, and if results are reported differen from what we think they should be, are ready to nake the trial to disprove the theory that we consider false, or the statement of facts that we deer incorrect, and thus knowledge is increased, and ster repeated trials the truth is made to appear, and revails. While admitting this, we urge upon all he necessity of exactness in operations designed to teach facts, for upon its precision, more than uponits extent, the value of an experiment depends. To truth and the whole truth, and nothing but the ruth should be given, and as a general rule it is but to leave each reader to draw his ewn inferences, ad form his own opinions from the facts stated.

There is no more interesing field of discovery open to the thoughtful that that of agriculture. We want to know how may bushels of corn or wheat, and how much hay ca be manufactured out of a cord of manure; how the manure can be made, saved, and applied, so as to roduce the best results; how the corn, hay, &c., ca be turned into beef, pork, butter, and cheese at the least cost per pound. These and a host of other isportant questions need elucidation. The experimetor requires no extensive laboratory, no expensive hemicals, or only such as are provided in the great laboratory of nature. Care and patience are the ingredients that will do much towards solving thes problems, and he who applies himself to the work and adds to the stock of general knowledge, is worthy of all honor as a benefactor of the race.

MANURE AND HOW TO SAVE IT.

THERE has been a great deal said about manure, but unless mankind behave themselves better, a great deal more has got to be said about it. Turn up your nose, if you will, it is a "staple" article, and is entitled to, and will receive the growing confidence and respect of good men. It is directly connected with the growth and expassion of the human race. If manure runs out, man must run out, too: it is the heedlessly trodden under the feet of men and beasts? Why is there in America nosystematic and scientific treatment of it? Smaller interests are persistently and vociferously cared for. More doubtful matters are promoted by conventions, combinations and associations—are nursed by motherly legislatures, and honored by public confidence and approval. Manure, ignored by the bar, the pulpit and the benevolent societies, is left "to waste its fragrance on the - air," an outcast aid an offense. Men eminent for economy, who thin! BEN FRANKLIN a greater man than ST. PAUL becausehe was the author of the maxim "Take care of the rence and the pounds wil take care of themselves"- nen who cross-rake their stubbles for a few straws-even such men WASTE THEIR MANUEL. You could not persuade them to let a bushel of corn go to loss, but they will waste the manure that would make fifty bushels of corn, and think nothing about it. If they lose a cow, they talk mournfully of her virtues for a whole year; but half the profit of keeping her they threw away without

It is especially necessary that we should be re minded of our failings in this respect at the present season of the year. Now is the time to save food for the next year's crops. The two great sources of less are leaching and burning. Half our stable and barnto tes new plants, new modes of culture, and report yard manure is thoroughly washed before it goes to the field. Whatever else needs washing, manure farmes, through the agricultural press. Under does not - the dirtiest of it is clean enough for all practical purposes. What goes out in this washing is precisely what ought to stay in. Prof. Norton, of Yale College, says:--"In all places where manure is protected from the sun, and from much washing by rain, its value is greatly increased. * * * While the liquid manure is actually in many cases almost entirely lost, the solid part is often allowed to drain and bleach until nearly every thing soluble has washed away. * * * The liquid which runs from barn-yards and

from manure heaps, is shown by analysis to consist of the most fertilizing substances; and it is calculated that where this is all allowed to wash away, as is the case in many instances, the manure is often reduced nearly one-half in its value. I have seen yards where it was almost worthless, owing to long exposure. In Flanders, where every thing of the kind is saved with the greatest care, the liquid manure of a single cow for a year is valued at \$10; here it is too often allowed to escape entirely."

Those who would remedy the evil here spoken of will, so far as possible, keep their manure under why 6d bushels cannot be grown on an acre by the | sheds or in manure cellars; but yards must be used, to some extent, in which case the following direc-

1st, Let barn-yards be as small as the size of your flocks and herds will admit. It is common to see a desolate and irregular field, of a fourth of an acre or more, with sundry sharp corners and angles, muddy, and encumhered with rubbish, occupied at intervals by a dozen cattle or fifty sheep - misnamed a "barnvard." If it includes a stream to which its surface inclines. and about which some povertystricken cattle congregate during the day, waiting in cold weather for an opening in the ice that they may get a "cooling beverage," the accessories are complete. It is impossible to litter it all, and the droppings are too far apart to make it probable they will ever be gathered up. Rather have a small, well-fenced

yard, with a water trough in it, and keep it well littered | white lead and battened. The entire front is of grass, with leaves, straw, or coarse grass or weeds. 2d, Let eaves troughs be put up so that no water shall fall from the buildings. 3d, Clean the yards early in the spring, and plow in the manure before warm weather dries it up.

No farmer is at liberty to forget that horse manure and sheep manure are subject to rapid desomposition, in which almost their entire value is lost. Prof. Norton says:—"Horse manure, particularly, should not be left exposed at all; it begins to heat and to lose nitrogen almost immediately, as may be perceived by the smell. It should be mixed with other manures, or covered by some absorbent earth as soon as possible." Speaking of the value of nitrogen which escapes so largely from urine and other manures, Mr. Norton says:-"Manures containing nitrogen in large quantity are so exceedingly valuable because this gas is required to form gluten, and bodies of that class, in the plant; this is particlarly in the seed, and sometimes also in the fruit. Plants can easily obtain an abundance of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen from the air, the soil and manures. Not so with nitrogen. They cannot get it from the air - there is little of it in most soils: and hence manures which contain much of it produce such a marked effect."

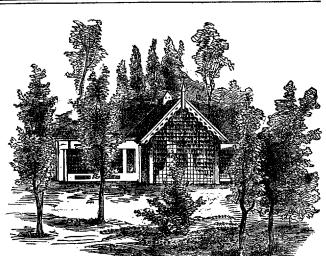
Bear in mind, fellow-farmers, that this nitrogen, the manure of all manures, is just what you drive out of your dung when you suffer it to fire-fang or burn. Mix it liberally with muck or earth, and you may prevent this. If trodden hard without much litter in it, manure will not waste; at any rate, cover it liberally with plaster, and that will absorb the gasses. A liberal application of soil or sods will doubly pay—trough in the rear. By this arrangement the manure first, in the preservation of the volatile portion of is all saved, and out of the way of the fowls. We the manures; and second, in what those substances contain for the renovation of the soil. Science unites with common sense in asserting that we must in some way restore to the soil the elements taken from it by the crops, or we shall in the end arrive at utter barrenness. Now, farmers, you are very clever fellows-very, very, very; won't you draw a few loads of muck or earth from the road-side to your vards. cover so it won't freeze, and mix it with your sheep and horse manure during the winter?—H. T. B.

POULTRY HOUSES.

In our last we gave some remarks on the fattening, killing and marketing of Poultry. A correspondent suggests that a little information about Poultry Houses, both useful and ornamental, would be very acceptable to many of our readers, as for the want of proper arrangements for keeping, many are not much troubled about either fattening or killing. We would never advise the erection of a Poultry House for mere ornament, as the beauty of such buildings consists principally in their convenience and adaptation to the use for which they are designed. Still they may be made quite neat; and when built on small village lots, or even on a farm, when near the house, this is necessary. A year or two ago we made a call at Springside, the residence of Mr. VASSAR, near Poughkeepsie, and there we saw one of the prettiest houses it was ever our good fortune to look upon. The place was then in charge of C. N. Bement, Esq., well known to our readers as the author of a valuable Poultry Book, and as a correspondent of the RURAL. This house was designed and built by Mr. B., who furnished us with the design and description. It is built in a sequestered nook, on the sunny side of a high bank, surmounted by rocks covered with shrub-

"This location was selected for the purpose of protection from the cold northern blasts, and receiving the warmth and benefit of the winter's sun. The deciduous trees in front being deprived of their foliage in winter, admit the full influence of the sun, and, when in full leaf, shade and ward off his searching rays in summer.

"The elevation, as will be seen in the figure accompanying this article, is a rather pretty affair. The center building, with the gable to the front, is twelve feet square; eight feet posts. The roof is very steep and surmounted with a kind of cupola, for the purpose of ventilation and ornament; in the bottom of this are two small swing doors, to close up when necessary. The roof is of one and a quarter inch plank, tongued and grooved, the joints painted with



ORNAMENTAL POULTRY HOUSE

extending to the very point at the top.

"The left wing is a lower edifice, twenty-two feet long and ten feet wide. The floor, which is of broken stone covered with fine gravel, is sunk below the surface, two feet front and eight feet in the rear. The back wall resting against the bank, is of stone, twenty inches thick, faced with brick. The front wall and ends are also of brick. The roof has a gentle pitch to the rear, and made of one and a quarter inch plank, tongued and grooved, joints painted with white lead before being laid. The under sides of the rafters are lined with hemlock boards, the spaces between the rafters filled with tan, rendering it frost-proof. The front wall is of brick, and two feet high, on which the wood and sash rest. In the base are gratings, to admit air; also above the glass, and just under the eaves, are open spaces for ventilation. In very cold weather these spaces may be closed with shutters. On the right is a door for entrance, and on the left is a small one for the egress and ingress of the fowls.

"In the rear, and running the whole length of the room, are two tiers of boxes or nests, which are eighteen inches square, and the same in height. Adjoining the nest is an apartment of the same size, where the hen enters to go to her nest, which is latticed in front, giving air and apparent secrecy, with which she seems much pleased. The under tier is about two feet above the ground floor. The range of tiers is set out from the back wall ten inches. These nests are covered with boards, sloping down, like the roof of a house, to catch and carry the droppings of the fowls from the perches immediately over, to a trough in the rear. By this arrangement the manure kept our Spanish fowls in this house last winter, without injury by frost to their wattles or large combs."

For comfort and health, fowls require a warm, yet well ventilated house, with separate apartments for feeding, laying and roosting. Cleanliness is absolutely essential, and yet the common practice is to allow fowl-houses to remain uncleaned for weeks and months. The consequence is, vermin and disease and death. Every day or so the droppings should be gathered up and placed in barrels, and if well dried, the better. Its value for manure is so great, that where fowls have a good range and a chance to obtain worms, &c., the droppings are worth more than the cost of food and the trouble of caring for them. For manuring in the hill, there is nothing so rich and convenient, except guano. Fowl-houses should be whitewashed several times during the year, and in winter, or at all times when confined, plenty of gravel, lime and ashes should be placed within reach of the fowls. In nine cases out of ten, fowls become diseased and die from neglect of these simple

A VOTE OF THANKS .- Before adding "Finis" to the Twelfth Year and Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, we are constrained to express our sincere acknowledgments to each and all who have in any manner contributed to its success. To Contributors and Correspondents, Agents and hosts of friendly Subscribers all over the land, we are under obliga-tions for special and innumerable favors. While many have increased the value and interest of its pages by furnishing therefor the results of their observation and experience, others have kindly introduced the Rural in new localities, and in various ways aided in extending its circulation and usefulness. Truly, as we have said on a similar occasion, the conductor of a journal having friends so numerous, kind and generous, may be excused for entertaining some little pride — even while bending under a weight of obligation to them—and would be ungrateful were he not to acknowledge the indebtedness and also resolve to more than ever merit such manifestations of approval. Appreciating, to some extent, our obligations to both Individuals and Community, we shall strive to repay the indebtedness in an appropriate manner - and meantime wish one and all herein addressed a "Happy New Year" and many joyous returns of the same to themselves and their (we trust always happy) families.

-Thanks, also, to the numerous friends who are already successfully recruiting for our next volume as their substantial remittances attest.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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NEWS DEPARTMENT.



ROCHESTER, N.Y., DECEMBER 28, 1861

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

General Scott on the Trent Seizure.

