

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXERCISES LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

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AGRICULTURAL.

INQUIRIES AND NOTES.

A Small Farm—How to Make it Profitable.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Will you confer a favor on me, and others in like circumstances, who depend on the cultivation of a few acres for the support of themselves and families, by giving the best course to pursue to make the most of the small parcel of land we possess? That you understand my circumstances, I give the following particulars: Location.—Fifty-six miles Northwest of Milwaukee, on the Levee and Milwaukee Railroad; one mile from Rolling Prairie Depot; five miles each way to a village; one containing 1,500 inhabitants, and the other 3,000.

Soil, &c.—I have five acres of rich, black prairie, capable of raising good cabbage or onions without manure. Average Markets.—Wheat, 75 cents; corn, 37; barley, 37; oats, 18; potatoes, 13; butter, 13; cheese, 10; eggs, 8; hay, \$6; pork, \$5; cabbage, onions, &c., very little sale, except very early for Milwaukee and Chicago markets.

Now, how shall a man go to work to support a family of five persons, and lay by something for a rainy day, off of this five acres of land, in condition as specified? Please give particulars, and oblige an old subscriber.—L. L. F.

Our Wisconsin friend will have need for all the skill and energy he possesses to "make a living for five persons and save a little for a rainy day," from a farm of five acres, situated as it is among the cheap and rich prairie lands, and abundant produce of the West. Did our correspondent live within a few miles of a large city affording a good market, we would say grow small fruits,—strawberries, raspberries, currants, and blackberries,—for market, as well as early and choice vegetables, the production of which would afford a large amount of profitable labor. Land is the farmers' capital, and our friend will find it somewhat difficult to manage things profitably with the small interest he has in the soil. Well-directed labor is the producer of wealth. Iron, by labor, is made much more valuable than the same weight of gold. A great amount of labor must be laid out upon this piece of land to produce support for a family. A laborer with no interest in the soil, whose only capital is ten shillings invested in a shovel, can produce by his labor a dollar a day. The small farmer with five acres, and therefore with several hundred dollars invested in land, and with the necessary skill to labor wisely and efficiently, should do as well as this, and better; but to do so, a system must be pursued that will afford much more work than ordinary farming, or the owner will be doing nothing and earning nothing a great portion of the year.

For the sake of making this matter plain, we will suppose the whole lot put down to grass and cut and sold for hay, as this will afford the least labor. If the product is two tons per acre, and sold at the price stated by our correspondent, the money received will be only \$60. A crop of corn would require more work, and we will suppose the whole put into corn, and the product 80 bushels to the acre. This, at 37 cents per bushel, would yield \$148. It is evident that some system must be pursued that will afford more profitable labor, and at the same time return something to the soil. Suppose, then, we procure pigs, and feed out the corn. This will give plenty of manure and considerable labor in feeding, killing and marketing. Five pounds of corn, if economically fed, will make about one pound of pork, so that every bushel of corn fed out will return 60-cents, or \$240 for the whole crop. Another way to increase the labor would be to grow roots, such as carrots, beets, and especially parsnips, for making pork. In this way, we think, twice as much feed can be obtained from the same land as in growing corn.

If cows and other stock are kept, no animal should be allowed on the land, but everything should be cut and fed out. Corn, clover, and green oats would be found economical for summer feed, while hay, roots and a little corn should constitute the winter feed. Hon. JOSHUA QUINCY, Jr., says, by this system, he is enabled to keep on 17 acres as many cattle as by the old system he kept on fifty. Still, the prospect of mak-

ing money in the dairy business on so small a piece of land is not flattering. A good average yield of butter from cows, we believe, is 160 pounds each. This, at 13 cents per pound, would make the product of each cow about \$20. It will take unusually good management and a good deal of labor to keep a cow on three-fourths of an acre of land. But suppose seven are kept on this five acres, we have only \$140 as the product of their butter. Of course a better plan would be to keep a less number of cows, and some pigs, to which the skimmed milk should be fed. We are only endeavoring to show the probable results of different methods if exclusively followed.

The onion crop requires a great amount of labor. With good clean culture, on a rich soil,—and we think the black soil of the prairies would be admirable,—600 bushels would not be an extraordinary crop. At the East they sell at from 40 to 60 cents a bushel. At the lowest price an acre would produce \$200. If the market is good at the West, we know of no better crop for a five acre farm. Bee Keeping, if properly managed, could be found exceedingly profitable, as, in addition to the honey, the natural increase is so great that the revenue is not small from the sale of swarms. Then, they feed on the product of the land for miles around. Two hundred swarms, if only averaging twenty pounds each, at the low price of twelve cents per pound, would give about \$333, and this estimate we think is far too low.

The first object of the farmer should be to provide for his household. A well kept garden of one acre will furnish a family many of the luxuries of life, and about all the necessaries that can be produced in our climate, except flour, clothes, fuel and meat, and go a good way towards furnishing the latter. On such a piece of land we grow a magnificent supply of summer vegetables, as good as grace the tables of the best hotels in the land, or the finest private establishment. Our spinach, lettuce, peas, beans, beets, cauliflower, early potatoes, corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c., are unsurpassed, while we have strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, early apples and pears, and plums and melons in abundance. At the setting in of winter, we find our cellar well filled with potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, celery, squashes, cabbage, and a score or two of barrels of Baldwin, Northern Spy, Greening, Spitzenburgh and Swaar apples, and fifty or sixty pounds of honey, bottled fruits, &c. All this, and a great deal more, we produce from our small farm of one acre, to say nothing of the gay flowers that border our walks, and the beautiful bouquets that grace our tables every summer's day.

Splints on Horses.

As the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER are open to give all the information you can to young and old, and as I am a beginner in life, I am in need of information in regard to splints on horses legs. What is the cause? Is it apt to produce lameness, or cause the horse to stumble, &c.? If curable, what is the remedy and treatment? Any information from you will be thankfully received by—A SUBSCRIBER, Solano Co., California, Dec., 1860.

SPLINT is a very common disease, and is situated between the large and small metacarpal bones, and generally on the inside. In the young animal these bones are connected by ligamentous substances which become inflamed and the excited vessels throw out a bony deposit. This would seem to be an effort of nature to strengthen the parts by ossification. The bony substance being deposited under the periosteum, or covering of the bone, puts it upon the stretch, causing pain, and lameness follows. Should the ossifying process be slow, lameness is not usually exhibited. The location of the disease has much to do with producing lameness. If situated nearly midway between the knee and fetlock, the gait of the horse would not be affected, but if near the knee joint they stiffen and cramp its action, and if low down they interfere with the play of the back sinews.

Causes.—We are not ready to indicate the causes of this disease. Veterinarians are by no means certain, and this doubting has led to much speculation. It may come from a blow, or injury in the form of a sprain. It may be the result of predisposition in the breed, and to this constitutional tendency HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT inclined.

Treatment.—English veterinarians claim to have been most successful in its removal by the operation of periosteotomy, which consists in making a small incision through the skin at the upper and lower parts of the splint, passing up a small, narrow knife, and so cutting down on and dividing the periosteum, thus relieving the tension and irritation. A small seton from one incision to the other is used for two or three weeks to keep up a counter irritation. In very slight cases a blister may be applied with good results. Iodide of mercury, one drachm, and one ounce of palm oil, are most suitable for this purpose.

Dr. DADD objects to the manner of treatment just given. He says:—"Some surgeons blister for the cure of splint; others saw off the tumor; and periosteotomy has been resorted to in view of cure; but, unfortunately, splint is no more curable than spavin when once the cartilage is converted into bone; and as, in the majority of cases, it is but an eyecore, and detracts but little from the value, and still less on the score of usefulness of the horse, it may be well to pause ere we operate for the cure of an incurable disease." We give Dr. D.'s mode of procedure:—"In the early stages, supposing some inflammatory symptoms present, we resort to cooling, evaporating lotions; these are various. The following will prob-

ably answer the purpose; we have used it extensively, and found it efficient; Acetic acid, 2 ounces; water, 8 ounces; chloric ether, 1 ounce. Mix; take a pad, composed of three or four folds of cotton cloth, immerse it in the mixture, place it over the seat of splint, then confine it so as to produce slight pressure on the tumor, the outer bandage to be moistened as often as convenient. Rest at this stage is highly important, because the periosteum, or else the interosseous fibro-cartilage between the splint and cannon, is inflamed, and all motion aggravates it. In a case of long standing, and even in one having a well-marked tumor, stiffness and lameness may be relieved by the occasional application of acetate of cantharides."

Corn Meal and Potatoes.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I wish to inquire, through the columns of the RURAL, how much Indian meal is equal to one bushel of potatoes, and if it will be better for them if cooked?—A. B., Caladonia, Wis. Co., N. Y., 1861.

FOR the sake of economy, we should say by all means cook both the meal and potatoes. A great portion of the concentrated food given to animals is wasted, passing away undigested. If grain is fed to horses without being ground or bruised, a portion passes through the stomach without being completely digested, and a flock of fowls need no better fare than to be allowed the range of the dung heap, and will grow fat on the wasted grain. A striking illustration of this system of feeding is to be seen at the West, where cows and fattening cattle are fed large quantities of corn either in the ear or on the stalk. Their droppings, after heavy rains have washed away the soluble parts, look like heaps of broken corn—the tender germ being digested while the harder part of the kernel remains as sound as when eaten. Bruising or grinding wonderfully helps digestion, but cooking so prepares the food for the operations of the stomach that little or none of the nutritive matter is wasted, but is absorbed by the capillary vessels and assimilated by the various parts of the body. It has been ascertained by experiments in feeding, that fifteen pounds of Indian meal are equal to one bushel of potatoes; or that one pound of meal is as valuable as four of potatoes.

Tobacco—Growing and Curing.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I wish information, through the columns of your valuable paper, with regard to the culture of tobacco. How treated, what time it should be cut, and how managed after cutting? Information in respect to the above will be thankfully received by a reader of the RURAL.—F. JOHNSON, Burton, Feb., 1861.

We have on hand a number of inquiries of similar import to the above, some of which have quietly rested in our pigeon holes for months. But, as the season is advancing, it becomes necessary to give the desired information. More Tobacco is probably grown in Onondaga than in any other county in this State, and in the last volume of Transactions of the State Agricultural Society, we find in the Agricultural Survey by Hon. GEO. GRUNDY, an interesting report of the products of that county, from which we make the following extracts showing the method of growing and curing Tobacco. This will probably give all the information sought by our correspondents. As to the culture and use of tobacco, we are of opinion that the former is decidedly injurious and exhausting to the soil, and the latter in most cases as deleterious to the human system. Still, as people will consume the weed, thus creating a great demand for its production and rendering its culture profitable, it may be our duty to furnish needful information on the subject of its cultivation and preparation for market:

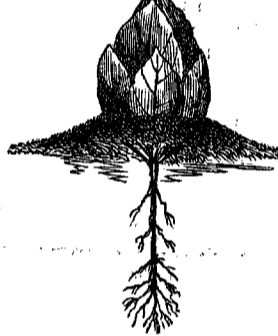


TOBACCO PLANT IN FULL BLOSSOM.

The cultivation of Tobacco, as a crop, was commenced in this county in 1845, by CHESTER MOSES and NATHAN GRIMES, both of the town of Marcellus. By the census of 1855, it appears that in the preceding year there were raised, in the whole county, 4714 acres, yielding 554,987 pounds; which gives, as the average yield, 1,178 pounds to the acre. It is thought that this crop pays a better profit on suitable ground, when skillfully handled, than any other raised here. Expensive buildings are first necessary; then high

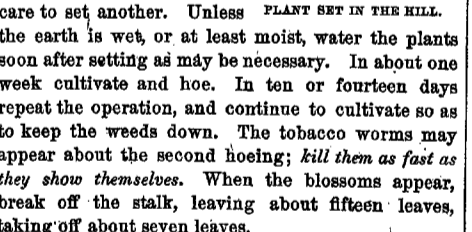
manuring, careful and laborious cultivation, accompanied with skill, and a sacrifice of manure for other crops—unless it can be purchased—are to be taken into the account by any person who intends to enter on its cultivation. In the immediate vicinity of manure that can be purchased, this crop is increasing; perhaps it is in other places, but what the effects may be on the profits of other crops, there has not been sufficient time to determine since the introduction of what is now a staple. Mr. BENJAMIN CLARK, of Marcellus, who is perhaps better acquainted with the facts in regard to the culture of tobacco than any other man here, estimates the production of 1859, as of the value of \$150,000.

From Mr. CLARK, the following facts and estimates in regard to this crop are derived: A warm, rich, well drained, and mellow soil should be had, and then twenty-five loads of rotten barn-yard manure should be put on an acre. The land being in high condition, this amount of manure will be consumed by a crop. The plants should be set about the first of June, three feet four inches, by two feet to two feet six inches apart. To raise the plants, the fall before pulverize the bed fine, and mix with the soil hog or some other manure that has no foil seeds in it. Sow seeds on the well raked bed, as soon as the ground can be properly prepared in the spring, about one ounce to a square rod, equally distributed all over the bed. Roll hard with a hand roller, but do not cover the seed. Glass should be kept over the bed until the plants appear, which will be in two or three weeks; after they are up and started, the glass will be required only at night and in cold days. The bed should be kept moist and free from weeds. When the plants are three inches high they are large enough to set. To prepare the land, the manure should be applied as early as the ground is dry enough to plow. The last of May plow and harrow again, so as to mix the manure well with the soil. Mark the land one way for rows, three feet four inches. Make hills by hauling up a few hoes full of dirt and press it well with the hoe. In taking the plants from the bed take care to keep the roots wet. Unless the ground is quite damp, put a pint of water on each hill half an hour before setting. Make a hole, put in the root, and press the dirt close to it, all the way to the lower end. If any plant does not live, take care to set another. Unless the earth is wet, or at least moist, water the plants soon after setting as may be necessary. In about one week cultivate and hoe. In ten or fourteen days repeat the operation, and continue to cultivate so as to keep the weeds down. The tobacco worms may appear about the second hoeing; kill them as fast as they show themselves. When the blossoms appear, break off the stalk, leaving about fifteen leaves, taking off about seven leaves.



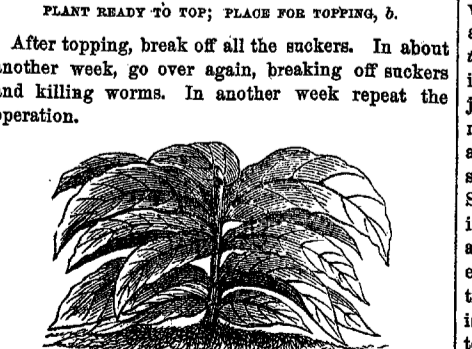
PLANT AND ROOT AS SET.

After topping, break off all the suckers. In about another week, go over again, breaking off suckers and killing worms. In another week repeat the operation.



PLANT READY TO TOP; PLACE FOR TOPPING, &c.

By this time the crop is ready to begin the harvest. This may be known by the suckers which start at every leaf, and when they have all appeared down to the lower leaf, the plant is ready to cut, every sucker having been removed as it appeared. The stalks are cut at the root. In a warm day out in the morning and evening. In the middle of a hot day, the leaves



PLANT AFTER TOPPING.

will burn before they are wilted. The best way is to cut in the afternoon and lay on the ground to wilt. This withering forwards the process of curing, and so

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PLANT WITH THE SUCKERS GROWING.

thickens the plant as to make it practicable to hang it without much loss in breaking leaves.

The conclusion of the above article—including the mode of curing, &c., with illustrations—will be given in our next number.

FORESTS—INFLUENCE ON CLIMATE.

THAT a tree should ever need an advocate, is strange enough. It can assert priority of claim,—“the right of possession.”—it was here before the white man,—before the Indian even! It is about as handsome as any man, full as honest, and sometimes a good deal more useful. It is the most perfect specimen of architecture that human eyes ever looked upon. If a tree must be felled,—if what no man could create, must yield its beautiful form, and its valued life to man's necessities, let the sacrifice be made with sorrow and regret,—let the woodman spare the tree if he can. I adduce valuable testimony to the importance of forests, as follows:

Excerpt from the Report of the Secretary of the Botanical Geographical Society for 1850.

It was early remarked by HUMBOLDT, that men in every climate, by felling the trees that cover the tops and sides of mountains, prepare at once two calamities for future generations,—the want of fuel and a scarcity of water. Trees, by the nature of their perspiration, and the radiation from their leaves in a sky without clouds, surround themselves with an atmosphere constantly cold and misty. They affect the copiousness of springs, not, as was long believed, by a peculiar attraction for the vapors diffused through the air, but because, by sheltering the soil from the direct action of the sun, they diminish the evaporation of the water produced by rain.

When forests are destroyed with an imprudent precipitation, as they are everywhere in America, the springs entirely dry up or become less abundant. The beds of the rivers, remaining dry during a part of the year, are converted into torrents whenever great rains fall on the heights. The sward and the moss disappearing with the brushwood from the sides of the mountains, the waters falling in rain are no longer impeded in their course; and, instead of slowly augmenting the bed of the rivers by progressive filtration, they furrow, during heavy showers, the sides of the hills, bear down the loosened soil, and form those sudden inundations that devastate the country. Hence it results that the destruction of forests, the want of permanent springs, and the existence of torrents, are three phenomena closely connected together.

In India their effects are very appreciable. At Dapoolie the climate is much more hot and dry than formerly; streams now dry up in December which used to flow until April or May. This is attributed to the destruction of forests which formerly covered the neighboring hills, now barren and desolate. In southern Coucan, within the space of fifteen years, the climate has been greatly deteriorated by the diminution of vegetation, and consequently of rain. The people of Pinang have memorialized government, against the destruction of their forests, feeling sure that the result, by its continuance, will be the ruin of their climate. The dreadful droughts which now so frequently visit the Cape de Verd Islands are avowedly due to the removal of their forests; and in the high lands of Greece, where trees have been cut down, springs have disappeared. In India, a few years since, a proprietor, in laying down some grounds, well watered by an excellent spring, for a coffee garden, at Genmore, despite the advice of the natives, cleared the adjacent grounds, when the supply of water vanished. Cases are also cited, where the clearing of jungles was followed in every case by an almost immediate diminution of water; when the jungle was allowed to grow again, the water returned; the springs were opened, and flowed as formerly. The St. Helena Almanac for 1843, gives particulars of the increase of the fall of rain for the last few years attributable to the increase of wood; within the present century the fall has nearly doubled. The plantations seem to have performed another service to the island. Formerly, heavy floods, caused by sudden torrents of rain, were almost periodical, and frequently very destructive; for the last nine years they have been unknown.

JOCHIM FRÆDERIC SCHOUER, Professor of Botany at Copenhagen, speaks as follows of the influence of forests upon the atmosphere:—"We find the most evident signs of it in the torrid zone. The forests increase the rain and moisture, and produce springs and running streams. Tracts destitute of woods become very strongly heated, the air above them,

ascends perpendicularly, and thus prevents the clouds from sinking, and the constant winds (trade winds or monsoons) where they can blow uninterruptedly over large surfaces, do not allow the transition of vapors into the form of drops. In the forests, on the contrary, the clothed soil does not become so heated, and, besides, the evaporation from the trees favors cooling; therefore, when the currents of air loaded with vapor reach the forests, they meet with that which condenses them and change into rain. Since, moreover, the evaporation of the earth goes on more slowly beneath the trees, and since these also evaporate very copiously in a hot climate, the atmosphere in these forests has a high degree of humidity, this great humidity at the same time producing many springs and streams.