GENERAL SCOTT has written a letter to John Big-ELOW, Esq., in answer to inquiries respecting the probabilities of a war between England and America. It has been published in most of the English and French journals, and its effects can be but salutary to the cause of truth and justice. He discusses the question in the proper spirit, and tempers firmness with moderation. The following is the letter, which, though written for the eye of Europeans, will be read by Americans with interest:

MY DEAR SIR:-You were right in doubting the declaration imputed to me, to wit: that the Cabinet at Washington had given orders to seize Messrs. Mason and Slidell, even under a neutral flag, for I was not even aware that the Government had had that point under consideration. At the time of my leaving New York it was not known that the San Jacinto had returned to the American seas; and it was generally supposed those persons had escaped to Cuba for the purpose of re-embarking in the Nash-ville, in pursuit of which vessel the James Adger and

other cruisers had been dispatched.

I think I can satisfy you in a few words that you have no serious occasion to feel concerned about our relations with England, if, as her rulers profess, she has no disposition to encourage the dissensions in

In the first place, it is almost superflous to say to you. In the first place, it is almost superflous to say to you, that every instinct of prudence, as well as of good neighborhood, prompts our Government to regard no honorable sacrifice too great for the preservation of their friendship of Great Britain. This must be obvious to all the world. At no period of our history has her friendship been of more importance to our people; at no period has our government been in a condition to make greater concessions to preserve it. The two nations are united by interests and symmathies—commercial. social. political and religious. pathies—commercial, social, political and religious, almost as the two arms to one body, and no one is so ignorant as not to know that what harms one must harm the other in a corresponding degree.

I am persuaded that the British Government can

entertain no doubt upon this point; but if it does, I feel that I may take it upon myself to say that the President of the United States, when made aware of its existence, will lose no opportunity of dispelling it.

Nor is there anything, I venture to affirm, in the
seizure of these rebel emissaries, which ought to

receive an unfriendly construction from Eng Her statesmen will not question the legal right of an American vessel of war to search any commercial vessel justly suspected of transporting contraband of war—that right has never been surrendered by England—it was even guaranteed to her by the Treaty of Portic and British was fewer in the legal results. Paris, and British guns frowning down upon 'nearly every strait and inland sea upon the globe, are conclusive evidence that she regards this right as one, the efficace of which may be not yet entirely exhausted. Of course there is much that is irritating and vexatious in the exercise of this right under the most favorable circumstances and it is to be based most favorable circumstances, and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when the maritime States of the world will agree in placing neutral commerce

the world will agree in placing neutral commerce beyond the reach of such vexations.

The United States Government has been striving to this end for more than fifty years; to this end, early in the present century, and in its infancy as a nation, it embarked in a war with the greatest naval power in the world; and it is even now a persistent suitor at every maritime court in Europe, for a more liberal recognition of the rights of neutrals, than any of the other great maritime nations have wet been disposed other great maritime nations have yet been disposed to make. But till these rights are secured by proper international guarantees upon a comprehensive and enduring basis, of course England cannot complain of an act of which, in all its material bearings, her own naval history affords such numerous precedents.

Whether the captives from the Trent were contra and of war or not, is a question which the two Governments can have no serious difficulty in agreeing upon. If Mr. Seward cannot satisfy Earl Russell that they were, I have no doubt Earl Russell will be able to satisfy Mr. Seward that they were not. If they were, as all authorities concur in admitting, agents of the rebellion, it will be difficult to satisfy impartial minds that they were any less contraband than a file of rebel soldiers or a battery of hostile

cannon.

But even should there be a difference of opinion upon this point, it is very clear that our Gove d sufficient grounds for presuming itself in the right, to escape the suspicion of having wantonly violated the relations of amity which the two countries profess a desire to preserve and cultivate.

The pretense that we ought to have taken the Trent into port, and had her condemned by a prize court, to justify our seizure of four of her passengers, furnishes a very narrow basis on which to fix a serious controversy between two great nations. Stated in other words, an offense would have been less if it had been greater. The wrong done to the British flag would have been mitigated if, instead of seizing the four rebels, we had seized the ship detained all her passengers for weeks, and confiscate four rebels, we had seized the ship her cargo. I am not surprised that Capt. Wilkes took a different view of his duty, and of what was due to the friendly relations which subsisted between the two Governments. The renowned common sense of the English people, I believe, will approve of his effort to make the discharge of a very unpleasant duty as little vexations as possible to all innocent.

If. under these cicumstances, England should deem upon the restoration of the men taken from under the protection of her flag, it will be from a convic-tion, without doubt, that the law of nations in regard to the rights of neutrals, which she has taken the leading part in establishing, requires revision, with a suitable disposition on her part to esta these rights upon a just, humane, and philosophic basis. Indeed, I am happy to see an intimation in one of the leading metropolitan journals which goes far to justify this inference. Referring to the decisions of the English Admistratory sions of the English Admiralty Courts, now quoted in defence of the seizure of the American rebels on board the Trent. the London Times of Nov. 28 says:

"So far as the authorities go, the testimony of international law-writers is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop, and visit, and search any merchant ship on the high seas. * * But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels, carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest were unknown; we were fighting for exist-ence, and we did in those days what we should nei-

ther do nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do in these days." If England, as we are here encouraged to hope, is d to do her part in stripping war of half its horrors by accepting the policy long and persistently urged upon her by our Government, and commended by every principle of justice and humanity, she will find no ground, in the visit of the Trent, for contro versy with our Government. I am sure the President and people of the United States would be but too

happy to let these men go free, unnatural and unpar-

donable as their offenses have been, if by it they could emancipate the commerce of the world. Greatly as it would be to our disadvantage at this present crisis to surrender any of those maritime privileges of belligerents which are sanctioned by the laws of nations, I feel that I take no responsibility in saying that the Uniled States will be faithful to her traditional policy upon this subject, and the spirit of her political institutions.
On the other hand, should England be unprepared

to make a corresponding sacrifice; should she feel that she could not yet afford to surrender the advanthat she could not yet afford to surrender the advantages which the present maritime code gives to a dominant naval power, of course she will not put herself in a false position by asking us to do it. In either case, therefore, I do not see how the friendly relations of the two Governments are in any immediate danger of being disturbed.

That the over-prompt recognition as belligerents of a body of men, however large, so long as they constituted a manifest minority of the nation, wound the feelings of my countrymen, I will not attempt to deny, nor that that act, with some of its logical consequences which have already occurred, has planted

sequences which have already occurred, has planted in the breasts of many the suspicion that their kin-dred in England wish them evil rather than good; but the statesmen to whom the political interests of these two great people are confided, act upon higher responsibilities and with better lights; and you may rest assured that an event so mutually disastrous as a war between England and America, cannot occur without some other and graver provocation than has without some other and grave. yet been given by either nation.

Winfield Scott.

Hotel Westminister, Paris, Dec. 2, 1861.

Bombardment of Pensacola.— Official Report.

WE have given both facts and rumors of the late bombardment at Pensacola, principally from rebel sources; but we are now enabled to lay before our readers the Official Report of Col. Brown, the commander of Fort Pickens:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, FORT PICKENS, Nov. 25, 1861.

GENERAL:-That Fort Pickens has been beleaguered by the rebels for the last nine months, and that it was daily threatened with the fate of Sumter, is a fact notorious to the whole world. Since its occupancy by Lieut. Slemmer, the rebels have been surrounding it with batteries, and daily arming them with the heaviest and most efficient guns known to our service—guns stolen from the United States—until they considered this fort as virtually their own, its occu-

pancy being only a question of time.

I have been in command since the 16th of April, and during the whole of that time their force has and curing the whole of that time their force has averaged, so far as I can learn, from eight to ten times the number of mine. The position in which I have thus been placed has been sufficiently trying, and I have at three separate times intended to free myself from it by opening my batteries on them, but imperious circumstances, over which I had no control have unexpectedly in each instance prevented.

imperious circumstances, over which I had no control, have unexpectedly in each instance prevented. Affairs were in this state on the morning of the 9th of October, when the enemy, fifteen hundred strong, attacked by surprise a portion of my command on an intensely dark night. They were defeated and driven from the island with great loss by less than two hundred regulars and fifty volunteers—all the efficient force I bed disprachle for the prevent. An invested force I had disposable for the purpose. An insult so gross to the flag of my country could not by me be passed unnoticed, and I designed immediately to take appropriate notice of it; but, as I said before, cir-cumstances over which I had no control, prevented. I make these prefatory remarks to explain why I have now opened my batteries on the enemy, when, from the smallness of my forces—about one sixth of his, thirteen hundred to eight thousand—I have not the means of producing any decisive results, and as evidence of my having accomplished what I designed—the punishing the perpetrators of an insult to my

country's flag.

Having invited Flag Officer McKean to co-operate with me in attacking the rebels, and to which he gave a ready and cordial consent. I, on the morning of the 22d, opened my batteries on the enemy, to which, in the course of half an hour, he responded from his numerous forts and batteries, extending from the Navy Yard to Fort McRae, a distance of about four miles, the whole nearly equi-distant from this fort, and on which line he has two forts—McRae and Barrances—and fourteen separate batteries, containing from one to four guns, many of them being 10-inch columbiads, and some 12 and 13 inch sea-coast more than the second services. columbiads, and some 12 and 13 inch sea-coast mor-tars, the distance varying from 2,100 to 2,900 yards from this fort. At the same time of my opening, Flag Officer McKean, in the Niagara, and Captain Ellison, in the Richmond, took position as near to Fort McRae as the depth of water would permit, but which, unfortunately, was not sufficiently deep to give full effect to their powerful batteries. They, however, kept up a spirited fire on the fort and adjacent batteries during the whole day. My fire was incessant from the time of opening until it was too incessant from the time of opening until it was too dark to see, at the rate of a shot for each gun every ifteen or twenty minutes, the fire of the enemy being somewhat slower. By noon the guns of Fort McRae were all silenced

but one, and three hours before sunset this fort and the adjoining battery ceased fire. I directed the guns of batteries Lincoln, Cameron, and Totten, principally on the batteries adjacent to the Navy Yard; those of Battery Scott to Fort McRae and the lighthouse batteries, and those of the fort to all. We reduced very perceptibly the fire of Barrancas, entirely silenced that in the Navy Yard, and in one or two of the other batteries, the efficiency of our fire

at the close of the day not being the least impaired.

The next morning I again opened about the same hour, the navy unfortunately, owing to a reduction in the depth of water, caused by a change of wind, not being able to get so near as yesterday, consequently the distance was too great to be effectual. My fire this day was less rapid, and I think more efficient than that of yesterday. Fort McRae, so effectually silenced yesterday, did not fire again to-day. We silenced entirely one or two guns, and had one of ours disabled by a shot coming through the embrange. hour, the navy unfortunately, owing to a reduction in

About three c'clock fire was communicated to one of the houses in Warrington, and shortly afterwards to the church steeple, the church and the whole village being immediately in the rear of some of the rebel batteries, they apparently having placed them purposely directly in front of the largest and most valuable buildings. The fire rapidly communicated to other buildings along the street until probably twothirds of it was consumed; and about the same time fire was discovered ssuing from the back part of the Navy Yard, probably in Wolcott, a village to the north and immediately adjoining the yard, as War-rington does on the west. Finally it penetrated to the yard, and as it continued to burn brightly all night. I concluded that either in it or Wolcott man night, I concluded that either in it or wolcott many buildings were destroyed. Very heavy damage was also done to the buildings of the yard by the ava-lanche of shot, shell, and splinters showered unceas-ingly on them for two days, and being nearly fire proof, being built of brick and covered with slate, I

could not succeed in firing them, my hot shot nor shells not having any power of igniting them.

The steamer Time, which was at the wharf at the time, was abandoned on the first day and exposed to our fire, which probably entirely disabled her. The fire was again continued till dark, and with mortars occasionally until two o'clock the next morning, when the combat ceased.

This fort, at its conclusion, though it has received a great many shot and shell, is, in every respect, save the disabling of one gun carriage and the loss of service of six men, as efficient as it was at the com-mencement of the combat; but the ends I proposed in commencing having been attained, except one, which I find to be impracticable with my present means, I do not deem it advisable further to continue it unless the enemy think it proper to do so, when I

shall meet him with alacrity.

The attack on "Billy Wilson's" camp, the attempted attack on my batteries, and the insult to our glorious flag, have been fully and fearfully avenged. I have no means of knowing the loss of the enemy, and have no disposition to guess at it. The firing on his batteries was very heavy, well disposed and confidence for two days and could

ring on his batteries was very nearly, well directed, and continuous for two days, and could hardly fail of having important results.

Our loss would have been heavy but for the foresight which, with great labor, caused us to erect elaborate means of protection, and which saved many lives. I lost one private killed, one sergeant, one corporal, and four men (privates) wounded, only one

severely.

My officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, were everything I could desire. They one and

was admirable—an Captains Allen, Chalfin, Blunt, Robertson, Hilt, all Duryea, and Lieutenants McFarland, Langdon, Ilossin, Shipley, Jackson, Pennington, Seeley, ad Taylor, merit my warmest encomiums for the boolness and deliberation with which they performd, without one exception, their duty under a heavynd continuous shower of shot, shells, and splinterfor two successive days. Lieut. Todd, ordnance ojcer, had full supplies of all required articles, wich were on hand at the post, and his department as conducted with system and efficiency. Major bwer, Surgeon Campbell, and Assistant-Surgeon therland, in their respective was admirable-an Captains Allen, Chalfin, Blunt, Assistant-Surgeon theriand, in their respective duties, sustained thir high reputations. Captains Robertson, Duryea, ad Blunt, and Lieutenants Pennington and Seeley, espectively, commanded Batteries Lincoln, Scott, 5tten, and Cameron, and a small battery at Spanish Frt, and the other officers' batteries in the fort, withistinguished ability.
Captains Dobie's ad Bailey's companies were with

Captains Dobie's ad Bailey's companies were with the batteries at Lindin and Cameron, and did their duty faithfully and dficiently. The companies of Captains Heubereraid Duffy, of the 6th regiment New York volunters, were successively on duty at the fort, and rendered cheerfully important assistance to me. The regula companies engaged at the batteries, all of whom prformed their duty so efficiently as to preclude my taking a distinction, are companies A, F, and L, First Artillery; C, H, and K, Second Artillery, ad C and E, Third Infantry, and companies G and 6th regiment New York volunters. companies G and 6th regiment New York volun-

In closing, I tener to Flag Officer McKean and Captain Ellison, ofhe navy, and to their officers and crews, my best thaks for their co-operation, which would have had te happiest results but for the unfortunate fact that great draft of water prevented their sufficiently ner approach to the works of the

Department of Misouri.

THE Hannibal lessenger of the 14th inst. learns that Sy. Gordon, to notorious chief of Northwest Missouri, had been hot at a hotel in that county, and could not posibly recover. It is said that a couple of citizens rde up and shot Gordon on sight. It is also said thatGordon had made his brags of burning Platte riverbridge, and it was for this that he was so summarily dealt with. We also learn from the engineer on the tain, that Gordon's whole band of two hundred despradoes had been taken prisoners by General Prentiss.

A gentleman wholeft Henry county on Sunday, says that Clinton, to seat of that county, was in possession of from 3,000 to 8,000 rebels, most of whom were from Pree's camp at Osceola, and the balance were recruit from the Northwestern counties. They were perscuting Unionists and plundering private property. Our informant also says that late on Sunday evenig last, they met the advance guard of Pope's divison, three miles from Clinton. They think the rebelswere entirely ignorant of the approach of our troop, and express the belief that they have been surpried and cut off.

Osceola is about 25 niles south of Clinton, and if our informant's statements be correct, a very rapid advance of Pope and steele's divisions has doubtless been made upon Prices headquarters.

The names of about 500 rebels have been enrolled at the Provost Marshal's office, upon whom contributions are to be levid under General Halleck's general orders No. 24, fo the benefit of the suffering refugees. About sixy of the most prominent of these were to be called upon the 20th inst. for the sums set opposite their names, varying from \$100 to \$400, and the balance re to be notified as exigen cies require.

Gen. Halleck sent on he 21st the following telegram to Washington:

To Major General McClellan: - Captain Wood's To Major General McCettan: — Captain wood's scouting party has returned from Rolla. It pursued the enemy south of Houston, killed one of them, and brought in a Major as prisoner of war. About one hundred of Price's men were captured and released an applicable the scouting water not being able to be more on parole, the scouting party not being able to bring them along.

H. W. HALLECK, them along. Mijor-General Commanding.

Dispatches received atSt. Louis on the 19th, from Gen. Pope, show that hehas obtained a great victory over a part of Price's band of rebels, and secured a very large number of prisoners, horses, arms, &c. After a forced march, le got between the enemy encamned six miles from Chillihowe, Johnson county, and 2,200 strong in Clinton and Henry counties; but as soon as they heard of his approach they beat a rapid retreat towards Rose Hill, Johnson county, leaving all their baggage, arms, munitions, &c., in our possession. Pope then threw forward ten companies of cavalry aid a section of artillery, in pursuit, following with the main body of the army.

At Johnson, Yates county, the rebels being so closely pursued; scatterel in all directions, but mostly towards the South. Pose then forced a strong cavalry reconnoissance within fifteen miles of Osceola, and intercepted and capured 150 of the fleeing rebels. and all their baggage, sores, &c. Other squads of from ten to fifteen men in number were taken, making an aggregate number of 300.

The next day our scoats brought us information that a large rebel train, and re-enforcements which we had marched south to intercept, had divided. The larger portion were marching south towards Waverly, intending to camp at the right of Milford.

Gen. Pope brought the main body of his army in position a few miles south of Waverly, and sent a scouting force under Col Jefferson C. Davis a few miles south of Warrensburgh and Knobnoster, to come on the left and in the rear of the enemy, at the same time ordering Merrill's Cavalry to march from Warrensburgh and come rom the right of Col. Davis. who pushed rapidly forward and came up to the enemy in the afternoon, drove in his pickets, carried the strongly defended bridge by a vigorous assault. and drove the enemy into the timber, who, finding himself surrounded, surrendered. Thirteen hundred men, including two colorels, one lieutenant colonel. one major and seventeen captains, were taken prisoners, and sixty wagons heavily laden with supplies and clothing; a large number of horses and mules also fell into our hands. Our loss was two killed and fourteen wounded. That of the enemy was considerably greater. This was the best planned and executed action of the war, and reflects great credit on the General commanding, and officers and men who so faithfully and promptly carried out his plan.

A dispatch from Sedalia, Missouri, of the 22d, savs thirty-four cars, loaded with prisoners taken by Gen. Pope, go to St. Louis to night. The prisoners are a motley crew, varying from sixteen to seventy years of age. Many of the arms captured are United States muskets, and some of the men are dressed in the United States uniforms taken from our troops at Lexington. Several United States wagons were also re captured.

Among the prisoners taken by Gen. Pope was the notorious Col. Magoffin, of Georgetown. About two weeks since, Col. Magoffin sent word to the commanding officer that his wife was sick, and he begged permission to see her before she died. He was informed that if he would give his parole of honor as a prisoner, his request would be granted. He did so, and the next that was heard of him, he com-

all performed heirduty with the greatest cheerfulness, and in the met able and efficient manner. It am much indetected Major Arnold, my executive officer, for his viuale assistance—his whole conduct was admirable—an Containe Allen Challen Bland. time after the rest of the rebel force, and h consequence of the darkness, he was not recognized until the next day. It seems that Colonel Magoffa visited his home, and arranging his affairs, he sen a messenger to withdraw his parole, and instead d surrendering himself as other officers do, he left before this messenger arrived at Sedalia. He was in the rebel army when the fight came on, and feeling that h would deserve and would probably receive differen treatment from those who had not forfeited all right to be treated as prisoners of war, fought desperately but unavailingly. Gen. Pope refused to accept his parole, and ordered him to be placed in confinment until Gen. Halleck ordered what disposition should be made of him. He is one of the most desperatand unscrupulous of these marauders in this section and it is to be hoped that he will receive the punishment his crimes and forfeiture of his parole deserve.

Maj. McKee, with 163 men of Col. Bishop's tommand, encountered and repulsed 400 rebels, four miles south of Hudson, and killed 10 and took 28 prisoners and 30 horses. Five of our troops tere slightly wounded. The rebels had attacked a sock train, captured all the stock, and held the railbad men as prisoners. They were in the act of reloaing the stock, when the train, stock and men were tescued by our troops.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Hallack confirms the statement previously received, and gives full proof of the importance of the Union victory. Gen. Halleck's second dispatch to McClellan, and a dispatch from Sedalia announcing that thirty-four car loads of prisoners left that place for St. Louis list night, clear the matter up. Halleck telegraphs as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, 1861. HEADQUARTERS, Sr. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20, 1861.

To G. B. McClellan, Major General Commanding
Army:—A part of General Pope's forces, under Col.
J. C. Davis and Major Marshall, surprised another
camp of the afternoon of the 18th, at Milford, a little
north of Warrensburg. A brisk skirmish ensued,
when the enemy, finding himself surrounded surrendered at discretion. We took thirteen hundred prisoners, including three colonels and seventen captains one thousand stand of arms one thousand. tains, one thousand stand of arms, one thousand horses, sixty-five wagons, and a large quantity of tents, baggage and supplies. Our loss is two killed and eight wounded. The enemy's loss is not yet

Information was received last night from Glasgow, that our troops at that place had taken about two tons of powder, in kegs, buried on Jackson's farm. This effectually cuts off their supply of ammunition. H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

The Conservative, of St. Louis, has advices from Mound City of the 15th, stating that a portion of the ed regiment, under command of Maj. Williams, made a dash into Missouri on the 17th inst. and burned men killed at Butler. These towns have for a long praised by Gen. McCall and his officers. time been the resort of guerrilla bands of rebels.

Department of the Ohio.

DISPATCHES from Louisville of the 18th inst. rive an account of an engagement at Iumfordsville, which, it is claimed, considering the disproportion of numbers, is the most brilliant Federal victory yet

Four companies of about 350 men, of Col. Walback's regiment, led by the Lieut. Colonel, drove back over 3,000 rebel cavalry, artillery, and infantry. They were first attacked by a regiment of Texas cavalry, whom they repulsed and followed, when they were drawn into ambush and fired at from all sides by rebel infantry. The Federals retuned their fire vigorously and stood their ground util the rebels fell back, leaving their dead and nost of their wounded on the field. No re-enforcements reached Van Webber's Federal command as reorted yesterday, until after the engagement was ovr.

Howe's Louisville battery supported the Federals on the north side of Green river, fring at very long range with rifled cannon. Four ther companics were on the south side of the river but engaged as pickets a mile and a quarter distat from the action.

Among the Federals killed were Liet. Sachs, of Cincinnati, who killed eight men with two revolvers. but was finally killed, receiving nine bilets. Also among the killed are Henry Joser, Richard Whoerf. Frederick Shoemaker, J. Shambrose, and Peter Smith, all of Cincinnati.

Of the Texan Rangers, 62 were killed, baides Col. Terry. The number of wounded is unknown, but buried their dead. Fourteen of the rebel brses were found dead on the field, and three rebels tken prisoners.

Parties just arrived from the scene of the fight, state that vesterday and to day nineteen lead and wounded rebels were found in the bushes. The U.S. loss-ten killed on the spot, seven mortaly, and thirteen otherwise wounded. Of those nortally wounded four have since died. The rebel lost a Colonel, Captain, and Lieutenant.

The Federal forces on the south side of Green river have been considerably augmented, lut the report of a general crossing southward yesteday is untrue, and would not take place till the Grea river bridge, on which a large force is engaged, is a constructed.

The rebels sent a flag of truce to-day, asking permission to inter their alleged unburied dead.