Testimony of this kind could be accumulated, and I hope that the reading public will give the matter serious thought.—R. T. B.

ABOUT CHEESE-MAKING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In a late number of the RURAL, I noticed an inquiry from one of your Ohio subscribers, asking information relative to the process of manufacturing cheese. It would be difficult to give in writing a clear idea of the somewhat complicated method of cheese-making; it would require at least several long articles to give an intelligent description of the making, curing and caring for the cheese dairy. The best treatise on the subject that I have seen, was written some years since, by A. L. FRISB, a practical dairyman of Herkimer Co., and published in the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

The present and prospective price of cheese will induce many to engage in this branch of agriculture, and doubtless many butter dairies will be changed to cheese; and to all those who intend to commence cheese-making I would say, while I do not discard written methods or theories, I would advise them to avail themselves of the experience of a practical cheese-maker for the first season. Young men or women can be obtained from the cheese dairy districts that would be competent to superintend the manufacture, and subsequent care of the dairy, at a cost of \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week for young women, and \$16 to \$20 per month for young men; or, if preferred, good tenants can be obtained, who would rent farms for a share of the products. The usual rate here is, the tenant has two-fifths of the cheese and butter, and one-half of the grain.

Let me give your readers who are unacquainted with this branch of farming, something of an idea of the proceeds and expense attending our dairy business. Our dairy farms average about 200 acres, divided as follows:—woodland, 25 acres; meadows, 50 to 60 acres; plow land, 10 to 20 acres, and balance pasture. This farm would keep team, 30 cows, and raise young stock sufficient to replace the old, worn out cows, and

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Produce for market 10,000 lbs Cheese at 10c', '200 lbs Butter at 18c', '600 lbs Pork at 7c', 'Calf skins', 'Beef (old cows)'.

Total, \$1,158 00. The expenses to carry on the farm, providing the proprietor and his "better half" are workers, would be: For hired man, one year, \$150 00; For extra help, haying and harvesting, 75 00; Total, \$225 00.

The profits would depend of course on the amount of capital invested in farm, cows, &c., and this varies so much that we will not attempt to fix the valuation.

I would be pleased to have some of your correspondents furnish your paper with a similar estimate of the produce and expense of wool and grain farms. F. SMITH, Norway, Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1861.

SERMONS FROM SHORT TEXTS.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

"An annual change of crops upon a field, while under tillage, tends very much to economize its fertility, and to increase the profits of the labor bestowed upon it."—JONAS BOWEN.

Yet mark, a change or rotation of crops does not add to the fertility of the soil, but only prevents the particular elements contained in it from being exhausted so quickly as they would by a succession of the same crop. The addition of manure in some form or other is absolutely necessary to prevent the diminution of the vegetative power of the soil. The exhaustive powers of each grain, or white crops, taken from the land may be stated to be, wheat 40 per cent., rye 30, barley 26, oats 25, corn about 20, peas 10.

A well prepared fallow adds about 10 degrees to the fertility of the soil; clover mown, 12; pasture, 20; 10 tons of ordinary farm yard manure per acre, 62 per cent.

In carrying out an alternating system of crops, the profits gained depend much on the manner in which it is done. Col. B., of Norfolk Co., C. W., pursued a three course system for several years, that maintained the soil (a sandy loam,) in such condition that his winter wheat averaged 40 to 45 bushels per acre, every year. He kept 300 acres of his farm exclusively for the production of wheat. The land was divided into lots of 100 acres each; each year one lot was under fallow, one in wheat, and the other in clover. Sheep enough were kept on the wheat stubble and the clover, after mowing one crop, to leave the land pretty well enriched by their droppings. The clover hay was used to feed the stock on the farm in winter, and the manure made applied to root crops on other portions of the farm. The sheep spent a good deal of their time during winter herded on the clover field. The clover was allowed to grow for some time, I think till June, before being plowed under for the fallow. Three plowings were given to the fallow, and the wheat sown as early as possible in the fall.

This system is similar to the one pursued in Norfolk Co., England, except that there white turnips are grown in place of a naked fallow, the sheep fed off on the turnips in the field during the winter as well as pastured on the clover. This three course system is not, however, one to be recommended as profitable, except where wheat and mutton both command a high price and ready sale.

I think the following rotation, which may be called a seven course system, is one that will be found most profitable, regard being had to the adaptability of the farm and locality for particular crops. First year, oats or peas; 2d year, roots or corn, heavily manured; 3d year, barley; 4th year, wheat, seeded down to grass or clover, the grass to remain 3 years before again breaking up the soil,—the last year it is to be pastured the entire season. It is not by a succession of heavy manuring, followed by heavy cropping, that

a farm may be made profitable, and kept up in fertility, but rather by a steady and continual perseverance in a good and judicious system of cultivation—and if this is so carried out as to maintain an equilibrium between the productive powers of the soil and the exhaustive powers of the crop grown upon it, we need have no fear of "prospective," or rather progressive, "sterility" resulting. J. M. Hamilton, C. W., 1861.

THAT MACHINERY QUESTION.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I can't help laughing in my sleeve to see the conduct of the "angelic sisterhood" to which, of course, that Cayuga O. M. belongs, (I hope.) Why, for several years, ever since machines have been so common, the cry has been that the men had all the helps on their side, while the women, poor creatures, must work every bit as hard as did their grandmothers. You feminines? Every one of you know that you have said so repeatedly and groaned because no more machines were invented for your benefit. But now, when H. T. B., in a friendly way, has taken up your cause, and tried to show that you were really neglected,—you are ready to knock him over in a minute. How dare he insinuate that you haven't had as much done for you as the men. It is just exactly as it is with a man and his wife when they quarrel. You look on quietly and they will fight it out, but you take the woman's part and tell her "that her husband is a bad fellow, and you will help her whip him out," and she'll pull your hair quicker than a flash, and tell you "that her husband is enough sight better than you are." Why, H. T. B., I don't see for the life of me how you ever dared to undertake this "woman cause." You might know you would have every "old maid" in creation after you, and, between you and me, they are the meanest creatures on earth. They are a meddling, fault-finding, uneasy set of beings,—they don't know what they want, but you answered that question fully when you said they wanted "husbands." I've only one more suggestion, and that is if you think anything of your friend P., for "conscience sake" don't send him into Cayuga Co. after that O. M.,—if you do, you'll rue the day, take my word for it. Psi. February, 1861.

TO PREVENT SHEEP RUNNING OVER STONE WALLS.—We often hear it said by many good farmers, that "I should like to keep sheep, but I have so much stone wall it is impossible to keep them in their proper places." I herewith send the RURAL NEW-YORKER my method of making a good stone wall, the best kind of fence for sheep, which you are at liberty to give your readers if you think it worth anything. Take common fence boards 16 feet long and 6 inches wide. Saw a portion of them 2 feet long, raise up the cap stones of the wall, place these short boards under, letting them project out from the wall one foot—placing them 8 feet apart—then take the 16 feet boards, and place them on the short ones in a transverse direction, and nail with wrought nails, taking care to place the short boards so as to receive the ends of two long ones, or so as to break joints as in making board fence. If the cap stones should be too light, you can easily double them. This done, you have a durable and cheap fence that will prove effectual against the most lawless flocks. Old boards and siding may be used, and answer a good purpose.—FRANK GRAHAM, Bailey Hollow, Pa., 1861.

The Bee-keeper.

Bee-keeper's Association. We would inform our readers that a Bee-keeper's Association, (the first in the United States, we believe,) was formed in Cleveland last spring, which held a meeting, also, last autumn. The proceedings of this Association have been interesting and instructive. The Association at its last meeting "adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock, on the second Thursday of March, 1861." We are informed that the following important question is to be discussed at the coming meeting:—"What form of hive gives the Bee-keeper the most perfect control with ease of manipulating the bee, and at the same time allows of the greatest increase of surplus honey?" This question should, and will, probably, call out a large number of "patent right" men, and hence a lively discussion may be expected. Those who are interested in Apiculture will please make a note of this, and prepare themselves accordingly.

A Hive With Movable Frames. EDs. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In the impression of the RURAL of Feb. 16th, from your article respecting "A Hive with Movable Frames," I make the following extract:—"This system of keeping bees was first practiced, we think, by DZIERZON, of Prussia, in 1845; but instead of a frame, he used only a cross-bar, so that the comb was attached to the hive on the sides, and in moving them it was necessary to use the knife to detach them. This plan was improved upon, if our memory serves us correctly, by Baron BERLEPSCH, who invented the square frames, so that the combs could be removed without the least injury. About the same time, and without knowing what was doing in Germany, an invalid minister, forced to seek out-door exercise, (Rev. L. L. LANGSTROTH,) undertook, for his amusement, the study of the honey-bee, and invented and patented a hive very much like that of DZIERZON, as improved by BERLEPSCH, with movable frames."

It would appear from the foregoing,—does, at least to me,—that Mr. LANGSTROTH "invented and patented" his "movable frames" about the same time that the Baron of Berlepsch improved upon the Dzierzon cross-bar hive, by inventing the "square frames."

Whether other readers of the RURAL get the same impression from a perusal of the above extract that I do, I cannot say,—not having conversed with any,—but if they do, as a matter of history, I would state that their impression is erroneous.

There seems to be an opinion prevailing among "patent bee-hive" men, that the "movable frames" used as designed by the Rev. Mr. LANGSTROTH are an "old invention," and hence Mr. L. is not legally entitled to a patent on them. How this may be is not for me, but the patent laws, to decide. By the way, however, I would remark, that if the "movable frames" used as designed by Mr. LANGSTROTH, are an "old invention," as some seem to believe, it seems a little singular that the celebrated Apiarist of Europe, Rev. Mr. DZIERZON, should have preferred the "movable cross-bars" to the "frames," when the "frames" would have saved him such an enormous amount of labor, to which he was continually subjected by detaching, by the aid of the knife, the combs from the sides of the hives.

What I propose to say respecting the "frames" devised by both Mr. LANGSTROTH and the Baron of BERLEPSCH, is, that Mr. LANGSTROTH is "justly entitled to the priority of date." Mr. LANGSTROTH

patented his "movable frames" in 1852,—when he devised them I am not prepared to say,—whereas the Baron of BERLEPSCH did not devise or "adopt" movable frames till 1855.

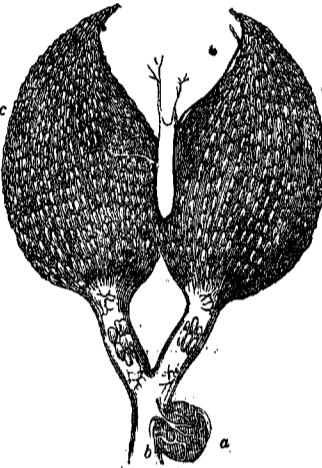
I also notice an error in regard to the price of an individual right to use Mr. LANGSTROTH'S movable-comb hive in the Western States. Mr. OTIS advertises thus:—"An individual or farm right to use this invention, including one hive, will be sold for ten dollars." M. M. BALDRIDGE, Middleport, Niagara Co., N. Y., 1861.

OUR remarks in answer to the inquiries of a correspondent, who desired information respecting the Movable Frame Hives, were made from memory, without consulting with books for dates, as we could give all the information sought without this. The improvements of Mr. LANGSTROTH were made about the same time with those of DZIERZON, but Mr. L. takes precedence in point of time over Baron BERLEPSCH, for we find by the Patent Office Report that Mr. LANGSTROTH'S patent was obtained in 1852. It is not claimed in any European work that we have seen, that Baron BERLEPSCH made his improvements on the DZIERZON plan until 1855.—Ed.

Questions for the Curious.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have been an apiarist for many years, but do not understand all the mysteries of bees. It is generally admitted that the queen lays all the eggs in the hive, and the question is how the eggs for drones are all in the cells that were made to hatch the drones in, and the eggs for working bees are in the cells that were made for the working bees, and the queen eggs are in the cells made to hatch queens? Does the queen distinguish between the different kinds of eggs when she lays them, or do the others separate them, and place them in proper order? Or is it the mode of reasoning that makes the difference? If the queen lays each egg in the cell where it hatches, she must have some previous knowledge what kind of egg she is going to lay.—A. WILLIAMS, Marcellus, N. Y., 1861.

We believe the theory now pretty generally adopted is this: The "spermatheca" or fertilizing fluid is contained in a little sac, shown in the engraving, (a) and opening into the viaduct (b). The ovaries (c, d)



are double, each consisting of a great number of ducts, filled with eggs, which gradually increase in size, until they are sufficiently matured, when they pass down the viaduct, are fertilized by the sperm from the seminal sac and are then deposited in the cells. The abdomen of the Queen Bee in being forced into the worker cells for the deposition of the eggs, receives a slight pressure which causes a flow of the seminal fluid necessary to their fertilization. The drone cells being larger, the abdomen of the queen receives no pressure and the eggs are not impregnated, and drones is the result. In support of this theory it is shown that young queens, if confined and not permitted to take their flight for the purpose of meeting the drones on the wing, will lay only drone eggs, even in worker cells. Those who believe this theory, consider that the eggs of an unimpregnated queen have sufficient vitality to produce drones, but not workers. This ingenious theory originated, we believe, with Mr. SAMUEL WAGNER, of York, Pa. Queens, it is believed, are produced from eggs that by ordinary treatment would produce workers. But they are placed in cells much larger than those of workers, or drones, and somewhat resembling a small pea-nut, as shown in the engraving, and are generally made on the edges of the combs, and with the mouth hanging down. It is a question yet undecided, whether the eggs are laid in these cells, or are placed there by the workers, being removed from worker cells, where they have been laid by the queen. In these cells are deposited, for the use of the queen larvae as soon as hatched, a larger quantity of food than is given the workers, and of a different character, which, when fresh, has the appearance of starch, and when old, a light quince jelly. It is a little acid, and is called royal jelly. The manner of treatment, in connection with this food, is supposed to produce the queen from an egg that if allowed to remain in a worker cell would have hatched an imperfect female, or worker.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Clover and Meadow Lands.

The Valley Farmer speaks thus concerning the management of clover and meadow lands:—"Stock should always be turned off from clover so early in the fall as to allow the plants to make a growth of leaves sufficient to protect them from the action of the snow and frosts of winter. When eaten off to the ground, and the surface becomes trod hard and compact, the roots will be drawn up frequently three inches above the surface before spring.

If clover and meadow lands have already received close fall feeding, by all means stock should be kept off during February and March, so that the surface may become somewhat lightened by the rain and frosts, that the tender growth of spring may proceed without injury. One hundred pounds of feed gleaned from a clover or timothy field in the winter or early spring, will cut short the crop of the coming season five hundred pounds or more; so that it will prove the most miserable economy to allow a hoof to press upon lands that are intended either for hay or summer pasturage.

Effects of Corn-Cob Meal.

As this subject is now being discussed in the columns of the RURAL, we give the views of a Connecticut farmer as expressed before the Homestead Club. He says:—"As every one is invited to give his free opinion in your farmers' club, I venture a word. I have fed corn-cob meal for many years, both to cattle and horses, and I suppose with decided advantage, and as I have never had any animals sicken when on this diet, I infer that there is nothing injurious about it. To working oxen or milch cows I have never exceeded four quarts per day, and to fattening animals double the quantity. These last

had a bushel of roots daily. I prefer a mixed feed, grinding oats with the corn for oxen, and rye for milch cows. It is very well known that corn meal alone is very heavy feed, and unless great caution is used, animals become sickened. Now the cobs ground up with the corn, even if they contain no nutriment, which is far from being proved, form an excellent divisor to separate the meal and create the stimulus of distention in the stomach, so essential to the perfect digestion of its contents. For this purpose we give out straw with meal, not supposing that when fully ripe it has much more nutriment in it than good saw-dust.

Coating Fence Posts with Cement.

WM KENNEY, of Paris, Ky., makes the following suggestions in the Country Gentleman of the 14th inst.—A few evenings since while engaged in setting fence posts, I was revolving in my mind the many suggestions offered for their preservation, and while thus engaged an idea occurred to me, that I do not recollect to have ever heard advanced, and which I submit for your consideration and use. Hydraulic cement has been used for many purposes other than stopping leaks and plastering cisterns. It makes a hard and durable paint, mixed with flax seed oil, for wood work and out-door machinery much exposed to weather, and is impervious to water. After once mixing it with water and suffering it to harden, it cannot be again dissolved, and on plastering cisterns when fully dried, it is there for all time, and as hard as adamant. Now suppose we were to prepare a solution of this cement in water, and give the ground end of our fence posts several successive dippings, drying after each dipping, to the depth we want them to stand in the ground—might it not make some of the less durable timber more durable for posts—equally so with the yellow locust or cedar? The materials are cheap, and it costs nothing to try it—and had the idea occurred to me before I was about finishing mine, I should most undoubtedly have tried it.

Raising Calves.

The issue of the Connecticut Homestead for February 14th, contains a criticism from the pen of S. I. BARTLETT, upon an article given in the RURAL of Nov. 24, 1860, by J. A. EDWARDS. The subject is one of importance to stock growers, and we copy the remarks of Mr. B., as follows:

I am inclined to think that the calves have not received their due share of attention in the pages of The Homestead, therefore I was glad to see in a late number an article on raising calves, copied from the Rural New-Yorker. For one, I can fully indorse the opinion of the writer of that article, in regard to early calves. It is my practice to raise one or more winter calves every year, and the advantages are many. First, butter is always worth more in winter than in summer, so that new milch cows are more profitable at that time of year than in the warm season, and with good care and feed, they will give as much milk in winter as in summer. Second, if the farmer wishes to buy calves, they can be bought much lower in the fall and winter than in the spring. Third, they are apt to receive more attention during winter, because the farmer is about the barn more, and can provide for their wants better than in summer, when he is necessarily busy about the farm. Fourth, they are ready to turn out as soon as the grass will give a good bite, and they will be strong and healthy, and better prepared to withstand the cold of winter than late ones. Lastly, they are ready to market six months or a year earlier than the late ones. They should have new milk at least two weeks, and then skim-milk may be given once a day for another week, when it can be substituted entirely for new milk, but it should not be given in such quantities as to cause them to scour. After they are five weeks old, a little linseed oilmeal should be put into their milk, increasing the quantity from time to time, and when they are eight weeks old, if milk is scarce, they can be fed wholly on it, put into a little warm water. At this time they will relish a few roots, and they will do them good. I have fed a calf this winter on beef scraps, a single handful, dissolved in warm water, night and morning, and he did as well on it as on skim-milk. Calves should lie loose, in a warm airy place, have plenty of litter, and plenty of good fine or aftermath hay to eat, and occasionally a shovelful of dirt to lick. Calves raised in this way cannot fail to be good ones, especially if of a good breed.

Inquiries and Answers.

BEST FOOD FOR BREEDING SOWS.—Will you, or some of the readers of the RURAL, inform me, through the columns of the same, what is the best food for sows that have small pigs, where no milk is to be had? It has been said that corn meal was not good, as it dries up the milk.—FRANK GRAHAM, Bailey Hollow, Penn., 1861.

CEMENT FLOORS FOR CATTLE STABLES.—I would like to inquire whether any of the RURAL'S subscribers have had experience in waterlime cement for a floor for stable cattle, in the basement of a barn, with a wall on three sides, laid in lime and sand, so it will not be exposed to the frost? Will some one give me the desired information? By so doing you will much oblige.—A. R. DANIELS, Mentor, Ohio, 1861.

OATS FOR SHEEP.—Will you, or some of your numerous readers, please inform me, through the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER whether oats are good for sheep? If not, what is the best grain they can be fed?—E. S. JENKINS, Clyde, N. Y., 1861.

This subject has been pretty fully discussed in various volumes of the RURAL. Summing up the experience of quite a number of sheep-breeders it would appear thus:—"The condition of the animals at the period when the grain was first given is the governing feature. If they were weak and poor, and oats were given somewhat freely, disastrous results generally followed,—if in good store condition, and the allowance was fed out judiciously, the effect was beneficial.

In regard to the second query of our correspondent, writers and experimenters seem to be about equally divided. Some argue that the oats is the natural grain of sheep,—others have had "better luck" with corn. Either grain, if fed out with care and judiciously, we are inclined to think will aid and assist the individual who desires the best interests of his flock.

USE OF HEN MANURE.—Seeing an inquiry in the RURAL of February 23, in regard to the best way of using hen manure, I thought I would send you my method. Pulverize the manure, add as many bushels of plaster as you have of manure, and to every five bushels of this mixture, add one of salt. I have used this for ten years. For corn, I put a handful of the mixture in the hill when I plant, and if I have enough, a top-dressing after hoeing.—P. C. DANIELS, Oswego, N. Y., 1861.

HORSES PULLING AT THE HALTER.—Seeing an inquiry in the RURAL of February 24 for breaking a horse of pulling at the halter, I give you my mode of treatment, which is the best I ever knew for that purpose. Take an inch rope, put it around his neck, and throw it over a pole in front of him, about as high as his head—the pole being fixed solid—run the rope back under the pole to one of his hind feet, hitch it around his fetlock, fasten, and let him pull. This is the best remedy I have ever tried, and will effect a cure.—H. F. HERRICK, New Berlin, Orange Co., N. Y., 1861.

In answer to the inquiry, how to break a horse of pulling at the halter, I would say to him to the knob of a tree, or something that will give, but not let him loose. I think this an effectual remedy.—J. W. O., North Huron, Wayne Co., N. Y., 1861.

Rural Notes and Items.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE RURAL AMERICAN.—Some friend has mailed us the Rural American of Feb. 23d, —the only number we have seen this year, except one dated Jan. 20th, (Sunday.) The number before us announces the discontinuance of the R. A., the article commencing thus:—"It becomes my painful duty to announce to my subscribers, that misfortune has come upon me, and the consequence is, that the Rural American ceases to exist with this week's issue!" Then follows a long explanation—the gist of which is that the former political course of the R. A., and the recent hard times, caused the catastrophe. If all he says of his troubles is true, Mr. MINER'S case is a pitiable one indeed; and, though he has prored our bitterest enemy—having wilfully slandered and libelled us, beyond reparation,—he has as much of our forgiveness and sympathy as human nature will permit us to extend.

The fate of the R. A. teaches a lesson which should be heeded—for, though the reasons assigned may have had some influence, we apprehend they are not the true causes of its failure. The R. A. was simply a cheap imitation in mechanical style, &c., of a journal which the public declared and still revere, by its substantial and extensive support, to be superior in all that constitutes an Agricultural and Family Newspaper. Under the head of "THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and one of its Imitators," we discussed this subject at some length in our issue of Dec. 8, 1860,—stating, in conclusion, that the claims of this RURAL were based upon its merits alone—that we did not wish it mixed or confounded with any other "Rural,"—and finally inviting the public to examine and compare the two papers, in Contents, Appearance, Price, &c. There we let the matter rest, without further notice of the R. A. or its venomous attacks, and the verdict of the public has been so flattering and unanimous that we are content with the result. In some instances traveling agents of the R. A. have professed to be acting for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but when the papers arrived the fraud was exposed—the subscribers receiving the R. A. We hope the publisher was not cognizant of such transactions. In some cases, people have written us, that they would form clubs for this RURAL if we would take \$1 per copy—otherwise for the R. A., as it was so cheap (?)—but whenever we replied at all, our answer was Nay—that the RURAL NEW-YORKER could not be afforded, and would not be furnished, at less than its published rates. We hope those who subscribed for the R. A., on account of its cheapness—and the agents who formed clubs therefor—are satisfied with the dividends received from their investments and efforts; while such as have been deceived by traveling agents will, we trust, learn wisdom therefrom.

THE FAMINE AND DESTITUTION IN KANSAS are no doubt real, reports to the contrary, notwithstanding. On Monday of this week we received several letters from Linn, Wabanssee, and other counties, which speak of the suffering of the people for want of clothing and provisions. In a letter containing payment for a small club of subscribers, Dr. WM. B. CARPENTER, of Linn Co., says he cannot add to the number on account of the extreme destitution, and adds:—"No one can have any conception of the number of destitute families among us. I give it as authentic, that at the expiration of fifteen days from now, not less than 600 persons will be in want of rations in my own township, and unless something occurs to send us a supply for these hungry creatures, some will have to be borne to their tomb." A letter from C. A. HORTON, of Wabanssee, says:—"As regards the destitution prevailing here, I would state that crops were a complete failure from the fall wheat planking of 1859 to the present, and as most of the settlers had little means left after building dwellings and paying for their claims, many are destitute of clothing and provisions. Breadstuffs have been borrowed from one another until the supply is nearly, and with some quite, exhausted."

SKANKATHLES FARMERS' CLUB.—In reply to our remark (in RURAL of Jan. 26th,) that we had not been favored with a direct communication on the subject of the recent proceedings (annual meeting) of this Club, the worthy Secretary writes us, contradicting the statement and saying he sent a copy. True, friend BAUGHMAN, you did send a copy, but not direct to us—for we published two numbers of the RURAL between the date of the letter and its receipt from the person to whom it was addressed! You also sent a letter, addressed to us, (in a business letter from a third person,) but it was not received until our notice had been prepared.

The Secretary writes that the Club last year held 94 meetings. "Our library contains 161 volumes. Our fair occupied three days. The Society erected a substantial building, 100 feet long and 28 wide, for the accommodation of exhibitors. The sum of \$365 was freely contributed to pay the expenses incurred, as ours is a free fair." All this gives evidence of the right spirit, and we hope the farmers of other localities will emulate an example so laudable.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to C. EDWARDS LESTER—a name somewhat known in the annals of literature—for a paper of Tomato seed, labeled "Lester's Perfected Seedling," &c., "price, 25 cts. per 100 seeds." Accompanying it we are favored with an autograph letter, requesting the publication of an article from a New York paper, which Mr. L. thinks "will interest many of your [our] readers if you [we] print it." Inasmuch as the article is the best kind of an advertisement—giving the origin of his Tomato, where the seed may be obtained, &c.—we refer Mr. LESTER to our Terms of Advertising for conditions upon which his long story can be told in the appropriate department of this journal. People who ask so much space gratis, and charge so high for seed, are not on our free list.

P. S. The Tomato is a good one, as we can attest. Having grown it last year, we can furnish Mr. L. a quantity of the seed at half the price he asks!

JAPANESE WHEAT.—Caution.—A correspondent asks us about what is advertised as a new kind of Grain, and called Japanese Wheat. We have never seen the article, or anything in its favor, except an advertisement which claims that it will produce 300 bushels per acre!—an assertion so decidedly un-Munchausenian that none but the greenest of the green, or most confiding of the confiding, need be cautioned to beware. The Valley Farmer—published at St. Louis, in which place the grain is sold—says the Japanese Wheat is "a new commodity to gull the people and get their money." After asking when the day of humbugs will be over, the same paper adds:—"A certain party came to the 'Valley Farmer' office, and wished us to advertise it—but we would not insert it for any price. The people can use their money to better advantage."

WHEAT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Speaking of the growth of wheat in the vicinity of old Dartmouth, last season, the N. H. Journal of Agriculture says:—"Col. CULVER, of Lyme, has grown on six acres of fall sown wheat, 180 bushels, and on three spring sown, 120 bushels. The Town farm, in Hanover, on a field of six acres, produced 228 bushels. JOHN D. BRIDGEMAN raised, on a little less than two acres, 96 bushels; and ELIJAH TENNEY, East Hanover, from three bushels of seed, on 2 1/2 acres of soil, grew 126 bushels of nice spring wheat."

REMEDY FOR BLIND STAGGERS.—A writer in the Charleston Courier gives "an effectual remedy for that formidable disease in horses, the blind staggers," the recipe being as follows:—"Gum camphor, one ounce; whisky or brandy, one pint—dissolve. Dose—One gill, in a half pint of gum arabic, fax seed, or other mucilaginous tea, given every three or four hours; seldom necessary to give more than three doses. The horse must be kept from water twenty-four hours. Never bleed in this disease."

ERIS COUNTY (Pa.) AG. SOCIETY.—At the recent annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Society, the following officers were elected for 1861: President—ANTHONY SALTSMAN. Vice President—John P. Vincent. Sec. Secretary—Samuel P. Beecher. Cor. Secretary—Irvin Camp. Treasurer and Librarian—Wilson King. Also, twenty-four Managers.

UNION AG. SOCIETY 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, (Indiana).—The following officers were elected for 1861: President—J. D. G. NELSON. Treasurer—H. H. Hitchcock. Secretary—Jno. Mitchell. A Board of Directors composed of one from each of the eight counties comprising the District, and an Executive Committee. Fair first week in October.

HORTICULTURAL.

CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

In our last we endeavored to give some information in regard to the vegetation of seeds, and we hope our friends will be prepared at the opening of spring to test the value of our suggestions. We now purpose to say a few words about the cultivation of flowers. As we before pointed out some mistakes in the sowing of seeds, we now call attention to another great mistake made by the lovers of flowers, and one which has done a good deal of mischief—the cultivation of too many varieties. The amateur visits the nurseries, or reads the catalogues of seedsmen, and makes up his mind to purchase a collection of the finest things to be had. They are obtained, and the result is a great amount of labor expended on a great many flowers, none of which receive that care which is necessary to the full development of their beauty. The labor is found to be so great and the result so unsatisfactory, that the amateur florist becomes discouraged, and perhaps the next year the garden is entirely neglected. It is well for the nurseryman to cultivate everything that can be obtained in our own and other lands, for he has every taste to suit and new things to test, but the object of the amateur is not a great show of sorts, but a fine effect—to make the garden gay and beautiful. This can best be accomplished by a few good flowers well grown. Nothing is more unsatisfactory than a great mass of poorly grown flowers.

The fault we have mentioned seems to be the fault of the country. We appear to grow flowers more for ostentation than for the love of the beautiful. Our ambition is to have a greater variety than our neighbors, while the quality of the flowers is of secondary consideration. Perhaps, however, the taste for the beautiful is not lacking, but we lack the knowledge how best to gratify that taste. In Europe it is quite different. There special attention is given by individuals and families, and even whole neighborhoods, to the cultivation of a particular flower, and the result is that they not only grow them to the greatest perfection, but effect such an improvement that the grower or village becomes celebrated for its Carnations or Pansies, or Hollyhocks, or Ten-Week Stocks, or Asters, and the florists in all parts of the world seek to obtain seeds from the favored locality. Sometimes the workmen of an establishment make a specialty of a certain flower, and contend with each other, or with persons of other places, for prizes made up by subscription among themselves or donated by employers for the purpose of encouraging refined taste and innocent and delightful amusement. When we arrive at something like this in our country, we may hope for rapid and permanent improvement.

Horticultural Societies exist in many of our large cities and villages, and many more are being established, but if the shows of nurserymen were excluded, in most cases the exhibitions of really fine flowers would be meagre indeed. We really hope the coming season will exhibit an improvement in this respect, and that our readers will remember that one flower well grown is better than a score of poor, weedy things. No one need be ashamed to show half a dozen good Asters, or Ten-Week Stocks, or as many Dahlias or Roses, for it is the quality and not the quantity that shows merit in the cultivator. This fact should not be forgotten by judges.

But, what can be done the present spring toward preparing for a creditable exhibition? Bedding plants can be obtained at almost any nursery, and a dollar or two will buy a fine collection of Verbena. A few Hybrid Perpetual Roses may also be obtained that will flower the present season. Also of Picoetes and the Improved Hollyhocks can also be procured at most of our nursery establishments, as well as of Dahlias. Then the whole collection of Annuals are available. Select a few of the best, give them special care, and you can make a show the coming summer and autumn that will astonish yourself and secure many good prizes.

FRUIT CULTURE IN MICHIGAN.

This following interesting report on Fruit Culture in Michigan, made by T. T. LYON, Esq., to the American Pomological Society, we copy from the published Transactions:

The State of Michigan, so far as its capacity for fruit growing is concerned, may be considered as subdivided into three portions, which may be characterized as follows: 1st. The South-western, or prairie region, with a climate and soil akin to those of Indiana and Illinois, subject to the bleak, dry, piercing winds which during the winter sweep down from the Rocky Mountains, and to the heat and aridity which frequently characterize our Western summers, attributable, doubtless, to a similar cause. Another peculiarity of this region is to be found in the soil, which is exceedingly rich in vegetable matter, based, in many cases, upon a retentive sub-soil. This, in connection with the peculiar climate, tends to the production of a rapid growth, continuing late in the season, so that the winter often comes upon it in an unripened state, and with its tissues so loaded with sap as to unfit it to withstand the sudden and intense frosts which not infrequently characterize our winters. For these reasons many of our eastern varieties of fruit trees are found to lack hardiness, and resort is being had to varieties which have been proved capable of standing these severe tests, although in some cases of only second quality so far as the fruit is concerned. Other varieties, although of sufficient hardiness, are, doubtless, from a similar cause, found to be unfruitful in this locality.

2d. The Eastern and central portions, which we call the timbered region, may be considered as extending from the North line of Ohio to the South, and embracing those portions as far North as the region of Saginaw Bay; and, in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, extending from the Kalamazoo river on the South, to Grand Traverse on the North.

This region, although portions of it partake of the peculiarities of those adjoining, is more nearly assimilated, in climate and soil, to the Northern portion of Ohio, and Western and Central New York. This is true to such an extent that nearly all varieties of fruit that prove successful in those regions, are found to be equally so here.

3d. The more Northern portions of the lower peninsula, and the whole of the Lake Superior region, may be considered as a "Terra Incognita," so far as fruit culture is concerned; although the small fruits such as whortleberries, blackberries, raspberries, &c., are very abundant and excellent.

In the accompanying lists reference will only be had to the first two portions, and, if we consider the peculiarities above described, it will be obvious that the preparation of lists of fruits adapted to the entire State must be a work of much difficulty.

Apples.

The best six varieties of apples for an orchard of one hundred trees: Early Harvest, 5; Fall Pippin, 20; Red Astrachan, 5; Rhode Island Greening, 50; Lowell, (known here as the Mich. Golden Pippin), 30; Steele's Red Winter, 80.

O* the above list, Fall Pippins and Rhode Island Greenings are open to the charge of unproductiveness, in the South-western portion of the State, where New York Vandevere and Belmont may be substituted for them.

Best twelve varieties of apples for an orchard of one hundred trees: Early Harvest, 3; Fall Pippin, 5; Red Astrachan, 3; Yellow Bellflower, 5; Large Yellow Bough, 2; Rhode Island Greening, 10; Lowell, 4; Roxbury Russet, 5; Gravensend, 4; Red Canada, 30; Kerwick Codlin, 4; Ladies' Sweeting, 10.

Best twenty varieties of apples for an orchard of one hundred trees: Early Harvest, 3; Belmont, 2; Red Astrachan, 2; Yellow Bellflower, 5; Large Yellow Bough, 2; Roxbury Russet, 10; Early Joe, 2; Rhode Island Greening, 10; Anna's Summer Pearmain, 3; Esopus Spitzenberg, 5; Gravensend, 3; Jonathan, 5; Fall Pippin, 2; Swaz, 3; Pomme de Noige, 1; Northern Spy, 3; N. Y. Vandevere, 4; Ladies' Sweeting, 7; Hubbardston Nonesuch, 2; Red Canada, 20.

The above lists are constructed so as to give, as far as possible, a proper succession of varieties during the year; and, as the fruit from this number of trees would far more than supply the wants of a family, the lists are so arranged as to furnish the surplus during the winter, when the fruit can be easiest kept, and most conveniently marketed. It is, however, the opinion of the writer, that from twenty-five to thirty varieties, at the least, would be requisite to fully gratify the varied wants and tastes of a family of discriminating fruit fanciers.

Best varieties for a market orchard of one thousand trees, where there is a reliable market near by, and where this is to be the chief business: Early Harvest, 25; Hubbardston Nonesuch, 50; Red Astrachan, 25; N. Y. Vandevere, 50; Sweet Bough, 25; R. I. Greening, 100; Lowell, 25; Baldwin, 50; Gravensend, 50; Jonathan, 50; Fall Pippin, 50; Roxbury Russet, 150; Tolland Sweet, 25; Red Canada, 800; Ladies' Sweeting, 25.

Best varieties for a market orchard of one thousand trees, remote from market, where, from any cause, the marketing of summer or autumn varieties may be inconvenient: Fall Pippin, 50; Rhode Island Greening, 200; Hubbardston Nonesuch, 200; Esopus Spitzenberg, 200; Vandevere of N. Y., or West, 400; Red Canada, 400; field stock no further, 800.

Many persons at the present day, who wish to connect orcharding with farming proper, consider it more convenient and profitable to plant but a single variety. Although doubting the propriety of hanging our hopes upon the success of a single variety, it is believed that no other variety will be found so productive, reliable and profitable as the Red Canada.

Pears have been but sparingly planted in this State, hence our knowledge of the comparative value of different varieties, as drawn from home experience, is hardly of a satisfactory character. The lists here given are, consequently, the result, to a great extent, of the writer's experience, and that of a few friends with whom he has been able to confer.

Best six varieties of the pear, for family use, on the pear stock, for an orchard of one hundred trees: Bloodgood, 5; Swan's Orange, 15; Bartlett, 20; White Doyenne, 25; Belle Lucrative, 10; Winter Nellis, 25.

Best twelve varieties on the pear stock: Madeleine, 5; Flemish Beauty, 5; Bloodgood, 5; Swan's Orange, 10; Rostkizer, 5; White Doyenne, 20; Starling, 5; Oswego, 5; Bartlett, 10; Lawrence, 15; Belle Lucrative, 5; Winter Nellis, 15.

Best varieties on the quince stock—Bloodgood, Doyenne d'Éte, Rostkizer, Stevens' Genesee, Belle Lucrative, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Bourne Del, Glean Merceau, Vicar of Winkfield, Doyenne d'Alençon.

Best varieties, and the number of each, for a pear orchard of one hundred trees—If for family use and market combined: Madeleine, 5; Flemish Beauty, 5; Rostkizer, 5; Swan's Orange, 10; Lawrence, 10; Vicar of Winkfield, 15; White Doyenne, 10; Tyson, 5; Winter Nellis, 10; Belle Lucrative, 5; Bourne Oswego, 5; Bloodgood, 5; Doyenne d'Alençon, 2; Starling, 5.

If strictly for market: Madeleine, 5; Flemish Beauty, 10; Bartlett, 15; Swan's Orange, 10; White Doyenne, 15; Vicar of Winkfield, 15; Winter Nellis, 10; Tyson, 5; Bloodgood, 5; Starling, 10.