Among the killed on our side was Capt. Andrson, of Lee's battery, and Lieut. Thompson, of the faine Guards. The victory is said to have been tearly bought by considerable loss on our side. It is thought not unlikely our success will be followed by an assault on the enemy's entrenchments on Cheat Mountain, which is about 17 miles distant from the scene of the late battle, which was on the summit of the Alleghany, on the turnpike from Staunton.

Gen. J. Johnston's brigade made a reconnoisance in force on the 20th inst., six miles south of Green river, without finding a trace of the enemy.

No official account of the Mumfordsville firt has yet been received at headquarters, nor anythin from Gen. Schoepff. In the Kentucky Legislature the House adojed by

the usual party vote, resolutions that Ketucky assume payment of her portion of the direct ix imposed by Congress. The Senate adopted the House resolutions a Fed-

eral relations, with amendments indorsing the President's action regarding Fremont's proclamaton and Secretary Cameron's report, and requesting the President to dispense with Secretary Cameron. Vite was unanimous on the amendment.

Gen. Buell has telegraphed to headquarers the following:

LOUISVILLE, pc. 18. To Major General Mc Clellan: McCook's dision is at Munfordville; Mitchell is at Bacon's Creek Zolli-coffer is either retreating across Cumberish river or preparing to do so at the approach of any specior

force. McCook reported that the rebels attacked my pickets in front of the railroad bridge at 2 o'clock to-day. The pickets consisted of four companies of the 22d Indiana, Col. Willick, under Col. Van Imblen. Their forces consisted of one regiment of Texas Rangers, two of infantry, and one battery of six guns. Our loss was Lieut. Saxe and eight enlisted men killed, and ten wounded. The rebel loss was thirty-three killed, including the Colonel of the Texas Rangers and short few wounded. gers, and about fifty wounded. The rebels retreated ingleriously.

D. C. Burll, Brig. Gen.

The Cincinnati Commercial has received dispatches from Frankfert, Ky., stating that advices from Somerset state that yesterday morning at daylight, General Schoepff, with all his force, marched out to attack the rebels. Zollicoffer is in position on Fishing Creek, with 6,000 men and some artillery. General Schoepff's force consists of two Tennessee regiments, Hoskin's Kentucky regiment, and the 17th, 31st, and 38th regiments of Ohio, Standart's Ohio and Hewitt's Kentucky batteries of ten guns-four rifled and four smooth-bore, and two Parrot guns. Zollicoffer has no wagons on this side of the river, and but indifferent means of crossing. Gen. Schoepff was confident of whipping, with some hope of capturing most of his men. The Tennesseans lead the column.

Department of the East.

A BATTLE was fought on the 20th inst., by Gen. McCall's division, which resulted in a Union victory. Gen. Ord started at 6 o'clock in the morning on a foraging expedition, in the direction of Drainesville, his command consisting of four full regiments, the Buck Tail Rifles, Lieut. Col. Kane, and Easton's battery, consisting of two 24 and two 12-pound howitzers. Gen. McCall, anticipating that they might be attacked, ordered the 1st and 2d bridages to follow at 8 A. M.

The 1st brigade, Gen. Reynolds, advanced on the Leesburg turnpike, and took a position on Difficult Creek to await further orders. Two hours later Gen. McCall, with his staff and an escort of cavalry, followed by the same route. Meantime General Ord advanced to Thornton's House, near Drainesville, when his command was suddenly fired upon by a force lying in ambush in the dense woods adjacent. This was the signal for battle, and a brisk engagement promptly ensued. Gen. McCall. who arrived a few minutes previously, took command. In a moment's time, Daston's battery was planted alongside Thornton's House, and was fired rapidly, and with terrible effect in the enemy's ambush. Col. Kane's Buck Tail Riflemen were placed in advance, and fired upon the enemy whenever they made their appearance. The rebels, who had a battery of six pieces, returned the cannonading and replied to the rifles with musketry.

The firing was kept up some three-quarters of an hour, when the brigade retreated rapidly, the fire of the villages of Papinsville and Butler, the latter being the whole brigade, rifles and battery, being too hot the county seat of Bates county, and returned with a for them. Our troops stood up bravely under the large number of refugees, stock, &c. They had two sharp volleys of the rebels. Their steadiness was

> The rebels took the direction of Fairfax Court House, leaving on the field a number of their dead and wounded. Our troops pursued them a short distance and returned. Forty dead bodies of the rebels were picked up, and 15 wounded prisoners were taken and placed at Hunter's and other houses in Drainesville. Gen. Ord captured eight wounded prisoners and two caissons with ammunition. In their haste, the enemy left behind them arms of every description, clothing, &c. Their loss is estimated at 150 killed and wounded. Among their killed was Col. Tom Taylor, of Frankfort, Kentucky, commander of the 1st Kentucky regiment of rebels.

> The forces of the enemy consisted of 3 regiments of infantry-1st and 2d Kentucky and 10th Alabama -with a cavalry regiment and a battery, all under command of Col. John H. Torrey, of the 10th Alabama regiment, acting Brigadier-General. The dead rebes were left on the field.

> The loss on our side was six killed and eight wounded, most of whom belonged to the Buck Tails. Col. Kane received a slight wound. At 9 o'clock our troops returned to camp, bringing in 50 wagon-loads

A later account says the detachment of Gen. McCall's division, which took part in the battle of Drainesville, did not arrive at Drainesville till about noon, and remained until 2.30 o'clock, when the enemy arrived, coming from the direction of Centerville. Previously to this Gen. Ord had placed his forces in position to repel an anticipated attack. The fire was first opened by the rebel battery throwing shot, shell, grape, and canister. This was responded to by Eastman's battery with effect. The infantry on supposed to be large. The United States Army each side soon engaged in the conflict, and at this time they were not more than sixty yards apart.

After general fighting for an hour, a shell from our side exploded in the ammunition of a rebel caisson, making fearful havoc. Three of the rebels' headswere completely blown off, and others horribly mutilsted. At this time the enemy wavered and showel a disposition to run, when Gen. Ord gave the command to charge, which was gallantly obeyed, and the rebels precipitately fied. They were pursued for uptard of a mile, when Gen. McCall ordered a recall b be sounded, and our troops fell back to the position just vacated by the enemy. Twenty of the wounded rebels received surgical treatment from Dr. Lowman and assistants, having been taken into housesfor that purpose; they were taken to General McCalls camp, where they had the ambulances arrive in propr time.

All aur wounded and killed were brought away. A large number of trophies were brought away by our own troops, such as guns swords and pistols. In the jockets of dead rebels were found Richmond papers of the 19th, but they contained no news of importance. On the bodies of officers were found letters showing an intense hostile feeling in the South sainst the North. In one of the letters dated Centeralle, 19th inst., addressed to a friend, and but partly mished, it was said it was impossible for the Federal to remain much longer in their present condition; that the effect of the news from England and the presure of Congress would necessarily compel McClelan to advance, and in such an event a victory of the confederates would be certain.

During the stampede, eight of the rebels were taken prisoners and brought to Washington. They state that they left Centerville very early Friday morning, in order to obtain forage, and unexpectedly met our troops, who had proceeded thither on similar business; they also said that a larger number were killed on the part of the rebels than they supposed.

The victory on the part of our troops is considered the more brilliant as they had never before been in any action. They have been highly complimented, both by Major-General McClellan and General McCall.

The following is Gen. McCall's dispatch announcing the engagement and victory at Drainesville:

DRAINESVILLE, December 20-4 P. M. Major-General George B. McCleffan; -Gen. Ord's Brigade, with the First Regiment of Pennsylvania

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Rifles and Easton's battery of artillery, had a brisk affair with the enemy, consisting of four regiments and a battery of artillery, near this place at twelve M. to-day.

I arrived during the action, and sent for Gen. Reynold's, who was left at Difficult Run. The enemy was defeated, and fied before Gen. Reynolds arrived. We have found forty killed of the enemy and ten wounded on the field. Our loss is two killed and three wounded. We have taken two caissons, with the harnesses, the horses having been killed.

three wounded. We have taken two causons, with the harnesses, the horses having been killed. The regiment of rifles behaved finely. Lieut. Col. Kane was very slightly wounded, but is still in the field. I have collected the dead and wounded. GEO. A. McCall,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Gen. McCall commands the extreme right of the eight divisions of the army of the Potomac.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 21st inst. has a special from Baltimore, stating that news had been received from Riehmond to the effect that Fort Pickens had opened fire three times on Fort McRae since the 22d ult., but with what effect is not known. On the 30th ult., an incessant shower of shells was thrown into the Fort by Col. Brown.

Levi Mann, colored, formerly a waiter on the steamer Star of the West, and who for a long time was a prisoner in Alabama, arrived in New York recently from Fort Pickens, and informs the Herald that there were over 8,000 runaway negroes hiding in the woods in Alabama. They have grave ideas of the war. Mann was at the guard house at Warrington during the bombardment. He says when Fort Pickens opened on the rebels at the Navy Yard, a regiment of Mississippi troops were on morning parade. The first shell from Pickens struck the water a short distance from the Navy Yard. The second shot was of similar range as the first. The attack was wholly unexpected by the rebel soldiers, and when the firing commenced, they broke ranks, and despite all the entreaties of their officers, made a further retreat in double-quick time, throwing away their rifles, blankets, and equipments. After the rebels opened their batteries on Pickens, they became more cool under the determined manner of Gen. Bragg and other high officers, who moved from point to point,

During the bombardment, the chain shot and shell dismounted three guns in Fort McRae, and breached it in several places so that the rebels found it untenable, and consequently evacuated it. The buildings in the Navy Yard were all perforated with shot, and the village of Warrington was entirely destroyed.

Mr. Mann is of the opinion that had the bombardment been followed by the landing of Union troops on the enemy's soil, their efforts could not but have been attended with success, so thoroughly were the rebels demoralized.

There are many Union men at Pensacola, who are perforce in the rebel army, and only wait in the hope of a speedy deliverance by the handing of Union troops.

Gen. Phelps had landed at Ship Island with about 2,000 troops, and issued a proclamation, which is not sanctioned by Gen. Butler.

Gen. Phelps, in his report, says he reached Ship Island, in the harbor of the Mississippi Sound, on the evening of the 3d of December, when dispatches with which he was entrusted for Flag Officer McKean, were sent by Lieut. Winslow, of the R. R. Cuyler, who then proceeded to Pensacola, where the Flag Officer then was, and General Phelps' was made known.

We found in the harbor the U.S. war ships Massachusetts and R. R. Cuyler, besides several prizes, and not long afterwards the steam gunboat New London, and an armed schooner, part of the Gulf blockading squadron, came in.

He concludes:—"While preparing the report the De Soto and New London have been engaging the boats of the enemy in the direction of New Orleans."

Affair at Washington.

GEORGE W. JONES, late Minister to Bogota, has been arrested for treason. Letters written to Jeff. Davis, by him while United States Minister have number of which require heavy repairs before they been discovered, in which he states his intention of joining the rebel army.

the Secretary of State on Saturday the 21st, who at workmen and laborers employed in the various de once set about the preparation of a reply. The con- partments there have been engaged from an early tents of the dispatches are known to no one except to those two, the President, and probably General | and every kind of article necessary for active service McClellan. The general opinion among outsiders near the official barrier that guards the inner circle of Garrison presented an unusual and bustling appear diplomacy is that they do not present an ultimatum. but leave room for negotiation, as we have heretofore received from officials of the War Office to propare intimated.

Washington writers for the New York papers state that Minister Adams reports to the State Department that he had an interview with Earl Russell. After a day in packing, and the same night eight bages, discussion of the Trent affair in the British Cabinet, no definite conclusion was arrived at. It is thought | for shipment to Canada at Quebec and other pices. that Ireland would take advantage of a war between this country and England to attempt to redress some | conveyed to Woolwich. of her grievances.

Burnside's expedition will not get away from Annapolis until after Christmas, but is sure to sail before New Year's.

The Post says private letters from well-advised sources in Washington, represent that interviews between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward, immediately after the Trent affair, and their representative letters to London, at that time based upon the disavowal of knowledge of our Government that such capture was to take place, and of all purpose to insult the British flag, delayed the presentation of the peremptory demand by the British Government, which came out in the Europa.

CONFLAGRATION IN CHARLESTON.

One of the most extensive conflagrations that has ever occurred in this country, took place in Charles ton on the 11th and 12th inst. The best part of the city is destroyed. Of the cause of the fire there are various opinions, some thinking it the work of incendiaries, while others consider it accidental. The following facts we obtain from the telegraph and the Southern papers.

W. P. Russell & Co., owners of the factory where the fire originated, say the establishment had been closed, and the furnace of the boiler was covered with water before the men left. . The proprietor did not leave for an hour and a half or more after the workmen. When he left everything was in order, and there were no signs of fire. In an hour and a half afterwards he heard the alarm. From these circumstances he infers that the fire was set, or was the result of carelessness on the part of a number of country negroes who had been quartered under an old shed adjoining his establishment, in allowing their camp fires to get the better of them.

After the breaking out of the fire the flames continued to increase in violence, and, with scarcity of water, seemed to defy all human efforts to arrest them. Keeping in a south-westerly course, the roaring element rushed through like forked lightning. The work of destruction in King and Queen streets | further advices.

was truly terrible; roof after roof fell in, and theire rushed out of the windows and lapped around he buildings in an awfully sublime manner. The flaves spread right and left, making a clean sweep of te fine residences in Logan, New Savage, Mazyck, ad the lower end of Broad streets. Nor could the wok of destruction been stayed here, had it not been that

the fire exhausted itself for want of material. The Mills House was only saved through almot superhuman exertions, and its blackened walls attet a severe trial. The fine building of the Sisters (Mercy was saved. The extensive foundry an machine shops of Cameron & Co. were entirely d. stroyed. They embraced eight buildings and office, an erecting shop, machine and fitting shops, foundry blacksmith shop, two boiler shops, pattern stor room and iron room, and the stock and material o hand. The stock and material on hand, including, large quantity for Government purposes is valued t not less than \$2,000,000. The insurance is not state.

The Courier says that the most gratifying incident of the fire was the zeal manifested by the slaves i their efforts as firemen and laborers. The entir population, male and female, worked most earnestly Subscriptions for the poor sufferers by this terribl conflagration have been opened at the Bank of Charles ton, and \$2,000 have been subscribed.

The Commissary General had posted a notice for food and shelter for those deprived of houses by the sad calamity. Many were obtained on application to F. S. Holmes, at the Soldier's Wayside Depot, corner of Ann and Navy streets.

The Mercury of Friday says: Yesterday was gloomy day for Charleston. Business was universally suspended, and with one impulse our community united in giving sympathy and aid to the victims o the great public calamity.

The Courier says: The fearful conflagration that has just passed over our city will cause the 11th an 12th of December, 1861, hereafter to be remembered as one of those dark and trying periods which for the moment seem to paralyze all our long cherishd hopes and bright anticipations for the future. Ve have been visited by one of those mysterious dapensations of Providence which we cannot attempt to solve. Our city has received a terrible blow which will take the work of years to repair. Letus nerve ourselves then for another start, thankul that we are left with the some bold spirit and strag arms to make new and perhaps more substantial posperity for our beloved city.

Some of the Charleston papers have urged thain case of an attack by the Union forces, Charleson should be burned. We presume the present tast of this mode of proceeding will satisfy the most raid for the present.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE steamship Arago from Havre on the evening of the 11th, via Southampton on the morning of the 12th, arrived off Cape Race last Saturday evening at six o'clock. To the surprise of every one, t is announced that General Scott had returned tothis country, and much improved in health; but the impression is general that he returns as the bearr of important information for this Government. It is reported that previous to his embarkation he had a long interview with Prince Napoleon. It was be lieved in France that the General carried to America the French Emperor's desire to bring about the perfect solution of the question lately arraigned between the American and British Governments in consequence of the seizure of Mason and Slidell.

England is making the most extensive preparation

for war with this country. The naval editor of the Times states that, although we are strong in large ships, the class of vessels which would be of the greatest service to us in a war with the United States are correttes and sloops, a great would be fit to go to sea.

The greatest activity has prevailed since Saturday Lord Lyons made his official communication to last at the Tower of London. The whole of the hour in the morning to late at night packing up irms abroad. On Sunday last the interior of the Angent ance, in consequence of an order which had been for immediate transmission of 25,000 stand of sms. which were packed in boxes containing 35 rifleswith the usual adjuncts. Men worked the whole of Sunwell filled with boxes, were conveyed to Woolich On Monday evening a similar amount of arms was

On Wednesday preparations were being mad for the transmission of any kind of munitions of war down the river in barges and other craft, whichwere conveyed by the steam tugs to the several goernment depots, where orders had been received a forward without delay every kind of defensive misiles. Additional hands had been employed daily in efferent apartments of the Tower, which has not assumed such a bristling appearance for many years. The military immediately available in Canada my be stated at 30,000, which may be increased to 200100.

It has been stated that a battallion of the Gards is under orders for embarkation. It is reported that the Government will charter the City of New York, as well as the new steamers coming round from Glasgow on Tuesday evening.

The Irish people are espousing with great ardor the American side of the question. A greatmass meeting was held in the round room of the Rounda in Dublin, to take into consideration the aspet and position of Irish national affairs at the pesent momentous crisis. The following resolution were passed:

Resolved, That the population of the Great sepublic, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Nexico, and the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, being greely composed of men of Irish birth and blood, itwould be unnatural to suppose that Ireland could remain an indifferent spectator of the struggle between Hogland

and America.

Resolved, That the events of the hour impeatively dictate to all Irishmen forgetfulness of past differences, and unite in a rally for the old cause & their

Resolved, That a chairman, two secretaries and a committee of twenty-one members, each having been duly and separately proposed and seconded, bechosen by the majority of the voices at this meeting to take into consideration the advisability of an orgalization on the present state of affairs at home and afroad.

The Liverpool Post says the whole purpos of the meeting was to express, in every variety and phase of demonstration, sympathy in favor of America. Most of the French papers show a disposition to take

a neutral position, while some even exhibit a jesire to favor the American cause. They await, however,

Brief Reminders TO FURAL SUBSCRIBERS, AGENT-FRIENDS, &c.

"Tone Up."-This No. terminates our engagements with near! fifty thousand subscribers. All whose subscriptions expir now—with the year and volume—will understand it (if they do not otherwise) from the fact that either no figures are given after their names, or 624. Those whose terms extend into be next or a future volume, however, will find the No. of the HEAL to which they have paid, printed after their names. To spw our plan we quote two or three examples from our dupliate Mailing Addresses -- "Frank H. Gilman, 598," means simply that Mr. Gilman has paid to No. 598, inclusive, which is to July, 1, 1862. "Robert Lincoln, 728"—which shows that Mr. I has paid to January 1, 1864. [In cases like the latter where a subscriber pays for more than one year in advance, we gite the figures, even if the subscription ends with a volume but there only one year is paid for, and the term closes with a volume, we omit the figures to save extra type and labor.]

About Renewals.-We of course anticipate that most subscribers whose terms expire this week, will at once, or soon, renew - many have done so alrerdy - yet some will delay the matter, and others neglect it or think they can't afford the small investment. Whether it is good economy to deprive thenselves and families of a useful and instructive visitor is worthy of consideration. Quite a number who tried to get alog without the RURAL this year, have recently ordered it, being satisfied with the experiment. A subscriber and voluntary agent in Van Buren county, Michigan, alluding to the times, says:-"The RURAL is a member of our family, and if retrinchment to any great extent becomes necessary, it will be smong the last few things to be parted with. I shall make an effort to sustain the subscription here," &c. All who like the RURAL are invited to do likewise—renew themselves, and invite others to subscribe.

Be Brief - A Model Letter .- In writing us on business, please be as brief as consistent. At this season we receive from 200 to 300 or more letters per day, and it is no easy task to read all camfully and give each proper attention;—even the opening an glancing at the contents of each, (which the writer of this triss to do.) is somewhat laborious. The short letters are alfays read, while the long epistles cannot at once receive the time required; so we are constrained to attend to the business part and defer the rest, Brevily and accuracy are the great essentials of a business letter, and no other matter should be given on the same sheet or half sheet. If you send ar isquiry or article for publication with a business letter, pray do not mix them on the same page, or even opposite pages unless so that we can separate without injury to either - for one goes to clerk and the other to editor. Some write two or three long pages in remitting for a single copy of the paper others will do as much business in only two lines. We have examples of both among letters received this morning, (Dec. 23d.) One we will quote as a model. It contained \$4 for the RURAL two years in advance, and is as follows:

"Respected Friend — I send you two years subscription

-That is a model letter in more respects than one. While its brevity is meritorious—telling the whole story in but few words—it don't ask us to deviate from published terms. It would be quite superfluous, in such a case, for the writer to idd how much he prizes the RURAL - for the fact of his remit ing full price for two years in advance is sufficient on that point. We commend it especially to those who write us long litters in praise of the RURAL, and then ask us to send a single opy at the lowest club rate!

Back Numbers and Volumes.-We can furnish back num hers of this volume (except the October numbers,) to sub gribers whose files are incomplete, if applied for soon, - FREE if too many are not wanted. Bound copies of this volume wil he ready in a few days - price, \$3; unbound, \$2. The value and variety of its contents may be inferred from the Index even herewith. Though only the leading departments are ncluded in it, the Index comprises several thousand articles md illustrations — which would fill from six to ten books o uch size as sell at \$1 to \$2 each.

We would again state that neither of the first five folumes of the RURAL can be furnished by us at any price. The subsequent volumes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each or if several are taken, at \$2 50 each. The only complete volumes we can furnish, unbound, are those of 1859, '60 and 61-price, \$2 each.

Direct to Rochester, N. Y.-All persons having occasion to address the RUBAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, o any other second-class town. Money Letters intended for u are frequently directed and mailed to New York-one of this kind (addressed to "Editor Rural New-Yorker, New York, N. Y.,") was forwarded to us by last mail. Please note.

Our New Type, for next volume, is pronounced beautiful by the printers. The kind to be most used is Minion, on the same sized body (and occupying same space) as the principal type in this volume — but the face is a size larger, (Brevier,) and therefore much more bold and readable. We think RURAL readers will be pleased with the change, and find it a decided improve

The News Condenser.

- Forty-five women of Albany have made application for the position of army nurses.

- Vermont has assumed her share of the national tax, ng the first State to do so.

- Cook Co., Ill., in which Chicago is situated, has paid, the last year, \$22 000 as jury fees.

- There are 27,000 people in New York city who live in cellars six feet or more under ground.

- The Charleston, S. C., and Aususta Railroad, which one year ago used 120 locomotives, now use four.

- John C. Breckinridge has been indicted before the United States Circuit Court of Kentucky for high treason.

- The ravages of cholera continue in Cabul and Khanda har. The average daily mortality is said to be 300.

- A tun of powder was seized on some carts in Montreal, on Wednesday last. It was designed for this country.

- The two salt companies at Bay City, Mich., have, it is estimated, exported 4,000 barrels of salt the past season.

- Fourteen batteries have been sent from Washington to

Springfield, Ill., for two artillery regiments of that State. - Violets were gathered and grasshoppers seen in the open field, in Berkshire Co., Mass., on the 9th of this month.

- In a single day, during last month, the total quantity of cotton that arrived in Liverpool from India, was 16,733 - The fleet which sailed from New London, some time

since, to be sunk in Southern inlets, carried 7,841 tuns of — The Union Defence Committee of Chicago has expended

\$51,891 in equipping regiments and providing for volunteer's families. - Hon. Sam Pickens, a State Senator of East Tennessee, is in prison at Knoxville for refusing allegiance to the con-

federate flag. - Three thousand tuns of coal are shipped weekly from Philadelphia to different naval stations for the use of Government vessels.