With the low prices that rule in our markets for this fruit, it is doubtful if the planter would find the cultivation of dwarfs remunerative, until the tastes of buyers can be cultivated to a higher standard. The writer, therefore, does not recommend to plant them at present, except for amateur or testing purposes.

Peaches. Until within five or six years, we have felt sure of a crop of peaches in this State, as often as each alternate year; but more recently, during the succession of severe winters, a large proportion of the trees have been killed, and many of the remainder badly injured. At present, as a general rule, we can hardly reckon with certainty on more than one year's crop in five, although there are numerous localities scattered about the country where the crop is comparatively certain; generally, such as are sheltered by high grounds or protected by water. Among the most noted of these, is the strip of country lying along the east shore of Lake Michigan, from the south line of the State, north to the valley of the Grand river, and perhaps further, and extending back from the lake a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles. In this tract of country, and especially near the lake, the crop is said seldom or never to fail. The loss of the peach crop in this State is occasionally the effect of late spring frosts, but is more frequently caused by the winter killing of the fruit buds.

Best six varieties of peaches: Serrate Early York, 5; Early Slocum, 10; Coolidge's Favorite, 10; Billy Crawford, 25; Barnard's Seedling, 30; Late Crawford, 20.

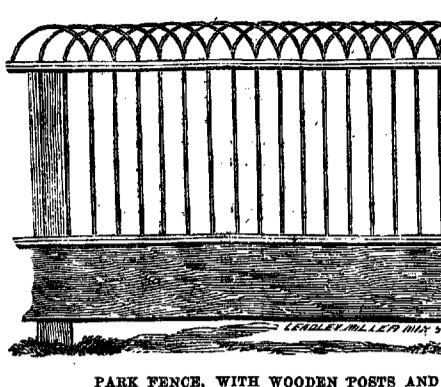
The number of each, in an orchard of one hundred trees, is appended as an indication of the relative value or productiveness of each. Best twelve varieties of peaches: Serrate Early York, 5; Early Slocum, 10; Coolidge's Favorite, 5; White Imperial, 15; Barnard's Seedling, 10; Billy Crawford, 15; Large Early York, 5; Late Red Raripere, 5; Jacques Raripere, 5; Olden's Free, 10; Pool's Late Yellow, 10; Crawford's Late, 10.

With the present ample railroad facilities for transportation, our Northern markets are supplied with peaches in advance of the season, so that the very early varieties become less profitable. Under this state of affairs, the following is believed to be a profitable selection for a market orchard of one thousand trees of this fruit: Barnard's Seedling, 300; Crawford's Early, 400; White Imperial, 100; Crawford's Late, 200.

Among the apples grown in this State, and which have proved unworthy of further cultivation, are two varieties ripening nearly with Early Harvest, and believed to have been introduced here from Western New York. They are known here by the local

PARK AND GARDEN FENCES.

A good looking, durable and cheap fence is a most desirable "institution," and one which many of our readers, no doubt, have failed to obtain, even after making considerable outlay for the accomplishment of the object. It is no strange thing in travel-



PARK FENCE, WITH WOODEN POSTS AND RAILS.

ing over the country to see fences that have been built at great expense, and only a year or two previous, in utter ruin, from fault either in the design or construction. A good, straight fence, and one that is not ill looking, is the exception and not the rule, in almost all sections of the country. Five years ago we had not in Rochester even a tolerable fence around one of our many public squares. Some were so dilapidated that the enclosures were no better than commons, and were the places of resort of the vagrant cows of the neighborhood, while others were boarded up, and inaccessible to either man or beast.

Some three or four years since, a new style of fence was invented and introduced by REUBEN COOK, Esq., of this city, which was received with general favor on account of its neatness, strength and comparative cheapness. Nearly all our public parks are now surrounded with this, the style shown in the first engraving. The rails of this fence are wood, as are the posts and balusters, and the balusters are iron rods, about half an inch in thickness, though they are made of various sizes, as desired, from one-fourth to half-an-inch. The top of the iron rods, or balusters,

name, Harvest Redstreak, and Summer Swaz. To these may be added Sops-of-Wine, Romanze, English or Poughkeepsie Russet, Scoloped Galliflow, Tewksbury Blush and Green Newtown Pippin.

CULTURE OF ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

The soil for these should not be over rich, and should be dug deep; the surface should be rendered smooth and fine before sowing the seed; small seeds sown on rough ground fall between the clods and into the crevices and get buried. Attention to this simple hint will save growers much disappointment, and seedsmen a great amount of blame; for, in cases of failure, the quality of the seeds is almost invariably impeached. Hardy Annuals may be sown from the middle to the end of September for spring flowering; the plants ought to be thinned out before winter, to prevent their damping off, and transplanted early in the spring, to the flower border, or, when more convenient, may be sown where they are to bloom. Many of the Hardy Annuals, especially the Californian, flower more profusely, produce finer blooms, and remain longer in perfection during the spring months than at any other season of the year. For summer and autumn flowering, sow from the middle of March to the middle of June. A common error in the cultivation of Annuals is in allowing them to grow too close together; and many of what would otherwise be an attractive bed of Annual Flowers, are ruined for want of thinning. We therefore say, thin early, and sufficiently to afford ample space for the perfect development of the plants left. It is also very important to afford support to such kinds as require it, before they get broken or injured by wind or heavy rain; perhaps the simplest method of doing this is to place among and around the plants small neat branches, like pea stakes; the lateral shoots will extend among and hide the stakes, and the support afforded by this simple and inexpensive means will, in most instances be found all that is required. But perhaps the common practice of covering the seeds too heavily, causes more disappointment than all other errors. Small seeds should be covered very lightly, and with soil not liable to cake by exposure to sun and air. Common garden loam and leaf soil, or old dung, passed through a fine sieve and well intermixed, will be excellent for covering with. Half-Hardy Annuals should not be sown in the open border before May, and the ground will require the same preparation, &c., as recommended for Hardy Annuals. But the best method of raising these, is to sow in pans, or boxes, in April, or on a bed, about three inches thick, of light soil, placed on a gentle hot-bed formed of stable manure or vegetable refuse, and protected with a frame or hand-glass. Water sparingly, and give plenty of air, when the plants appear, and thin out, or prick off in small pots, and be careful to get the plants well inured to the weather previous to planting in the open border, and also to give water as may be necessary, after planting, till established.—Hand Book of Annual Record.

every case has proved our statements correct. Our friends, therefore, need brover no more, but come to the proper source for their information.

After the severe frost in January, 1860, which injured the peach buds, we made the following remarks upon its effects: "THE PEACH BUDS.—Some of the peach growers in this section were a little anxious after the last severe cold to ascertain its effects upon the peach buds, as rumors that they were badly injured began to gain credence. On trees that from any cause made a rapid growth late in the season, some of the buds have been destroyed, but in the main they are unharmed."

Later reports and examinations have shown that the buds have received more injury than we supposed. However, we have yet hopes of a fair crop in this section. A letter received from Ohio speaks discouragingly of the prospects in some portions of that State. The present year, in some orchards in this section, we have been unable to find a live bud, while in others, particularly along the lake shore, the injury appears to be even less than last year, three-fourths of the buds being sound. The idea that the facts in regard to the prospects of a crop cannot be ascertained until after blossoming in the spring, is incorrect. Of course we cannot tell whether untimely frosts in the spring will kill the blossom or not, but whether all, or a portion, of the blossom buds are winter-killed, or whether all are safe, can be ascertained now beyond a doubt. We cannot tell how long a man may live, or how soon he may die, but the fact that he is now alive and well may be learned without difficulty.

PROGRESSIVE GARDENER'S SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA.—The following officers have been elected for 1861.—President—JOHN POLLOCK. Vice-President—James Eadie. Treasurer—H. A. Dreer. Secretary not yet elected.

Inquiries and Answers.

TO DESTROY LEAF-ROLLERS.—The orchard on the place on which I live is completely overrun by an insect known here as the leaf-roller; a worm that strips the trees of their foliage and blossoms. By striking the trees with a brush, I find that they will spin off on a web like a spider, when they can be easily brought to the ground by cutting their thread in two with the brush. I noticed that when on the ground they immediately made for the tree. I cut a ditch four inches deep near the tree, slanting, or concave, so that they would fall back in attempting to crawl up, and would frequently get from a pint to a quart at one time in the ditch, when I would pound them with a stick until they were all killed. But in a few days they would be as numerous as ever, owing to young ones coming out. I could kill all on twenty trees in one day. My object in writing is to know if you, or any of your subscribers can give a more speedy or effectual remedy than the one I have tried? I know that my plan will exterminate them for the present, but if they continue to hatch out for any length of time, it would be tedious. I suppose some application will have to be made to the trees. If you know of any, advise me through your columns. Any information on this subject would be thankfully received by—A. SUBSIDIARY, Tamara, 1861.

The caterpillar described by our correspondent we presume is the Palmer Worm, and we give engravings, showing it in the grub and perfect state, from FITCH. They were very injurious here in 1858, and it was only by the greatest perseverance that some of our best orchards were saved. In 1859 and 1860, they were less numerous. Jarring the tree, and catching the worms as they hang suspended, seems to be the best remedy. A swab, coated with tar, is effectual for this purpose. An old tin pan served in the same way, and fastened to a pole, may be used for catching them. Soap-suds, applied by a garden engine, is said to prove quite destructive to the worms, and whale oil soap is recommended. The engraving shows the perfect insect doubt the natural size, the cross-lines, A, being the true size. The worm is also shown of two sizes, the larva, when small, being somewhat tapering, as represented in the small figure.

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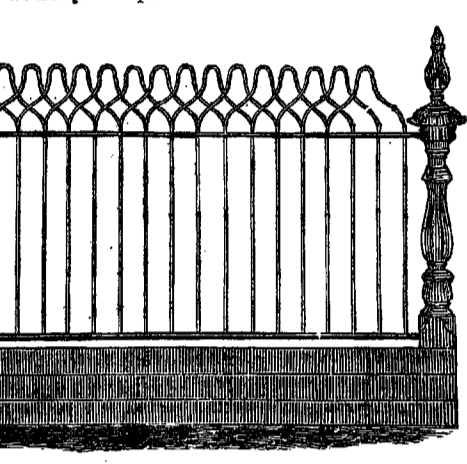
ON THE WILLOW.—Will you please inform me, through your paper, where the Oster Willow is to be obtained, or whether it is the same as our common Weeping Willow, and greatly obliged—A. SUBSIDIARY, Sherburne, Ontario Co., N. Y.

The willow used for basket making is not the Weeping Willow. We think the Oster can be obtained at most of the nurseries.

are now made more ornamental, as shown in the lower engraving, at the same cost, which is about \$1 per foot, for a fence four feet high with half-inch rods, and about 50 cents per foot for the same height with rods one-fourth of an inch in diameter.

The lower engraving shows a fence made upon the same principle, but entirely of wrought iron, except the posts which are cast iron, and the base, which is of stone. This style is designed for front-door yards and cemeteries, and costs about \$1.75 per foot.

Many of our private citizens, as well as the city authorities, have obtained this fence, particularly the one with wooden rails, and it may be now seen in almost every street, especially in the suburbs. So far they have proved firm and durable, and have given general satisfaction. We think they are worthy the attention of RURAL readers in other places. They have already, we learn, been constructed in Lockport, Albion, Waterloo, Lyons, and other villages, both East and West of Rochester. In a few weeks spring work will commence, and it is solely for the benefit of those of our readers who may desire to improve their grounds by surrounding them with new and tasteful fences, that we now call especial attention to one with which we



DOOR-YARD, OR CEMETERY FENCE—WROUGHT IRON.

think they will be well pleased. The matter is important at all times, but just now is particularly interesting and seasonable.

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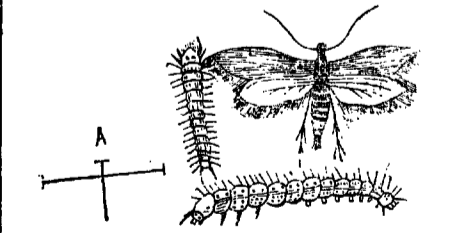
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Domestic Economy.

TOMATO CATSUP—BOILED CUSTARD.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Noticing a request for making catsup, I send you a recipe which is the best I have yet found, and which I think it would be difficult to change for the better. Slice a peck of ripe tomatoes with half a dozen onions, placing them in layers, and sprinkling amongst the whole one-third of a teacup of salt. Let them stand twenty-four hours, put into a porcelain kettle,—brass is unhealthy, and gives an unpleasant metallic taste,—add sixpence worth of cinnamon, three cents worth of cloves, a horse-radish cut thin, four inches long, a teaspoonful of black pepper, a tablespoonful of cayenne, and half an ounce of ground mustard. Boil away a little more than one-half, let stand a few hours, and bottle. It need not be sealed, a cork is sufficient to prevent the flavor from escaping. It is very fiery at first, but in two or three days is ready for use. As there is no vinegar or sugar to cause fermentation, it will keep any length of time if in a cool, dry place. I have known it kept three years. If your condiment loving readers will try this once, they will pretty likely send vinegar where SHAKESPEARE threw physic. The tomatoes are acid enough of themselves.

BOILED CUSTARD.—Beat the yolks of seven and the whites of two egg with a teacup of sugar. Heat a quart of milk, and add the eggs, stirring constantly till it is of the consistency of thick cream. Remove from the fire before it curdles in the least, (a little practice will be necessary to show just when,) and when it cools, flavor to your taste. Put it in cups or a large dish, as you design it for dessert or for tea. Just before it is wanted, beat the whites to a stiff froth, and pile them on the custard, laying a few spoonfuls of tart jelly over the whole.—NELLIE, Alexander, N. Y., 1861.

GINGER BREAD, CAKES, AND CRULLERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—The following recipes I have proved to be good, and therefore send them to you, in consideration of the numerous inquiries for them by the ladies of the RURAL.

GINGERBREAD.—One cup of molasses; 1 cup of sugar; 1 cup of sour cream; 1 tablespoonful of butter, or take 1 tablespoonful of buttermilk with a cup of butter; 2 tablespoonfuls of ginger; 2 large teaspoonfuls of saleratus; a little salt. Mix it, not very stiff, roll out like baker's gingerbread, and bake from ten to fifteen minutes.

HARD SUGAR CAKES.—Two cups of white sugar; 1 cup of butter; 3/4 of a cup of water; 1 teaspoonful of saleratus; spice with nut-megs. Roll these thin, and bake quick.

COUNTRY CRULLERS.—One bowl of cream; 1 coffee cup of sugar; 1 egg; a little salt; 2 teaspoonfuls of saleratus. Mix rather stiff.—H. C. H., Mendon, N. Y., 1861.

TOILET SOAP.—Readers of the RURAL will oblige me exceedingly by informing me how to make, in a simple manner, in my own kitchen, a good toilet soap,—a description of the handiest oils or fats necessary, the right kind of potash or soda, the mode of scenting; and, in fact, the whole modus operandi, as homespun as possible.—L. M. C., St. Mary's, C. W., 1861.

PRESERVING BUTTERMILK.—Take a vessel that will contain nearly twice as much as you wish to save. While milk is plenty, fill it two-thirds full of buttermilk, and then fill up with water. Drain off the water and refill with fresh once a week, stirring it well each time after filling, and you will have a good article always ready.—A PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE, Gorham, N. Y., 1861.

TO TAKE STAINS OUT OF SILVER.—Steep the silver in soap lye for the space of four hours; then cover it over with whitening, wet with vinegar, so that it may lie thick upon it, and dry it by a fire; after which rub off the whitening and pass it over with dry bran, and the spots will not only disappear, but the silver will look exceedingly bright.

FURS.—Fine furs should be kept in a cold place. An experienced dealer will tell, the moment he puts his hand on a piece of fur, if it has been lying in a warm dry atmosphere; it renders the fur harsh, dry, and shabby, entirely destroying the rich smooth softness which it will have if kept in a cold room.—The Lady's Newspaper.

KITCHEN ODORS.—A skillful housekeeper says, that the unpleasant odor arising from boiling ham, cabbage, &c., is completely corrected by throwing whole red peppers into the pot—at the same time the flavor of the food is improved. It is said that pieces of charcoal will produce the same effect.

KNITTING STOCKINGS.—HUSK MATS.—Will some of the good elderly ladies who read the RURAL, give directions to knit a heel and prettily shaped toe? Also, how to make a husk mat or delaine or rag mat, as I have some scraps that can be used for nothing else.—PRUDENCE, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1861.

BLACK WRITING INK.—Take one-fourth pound of copperas; 1/2 pound of logwood; 1/2 pound powdered nut-gall; 2 ounces gum arabic, and 1 gallon soft water. Boil the galls till the strength is out; then add and boil the other articles,—strain and bottle for use.—J., Glendale, O., 1861.

UNION CAKE.—One cup of butter; 2 cups of powdered loaf sugar; 1 cup of sweet milk; 3 cups of sifted flour; 1 cup of corn starch; 4 eggs; 2 teaspoonfuls of lemon extract; 1 teaspoon of soda; 1 cream tartar.—P., Otisco, N. Y., 1861.

OX MARROW POMATUM.—Take two ounces of yellow wax; 10 ounces lard; 8 ounces beef marrow; melt all together, and when cool, perfume with the essential oil of almonds.—J., Glendale, O., 1861.

SCOTCH SHORT-CAKE.—One pound of white sugar; 1 of melted butter; 1 of Zante currants; 2 quarts of flour; 1 glass of brandy—spices,—knead well.—ETRENA, Peoria, N. Y., 1861.

[SPECIAL NOTICE] ROMANCE.—But poor Miss SQUEENS! Her anger, rage, and vexation; the rapid succession of bitter and passionate feelings that whirled through her mind as she surveyed, first, the biscuit, then the pastry, &c., which was spread before the gaze of her lascivious guests! How she vowed that Saleratus had been her ruin; that but for the eccentric and unaccountable peculiarities of this preparation, she should at that moment have astonished the assembled company with creamy cakes and delicious pastry. If she had only used D. B. D. LARD & Co.'s Saleratus, which is perfectly pure and reliable, she would have been spared all this mortification. She procured Dr. LAMB'S Saleratus the very next day of her grocer, and has had no such trouble since! It can be purchased from any good grocer, and is sold at wholesale by the manufacturers at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., and by the principal grocers in all parts of the country.

Ladies' Department.

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

BY F. H. GUILITS. 'Twas in autumn, I remember, In the golden month September, When I met thee first, my darling MILLIE MAY; And life's burdens touched me lightly, And its sun beamed out more brightly In the glory that thine eyes shed on my way.

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

As the columns of this obliging sheet were, not long since, opened to "free speech" on the subject of dress, I suppose it is not too late for me to free my mind on the all-important topic. I flatter myself that my opinions will be well worth having, from the fact that I stand on rather neutral ground, being "a regular blue stocking," so far as raiment is concerned, and not caring a fig what I wear, nor how it's put on.

What a lengthy digression I have made, and all about the beaux, too. Well, now, I'll drop them if only to convince them that they are very worthy of my notice. Neatness and economy are the handmaids of virtue and goodness. That's a sentiment worthy, so I fancy, of ARISTOTLE or SENECA. That's all I have to say about dress, — so I shall proceed to overdress.

And writing the word reminds me of a Southern belle, whose "go to meeting toilette" I once had the felicity of beholding. Ladies like the minutiae of such things, so I'll specify them. Item first of said wardrobe was an elegant white hat, adorned, inside and out, with a profusion of red buds and their mother roses, in full bloom.

phoses do not occur, I shouldn't wear a dress with a very long sweep to it, nor thin shoes with no soles, or next to none, nor pink and cerulean silks, with white gloves, to go shopping in.