- The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of a late date says that no less than seven attempts were made to set fire to that city within two days.

- The French Government is said to be building very costly lines of steamers to run between France, the West Indies, and this country. - The Governor of Mississippi has called on the citizens

for all the shot guns and other weapons they may have, for

the use of the rebel army. - Provisional Governor Johnson has issued a call at Bowling Green, under the act of Dec. 4, calling for 20 companies of volunters from Kentucky.

- The President of Gautemala desires a colony of free blacks to settle on the haciendas, on his territory, and commence the raising of cotton. - The Chicago Tribune has reliable authority for the state-

nent that 5,000 acres of prairie land will be devoted to cotton cultivation the coming season. - The cotton gathering in and about Beaufort goes on sucessfully. The negroes are paid \$3 per 100 cwt. for all they

- There were 160 disabled Government horses sold at auc tion in Washington, on Thursday, ranging from \$60 down to 25 cents, and averaging about \$20 apiece.

gather and deliver at the docks.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, December 24, 1861.

THERE is but little to note in the line of transactions for the week, such sales as are making being for the supply of the home demand. Corn and Buckwheat rule a little lower, the rates for the former ranging from 42 to 45 cents per bushel, and for the latter 35@38c. The weather has been too mild for much hog slaughtering, and the display of dressed hogs is very light for the season. No change in price to note.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 23.—FLOUR—Market opened quiet and closed a shade firmer. Sales at \$5.026,5.90 for rejected; \$5.266,5.40 for superfine State; \$5.626,5.70 for extra do; \$5.256,5.40 for superfine State; \$5.626,5.70 for extra do; \$5.256,5.40 for superfine Western; \$5.6566,5.70 for extra do; \$5.256,5.40 for superfine Western; \$5.6566,5.70 for extra do; \$6.206,5.70 for trade brands do.—market closing firm. Ganadian at \$5.00,24,50 for superfine; \$5.6627,5.00 roommon to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady, with sales at \$5.50 for extra Western; \$5.00,5.10 for Jersey, and \$5.25 for Brandywine. Grain—Wheat market opened dull and closed 1/22 better for spring. Sales Chicago spring at \$1.201.29; choice Northwestern clusters \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,1.29; choice Northwestern clusters \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,1.29; choice Northwestern club at \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,1.29; choice Northwestern club at \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,1.29; choice Northwestern club at \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,1.29; choice Northwestern club at \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,1.29; choice Northwestern club at \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,1.29; choice Northwestern club at \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,29; choice Northwestern club at \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,29; choice Northwestern club at \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,29; choice Northwestern club at \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,29; choice Northwestern club at \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,29; choice Northwestern club at \$1.51; Miwaukee club at \$6.262,29; choice Northwestern club at \$6.262,29; choice

Buffala, Dec 21.—Flour-Sales at \$4.75@5.12½ for extra Ohio, Michican and Indiana, and \$5.27@5.75 for double extras. Grann—Wheat market dull and no transactions to report—form in demand and market steady; sales at 43@44c afloat, and 45c from store. Provisions—Mess Pork at \$11,50@12,00; prime do. at \$11,00.—Beef dull and none offering.

DRESSER HOSS—Are quoted at 3@3%c for Canadian, and 3%@4 for Western, according to quality.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Beef Cattle—First quality \$5,50@ 9.00; ordinary \$608,50; common \$768; inferior \$5.50@,78.—Cows and Calves—First quality \$450@; ordinary \$406; common \$30@35; inferior \$226@28. Veal Calves—First quality \$52@5; ordinary 44@4; Sheep and Lambs—Prime quality \$5006; ordinary \$40.50; common \$3.25@4; inferior \$2,50@3. Swine—First quality 33@33%c; other qualities 36.

qualities oc.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 18.—Beef—Extra \$6,2%@6,50; first quality
\$6; 2d, \$5,50; 3d, \$4@4.25. Working Oxen \$7 pair \$90@130. Cows
and Calves—\$30, 37@50. Stores—Yearlings none; two years old
\$16@17; three years old \$18@20. Sheep and Lambs—Prices in
lots \$2,25@2,75 each, extra \$3, \$3,50@5. Hides 6½@7c \$7 fb; calf
skins 7@8c; tallow 6@6½c; pelts \$1@1,37 each.

BRIGHTON, Dec. 19.—Beef Cattle—Prices, extra, \$6.50: first; quality \$6,25; second \$6.00; third \$4.75(a5.50. Working Oxen—\$7.\$11,00125. Milch Cows.—\$41(a945; common \$18(a)19. Veal Calves—\$42(a)45. Oxen—Vearlings \$8(a)11; two years old \$13(a) (16; three years old \$17(a)19. Sheep and Lambs—\$1.5(a)2.75; extra \$20(3,50. Hides \$7 15, 60(6)45; calf skins 70.86; tallow 64(a) 64(c. retail \$6.06). Swine—Stores, wholesale, 4(a)66; retail \$6.06

Died

At the residence of her father, Benj. Wager, Esq., at Hill-dale Farm, Lansing, Tomp. County, N. Y., December 5th, of consumption, Helen Amella, only sister of "Minnie Mintwood," aged 15 years, 10 months and 7 days. But few have been so surpassingly beautiful in life and death.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance - THERTY FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. Special Notices, (following reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line

A GENTS WANTED—To sell Scofield's Flag of our Union, Military, Gift, and Stationary Packages, the best in market. For particulars address with stamp, or send thirty-five cents for sample. C. W. SCOFIELD, Dealer in Books and Jewelry at wholesale, Geneva, N. Y. 624-1t.

Books and Jewelry at wholesale, Geneva, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES.

The public of the public

TO THE PATRONS

\mathbf{OF} 54 State Street,

ONE and all, I return you my HEARTY THANKS for your LIBERAL PATRONAGE the last year. Hoping to see you ALL again the coming year

OLD STAND,

I remain Yours very truly, L. A. PRATT. ROCHESTER, Dec. 26th, 1861.

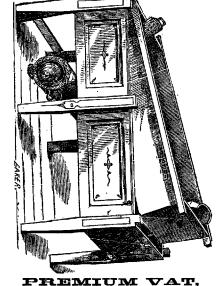
P. S. I have now remaining on hand about \$15,000 worth of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

which I wish to CLOSE OUT before February 1st. 1862. (the time I take my annual inventory.) In order to start the year CLEAN AND FRESH LOT OF GOODS,

I shall sell those now on hand very cheap.

PRATT, No. 54 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

POE'S WESTERN RESERVE



With Cooper's Improved Patent Heater and Self Adjusting Valves

LIST OF PRICES. " 112 "
" 145
" 180 "
" 210 "
" 265 "

These VATS are now made of galvanized iron, (instead of wood.) which we have procured rolled expressly for this pur-pose, from the best charcoal iron and galvanized in the very est manner. The bottom of the tin vat is also made of o sheet of galvanized iron. These with other improvements, render it a perfect apparatus for making Cheese.

As these VATS have now been sold by thousands, and in every State in this Union, where Cheese is made to any extent. (California and Iowa not excepted.) we deem it unner sary to add names as certificates, but shall endeavor to make a sufficient number to supply the increasing demand. H. & E. F. COOPER.

Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1861.

N. Y., containing seventy-five acres of Choice Land, about nine of which is wood land and the balance all tillable and under good cultivation, situated two and a half miles from Dresden, on Seneca Lake, and five miles from Penn Yan, the county seat of Yates County. This farm is beautifully located, with a gentle slope to the east, and has a fine view of Ovid, the State agricultural College, and many miles of the east ahore of Seneca Lake. On the farm is a convenient Dwelling House, a good Barn—nearly new, new Shed, and other Out-buildings, two Wells of excellent water, Cistern, a LARGE ORCHARD, Good Fences, &c.

two Wells of excellent water, Cistern, a LARGE ORCHARD, Good Fences, &c.

Trice, \$60 per acre. One half or more of the purchase money can remain, on bond and mortgage, for a term of years. Title perfect.

Possession given on the first of April next, or the stock and tools will be sold with the farm at a reasonable price and possession given immediately. The address of the present owner will be furnished on application, by letter or otherwise, to D. D. T. Moore, Publisher of Kural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—Farm for sale of 300 acres, near the village of Lyons, Wayne Co., N.Y. Will exchange in part for a small farm, or some Western land. For particulars address Box 271, Lyons, N.Y.

Lyons, Dec. 17, 1861. 623-2t

SHORT-HORNS.—I have for sale a few Bulls and Bull Calves, Cows and Heifers. The Young Stock by the Duke of Gioster (11332,) and Grand Duke of Oxford (16184,) JAMES O. SHELDON, 623-9t White Spring Farm, Geneva, N. Y.

 ${f T}$ O PATRONS OF KETCHUM'S AND HOWARD'S MOWER AND MOWER AND REAPER.

MOWER AND MOWER AND REAPER.

As there have been many inquiries as to the right I have to use the invention Patented by A. W. Morse, of an Adjustable Lever by which the finger-bar and knives of a Grass Harvester are elevated or depressed, I hereby give notice that I have settled in full with said Morse for the use of said invention on all machines of my make, and all who have them are released from any liability to said Morse or his agents; and I have also leased the right to use in the future the said improvements, as the subjoined certificate will show.

R. L. HOWARD, ALBERT W. MORSE, the Patentee of the Lifter arrangement for Grass Harvester, do certify that Rubus L. Howard, of Buffalo, has settled with me for the past and taken a licence for the future, as stated in his card above.

623-24

Dated, Dec. 13th, 1861.

GILMAN'S SHOE STORE.

No. 8 STATE STREET. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HOLIDAYS.—50 XXX Written Cards sent for \$1. C. A. WALWORTH, Box 213, Philadelphia.

1000 PACKAGES of Rare Flower Seeds to be given away.

Send for a Circular. P. SUTTON, Ransom, Pa. ENGRAVING!—J. MILLER, No. 60 Arcade, Roch-Bester, N. Y., General Engraver. Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, Seals, Plate Printing, Wood Cuts, &c. &c. N. B.—All brders promptly executed at reasonable rates.

H. RUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY of WESTERN NEW
YORK.—The Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York will be held at the Court House,
Rochester, N. Y., at II c'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 6th
day of January, 1862. A fine show of Fruit may be expected.
By order of the Council.
621-4t C. P. BISSELL, Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

GILMAN'S SHOE STORE,

No. 8 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HUBBARD & NORTHROP,

Are now offering, at their

POPULAR SALES ROOM, Nos. 69 & 71 Main St., Marble Buildings,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., A CHOICE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

European and American Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Broche and Woolen Long Shawls, Broche and Woolen Square Shawls,

ne and woolen Square Shawis,

Bombazines, Alpacas and Paramettas,
French Merinos. (Best Assortment in Rochester,)
French and American Prints and Ginghams,
House Furnishing Goods, Woolen Blankets,
Lace and Muslin Drapery, (Yard or Set.)
Wrappers and Drawers, Ladies' and Gentlemen's,
White Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c. -ALSO-Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,

Tickings, Denims and Towelings, At LESS than the present New York prices.

Notwithstanding the general stagnation in almost every de-partment of business during the last few months, it is with much satisfaction that we are able to record the fact that our efforts to maintain our former amount of business have been entirely successful, and in some departments the sales have in-creased over those of any previous year. EVERY DEPARTMENT CONTAINS BARGAINS!

Which we should be happy to exhibit, confidently believing that they would be appreciated by the most economical purchaser. We are also extensive manufacturers of

LADIES' CLOTH GARMENTS. Every desirable grade of Cloth and Beaver CLOAKS, of the nost approved and Fashionable Styles, are now offered by us n great variety. We are also prepared to

MANUFACTURE GARMENTS TO ORDER, AT A FEW HOURS NOTICE, For those who prefer selecting their own Cloths.

We have taken great pains te perfect arrangements appertaining to this popular branch of our business, and we are every month acquiring more and more popularity in the Mannicchuing Désartment.

OUR PRICES, ALWAYS SATISFACTORY. HUBBARD & NORTHROP.

69 & 71 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

GILMAN'S SHOE STORE, No. 8 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NACHINERY.—Patent Rights for States and Counties, and Machines, are now for sale. Descriptive Pamphlets sent, post free. Apply to R. W. EDDISON, 608 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOKSTORE,

NO. 26 BUFFALO ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The largest and most liberally conducted establishment of the kind in the United States. All Books sold at the Publisher's Prices, and a Gift given with each purchase, varying is raine from 50 cents to \$100. Descriptive Catalogues mailed free to any address upon application. Liberal inducements offered to Agents getting up clubs.

MORAL COSMETICS.

EM- WYS YS

You who would save your features florid, Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unwrinkled ferehead, From age's devastation horrid, Adopt this plan; 'Twill make, in climate cold or torrid,

Avoid in youth luxurious diet, Restrain the passions' lawless riot; Devoted to domestic quiet, Be wisely gay; So shall ye, spite of age's flat,

Resist decay.

Your opulence.

A hale old man.

Seek not in Mammon's worship pleasure, But find your richest, dearest treasure, In books, friends, music, polished leisure: The mind, not sense, Make the sole scale by which ye measure

This is the solace, this the science, Life's purest, sweetest, best appliance, That disappoints not man's reliance Whate'er his state: But challenges, with calm defiance,

Time, fortune, fate.

The Story-Teller.

A FRENCH WILL STORY.

- "Is she dead, then?"
- "Yes, madame," replied a little gentleman in a brown coat and short breeches. "And her will?"
- "Is going to be opened here immediately by her solicitor."
- "Shall we inherit anything?"
- "It must be supposed so; we have claims." "Who is this miserably-dressed personage, who
- intrudes herself here?" "O, she," replied the little man, sneeringly; "she
- won't have much in the will; she is sister to the deceased."
- "What! that Anne, who wedded in 1812 a man of nothing—an officer?"
- "Precisely so."
- "She must have no small amount of impudence to present herself here, before a respectable family." "The more so, as sister Egrie, of noble birth, had
- never forgiven her for that misalliance." Anne moved at this time across the room in which

the family of the deceased were assembled. She was pale, her fine eyes were filled with tears, and her face was furrowed by care with precocious wrinkles. "What do you come here for?" said Madame de

- Villeboys, with great haughtiness, who a moment before had been interrogating the little man who inherited with her. "Madame," the poor lady replied with humility,
- "I do not come here to claim a part of what does not belong to me; I came solely to see M. Dubois, my poor sister's solicitor, to inquire if she spoke of me at her last hour."
- "What! do you think people busy themselves about you?" arrogantly observed Madame de Villeboys;" "the disgrace of a great house-you, who wedded a man of nothing—a soldier of Bonaparte!"
- "Madame, my husband, although a child of the people, was a brave soldier, and, what is better, an honest man," observed Anne.
- At this moment a venerable personage, the notary Dubois, made his appearance.

"Cease," he said, "to reproach Anne with a union which her sister has forgiven her. Anne loved a generous, brave and good man, who had no other crime to reproach himself with than poverty and obscurity of his name. Nevertheless, had he lived, if his family had known him as I knew him, I, his old friend, Anne would be at this time happy and respected."

- "But why is this woman here?"
- "Because it is her place to be here," said the notary, gravely; "I myself requested her to attend here."
- M. Dubois then proceeded to open the will.
- "I, being sound in mind and heart, Egrie de Damfremdg, retired as a boarder in the Convent of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, dictate the following wishes as the expression of my formal desire and principal clause of my testament:
- "After my decease, there will be found two hundred thousand francs in money at my notary's, beside jewelry, clothes and furniture, as also a chateau worth two hundred thousand francs.
- "In the convent, where I have been residing, will be found my book, Hieures de la Vierge, holy volume, which remains as it was when I took it with me at the time of emigration. I desire that these three objects be divided into three lots.
- "The first lot, the two hundred thousand francs in monev.
- "The second lot, the chateau, furniture and jewels. "The third lot, my book, Hieures de la Vierge.
- "I have pardoned my sister Anne the grief she has caused us, and I would have comforted her sorrows if I had known sooner of her return to France. I comprise her in my will.
- "Madame de Villeboys, my much beloved cousin, shall have the first choice.
- "M. Vatry, my brother-in-law, shall have the second choice.
- "Anne will take the remaining lot."
- "Ah! ah!" said Vatry, "sister Egrie was a good one; that is rather clever on her part."
- "Anne will only have the prayer-book," exclaimed Madame de Villeboys, laughing aloud. The notary interrupted her jocularly.
- "Madame," said he, "which lot do you choose?" "The two hundred thousand francs in money."
- "Have you quite made up your mind?"
- "Perfectly so."
- The man of law, addressing himself then to the good feelings of the lady, said:
- "Madame, you are rich, and Anne has nothing. Could you not leave this lot and take the book of prayers, which the eccentricity of the deceased has placed on a par with the other lots?"
- "You must be joking, M. Dubois," exclaimed Madame de Villeboys; "you must really be dull not to see the intention of sister Egrie in all this. Our honored cousin foresaw full well that her book of prayers would fall to the lot of Anne, who had the last choice."
- "And what do you conclude from that?" inquired the notary.
- "I conclude that she intended to intimate to her sister that repentance and prayer were the only help that she had to expect in this world."
- As she finished these words, Madame de Villeboys made a definite selection of the ready money for her share. M. Vatry, as may be easily imagined, selected the chateau, furniture and jewels as his lot.
- "Monsieur Vatry," said M. Dubois to that gentle- | Thompson.

man, "even suppose it had been the intention of the deceased to punish her sister, it would be noble on vour part, millionaire as veu are, to give at least a portion of your share to Anne, who is in want of it."

"Thanks for your kind advice, dear sir," replied Vatry: "the mansion is situated on the very confines of my woods, and suits me admirably, all the more so that it is ready furnished. As to the jewels of sister Egrie, they are reminiscences which one ought never to part with."

"Since it is so," said the notary, "my poor Madame Anne, here is the prayer-book which remains to you."

"Anne, attended by her son, a handsome boy with blue eyes, took her sister's old prayer-book, and making her son kiss it after her, she said:

"Hector, kiss this book, which belonged to your poor aunt, who is dead, but who would have loved you well had she known you. When you have learned to read, you will pray to Heaven to make you wise and good as your father was, and happier than your unfortunate mother."

The eves of those who were present were filled with tears, netwithstanding their efforts to preserve

- an appearance of indifference. The child embraced the old book with boyish
- "O, mamma," he said, "what pretty pictures!" "Indeed!" said the mother, happy in the gladness

fervor, and opening it afterward:

- of her boy. "Yes. The good Virgin, in a red dress, holding the infant Jesus in her arms. But why, mamma, has
- silk paper been put upon the pictures?" "So that they might not be injured, my dear."
- "But, mamma, why are there ten silk papers to each engraving?"
- The mother looked, and uttering a sudden shriek, she fell into the arms of M. Dubois, the notary, who addressing those present, said:

"Leave her alone, it won't be much; people don't die of these shocks. As for you, little one," addressing Hector, "give me that prayer book; you will tear the engravings."

The inheritors withdrew, making various conjectures as to the cause of Anne's sudden illness, and the interest the notary took in her. A month after wards, they met Anne and her son, exceedingly well yet not extravagantly dressed, taking an airing in a barouche. This led them to make inquiries, and they ascertained that Madame Anne had recently purchased a hotel for one hundred and eighty thousand francs, and that she was giving a first rate education to her son. The news came like a thunderbolt upon them. Madame de Villeboys and M. Vatry hastened to call upon the notary for explana-

tions. The good Dubois was working at his desk. "Perhaps we are disturbing you?" said the arro gant old lady.

- "No matter; I was in the act of settling a purchase in the State funds for Madame Anne."
- "What !" exclaimed Vatry, "after purchasing house and equipages, she has still money to invest?"
- "Undoubtedly so."
- "But where did the money come from?"
- "Where! did you not see?"
- "When?"
- "When she shricked at seeing what the prayer book contained, which she inherited." "We observed nothing,"
- "Oh! I thought you saw it," said the sarcastic notary. "That prayer book contained sixty engravings, and each engraving was covered by ten notes of a thousand francs each."
- "Good heavens!" exclaimed Vatry, thunderstruck. "If I had only known it," shouted Madame Ville-
- "You had the choice," added the notary, "and I myself urged you to take the prayer book, but you
- refused." "But who could have expected to find a fortune in a breviary?"
- The two baffled egotists withdrew, their hearts swollen with passionate envy.
- Madame Anne is still in Paris. If you pass by the Rue Lafitte, on a summer evening, you will see a charming picture on the first floor, illuminated by the pale reflection of wax lights.
- A lady who has joined the two fair hands of her son, and a fair child of six years of age, in prayer getting his dander up in turn-"Yer didn't think I before an old book of Hieures de la Vierge, and for took it for lard?" which a case in gold has been made.
- "Pray for me, child," said the mother. "And for who else?" inquired the child.
- "For your father, your dear father, who perished without knowing you, without being able to love
- "Must I pray to the saint, my patron?"
- "Yes, my little friend; but do not forget a saint who watches us from heaven, and who smiles upon us from above the clouds."
- "What is the name of that saint, mamma dear?" The mother then, watering the fair child's head with her tears, answered.
- "Her name is sister Egrie."

OUR BED-ROOMS.—Our bed-rooms are too often fit only to die in. The best are those of the intelligent and affluent, which are carefully ventilated; next to these come those of the cabins and ruder farmhouses, with an inch or two of vacancy between the chimney and the roof, and with cracks on every side, through which the stars may be seen. The ceiled and plastered bed-rooms, wherein too many of the middle classes are lodged, with no other apertures for the ingress or egress of air but the doors and windows, are horrible. Nine-tenths of their occupants rarely open a window, unless compelled by excessive heat, and very few are careful even to leave the door ajar. To sleep in a tight six-by-ten bedroom, with no aperture admitting air, is to court the ravages of pestilence, and invoke the speedy advent of death.

OLD PAMPHLETS .- Not long ago the librarian of Harvard college saw a man stuffing some bags with old pamphlets and papers in a Boston auction-room, when, to his surprise and delight, he espied among them a pamphlet for which he had been looking for eleven years, in order to complete the volume of a valuable periodical. The purchaser of the old wares relinquished it willingly, and the librarian bore it away in triumph. The same librarian says that he has known a journey to be made from New York to Cambridge in a storm, just to consult an old funeral sermon, the only copy in the country. It was wanted in a law case in which a half million dollars was involved.

TRUTH .- We are afraid to trust truth alone. Fatal error. Fire, and flood, and time sweep away the proudest works of man; he who builds on these builds on sand, but he who builds on truth builds on a rock, which, though the eye see not, and the hands touch not, neither floods nor ages can waste.-

DROPS OF WISDOM.

THERE is no such thing as an easy chair for a | TO AGENTS AND FRIENDS OF THE RURAL discontented man.

- What a burthen is leisure to a mind unprepared for its enjoyment.
- Those who heed not God's writ are oftenforced to heed the sheriff's,
- LIVE down calumny; the best reply to slanderous
- eople's follies than your own.
- smallest stars are nearest the sun.
- HE who knows his ignorance is the possessor of
- he rarest kind of valuable knowledge. Some people are so obtuse than one would hardly
- hink they could have an acute disease. A PROMISE is a just debt which should always be paid, for honor and honesty are its security.