But the worst over-dress I know of is that variety which takes all the money one has, and more too, to keep it on. I know a married lady who dresses elegantly, — as one of her young lady friends says, "perfectly bewitchingly," — but her husband hasn't paid his honest debts for a long time.

But to sum up all in a few closing "finalies," I would say with some sage who lived long ago, that "a pretty face is worth a dozen letters of recommendation." SYDNEY SMITH once said, or wrote, that "a becoming bonnet had been the making of more than one young girl." I ought not to have tried to quote that — for it is a long time since I read it, but the substance is there, and forms a capital argument for extravagant young misses, whose mamas refuse to let them purchase that "love of a hat," just in from Paris.

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

It is but a tiny tress of golden hair. Why press it so closely in thy hands? Ah! there is another ringlet of darker hue, nestled closely beside it, 'neath the folds of the gilded paper. Why do you gaze so dreamily upon the beautiful landscape spread before you? Nature has lavishly decked it with pleasing objects.

Doubly dear was NELLY to you now, — your only sister. Often, hand in hand, did you stray to LINA's grave, and as you strewed it with the early spring flowers, you talked, in your childish way, of the time when you would meet your darling LINA again.

As years passed away, LINA and NELLY were forgotten by others, but you have felt their loss more keenly than at first. How often have you sighed for a sister's sympathy, and kindly counsel. You marvel that any should esteem them as light as they appear to do.

OUR GRANDMOTHER'S TOILET.

In no particular has the present generation become more fastidious than in what is requisite for the use of ladies in their own dressing-rooms. Essences, powders, pastes, washes for the hair, washes for the skin, recall the days of one's grandmothers, when such appurtenances were thought essential and were essential; for our great-grandmothers were not rigid in points of personal cleanliness; and it is only uncleanness that requires scents to conceal it, and applications to repair its ravages.

Choice Miscellany.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE ROBIN'S MORNING SONG.

BY GEO. A. HAMILTON. Just as the night was fleeing, And day began to dawn, — When rays of light were gleaming Across each green-laid lawn, There came a joyful warbling, So shrill, and sweet, and long, From the tree beyond my window — It was the Robin's song.

Each echo stirred my spirit With welcome raptures there, As sweet notes came swelling Upon the morning air, And with each joyful echo, That made the morning ring, Thus loud, and clear, and cheerily, Did happy Robin sing.

"Awake, awake each Robin! The glided morning greet, The light, the light is glowing — The morning air is sweet; So fair the sky is tinted With gold and violet hues, Come catch the inspiration Of morning's brightest views.

"I'll sing a morning anthem, And loud my praise shall be, And here shall be my altar, In the boughs of this old tree; The hand that feeds the sparrow Supplies the Robin well, And joyful notes this morning My gratitude shall tell.

"How bright, how bright the morn'ng! How pleasant perch and rest, While mate and I were watching Our nestlings and our nest! And now as dawn the brightness We'll sing our songs of praise, And make the orchards echo With Robin's joyful lays.

"Come to the tree-top early, Come to the top-most bough — Dear mate, we'll sing an anthem, And wake our nestlings now; And then from Nature's bounty We'll feed them all day long, And soon they'll join in singing The Robin's Morning Song.

South Butler, N. Y., 1861.

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

Thus far, there have been other things that have flourished more in our land than poetry. We are a busy people, and have not much time to devote to courting the muses. With us, the labors of the mechanical inventor are better rewarded than the genius of the poet.

Yet we have poets for whom we need not blush. True, we cannot yet boast of any great Epic; but we need not feel much ashamed of this, when we remember the short period we have existed as a nation.

Our poetry does not generally possess a strongly enough marked national character. While one or two of our poets would be known as Americans by their poetry, there are others of our bards whose nationality would never be discovered by the perusal of their poems.

The moral tendency of the writings of our principal poets is good, though they are not as religious in their character as could be desired. There is not one of them, with the exception, perhaps, of WHITTIER, who does not appear to ignore the distinguishing character of Christianity.

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*OUTLINES, in CAMPBELL'S "Gertrude of Wyoming."

GLOBIFY a lie, legalize a lie, arm and equip a lie, consecrate a lie with solemn forms and awful penalties, and after all it is nothing but a lie. It rots a land and corrupts a people like any other lie, and by-and-by the white light of God's truth shines clear through it, and shows it to be a lie.

You may speak out more plainly to your associates, but not less courteously, than you do to strangers. — Friends in Council.

IN "THE BIG WOODS."

In the lumber regions of Michigan, they have been having busy times. The tick of axes has been heard in the solemn woods, like watches in a goldsmith's window, and sawmills have laughed hoarsely at each other from valley to valley.

There were nests in that tree, and when spring leaves her breath upon the gale, the birds shall come again, vainly seeking their old homesteads. You triumphantly leap upon the fallen monarch, you out a "length," and it is dinner time. You make a cushion of the dry leaves.

But the voices of the coming teamsters disturb your reverie, and "whoa-haw!" answers back the distant hill, and "gee!" goes thundering through the ravine. The crack of the long whip becomes a perfect explosion of joy.

But there's another "length to cut," and girded anew, you mount the chopper's rostrum, softly singing to yourself in pauses, a bar of "Woodman! spare that tree," that put no bar, however, to the destruction going on around, and by and by you have a clearing — corn goes through the sword exercise, and salutes the morning with its green blades, and pumpkin vines, like children "just let loose from school," run all over the field.

THE CHANGES OF TIME. — Time changes all things. It is the language of our hexameters at school, and of our declamations at college; it is confirmed by the lamentable experience of our manhood, and remembered in the bitter reflections of our age.

SENSITIVE PEOPLE. — There is no help for being sensitive, but it ought to teach a person tenderness towards others. It does not, however. A great many people who pride themselves upon their "frankness," and always "speak their mind," are the very last ones who will hear the same things from anybody else.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS. — Six things, says Hamilton, are requisite to create a "happy home." Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, and lighted up with cheerfulness; and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while ever all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] GOD THE CHRISTIAN'S STRENGTH.

My flesh and my heart failed, but God is the strength of my heart and my portion forever. — Psalms, 78: 26.

Yes, though disease may waste the frame And bear our strength away, And sorrows crowding on the heart Make dark the weary day, Yet Thou, our God, art ever nigh, — Thou art our portion still, — Thy breath revives the fainting soul That trusts Thy holy will.

Though friends may all forsake us when Misfortunes round us press, We look to Thee in confidence To shield us from distress; To Thee in constant trust we turn, Though all else prove untrue, The precious promises thou'st given Thy loving kindness show.

Though flesh is weak, though heart should fail, Yet Thou art ever near, Our strength, our portion, and our aid, In darkest hour to cheer. O, soothing thought, through all the ills That here on us may crowd, The Christian soul, in trusting love, May stay itself in God.

Geneva, Wis., 1861. B. C. D.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] EARTH'S GUARDIAN ANGELS.

Not once alone did the angels sing "Peace on earth, good will to men," but evermore ministering spirits do hover near, with blessings for the children of men. Upon willing wing they speed from their bright home, bearing messages of joy, — love tokens from those who have cast aside the drapery of dust for the robe of immortality.

The holy stars have ever watched above the earth. At the time of her birth they sang together, and at her doom they shall be shrouded in mourning. Alike in times of war and tumult, and when the olive branch flourisheth, — alike over dreaming innocence and dark brooded guilt, over life and death, — alike they have watched, charming away sadness, calming the wild tumult of passion, breathing to the soul aspirations as high as heaven.

Beside the river the lily wept, and the rose upon the mossy bank, for the river's bed was dry, and the violet thirsted. The prayer of the flowers arose to Heaven, and the gentle rain fell. Full many a benediction rests upon the earth for the sweet sake of the simple flower, the springing grass, the growing grain.

Hillsdale, Mich., 1861. BESSIE DAY.

PRAYER.

A MONARCH vested in gorgeous habiliments is far less illustrious than a kneeling suppliant, ennobled and adorned by communion with God. Consider how august a privilege it is, when angels are present, when cherubim and seraphim encircle with their blaze the throne, that a mortal may approach with unrestrained confidence, and converse with heaven's dread Sovereign.

Prayer is a heaven to the shipwrecked mariner, an anchor to them that are sinking in the waves, a staff to the limbs that totter, a mine of jewels to the poor, a security to the rich, a healer of diseases, and a guardian of health. Prayer at once secures the continuance of our blessings, and dissipates the cloud of our calamities.

THE THIEF IN OFFICE. — The Gospel admits no ambiguous morality. It does not promulgate one code for those who are in office, and another for those who are out. Some men seem to think, when they engage in public affairs, that they can fold up their moral character like a garment, and lay it snugly away on a shelf at home, and after perpetrating any convenient number of political frauds and speculations, may return and put it on again, clean and bright as before.

THE GOSPEL TRIUMPHING. — We often take desponding views of Christianity. But look at this statement, showing the advance the Church has made. There were of Christian communicants, in the first century, 500,000; in the fifth century, 15,000,000; in the tenth century, 50,000,000; in the fifteenth century, 100,000,000; in the eighteenth century, 200,000,000. Is there not something really inspiring in such a view? Yet a little while, and we may say: "From the tops of the rocks I see them, and from the hills I behold them; who can count the dust of Jacob, and number the fourth part of Israel?"

The Reviewer.

COINS, MEDALS AND SEALS, Ancient and Modern, Illustrated and Described. With a sketch of the History of Coins and Coinage, Instructions for Young Collectors, Tables of Comparative Rarity, &c. Edited by W. C. FISKE, author of "East Life in Egypt" and "Nubia: Tent Life in the Holy Land." New York: Harper & Brothers—1861.

THERE is now among many a strong fancy for coin collecting. Like other similar fancies this may become a diseased passion. But, guided by adequate knowledge and good sense, the collecting of coins may be a pleasant diversion, and conduce to the improvement of the individual and the preservation and diffusion of historical knowledge. As soon as a people begin to be civilized they begin to trade. As soon as they begin to trade they begin to invent some contrivance to serve as money, or a representative of value for the purposes of exchange. Shells, beads, pieces of iron, or the skins of furbearing animals, answer this purpose in the rudimentary conditions of society. But a very little advance in knowledge of the arts and experience of the necessities of trade have uniformly led to the employment of the precious metals. When a unit of value has been established and fixed by the weight and fineness of the pieces of metals used, some stamp or coinage mark indicating the weight and fineness is naturally adopted. This is generally done by the authority of government, and the money then passes current by governmental authority, and becomes a legal tender in disputes and in courts of law. It will be seen at a glance that the history of coinage is part and parcel of the history of trade and civilization. As coins have been generally dated and marked by some allusion to the chief authority or reigning sovereign, they have often settled dates, and become of definite value in ascertaining dynasties and connecting periods with each other. The execution of the coinage furnishes an illustration of the progress of the arts through different periods and in different countries. A collection of coins reveals to the eye of the connoisseur a clear idea of the state of the fine arts as well as the mechanical arts through the period which the collection covers. This manual, prepared by Mr. FISKE, furnishes as much knowledge of Numismatics, or the science of coins, as most persons can afford the time to acquire. It seems to have been prepared with much pains-taking. The engraving is well done, and the book, taken as a whole, is an excellent manual for the collector, and adequate introduction to a branch of curious antiquarian learning upon which numbers of books have been written. For sale by STEWART, AVERY & Co.

CONSIDERATIONS on some of the Elements and Conditions of Social Welfare and Human Progress. Being Academic and Occasional Discourses and other Pieces. By G. S. HENRY, D. D. [pp. 415.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS work, as the title indicates, is a collection of miscellaneous. The articles are, however, united by a community in tone and aim, and are very properly collected in the same volume. There is, however, one exception to this remark. The earlier and the later articles, while pervaded by the same scholarly enthusiasm and moral spirit, show that there has been in the author's mind something like a change from a strong sympathy with conservatism to the position of an ardent reformer. This change is typical of the process through which the minds of many men have passed within a few years. No one who knows Dr. HENRY can doubt the purity of his patriotism and the sincerity of his convictions in whatever changes his mind has undergone. The discourses are elevated and scholarly in character, affluent and flowing in diction, full of enthusiasm for high education, and a lofty scorn for all that tends to degrade or undervalue elegant culture. The thinly disguised allusion in one of these discourses to the distinguished editor of the Tribune, is not calculated to enhance our estimate of his authority on the aims or methods of education. As a piece of good-natured satire, it strikes home with telling force. The articles on President-making are worthy of careful study by those who are seeking for the causes of our national disintegration. The article on Politics and the Pulpit is an eloquent defence of the right and duty of the pulpit to discuss political questions in their moral aspects and bearings. This volume is a worthy of careful study by all thoughtful men, and is an admirable illustration of the intimate relation of high culture and the philosophic spirit with the dearest interests of human life and society. With most of the conclusions we heartily coincide, and where we dissent we involuntarily pay a tribute of respect to the candor and breadth of view with which the author's opinions are put forth. Sold in Rochester by L. HALL & BROTHER.

BRYANT AND STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL LAW FOR BUSINESS MEN—Including Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, etc., and a Book of Reference for the Legal Profession, adapted to all the States of the Union, to be used as a text-book for Law Schools and Commercial Colleges. By AXON DEAN, LL. D., Professor of Law in the Law Department of the University of Albany. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The long title of this book gives us a description of the contents. There may be different opinions among members of the legal profession on the value of this work for those to whom it has been adapted. It is a proverb among the members of the bar that "the man who attempts to be his own lawyer has a fool for his client." Doubtless this old saw contains a certain amount of truth. But we do not see why the general propriety of employing a lawyer for law business need to neutralize the value of a book like this. The knowledge of general principles which this book contains, cannot fail to be of use to the business man in the conduct of his affairs, in settling questions of right and wrong, where doubt arises, and in pointing out the natural method of adjusting difficulties and preventing lawsuits. As a manual of education for those in preparation for business life, it will doubtless be valuable. The reputation of the author, as a lawyer and teacher, is a sufficient guarantee that the work has been well and correctly prepared. For sale by L. HALL & BAO.

FIRST-DAY SERMONS: or, The Pulpit on the State of the Country. [pp. 338.] New York: Budd & Carlton.

THIS book impresses a thoughtful man with an emotion of deep sadness. It is the fearful proof of the dark chasm which has grown up between the North and the South, and furnishes more than a glimpse of one of the most powerful causes of the present state of our country. In the extreme views coming from the North and South on the subject of slavery, we have a sad exhibition of what may be called geographical morality. The obvious sophistry and want of fair interpretation of scripture, which mark both extremes of opinion, show how completely the excitement of the time has permeated all classes of men without distinction. It is painfully evident that the man who would seek to mediate between the opposite poles of opinion, and find the common foundations on which all ought to stand, would be denounced with equal zeal by both classes of extremists. The book is a literary and moral curiosity, but it contains little that is of permanent value for the principles which are settled, or the practical measures that are suggested. For sale by ADAMS & DANNETT.

CHRISTIAN NURTURE. By HORACE BUSHNELL. [12mo.—pp. 407.] New York: Charles Scribner.

THIS work was first published more than a dozen years ago, and gave rise to a very brisk theological controversy. It had passed out of print, and is now re-issued with large additions intended to confirm and illustrate the positions originally taken in the work. It is designed to furnish a philosophical and theological basis for the doctrine of Infant Baptism. Very many christians, who are believers in Infant Baptism, will hesitate to accept the principles on which Dr. BUSHNELL defends it. Apart from its peculiar positions, the book contains much discussion on the training of children, which will be read with great profit and interest by all persons interested in the subject. Dr. BUSHNELL is a brilliant writer and an original thinker. If his works do not always carry conviction, they are sure to excite interest and suggest thought. Sold in Rochester by E. DARROW & BAO.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. American Edition. Volume LIV. No. 1. New York: Reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co.

The January issue of this Review contains ten articles, as follows:—Church Expansion and Liturgical Revivals; Japan and the Japanese; The Victoria Bridge; Political Ballads of England and Scotland; Ocean Telegraphy; Autobiography of Dr. A. Carlyle; Motley's History of the United Netherlands; Forbes and Tyndal on the Alps and their Glaciers; The Kingdom of Italy; Naval Organizations. Here is, most assuredly, enough of good, substantial reading, with sufficient variety, to suit the literary wants of any one. DREWRY, Agent.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN ITS NATIONAL ASPECT. Being also an incidental Reply to Mr. H. R. HELPER'S Compendium of the Impending Crisis of the South. By ELIAS PRINSENER. New York: H. H. Lloyd & Co.—1861.

THIS book owes its appearance to the excitement on the state of the Union, produced by the slavery question. As the title indicates, attempts an exposure of the fallacies of the book which had so wide a circulation under the title of the "Impending Crisis of the South." Prof. PRINSENER endeavors to exhibit the unreliable character of the statistics and inferences of Mr. HELPER, and his incompetency to treat the difficult subject which he undertook. The latter portion of the Professor's book is occupied with a calm and, in general, sensible examination of the present condition of our affairs, the danger of secession to the Southern States, and a new proposition for compromise. The work is moderately anti-slavery, but unexceptionable in its tone, and were it not for the fact that extremists North and South are so little inclined to thought or reason, it might be read by both parties with great benefit. For sale by D. M. DEWEY.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR: Being an Accurate and Detailed Account of the Various Diseases to which the Equine Race are Subjected; together with the Latest Mode of Treatment, and all the Requisite Prescriptions, written in Plain English. By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. C. V. S., author of "The Horse's Mouth," "Dogs: their Management," Editor of "Blain's Veterinary Art," etc. Illustrated with more than Four Hundred Representations. [8vo.—pp. 688.] New York: D. Appleton & Co. [From the Publishers.]

THE PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING; or, Glimpses at the Physiological Laws involved in the Reproduction and Improvement of Domestic Animals. By S. L. GOODALL, Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture. [pp. 164.] Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co.

OLD MACKINAW; or, The Fortress of the Lakes and its Surroundings. By W. P. STRICKLAND. [12mo.—pp. 404.] Philadelphia: James Challen & Son. Rochester: Darrow & Brother.

ULAH, AND OTHER POEMS. By AMANDA T. JONES. [12mo.—pp. 309.] Buffalo: H. H. Otis—1861.

Spice from New Books.

National Lyrics—Yankee Doodle.