- can willingly believe in another. THE discovery of truth by slow, progressive mediathe club is complete.
- tation, is wisdom. Intuition of truth, not preceded by perceptible meditation, is genius. IF you wait for others to advance your interests in
- interests will not be worth advancing at all.
- when a great man dies, his place is filled, and so completely that he seems no longer wanted. WE don't want men who will change, like the vanes of our steeples, with the course of every breeze: but the RURAL BRIGADE.
- men who, like mountains, will change the course of the wind. It is curious to note the old sea-margins of human thought! Each subsiding century yields some new mystery; we build where monsters used to hide

Follow the laws of Nature, and you will never be poor - your wants will be but few. Follow the laws of the world and you will never be rich-your wants

will never be satisfied. THE same object, seen from three different points of view-the Past, the Present, and the Futuroften exhibits three different faces to us: like these sign-boards over shop-doors which represent the fice of a lion as we approach, of a man when we arein front, and of an ass when we have passed.

EDUCATION. - What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul, the philosopher, the saint, and the hero; the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebian, which a proper education might have dishterred and have brought to light .- Spactator.

Wit and Kumor.

An amusing colloquy came off recently at the supper table on board of one of our Eastern steamboats, between a Boston exquisite, reeking with hair oil and cologne, who was assuming very consequential airs, and a raw Jonathan, who sat by his side, dressed in homespun. Turning to his "vulgar" friend, the former pointed his jewelled finger, and said:

- "Butter. sah!" "I see it is," coolly replied Jonathan.
- "Butter, sah, I say!" fiercely repeated the dandy. "I know it-very good-a first-rate article," pro
- okingly reiterated homespun. "Butter, I tell you!" thundered the exquisite in still louder tones, pointing with slow unmoving finger, like scorn's, and scowling upon his neighbor, as
- if he would annihilate him. "Well, what of it?" now yelled the down-easter,

An Ohio stumper, while making a speech, paused in the midst of it, and exclaimed: "Now, gentlemen, what do you think?" Instantly a man rose in the assembly, and with one eye partially closed, modestly, with strong Scotch brogue, replied: "I think, sir, I do indeed, sir - I think if you and I were to stump the country together, we would tell more lies than any other two men in the country, sir: and I'd not say a word myself during the whole

time, sir!" CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY .- "Mr. Brown, you say the witness was honest and intelligent. What makes you think so? Are you acquainted with him?"

"No, sir, I have never seen him." "Why, then, do you come to such a conclusion?" "Cause he takes ten newspapers, and pays for them all in advance."

before the Confederate forces in Missouri. Well, as he isn't a "long Lane," we guess he'll "turn" pretty soon.—Louisville Journal. LACONIC.-Jeff. Thomson thus reports the result of his engagement at Fredericktown, Missouri:-"The

A MISSISSIPPI paper says that Gen. Lane is fleeing

enemy came out two to my one, and whipped me, when I left." "MARRIAGE," said an unfortunate husband. "is the church yard of love." "And you men," replied

the not less unhappy wife, "are the grave-diggers." JOHN SLIDELL'S father was a candle chandler, and

Corner for the Young.

this is probably the reason his son is so wick-ed.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c.

- ANSWERS TO ENIGNAS, &c., IN NUMBER 622. Answer to Anagram: There must be sunshine somewhere, friends,
- E'en in the darkest hour; Should we not wait with patience, then The passing of the shower? Answer to Charade: - Tri-go-no-me-try. Answer to Arithmetical Problem: -- 70 65-128 feet.

Answer to Charade: --- Law-suit.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma: - George Washington. Answers to Enigmas, &c., in Number 623. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma: - Keeping company with hose who have not good moral characters Answer to Astronomical Problem: 228114.000001 plus miles from the Earth's surface.

Timely Greetings

The Extra Premiums.—There is yet time to secure the Extra Premiums offered for early clubs of either 10, 20, 24 or 40 heeribers See list in our last number.

Begin Early.-Those who desire to form clubs for our next volume should begin now, before the field is occupied by can-vassers for trasby papers of the Bunkum flag-staff and love-LIVE down calumny; the best reply to slagderous and-murder genus. Es If Agent-Friends will send names as early and fast as possible, it will enable us to get a large porportion in type, and ready for mailing by machinery, previous to the commencement of the new volume.

- A Good Book Premium.-After examining the Manual of CHILDREN.—The smallest are nearest God, as the Agriculture (the new book advertised in the RURAL two weeks ago,) we concluded it to be the best work on the subject (especially for Boys and Young Men) which we could offer to those ferming clubs, and have already purchased two hundred copies for distribution as premiums. We wish every Boy or Young Man who reads this paper could have, and would carefully peruse, the Manual; and to enable many to easily obtain it, we will send a copy, post-paid, to every person remitting \$5 for a club of three subscribers, or \$8 for a club of five. For \$10 we will send six copies of the RUBAL, with a free copy of the paper, and also the above work. "Boys, Do You HEAR THAT?"
- CHILDREN always turn toward the light. 0, that About Club Terms, &c.-We endeavor to adhere strictly grown-up people in this would become like little to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscrichildren.

 bers to get the paper at a specified price—say ten to get it at \$1.25, &c. But, in answer to ALL of us who are worth anything, spend our frequent inquiries, we would state that, in cases where from manhood in learning the follies or expiating the mis- 4 to 6 copies are ordered at \$1.50 each, with a reasonable pros pect of filling up a club of ten, we send them-and when the FORGIVENESS, the noblest of all self-denial, is a to 18 copies at the rate for 20 (\$1.25 per copy.) where the person virtue, which he alone who can practice in himself sending is laboring for and confident of obtaining a full club. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait. But we cannot afford to give extra copy, or other premium, until
- The Cash System is strictly adhered to in publishing the RURAL — copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription term this world, you will have to wait so long that your credit books, long experience having demonstrated that the CASH PLAN is the best for both Subscriber and Publisher. We shall be glad to continue sending the RURAL to the tens of THE world goes ever on. It is strange how soon, thousands whose subscriptions expire this week, but cannot consistently until properly ordered. In renewing—as we anticipate nearly all will do, for of course they and their fam lies desire the naner -- we trust our friends will not "forget to member" to invite their neighbors and acquaintances to join

Not a "Dollar Paper."-We reiterate what has often been proclaimed in former volumes, that the RUBAL NEW-YORKER is not a dollar paper — that it is never furnished to clubs, however arge, at less than our published rates. When we can afford the a journal as this for a less figure, the fact will be anounced. Meantime, those who write us that "other papers an be had for a dollar, are advised that, if they prefer q-print, or trashy sheet, to an original, useful and pure journal fir the family, it is an easy matter to practice such economy.

FILL THE PLACES OF AGENTS GONE TO THE WAR.-Quite anumber of our Agents have gone to the War, mostly as Cap-tins and Lieutenants in volunteer regiments. In cases where tley have not appointed or requested persons to act in behalf othe RURAL during their absence, we trust some friend of the Piper will "assume the responsibility" of doing so, in order that here may be no vacancies. Friends, please fill the places of the absentees, and see that all have an opportunity to subscribe for our next volume. Many who new take the Paper, and others who like it, only need asking, and hence an Agent is wanted in every town. We hope many subscribers will kindly ounteer to act as Agents during the Winter Campaign—and the more the better. What say, Reader !

THE DOCUMENTS FREE. - Specimen numbers of this colume will be sent free to all applicants. We shall take lesure in also sending, free and post-paid, our large Show-Bil for 1861 (beautifully colored by hand,) Prospectus, &c., to any and all persons disposed to aid in extending the circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Reader, please send us the addresses of such of your friends, near or distant, as you think would be likely to subscribe or act as agents, and we will forward the documents accordingly.

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 thousing the paper. - that's the best way to get subscribers. - we will duplicate them in order to make their files complete for binding.

where a subscriber sends the RURAL to a friend or relative as a ent. we only charge the lowest club rate -\$1,25 per year Our lowest price for copies thus sent to Canada is \$1,37%, and to Europe \$2,25. Many are ordering next volume as a New Year's Preent to distant friends, thinking it a most valuable gift, and it is certainly one which will remind the recipient fifty-two times of the kind remembrance of the donor.

THE RURAL NEW-YOREBE AS A PRESENT .- In case

- UNPAID PREMIUMS -- A few persons are vet entitled to Premiums for obtaining subscribers to the present volume—mainly those who have not called for or ordered them. Such persons, who have the choice of different articles offered, will dese make their selections, and give directions as to forwarding as we wish to dispose of the matter. If any mistakes or omissions have been made in sending premiums ordered, the passes interested are informed that we will endeavor to make all atisfactory on learning the facts.
- i state of the currency, we are unable to use Southern money, as our bankers will not purchase it at any ratiof discount. Agents and Subscribers who cannot obtain Net York, New England, Pennsylvania, or Canada Money, will plese send us U. S. Postage Stamps, as they are far preferable to ay uncurrent bank bills ADHERE TO TERMS.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to

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- subcription terms, and no person is authorized to affer the RULL at less than published rates. Agents and friends are at libety to give away as many copies of the RURAL as they are dispsed to pay for at club rate, but we do not wish the paper 17 No Traveling Agents are employed by us, as we wish
- to gre the whole field to local agents and those who form clubs Antheside, we wish it distinctly understood that all persons trasking through the country, professing to hold certificates from us, are impostors. 17 OUR INDUCEMENTS for obtaining subscribers to the Thir-
- centh Volume of the RURAL, for 1862, are of the most Liberal and substantial character. Premium Lists, Show-Bills, &c. sentree to all disposed to act as agents. ANY person so disposed can act as lecal agent for the New-Yorker, and those who volunteer in the good

cans will receive gratuities, and their kindness be appreciated

- OR NEXT VOLUME-Prospects, &c .- As the close of this volume of the Rural is near, we would remind all who wish to soure its successor (which, we trust, includes every present subscriber, and thousands of regular or occasional horrowes and readers,) that now is the time to subscribe. Those who im to commence with the year and volume, and secure all the umbers, will promote their own interest and favor us by reneang or subscribing at the earliest practicable moment, as wedesire to get as many names as possible in type and readyfor mailing by machinery in the regular packages, before suing No. 1 of Vol. XIII. This will save labor and delay-for if we are obliged to mail several packages, instead of on to hundreds of postoffices, the extra time and expense will biconsiderable, while many subscribers will receive their paper later than others in the same places. What we equel is, therefore, for the mutual benefit of the parties interested—subscribers and publisher—and we trust all who propos to take the RURAL for 1862 will give the matter early attentin. This can be easily done—by remitting single sub scriptions to us direct, or forming or joining a club. Those who ar not regular agents can greatly aid the object in view, by handing their subscriptions to the nearest club agent, and nducing their friends and neighbors to do likewise. Don't be jeallus of the agent, but join with him, or form a club yoursel We ask ALL its friends to aid the RURAL, and give ne one my special powers—as some seem to infer. Surely, in a god cause, the only strife or rivalry should be in endeav-
- -ThiRural's prospects for 1862 continue very encouraging. Though its field will be less than last year, on account the shellious secession, we anticipate an increase of its aggregas circulation. We are already receiving handsome ccession, and if assurances from agents and friends are eliable, pur list for 1862 will far exceed the present, which is larger thin ever before. Several who neglected to subscribe for this clume, have recently ordered the next, expressing regret for the omission. One of these sends \$5 for three ears from January last, remarking that the RURAL is an indispensible family institution.

oring tosee who can do most for its premotion.

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\$2.50 - including postage. THE above Terms and Rates are invariable. Therefore, any person who is not an agent, sending the club rate (\$1.50 or \$1.25) for a single copy (the price of which is \$2,) will only receive the paper the length of time the money pays for at full single copy price. People who send us less than published rates, and request the paper for a year, or a return of the money, cannot be accommedated - for it would be unjust to others to comply, and a great inconvenience to return remittances. The only way to get the RURAL for less than \$2 a year,

is to form or join a club.