JUST at the present time, when it has become fashionable in certain portions of the Republic to hiss at our National Airs, and to heap insult upon those who would cherish them, the following paragraph from a work recently issued by APPLETON & Co., entitled "A Run through Europe," of which ERASMUS C. BENEDETTO, Esq., is the author, has a tone that is very refreshing:

"In the quiet of the evening, as I sat in my room, looking broadly out upon Trafalgar Square, my thoughts ran back over my rapid zigzag run through Continental Europe, and naturally and inevitably compared the free constitutional popular monarchy of England with imperial France, imperious Austria, and bigoted Italy. I thought of the great battles of modern times—those terrible days of slaughter that have taken their names from the fields soaked with human blood—not one of them was fought on British soil, though in some of them the British soldier was in the thickest of the battle, and under British leaders, covered their arms with glory. The statues of George IV and Charles I were fading in the twilight, and the lion of the Percy's high born race, and the lofty column and sculptured monument of Nelson, whose greatest achievement gave its name to the square, were dusky relieved against the sky. I was in that dreamy mood in which the will seems to give up the mind to the control of association, and images come and go with as little sequence as the phantasmagoria of actual dreams—Arms and Literature—Chevy Chase, and Bannockburn, and Marston Moor—and the Boyne, and Wellington, and Cromwell, and Marlborough, and Nelson, came and went, till arrested by the strain of a strolling musician, who, with a gentle instrument like a flageolet, whose tones were quite in harmony with my thoughts, struck up the air of Yankee Doodle. Let any one, who for months has been absorbed with scenes so unlike anything American, judge how, for a moment, everything European would vanish even more quickly than a phantasmagoria, and home, and friends, and country—the success of our arms, and the pride of our national glory, would fill his heart with the joy of affection, and his eye with those waters that well up from the deepest springs of the soul—I was entirely overcome by it. I remember freshly when it was fashionable to laugh at Yankee Doodle, as a vulgar air, written to make fun of our extempore Yankee soldiers of olden time. How it was written by Dr. Shaekburgh, or some one else, and given to the Yankee soldiers as a celebrated European air, to ridicule their fondness for European fashions.—Notwithstanding all its simplicity, our troops have kept time to its measures on all fields of glory—and it is quite impossible to imagine an air more perfectly fitted to the national tone of such a people as ours. As we have grown stronger and greater—as the stars and stripes have floated higher and higher, over more and more fields of triumph, so Yankee Doodle has risen in the scale of merit, and, I believe, it is at last discovered to be not a new, nor an American air, nor a burlesque, nor a musical drollery—but it is found among the most precious musical archives of I do not know how many musical nations—preserved, and separated, and selected for immortality, by the sifting of ages of traditional popular harmony. It is, indeed, among the music of

WINTER, GOOD BYE.

Musical score for 'Winter, Good-bye' with lyrics: Win-ter, good-bye, Parting is nigh; But, ah! to part from thee Draws not a tear from me. Win-ter, good-bye, Part-ing is nigh; Win-ter, good-bye, Part-ing is nigh; Win-ter, good-bye, Part-ing is nigh.

(From Mason's Normal Singer, by permission)

the nations. Its chords have vibrated with the heartstrings of the people in all ages. The Alpine echoes have repeated its strains—it has more than once broken out among the arizozo trills and graces of emancipated Italy—the Suliste has rallied to it in the forest glades of Greece—France has been made insane by it—Cromwell led his troopers to its resistless quickstep—blind Ziska's Invincible Brethren strode to his miraculous triumphs in the spirit of its rebellious measures. One writing from this city to New York, in 1848, said—"Oddly enough, the staple air of the 'Grand Quadrille of all Nations,' at the Opera House, is Yankee Doodle, which prevades the entire composition and gives it most of its character." In 1848, how all the nations at the sound of its key-note struck off into its harmonies. Let no one say with a sneer or a sardonic smile that the strains of 1848 were short and the music evanescent. The instrument is not broken—the music is not lost—the right soul knows that it will yet burst forth—no one knows whether in years or in ages—in more swelling and universal symphonies—and in the great contra-dance of nations they will take their measure from Yankee Doodle, and constitutional liberty will marshal the sets and call the figures.

American Humor.

THE most obvious characteristic of American humor is its power of "pitching it strong," and drawing the long bow. It is the humor of exaggeration. This consists of fattening up a joke until it is rotund and rubicund, unctuous and irresistible as Falstaff himself, who was created by Shakespeare, and fed fat, so as to become for all time the very impersonation of humor in a state of corpulence. That place in the geography of the United States called "Down East," has been most prolific in the monstrosities of mirth. Only there would a tree'd oon have cried to the marksman with his gun pointed, "Don't fire, Colonel, I'll come down!" Only in that region do they travel at such speed that the iron rails get hot enough to serve the carriages with heat instead of hot-water bottles, and sometimes so hot that on looking back you see the irons writing about like live snakes, trying to wriggle off to the water to cool themselves. Only there they travel so fast that the signal-whistle is of no use for their engines, because, on one occasion at least, the train was in, and smashed in a collision, long before the sound of the whistle got there! Only there can a blow be struck so "slick" as to take an animal's ear off with such ease, that the animal does not know he is one ear short until he puts his forefoot up to scratch it. Only there, surely, are the thieves so "cute" that they drew a walnut log right out of its bark, and left five sleepy watchers all nodding as they sat astride a tunnel of walnut-wood rind. North Carolina, we suppose, can not be "Down East," else some of the stories that "Ski" tells in his "Fisher's River Scenes and Characters" have the old family features as like as two peas. Charles Lamb's idea of the worst possible inconvenience of being in a world of total darkness was, that, after making a pun, you would have to put out your hand and grope over the listener's face, to feel if he was enjoying it. It would require a broad grin to be felt. Some of these stories are of the sort to produce a broad grin which might be felt in total darkness.—North British Review.

Where Wealth Begins.

WEALTH begins in a tight roof that keeps the rain and wind out; in a good pump that yields you plenty of sweet water; in two suits of clothes, so to change your dress when you are wet; in dry sticks to burn; in a good double-wick lamp, and three meals; in a horse, or a locomotive, to cross the land; in a boat to cross the sea; in tools to work with; in books to read; and so in giving on all sides, by tools and auxiliaries, the greatest possible extension to our powers, as if it added feet, and hands, and eyes, and blood, length to the day, and knowledge, and good-will.—"Conduct of Life" by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

FLYING FISH.

THE usual length of this fish is from ten to twelve inches, but at the Island of St. Helena I have seen it offered for sale from fifteen to twenty inches long, where it is used, as in the West Indies, for food, and is of very sweet and delicate flavor. This species is named the Solitary Flying-fish (*Exocoetus solitarius*), from not being seen in large flocks like the others; and it appears to have other specific differences. When watching these fishes close, as they passed under the stern of the ship, I remarked that the extension of both the pectoral and ventral fins was effected with an audible rustling noise, and only a vibratory motion was perceptible afterwards; nor was there any expansion and contraction of those organs during flight, after the first effort. Had there been any percussion of the pectoral fins, it would have been distinctly visible, owing to the proximity of the fish; indeed, to procure percussion of the fins it would be requisite to have an elaborate muscular apparatus; and as on dissection such is not found, the

theory of that action of the fins may be considered unsupported by fact.

It was also remarked that the fish, when keeping in a direct line of flight, proceeded for a great distance; but when this was deviated from, and it turned round, (which action was apparently performed by the tail, not by the pectoral fins,) it only proceeded about the length of a yard and dropped into the water. The greatest length of time I have seen them fly has been thirty-two seconds, and their longest flight from 200 to 250 yards. The Flying-fish has a steady flight, resembling that of some birds, but when pursued by enemies, or frightened by the passage of the ship through the water, it loses this graceful style of volition, its flight becomes hurried, irregular and awkward,—a kind of scrambling pace,—and infrequently drops into the water and again renews its flight in the same unsteady manner. When a large shoal of them emerged at the same time from the sea, it was perceived that some of them dropped immediately, others passed over a distance of twenty yards and fell, while the rest continued a steady flight of 170 to 200 yards, and passed out of sight. Their long pectoral fins or wings have the rays united by a fine, delicate membrane, flexible and transparent; the color of this membrane varies, and some have the ventral fins so large as to appear to have four wings. Gatherings of a Naturalist in Australasia.

MEANING OF WORDS.

How many words men have dragged downwards with themselves, and made partakers, more or less, of their own fall! Having originally an honorable significance, they have yet, with the deterioration and degeneration of those that used them, or those about whom they were used, deteriorated, or degenerated thereto. What a multitude of words, originally harmless, have assumed a harmful meaning, as their secondary lease; how many worthy have acquired an unworthy. Thus "knave" once meant no more than lad, (nor does it now in German mean more); "villain" than peasant; a "boor" was only a farmer; a "varlet" was but a serving-man; a "menial" one of the "many" or "household"; a "churl" but a strong fellow; a "minion" a favorite; "man is God's dearest minion," (Sylvester). "Time-server" was used 200 years ago quite as often for one in an honorable as in a dishonorable sense, "serving the time." "Conceits" had once nothing concealed in them; "officious" had reference to offices of kindness, and not to busy meddling; "moody" was that which pertained to a man's mood, without any gloom or sullenness implied. "Demare" (*des moeurs*, of good manners) conveyed no hint, as it does now, of an overdoing of the outward demonstrations of modesty. In "crafty" and "cunning" there was nothing of crooked wisdom implied, but only knowledge and skill; "craft," indeed, still retains very often its more honorable use, a man's "craft" being his skill, and then the trade in which he is well skilled. And think you that the Magdalene could have ever given us "maudlin" in its present contemptuous application, if the tears of penitential weeping had been held in due honor by the world?

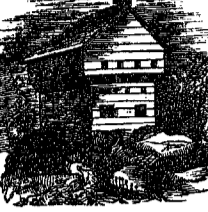
INGENUITY OF AN INSROT.—Being in the habit of rising early, I have my breakfast table got ready over night. On sitting down this morning, a remarkable circumstance attracted my attention. About twelve inches from the table, and over the sugar basin, I saw suspended in mid-air two small lumps of sugar about the size of large peas. At first I felt much surprise, for I looked, and looked, and looked again; but sugar it was, and there they were—a fact. I blew at them, they moved, like the pendulum of a clock, but what held them I could not see. I thought of Mahomet's tomb being suspended between heaven and earth; then I thought of the spirits from the spirit-rapping world; but surely, I thought, they had not reached this peaceful spot in Kent. However, I lifted the candle up to the ceiling, and away ran a slender along the ceiling, which at once told me that the busy little thing had been to work in the night. I then closely examined, and saw that each lump was suspended by a single thread or web of the spider, and whom I must have disturbed, or he would have had them up in his aerial abode before long.

A REMEDY FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—How to get sleep is to many persons a matter of great importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a tendency of blood on the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of the blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up or down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promoting sleep. These rules are simple, and are of application in castle or cabin, mansion or cottage, and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

The Young Ruralist.

EARLY PLANS FOR DEFENCE.

IN the early history of our country, when the Indians roamed over our forests and prairies, ready to attack the settlers for the purpose of revenging any real or imagined injury, or for the purpose of plunder, it became necessary to provide means to successfully resist these sudden and often unexpected attacks. One plan adopted was to build what was called a Block-House, or Log Fort, in every settlement, to which the inhabitants could resort at the first alarm. These Block-Houses were well calculated for defence, as a few valiant men with their unerring rifles could keep at bay a large party of Indians, while the women and children were free from danger. They were generally built of logs in the form represented in the engraving, two stories high, with narrow openings through which those inside could fire upon their assailants. In the more important of these forts, openings were prepared for cannon.



But, it often happened that the attack of the Indians was so sudden and unexpected that the people had not time to reach the fort or to collect together for mutual defence. This made it necessary to devise some means for protecting the dwellings of the people. This was effected by surrounding them with palisades, as shown in the engraving. Trunks of trees eight or ten inches in diameter were cut in uniform length, and put into the ground like fence-posts, but close together. The upper ends were sharpened, and the whole fastened together with green withes or other contrivances to make a strong fence. While enjoying the fruits of the toils and sacrifices of the early settlers of this country, it is well that we should occasionally look back to the history of their sufferings, as it will give us a better realization of the glorious privileges we enjoy. The neat little engravings given in this article and others that we have before published, are taken from that highly interesting and instructive work, LOSSING'S History of the United States.



LABOR.

SINCE the fiat of the Creator which drove our first parents from the Garden of Eden, work has been ordained for man, and from the decree, by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou live, there seems to be no escape. Work either of the mind or body is one of the necessities of our being. God, when he issued his decree, seems at the same time to have implanted in our very nature a necessity to fulfill that decree. That command, then, has not only the force of a decree, but also that of an absolute necessity on our part. Should we not then submit with becoming humility to the decree, and be active rather than idle. The farmer, as he proceeds to plow and sow his fields, sees all nature aglow with activity and beauty,—the tiny grass-blade awaking from its winter's sleep, directing its spire upward to meet the first ray of the morning sun, as well as to point him to that Supreme Giver who maketh the grass to grow,—the trees opening their trunks to take out their supply of summer clothing, and the lambs skipping and playing about the fields. He hears the twittering notes of the birds carolling their morning song, every note of which is a whole hymn of praise to Him who said not even a sparrow fell to the ground without his knowledge. He feels the activity he sees, and performs cheerfully the work before him, thereby recognizing the great decree, and acting manfully his part.

The MECHANIC, as he daily shoves his plane, drives his nails, or fashions his work to the desired shape, feels, in his increased strength and improved health, the benefit of labor.

The SCHOLAR, as he pores over his lessons by the midnight lamp, piling fact upon fact, gleaning "here a little and there a little," feels himself amply repaid for his toil and trouble, by his increased store of knowledge. Thus by submitting to the original command his toil becomes a pleasure.

Should we then be ashamed of work? ashamed of our dusty work shops? No! Let us adhere to the original decree, and sustain the working-man as the only true nobleman. Jordanville, February, 1861.

THE YEAR 1860.

SURELY another year has flown by as on the wings of the wind. It has gone, laden with many mementoes of real, every-day life, and fanciful imaginings. Could it speak, it would tell of many a sad thought, and many, very many, joyous ones. Many a looking forward into the unseen future, with fond hopes and bright anticipations, made life very dear; and the world, beautiful as it is, enchained our attention with living realities, prompting to noble impulses, earnest resolves, and the ardent purposes of youth, with which life and health have nerved us.

And now, having bid the year departed a kindly farewell, we can but hope that the new year which has dawned upon us may be fraught with as rich blessings, joyous anticipations, and happy realities, as was the past, and all be spent in noble deeds, good works, christian zeal and fidelity.

Let our motto ever be, "Onward and Upward," through all the varying changes of our lives, and let "Duty point with outstretched fingers Every soul to action high,— Woe betide the soul that lingers, Onward, onward, is the cry."

Truly, the past has been an eventful year. Stirring and exciting times in the Government—States seceding, and the Union, so long the boast of Americans and freemen, on the brink of dissolution. Verily! troublous times pervade our once glorious Nation. Oh! that peace and amity may be restored to the now almost shattered Union, and may we ever look up in love and gratitude to that Being who presides over the destinies of Nations, praying that He may bless and preserve each and every one of His children to some good purpose, learning from the past wherein lie our short-comings, being enabled thereby to correct our errors and amend our ways, that peace and happiness may abide with us. Waterport, Oct. Co., N. Y., 1861. DAY SEMMERS.

BUSTLE is not industry, any more than impudence is courage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Works just Published by G. P. Putnam. The Book for the Times. Cook's Park Cemetery and Division Fences—R. Cook. The Oporto Grape—E. W. Sylvester. Farm for Sale—Sam'l Cochran. Fairfield Seminary—J. R. Van Pelt. Improved Willow Feeder—J. M. Wood. Maplewood Young Ladies Institute—Rev. C. V. Spear. Thorough-Bred Stock for Sale—L. Bower. Agents Wanted—J. S. Pardee. SPECIAL NOTICES. Brown's Troches for Public Speakers and Singers.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 2, 1861.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Secretary of Treasury sent to the House elaborate documents, on the 21st ult., in which he says he believes that duties on imports will continue to be collected at ports of entry established in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, and vessels entered and classed in the usual manner, but the collectors will assume to perform duties under State authority. Only about half the officers of customs in these States have resigned, while others have entered upon the duties of the Government of the States without considering it necessary to perform this official ceremony. The documents embrace correspondence relative to customs, New Orleans mint, &c.

Official advices were received on the 21st from Fort Sumter. Nothing occurring of especial interest. The garrison is in want of money but had no convenient means of supplying it.

Dispatches from Europe announce the determination of the European powers to abide by the fixed policy of recognizing no new government before its recognition by the government from which it has separated.

Gen. Scott stated, on the 21st, that he had intelligence from Charleston, that Fort Sumter would be attacked that day. It is said that the intelligence came from Major Anderson himself. Per contra, the government has information that an attack will not be made before the 4th of March.

The administration has been advised of the fact that agents are at the North purchasing steamers for the Southern Confederacy. Advices from Montgomery indicate that the Southern Confederacy will regard any attempt of the United States to maintain authority in the seceding States as an act of war, which will be followed by instantaneous reprisals. A large number of privateers are in readiness to commence operations on the ocean at a moment's warning. It is reported that arrangements are already made in California for privateering on the Pacific Ocean when occasion calls for them.

A letter from an army officer at Savannah says lists for volunteers for the army of the new Confederacy have been open one week, during which time 35 men entered as privates and 2000 applied for commissions.

Capt. Meigs has returned from Florida, by the direction of Secretary Holt, to resume the charge of the Washington Aqueduct, leaving in charge the fortifications at Tortugas, to Major Arnold, of the artillery. He represents that they are in good condition to resist an attack in any quarter, and probably by this time they have been reinforced.

The telegraph of Saturday night brought the following startling intelligence: We cannot believe that partisanship could thus transform men into demons, and though we incline to the idea that the sanguinary portions of the dispatch are void of truth, we give it as a matter of news.

On Thursday night after Mr. Lincoln had retired at Harrisburg, Pa., he was aroused, and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life and death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did. Such prestige did the name carry that while Lincoln was yet disrobed, he granted an interview to the caller. A prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Lincoln should never be inaugurated, or leave the city of Baltimore alive, if indeed he ever entered it. The list of names of the conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons high in Southern confidence, and some whose fame is not confined to this country alone.

Statesmen laid the plan, Bankers endorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect. As they understood, Lincoln was to leave Harrisburg at 6 o'clock this A. M. by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to throw the cars from the road at some point where they could rush down a steep embankment and destroy in a moment the lives of all on board. In case of a failure of this project, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way to the depot at Baltimore and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot. So authentic was the source from which the information was obtained, that Mr. Lincoln, after consulting with his friends, was compelled to make arrangements which would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies. Greatly to the annoyance of the thousands who desired to call on him last night, he declined to give a reception. The final council was held at 8 o'clock. Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield and Col. Sumner actually cried with indignation, but Mrs. Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant, insisted upon it. At 9 o'clock Mr. Lincoln left on a special train. He wore a Scotch plaid cap and a very long military coat, so that he was entirely unrecognizable. Accompanied by Superintendent Lewis and one friend, he started, while all the town, except Mrs. Lincoln, Col. Sumner, Mr. Judd, and two reporters, who were sworn to secrecy, supposed him to be asleep. The telegraph wires were put beyond the reach of any one who might desire to use them.

The telegraph from Baltimore this A. M., (Monday) states that a large crowd greeted the arrival of the train with the Presidential party at York. Mr. Wood announced from the rear platform that Mr. Lincoln was not aboard, having gone direct to Washington. Mr. Wood then introduced Robert Lincoln (who happened to stand beside him), to the people, when at 11:40, the train passed the Maryland boundary. The Committee from Baltimore joined the party at Washington, consisting of W. G. Sneath, W. T. Marshall, W. T. Blunberg, W. Bell, J. M. Palmer, and T. S. Corcoran, the latter on behalf of the Electoral College. All of them feel very indignant at the want of confidence in the citizens of Baltimore, as evinced by Mr. Lincoln's course, though it was understood he was opposed to it but was overruled by other parties who have assumed the control of his movements. A crowd blocked up all the Calvert street depot, and on the arrival of the train, greeted it with groans on learning that the report of Mr. Lincoln's having stolen a march was not a hoax. Most ample arrangements had been made for securing the safe and

respectful transit of Lincoln through the city. The Police force was all out and fully equipped, and all good citizens were anxious that no indignity should have been manifested. The apprehension entertained, was that certain disreputable parties who lately attached themselves to the Republican organization here, and who were expected to make a demonstration, would have caused bad feeling in the minds of some and partially caused a disturbance. Otherwise there was no reason to apprehend anything unpleasant here.

Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning, as soon as it became known that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the early train. He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction, without any formality, and was immediately driven to Willard's Hotel.

He was yesterday advised to come hither without delay. Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this afternoon, and the Mayor of Washington was to make a welcome address; but Mr. Lincoln has thus spoiled the programme.

About ten o'clock, Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward, paid his respects to President Buchanan. After an interview between the President and Mr. Lincoln, the former introduced the latter to the members of the Cabinet who were then in session. Mr. Lincoln, in company with Mr. Seward, subsequently paid his respects to Lieut. Gen. Scott. Mrs. Lincoln and family, and sister, arrived in the afternoon train.

At 4 P. M. a delegation, without respect of party, headed by Senator Douglas, called on Mr. Lincoln and paid him their respects. The meeting was less formal, perhaps, than would be the case with any other gentlemen, from the fact that they were all friends and acquaintances before. The interview between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas was peculiarly pleasant.

Mr. Puleston, Secretary of the Peace Congress, presented a communication to Mr. Lincoln, announcing that the members of Congress were anxious to pay their respects to Mr. Lincoln. At 7 o'clock Mr. Lincoln left his hotel and proceeded in a carriage to the residence of Mr. Seward, with whom he dined. At 9 o'clock Mr. Lincoln received the Peace Congress. Gov. Chase, of Ohio, introduced Mr. Tyler. Mr. Lincoln received him with all the respect due his position. The several delegates were then introduced to Mr. Lincoln by Gov. Chase in the usual manner.

Nothing decisive has occurred in the Peace Conference. Indications are that the majority report will be adopted by a close vote. The proposition for a National Convention is gaining ground.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.—Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution to repeal the joint resolution in favor of Wm. H. DeGroot. Adopted.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Bill made on Saturday was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Simmons then offered an amendment, reducing the loan from \$21,000,000 to \$15,000,000, with a proviso that no part of the loan be applied in the present fiscal year. Agreed to.

A proviso was added to the clause concerning Treasury notes, that the time of issuing should be limited to June 30, 1862. Also, an amendment fixing them at \$50 instead of \$20. Agreed to.

The tariff bill was taken up. A duty of 40 per cent. was placed on all wines.

An amendment of the Committee, lessening the duty on sugar, and placing a duty of 4 cents per lb. on tea, and 14 cents on coffee, was agreed to—23 against 17. An amendment placing 5 per cent. on wool, was carried 26 to 19. An amendment of 15 per cent. on books, periodicals and watches, was carried.

Mr. Hale moved that statuary and paintings of American Artists be free, but a duty of 10 per cent. on all others adopted. A duty of 15 per cent. on copper ore was adopted.

Mr. Doolittle presented the credentials of Timothy O. Howe, Senator elect from Wisconsin.

Mr. Pierce reported from the Committee of Conference on the Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill, that the committee had agreed. The report was agreed to by the Senate.

The bill for the payment of the expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in California, was taken up and passed.

A resolution giving a quit claim to certain lands in Iowa, was taken up. After discussion the resolution passed.

The bill making payment for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Utah was taken up and passed.

HOUSE.—A resolution repealing the act for the benefit of De Groot was passed.

Amendments to the Naval bill were considered. Mr. Garnett opposed increasing the Navy to make war on a portion of the country.

Mr. Morse advocated the Senate amendment, and Mr. Garnett's amendment was rejected. The Senate amendment was agreed to—111 to 38.

The bill authorizing the issue of \$50 Treasury notes was taken up and passed.

The bill organizing the Territory of Colorado was taken up and passed. Mr. Grow offered an amendment, making the bill conform to those pending, relative to Nevada and Dacotah, which, after some debate, was agreed to, and the bill passed—90 against 42.

Mr. Dawe from the Select Committee of five, to whom was referred the President's special message of Jan. 8th, made a report as to the stationing of vessels of the Navy in such a manner as to neglect the defence of the whole Atlantic coast during the prevalence of lawless violence. The number of ships lying in port, dismantled and unfit for service, is 28, mounting in the aggregate 874 guns. None of them could be repaired and put under sail short of several weeks time, and many of them would require for that purpose at least six months. No order has as yet been passed to put any of them in readiness. The committee discussed other subjects connected with the Navy, and propose a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy, in accepting without delay, or urging the resignations of the officers of the Navy who were in arms against the Government, when tendering the same, and of those who sought to resign that they might be relieved from the restraint imposed by their Commission from engaging in hostility to the constituted authorities of the Nation, has committed a grave error highly prejudicial to the service, to the honor and efficiency of the Navy, for which he deserves the censure of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Tariff bill by a vote of 93 to 36.

The first Senate amendment reducing the loan from \$21,000,000, was concurred in.

The Oregon and Washington war debt bill was debated and passed. Adjourned.

The Southern Confederacy.

THE inaugural ceremonies on the 18th, it is said, were the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. There was an immense crowd on the Capitol Hill, consisting of a great array of the beauty, military, and citizens of the different States. We give a few paragraphs from Jefferson Davis' Journal.

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—Called to the difficult and responsible station of the Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach to the discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my ability, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to advise with me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a common government to take the place of this, and which, by its great moral and physical power, will be better able to contend with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of my career, as a confederacy, may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to your enjoyment of the separate existence and independence which, with the blessing of Providence we have asserted and intend to maintain. Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the idea that government rests upon the consent of the governed, and it is the right of the people to alter and abolish governments whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established.

We have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled, as a necessity, not a choice. We have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the maintenance of our independence and the perpetuity of the confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of national interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with firm resolve, to appeal to arms and invoke the blessings of Providence on a just cause. As a consequence of our new condition, and with a view to meet anticipated events, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the executive department, having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs and postal service. For the purpose of defence, the confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their own resources, but in the present condition of affairs, there should be a well-instructed disciplined army, more numerous than would usually be required on a peace establishment.

The separation of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check. The cultivation of our fields progresses as heretofore, and a considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be interrupted by an exterior force which is not to be obtained by the means of foreign markets, a course of conduct which would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the government from what we have suggested, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be tolerated by even a stronger desire to inflict injury upon us. But if this be otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the suffering of millions will bear testimony to the policy and the wisdom of the course pursued. In the meantime, the well known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy.

The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States, as their expression of it, and the judicial construction it has received, we have a right which reveals its true meaning. Thus instructed as to the correct interpretation of that instrument, ever remembering that the rights held for the people, and that the delegated powers, must be strictly construed, and that due diligence in the performance of my duties that may not disappoint your expectations, yet to retain, refining, something of the good will and confidence which will welcome my entrance into office, it is joyous in the midst of my duties to look around upon a people united in heart, when one purpose of high resolve animates and actuates the whole; when the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance of power, right, liberty, and equality. Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of a movement sanctioned by its justice and sustained by a victorious people. Reverently let us invoke the God of our Fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which by His blessing we are now endeavoring to establish, and transmit to their posterity, and with a continuance of His favor ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace, and to prosperity.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, took the oath of office as "Vice-President" of the Southern Confederacy on the 18th ult. The form was as follows:

"You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, and will to the best of your ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution thereof—so help you God."

The Committee on the Constitution was made up as follows:—Alabama—R. W. Walker and R. H. Smith. Florida—Jackson Morton and J. B. Owens. Georgia—Robert Toombs and T. R. Cobb. Louisiana—A. DeCade and General E. Sparrow. Mississippi—A. M. Clayton and W. P. Harris. South Carolina—R. E. Rhett, Sr., and J. Chestnut, Jr.

The tariff bill under consideration at Montgomery is not different materially from that of the United States. It will apply to all goods imported North. Bonds will be exacted from all shippers in non-seceding slave holding States, to guard against deceptions.

Private dispatches from Montgomery state that so soon as his Cabinet is announced, President Davis will dispatch Commissioners to the Federal Government to treat for the concession of the forts, arsenals, &c., and negotiate a treaty of peace. A Treasury bill will be passed empowering the Treasurer to accept cotton instead of money for bonds. It is asserted that English agents are now at Montgomery offering liberal advances.

Congress passed an act admitting free all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions or materials of war, living animals, agricultural products in a natural state. Also, goods, wares, and merchandise from the United States, if purchased before the 4th of March, and imported before the 14th of March. Texas is to be exempted from the operation of tariff laws.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, it was resolved that the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying export duty on cotton. Adopted. The President nominated, and Congress confirmed, Mr. Toombs, Secretary of State; Mr. Meminger, Secretary of the Treasury; and Pope Walker, Secretary of War.

News Paragraphs.

In the year 1841, during the brief existence of the Lone Star Republic of Texas, a letter sent from Arkansas to Brazoria, paid the following postage:—\$1.66! Fifty-two letters can now be sent over the same route for that amount.

The full complement of employees in the Pacific mills, Lawrence, Mass., is now 2,100, and will be 2,700 as soon as the machinery is all set up in an extension of the main building just completed.

By the annual report of the South Carolina Railroad, it appears that the income of the year, as compared with that of 1859, has suffered a diminution of \$97,000. The receipts of cotton are 78,711 bales less than in 1859.

Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, has a suit pending in the Marine Court in New York, against the Atlantic Steamship Company, for loss of baggage when he returned from his Russian Embassy. He appears in Court as a citizen of the United States, and could not maintain the suit otherwise.

TERENCE BELLEVUE McMANUS, one of the Irish refugees of 1848, breathed his last two or three weeks since in San Francisco. He took, with Meagher and Mitchell and O'Brien, a prominent part in the troubles of 1848 in his native country. He was arrested and sentenced to penal servitude in Australia, but escaping, took up his residence several years ago in California. He was very popular among the residents there.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The English Parliament was opened according to programme on the 5th ult. The Queen delivered her speech in person. She alludes pointedly to the political troubles in the United States, expressing her fervent wishes that there may be an amicable adjustment of all the difficulties, in the following terms:

Serious differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union. It is impossible for me to look without great concern upon any event which can affect the happiness and welfare of a people closely allied to my subjects by descent and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interest which I take in the well-being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the Continent of America.

The underwriters of London and Liverpool had advanced their rates 1 per cent. on cargoes from Southern States, owing to the increased fires on cotton ships and war vessels.

Mrs. Gore, the distinguished novelist, is dead.

In Parliament, Lord Palmerston stated that instructions had been sent to the Governor General of Canada, not to give up Anderson without express orders from the Imperial Government, and there was therefore no chance of his being surrendered without the point being fully discussed. He could not say whether a *habeas corpus* writ would be obeyed in Canada, but it could not be executed immediately, as the St. Lawrence river was blocked up with ice, and it was impossible to take Anderson through American territory. He believed the case, according to the treaty, is quite clear, and that the claim of the United States must be established by showing that Anderson was guilty of murder according to the laws of England. No English jury would convict Anderson of murder, and the claim was not likely to be substantiated.

The new Indian loan of £3,000,000 was all awarded at and above 98 1/2 per cent., which was the minimum offered by the Government. The total bids reached £13,000,000.

The Bank of England had agreed to the government proposition for reducing the allowance of the national debt. The government payment is reduced £5,000 per annum.

FRANCE.—The French Chambers opened on the 4th. The Emperor's speech opens with an explanation of liberal concessions and greater latitude to the Legislature. It refers to the satisfactory nature of the commercial reforms and treaties, and then proceeds to foreign affairs. He said he had endeavored to prove that France sincerely desires peace, and that without renouncing her legitimate influence she does not pretend to interfere where her interests are not concerned.

Non-intervention has been his policy in the Italian complications, and the motive for sending the fleet to Gaeta was to furnish a last refuge to the King. Erroneous interpretations and a partial departure from neutrality, at length necessitated the withdrawal. He points to the recognition of the annexation of Savoy and Nice as an evidence of the maintenance of the rights of France, and to the proceedings in China as the way the honor of France is avenged.

He rejoices at the restoration of the christian cross in China, and to the protection of the Syrian christians against fanaticism. He considered it necessary to increase the garrison at Rome, when the security of the Pope appeared threatened. He concludes by asking that apprehensions be dispelled and confidence be restored; his firm resolution being not to enter into any conflict in which the cause of France should not be based on right and justice.

Marshal Bosquet is dead.

It is said that the principles of the Conference at Paris, on the Syrian question, have been agreed to by the Powers.

The Paris Monitor announces the annexation of Morocco to France.

England has been invited by France to stop Garibaldi's career, but declines on the plea that the Neapolitans ought to be left to settle matters themselves.

ITALY.—The siege of Gaeta continued, but rumors of negotiation for its surrender prevailed. The remainder of the garrison at Naples had gone to Gaeta. The besiegers had blown up three powder magazines and destroyed the side curtain of the citadel. The garrison had asked an armistice for two days to bury the dead, which was granted. Ciadini sent them necessities for the wounded.

The Italian elections proved more and more favorable to Cavour. It is said that Cavour will propose the following to Parliament:

Proclamation of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, with full power for an unlimited period, a loan of three or four hundred million of francs, and the calling out of the military reserves.

The Pope has ordered his soldiers to return to Rome, notwithstanding the orders of M. Demerode to the contrary.

Fifteen thousand Sardinian soldiers had passed through Umbria on their march to the kingdom of Naples. The reactionary movement in the Abruzzi was organized by Count Pratair and M. Demerode. The Sardinians have evacuated the Papal Territory, in compliance with the orders of the Emperor Napoleon. The Spanish vessels which were dispatched to Gaeta have been repulsed by Admiral Persano.

Francis II has issued an appeal to the Sicilians, offering them the Constitution of 1812, a Sicilian army and navy, and an entire administration. He asks of them to give an asylum to a royal family abandoned, but brave and too well instructed by misfortune.

Letters from Genoa state that while the elections were proceeding in one of the communes of the province of Massina, a party of Bourbonists entered the hall and butchered in cold blood the President of the Electoral college and his two sons.

PRUSSIA.—In the Chamber of Deputies an amendment to the address of the King was proposed, expressing the wish that Prussia might be placed at the head of the German Confederation. After debate, in which the Ministers opposed the proposition, it was rejected by a very large majority. The King intends to proceed to Konigsburg in May, to be crowned.

TURKEY.—The Sultan refuses his assent to the prolongation of French occupation in Syria. A commercial crisis is raging at Galatz. The Montenegro are ravaging the villages of Nicosset, killing men and women, and burning houses.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Generally quiet and steady. Wakefield, Wash & Co. report flour quiet. Prices easier, but quotations remain unchanged; 23@31 1/2. Wheat steady; red 11@12; white 12@14. Corn quiet and steady. Mixed and yellow, 87@88. White 33@34. Richardson, Spence & Co. report corn advanced 6@1/2. Provisions generally steady.

The News Condenser.

- Oil has been struck in Madison Co., N. Y.
— The Chinese call our President, *Phai-si-tien-tih*.
— Penny bathing houses are proposed in Philadelphia.
— Russia has now a splendid fleet in the Mediterranean.
— The cost of the Crimean war is said to have been \$250,000,000.
— Railways trains are interrupted by heavy falls of snow in Virginia.
— The average valuation of land in South Carolina is only \$2 per acre.
— The total valuation of property in San Francisco is \$35,809,639.
— Snow fell in some parts of Alabama recently to the depth of five inches.
— The small pox has entirely disappeared from Columbia, South Carolina.
— There are in England and Wales 39,338 known thieves and depredators.
— There are now nine Cardinals' hats vacant in the Sacred College at Rome.
— The wheat crop of Minnesota last year is estimated at 8,000,000 bushels.
— Counterfeit three on the Beverly Bank of New Jersey are in circulation.
— A stay law has passed in the Senate, both of Virginia and North Carolina.
— The real value of taxable property in the State of Michigan is \$275,000,000.
— The Scheidt has been frozen over at Antwerp for the first time in 40 years.
— No taxes are now paid in Hungary, in consequence of the political troubles.
— The correspondent of the London Times has been ordered to quit Rome.
— The ordinary coinage capacity of the Philadelphia mint is \$7,500,000 per month.
— Letters from Dresden represent the winter in Germany as one of unusual severity.
— Hon. Joseph Ridgway, a former Congressman from Ohio, died at Columbus, Jan. 31st.
— A factory for the manufacture of fire arms is about to be established at Camden, S. C.
— The campaign against the Navajoe Indians is being prosecuted with great vigor.
— More than half the convicts in Massachusetts State Prison are under 26 years old.
— A family which applied to a charitable society in Newburyport for aid, keeps 17 cats.
— The snow in Northern Vermont is deeper than it has been known for ten years past.
— The Cherokees have rebelled and seized Fort Gibson. These Indians are slaveholders.
— The ice for miles above and below Hudson is still unbroken, although quite weak.
— Wine, called Valerio, two thousand years old, has been dug out of the ruins of Pompeii.
— Arming the whole of the French army with six-shot revolvers, is under consideration.
— In Canada it is estimated that there are now 45,000 fugitive slaves from the United States.
— The liabilities of the government due, and to fall due before the 4th inst., are \$10,000,000.
— There is uncommon destitution and suffering among the poor working classes at Marysville, Cal.
— The Charleston Mercury notices the result of the Virginia election under the heading "Bad News."
— Ohio has passed a law guaranteeing the Bonds of the United States to the amount of \$2,700,000.
— The deliberations of the Peace Conference will not probably be closed before the end of the week.
— Gen. Wool, whose illness at Washington was announced, is much better, and is now considered out of danger.
— E. Signor, near Mettville, Onondaga Co., felled a tree recently, and found 75 pounds of clear honey therein.
— The Dubuque Times says that an order has been received in Dubuque, from Georgia, for 10,000 bushels of corn.
— Seven persons were drowned in attempting to cross a stream in a sleigh, in Mercer Co., Ill., on the 10th ult.
— The reported convalescence of Florence Nightingale is contradicted. She is growing worse, instead of better.
— The second daughter of Gen. Harney has just been married, in Paris, to Count De None, an officer in the Guard.
— The oyster dealers of Fairhaven, Conn., put up annually 251,450 tin cans, and 446,832 wooden kegs of oysters.
— A bill has been introduced into the N. Y. Assembly forbidding the use of camphens in hotels and boarding houses.
— The plan for conducting the ceremonies of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration does not differ materially from the usual routine.
— An intelligent young Chinaman, clerk in a tea store at St. Louis, was married last week to a pretty young American girl.
— The six States which have formed themselves into a Southern Confederacy, contain 2,189,147 whites, and 2,165,721 slaves.
— Mr. Buchanan leaves the White House for Wheatland, on the 4th of March, immediately after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration.
— At the close of the year 1860, there were in Europe 16,140 actors and male singers, and 21,000 actresses and female singers.
— At Montreal, Canada, they have had a snow-shoe walking match, the winner walking five miles in a trice short of 56 minutes.
— Mr. Bouigny, of Louisiana, continues to act in the House as a *bona fide* member, irrespective of the secession of his State.
— Boston used an average of 17,238,000 gallons of Cochituate water daily, last year, equal to 97 gallons a day to each inhabitant.
— The defalcations of the Louisiana State Tax Collectors, during the last thirty years, have swindled the treasury out of \$356,000.
— The Black Warrior river, Alabama, recently rose to an immense height. At Tuscaloosa, it was 64 feet above low water mark.
— General Jose Antonio Paer, Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela to the United States, has been recalled by the government.
— A woman of forty-two, Anna Marston, attended the funeral of her eighth husband in Portsmouth, England, on the 18th ult.
— There are one thousand one hundred and two newspapers and four hundred and eighty-one magazines now published in Great Britain.
— Father Kemp and his "Old Folks" appeared for the first time in England, at St. George's Hall, January 24th, and were well received.
— Paris contains 503 newspapers, of which 42 are devoted to politics, and have to deposit caution money in the hands of the government.
— The most valuable cargo ever brought from China to New York, arrived last week. The tea, cassia, and raw silk, were valued at \$800,000.
— California contributed nearly eleven thousand dollars towards the erection of the Washington monument at the late Presidential election.
— A "general service of funerals" in France is conducted by a company in Paris, authorized by law, managed by a director, with a fixed tariff of prices.
— If all the property of the State of Connecticut were equally divided between every man, woman and child in the State, each would have \$750.
— The formal opening of Bergen Tunnel took place Thursday week. It is 4,300 feet long, and cost \$500,000. The train was about six minutes passing through.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

SENATE.—The bill to increase the salaries of all the deputies in the State departments reported adversely. Agreed to.

A message was received from the Assembly designating the Speaker of that body to receive President Lincoln, in consequence of the illness of the Lieut. Governor.

The order of resolutions being reached, Mr. Hillhouse moved that the Speaker of the Assembly be designated to receive the President in the absence of the Lieut. Governor.

Mr. Hammond considered that the privilege belonged of right to the President of the Senate.

Mr. Spinola offered a resolution, that

Whereas, An irrepressible conflict has arisen for the possession of the President elect between the rival factions of Republicans, therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. Lincoln be telegraphed to switch off at Schenectady and go to New York direct via Troy.

The whole subject was then laid on the table, 12 to 10.

The Senate again took up the resolutions designating Speaker Littlejohn to receive the President elect, and after a warm debate the resolution was adopted designating Senator Colvin to perform that duty.

The annual appropriation of State tax for the support of the common schools, passed.

The Susquehanna Railroad bill had a third reading and passed—Ayes 18, nays 12.

ASSEMBLY.—The bill was passed to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of common schools and for other purposes.

Jay Gibbons, of Albany, on a question of privilege, stated that he had been accused and arrested on a charge of corruption in his official duty. He offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the charge. Adopted.

The resolutions of the Senate, complimentary to Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, were called up and adopted.

The President elect arrived in Albany at the date indicated by the programme, and was conducted by Committees to the Assembly Chamber. The Chamber presented a fine appearance, being densely filled.

The Speaker's desk was occupied by Senator Colvin, who was selected by the Senate to receive the President elect, and by Speaker Littlejohn, who stood on the left. When Mr. Lincoln entered the Chamber, the whole assembly arose and greeted him with clapping of hands. Senator Ferry, advancing to the front of the Speaker's desk, said:

I have the honor to introduce to the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, in joint convention assembled, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, President elect of the United States.

The Speaker of the Assembly, descending from the desk, greeted Mr. Lincoln, and leading him to the desk, introduced him to Senator Colvin. After shaking hands, Senator Colvin descended from the desk, leaving Mr. Lincoln alone there, and addressed him from the Clerk's desk, as follows:

Mr. Lincoln.—In behalf of the representatives of the sovereign people of New York, we welcome you to the Capital, and to the Representative Halls of the State. We welcome you as the President elect of 3,000,000 of people. We welcome you as the President elect according to the forms of the Constitution of the United States; and when you shall have assumed, as you soon will assume, the office of President of the United States, you may, in the discharge of your Constitutional duties, rely upon the support of the people of this great State. I have the pleasure, Sir, to introduce you to the Legislature of New York, in joint convention assembled, to welcome the President elect of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln replied at some length, but we omit his speech, as it contained nothing new with reference to what will be the policy of his administration.

The Publisher to the Public.

SEE "GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD" in our last number.

BACK NUMBERS FOR JANUARY 5th are still furnished to new subscribers, so that all who send soon may secure the complete volume.

NO TRAVELING AGENTS are employed by us, as we wish to give the whole field to local agents and those who form clubs. And beside, we wish it distinctly understood that all persons traveling through the country, professing to hold certificates from us, ARE IMPOSTORS.

THE RURAL is published strictly upon the CASH SYSTEM—copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription expires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no credit books, experience having demonstrated that the Cash System is altogether the best for both Subscriber and Publisher.

PREMIUMS TO CLUB AGENTS.—It is not late to form new clubs and secure the valuable Specific Premiums offered therefor. See list and particulars—headed "Good Pay for Doing Good"—in Rural of last week. We are daily sending copies of Dictionaries, Macaulay's England, Loring's Illustrated W. S., Everybody's Lawyer, and other choice and valuable standard works, as premiums, and have hundreds more which we hope to dispose of in like manner. Now is the Time to Act.

ASSOCIATED REPORT leads to success in canvassing for periodicals, as well as in other enterprises. For instance, if you are forming (or wish to form) a club for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and cannot get it up in your own neighborhood, get some person or persons a few miles distant to join with or assist you in adding their names to those you may procure, and sending all together. Please think of this, and act upon the suggestion if convenient.

LOOK SHARP, FRIENDS.—If those ordering the RURAL would write all names of persons, post-offices, &c. correctly and plainly, we should receive less scolding about our errors. Our clerks are not infallible, but most of the errors about which agents complain are not attributable to any one in the RURAL Office. People who forget to date their letters at any place, or to sign their names, or to give the name or address for copies ordered, will please take things calmly and not charge us with their sins of omission, etc.

OUR SPECIFIC PREMIUMS ARE PROMPTLY PAID.—An Agent friend asks—"Are the specific prizes to be given now, or not till the first of April?" Answer—Just as our friends prefer. We endeavor to pay all Premiums promptly—as soon as directions are received as to the books or extra RURALS wanted, and where to send them. We have been paying premiums for this year's clubs right along, as ordered—and within the past ten days have sent, by mail and express, hundreds of volumes of premium books to agents. Hence those entitled to premiums have only to send on their orders in order to receive. Those who keep their orders in arrears (as many do) directing us not to send any premiums at present, until April, will probably secure larger and more valuable premiums—yet we send whenever desired, and all who add enough to their lists before April can obtain their premiums.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS are now in order, and whether in ones, twos, fives, tens or twenties will receive attention and be gratefully acknowledged. It is small clubs, and subsequent additions to them, which most make up the great bulk of our subscription—and hence we fully appreciate the efforts of those who form the rivulets upon which we depend to swell our general circulation. Agent-Friends will please bear this in mind, and send on the names of all who will join their clubs.

The hard times are no doubt causing many to delay renewing or subscribing—but do, directing us not to send any premiums at present, until April, will probably secure larger and more valuable premiums—yet we send whenever desired, and all who add enough to their lists before April can obtain their premiums.

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ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscribers to get the paper at a specified price—say ten to get it at \$1.50 per copy, twenty to get it at \$1.25, &c. But, in answer to frequent inquiries, (often in connection with remittances for less than a full club), we would state that, in cases where from 4 to 6 copies are ordered at \$1.50 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, soon (or at least before April 1st), we send them—and when the club is completed shall give extra copy and premium. We also send 12 to 18 copies at the rate for 20, (\$1.25 per copy), where the person sending is laboring for a prospect of obtaining a full club as above. This we do on account of the hard times, and because we think the clubs will soon be filled; yet, if it were not for the panic, and high rates of exchange at the West, we should maintain the old rule—requiring the full rate in proportion to number sent, and making deduction when clubs are completed.

Special Notices.

TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges. From Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, Teacher of Music, St. Female College, La Grange, Ga. "I have found their use very efficacious in removing that irritation of the Throat so common with Speakers and Singers. I have enlisted several gentlemen in their favor, among whom are Professor WILKS, Principal of Brownwood University, and Rev. M. THAYER, of this place. The Troches have only to be tried to recommend themselves."

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, Rochester, Feb. 26, 1861.

FLOUR is last quoted with light transactions.

GRAIN—We hear of but little doing in wheat, and such sales as are reported are at the ruling figures of the past few weeks. Beans have put on 12 1/2% during the week, and are bought up readily at the advance.

PROVISIONS—Fresh Pork has declined materially, and the changeable weather has made it rather slow of sale.

POULTRY—Chickens and Turkeys have advanced in price and are rather scarce.

FRUIT—Most varieties of dried fruit have met with a decline, owing to the large offerings.

POTATOES—As spring advances Potatoes begin to gain in rates. The advance of the week is fully equal to that on the bushel.

HAY is not quite so plenty, and best quality has started up 50 cents per ton.

ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Flour, Grain, Fruit, and Poultry.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—FLOUR—Market dull and a shade lower. Sales at \$1.18 1/2 for super Western; \$1.20 for common to medium extra; \$1.25 for inferior to good extra; \$1.30 for extra quality and drooping sales at \$1.35 for common to choice extra.

GRAIN.—Wheat market quiet and prices without material change. Barley market steady. Corn market dull and scarcely any sales at \$1.00 for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; \$1.05 for new do. in R.R. depot. Sales at \$1.05 for Western and \$1.10 for Eastern.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market quiet; sales at \$17.25 for mess; \$17.50 for prime. A shade firmer, sales 10% for 100 lbs. Butter in the market at 10 1/2 c for No. 1 and 10 1/4 c for No. 2, steady at \$9 1/2 c for inferior to prime.

HOPS.—Continued in steady fair demand for consumption at previous rates. The market is about 10% higher than last week. Strictly prime lots are, as before noticed, very scarce, and command prices above our highest range. In old growths there has been no recent transaction.

ASHES.—Pot with light receipts and fair demand; a little higher; sales 20 bbls at \$1.12 1/2; Pearl \$1.25—nothing done.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—FLOUR.—There is a steady trade demand for flour, and the market is steady. We note sales of extra Inferior at \$1.02 1/2 for No. 1 and \$1.00 for No. 2, and double extra Ohio at \$1.00.

GRAIN.—Wheat quiet and no sales. No. 1 Chicago spring is quoted at \$1.18 1/2 for No. 1 and \$1.15 for No. 2, and \$1.10 for No. 3. Corn market dull and scarcely any sales at \$1.00 for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; \$1.05 for new do. in R.R. depot. Sales at \$1.05 for Western and \$1.10 for Eastern.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market quiet. A sale of Western Timothy was made on Saturday, at \$2.25. Canadian timothy is quoted at \$2.75 to \$3.12 1/2, and Clover at \$4.25 to \$5.00, as to quality.—Com. Adv.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—FLOUR is somewhat lower, principally from the difficulty and expense in shipping East. The demand is moderate and steady, and prices favor the buyer. The asking price for No. 1 Superfine is \$4.75, but we believe sales can be effected at \$4.50, between which figures the price is probably steady. Fancy Flour is very scarce, and sells at \$5.00 to \$5.50. A further advance in the price of Superfine is also without movement at \$4.50 to \$4.75; double extra, \$3.75 to \$4.00. Fall wheat is in moderate request at \$1.10, 1/2 for No. 1 and \$1.05 for No. 2, and \$1.00 for No. 3. Corn market dull and scarcely any sales at \$1.00 for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; \$1.05 for new do. in R.R. depot. Sales at \$1.05 for Western and \$1.10 for Eastern.

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THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

Table listing prices for various types of cattle, including Beef Cattle, Cows and Calves, and Veal Calves.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 21.—At market—109 Beef Cattle, 90 Stores, 1,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 200 Swine.

BEAF CATTLE.—Prices, extra, \$5.25 to \$5.50; first quality, \$5.00 to \$5.25; second quality, \$4.50 to \$5.00; third quality, \$4.00 to \$4.50; ordinary quality, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

MILK COWS.—\$30 to \$40; common, \$19 to \$20.

VEAL CALVES.—\$30 to \$40; common, \$19 to \$20.

SWINE.—\$10 to \$12; common, \$7 to \$8.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 20.—At market 640 cattle, about 400 heaves and 180 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two, and three year old calves.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The inquiry still continues very moderate, a few sales are making to manufacturers but only in very small lots. Prices generally are without change. Domestic wools are sold to the extent of about 200,000 lbs.—various grades at price within our range. About 15,000 lbs coarse California wools have been taken by carpet manufacturers at 12 1/2 c. Foreign wools of kind and quality very full and prices little better than former. The imports since January 1st, are 2,700,000 lbs. same time last year. The receipts of domestic wools are as follows:

Table listing various types of wool and their prices, including Saxony, American, and Foreign wools.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—But slight transactions in wool, and these at the annexed rates:

Table listing wool prices in Boston, including Saxony and Merino, and Western and Do. wools.

In Mendota, Ill., on the 11th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH S. PADDOCK, aged 77 years, wife of Prof. L. P. PADDOCK, of the Mendota College Institute.

Died

In Mendota, Ill., on the 11th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH S. PADDOCK, aged 77 years, wife of Prof. L. P. PADDOCK, of the Mendota College Institute.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance.—THURTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 62 1/2 cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, loaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER commenced its Twelfth Year and Volume with an edition of over SEVEN THOUSAND. Through the columns are wider than formerly (giving more words per line), and the circulation much larger, we do not purpose to increase the Advertising Rates at present. The RURAL is undoubtedly the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its Class in America—far, in addition to its immense circulation among the most enterprising and successful Farmers and Horticulturists, it is taken and read by thousands of Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men.

In consequence of its large and increasing circulation, we are obliged to put the last form of the RURAL to press earlier than formerly, and advertisements should reach us on Monday to secure insertion the same week.

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK FOR SALE.—Two Thorough-bred Durham Bulls, and 4 Spanish Merino Bucks. Also one pair of purebred and 4 purebred Spring Farm Cattle. North Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y.

\$80 PER MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED in every town. It is no Patent Medicine or Book Agency, but something of real value. For full particulars, send for our stamp, J. S. PARDEE, Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y. 1861-2.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS., opens its 40th Semi-Annual Session, April 1st, 1861. For full particulars, send for our stamp, J. S. PARDEE, Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y. 1861-2.

IMPROVED WILLOW PEELER.—The subscriber is now prepared to fill orders for his first Premium Willow Peeler, improved, if forwarded early. Drafts on Albany New York, or Boston, received. For description see Rural New Yorker of Sept. 22, 1860. As wood is scarce, the price is advanced. Address J. M. WOOD, Geneva, N. Y.

FAIRFIELD SEMINARY.—\$25.00 per board, including washing, furnished cover, and tuition in common English for 14 weeks in this, one of the oldest and most flourishing institutions in the land. Buildings, accommodations, and all other arrangements, are of the highest order. For full particulars, send for our Circular, or apply to the Principal, J. S. PARDEE, Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y. 1861-2.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell Publicly, at Farm, in the village of Honey Falls, Monroe county, N. Y., on the twenty-first day of March, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., containing 108 acres in a good state of cultivation, with a very excellent and well improved Commercial Course, graduating courses for ladies and gentlemen, and furnishes extra advantages in Music, Painting, and to its young men for College and Professional Studies. For full particulars, send for our Circular, or apply to the Principal, J. S. PARDEE, Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y. 1861-2.

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THE OPORTO GRAPE.—For Cut, see RURAL of Feb. 15th. The Oporto is a very strong grower, and is perfectly hardy, having fruited annually for more than ten years. It is very productive, a vine having produced from 5 to 10 bushels each, in a single season. The wine finds a ready sale from \$2 to \$4 per bushel, and is highly valued for its medicinal qualities. It is esteemed by Physicians as a good Port Wine. It is now at hand, rich and of fine body. The vines are unfailing and will bear a severe winter. For full particulars, send for our Circular, or apply to the Principal, J. S. PARDEE, Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y. 1861-2.

ROE'S WESTERN RESERVE PREMIUM CHEESE VAT, ROE'S B.L.B.I., Madison, Lake Co., Ohio.

ROE'S B.L.B.I., Madison, Lake Co., Ohio. Sole manufacturers for the U. S. except Vermont and the East, J. W. BERRY, New York.

ELLWANGER & BARRY solicit the attention of Planters, Nurserymen, Dealers and others to their large and fine stock which they now offer at wholesale and retail, at low prices. It embraces: STANDARD FRUIT TREES, for Orchards; DWARF FRUIT TREES, for Gardens; DWARF FRUIT TREES, (yearlings) for Orchard home culture, of all the finest varieties. Selections made by E. & B. for that purpose.

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THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

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THIS GREAT NATIONAL WORK SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF Every Patriot and Statesman.

It is not a PARTISAN BOOK, but a compilation from the reports of Debates and other reliable sources, of the SPEECHES and OPINIONS of the

Founders of the Republic on the question of SLAVERY, as expressed in the CONGRESS of the CONFEDERATION, in the CONVENTION to form the CONSTITUTION, and in the several STATE CONVENTIONS to ratify the same.

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Great Speech of Henry Clay, in the Senate, RESOLUTIONS of MR. CALHOUN in 1847, his SPEECH, and extracts from the Speeches of CLAY, CALHOUN, HOUSTON, WEBSTER, CASS, TOOMBS, &c., on the COMPROMISE of MR. CLAY in 1850, and extracts from the SOUTHERN ADDRESS, the REPEAL of the MISSOURI COMPROMISE and organization of the Territories of KANSAS and NEBRASKA in 1854, and the

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Sent, post-paid, to any part of the country, on receipt of price, ONE DOLLAR.

J

THE SNOW.

SILENTLY down, gracefully down,
Over the forest and over the town,
Robbing the earth in a pure white gown,

I felt at once I should there find the quiet contentment
which was not often a guest in my city abode.

Mountains, and early in September I was to return to
my city home. Then it was that we pledged the mutual vows,

Wit and Humor.

SOME LITTLE JOKERS.

WHAT miss will ruin any man? Mis-management.
WHAT miss always makes her lover go astray? Mis-lead.

Advertisements.

IRVING'S WHOLE WORKS—SUNNYSIDE EDITION.
Irving's Whole Works—Sunnyside Edition.
Irving's Life of Washington.

The Story-Teller.

EDITH RAYMOND.
A LOVE STORY

"Edith!" My father spoke in the tender tone of
voice he always used in uttering my name; it might
be because it was my dead mother's name,—it might

"PAUL is an Artist, my dear," said his aunt, turning
to me, "and I am very glad you are here to help
entertain him."

On a delightful September morning, I took a fond
leave of my good uncle and aunt,—they could not
have been more kind and affectionate to an own
daughter, and I felt that they would always be very

Corner for the Young.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.
I AM composed of 19 letters.
My 1, 12, 8, 19 was a Jewish king.

Biographical Enigma.

I AM composed of 16 letters.
My 1, 6, 15, 11, 16, 5 was an eminent Irish naturalist.

A LOT OF PUZZLES.

ALL the papers are very busy just now in originating
puzzles to tax the ingenuity of both young and old,

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

A GENTLEMAN purchased a span of horses, for which
he gave his note of \$600 on interest, at six per cent, for such a

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 578.

Answer to Classical Enigma.—William Hickling Prescott.
Answer to Illustrated Rebus.—Big pig, little pig, root,
hog, or die.

Bayard Taylor's Travels.
The World's Progress: A Dictionary of Dates.
Cyclopedia of Universal Biography.
Prof. St. John's Manual of Geology.
E. P. Smith's Manual of Political Economy.