

MOORE'S

# RURAL NEW-YORKER

AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEDICATED TO THE

HOME INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRY AND TOWN RESIDENTS,

EMBRACING DEPARTMENTS DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, ART AND SCIENCE, RURAL AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY, LITERATURE, EDUCATION,

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY ENGRAVINGS.



CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

WITH AN ABLE CORPS OF ASSISTANTS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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**VOLUME XIII, 1862.**

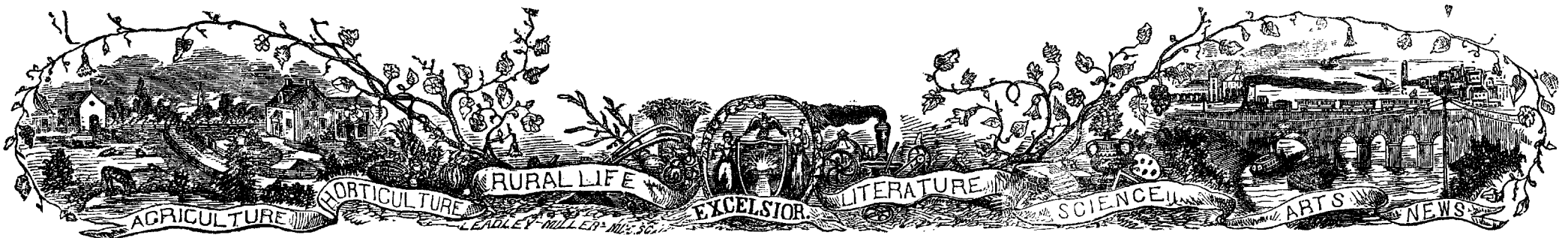
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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Table of contents listing various articles and their page numbers, including sections like 'What shall I do?', 'Horticultural', 'Domestic Economy', 'Educational', 'Useful, Scientific, &c.', and 'Story-Teller'.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." (SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.)

VOL. XIII. NO. 1; ROCHESTER, N. Y.,—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862. {WHOLE NO. 625.

**MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,**  
THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY  
**RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.**  
CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,  
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.  
CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

## AGRICULTURAL

THE RURAL TO ITS READERS.

In entering upon its Thirteenth Year and Volume, the RURAL NEW-YORKER extends a cordial greeting to the myriads who have for years been its ardent friends and supporters, and a right hearty welcome to the host of new recruits now joining its Brigade. Our Salutation must be brief, however—a mere greeting and welcome—for we have work to do this week, and next, and during as many more as we are permitted to labor in a field which has its thorns as well as flowers. To those who have read the RURAL for months and years, and hence know its character and objects, we have little to say in this connection. They need not be told its purposes, or how sedulously we have labored for their accomplishment. Indeed, all who are conversant with the past course of this journal are so familiar with the principles and aims of its management, that any recapitulation or pledges seem unnecessary, though custom renders them in order on such an occasion as the present. The RURAL therefore simply greets its former and continued friends in a sincere but unostentatious manner—expressing gratification for their approbation of its course, and acknowledging the generosity with which many of them are nobly seconding its efforts to promote Mental, Moral, and Material "Progress and Improvement." Were our aspirations of avarice, every co-worker in a cause so important to the welfare of individuals, families, and communities, would enjoy many such a "Happy New Year" as we now wish them; and long be blessed—"in basket and in store"—having happy homes and a long succession of prosperous seasons. To aid them in the acquisition and continuous possession of objects so desirable, will, in the future as in the past, be the constant and earnest endeavor of this journal.

But the RURAL now greets several thousand readers for the first time, at least as subscribers, and upon these would fall make a favorable impression. For this, however, it would neither put on airs, nor disguise its sentiments or objects; and being in its "teens," (quite mature and experienced for a newspaper), it ought certainly to possess sufficient stamina and fearlessness to express its honest opinions and convictions on all proper occasions, even in the presence of new acquaintances. The great aim of this journal has ever been to combine, in one sheet, several subjects and departments, and thus render its pages interesting and instructive to all—entertaining and beneficial to the wives, sons, and daughters, as well as to the heads of the families visited. As we have said on a similar occasion, and perhaps repeated, "Our object from the commencement of the RURAL NEW-YORKER has not been to furnish either an Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Mechanical, Educational, Literary, or News journal,—but rather to combine all these, and thus present a paper unequalled in Value, Variety, and Usefulness of Contents. Our earnest desire has ever been to make it an honest, independent, reliable, and eminently useful RURAL, LITERARY, and FAMILY NEWSPAPER—correct in its teachings on Practical Subjects, instructive and entertaining to members of the Family Circle, of high moral tone, and entirely free from deception and quackery, even in its advertising department." Such was, is, and will continue to be our "platform"—brief, explicit, and comprehensive. The RURAL does not expect to please everybody, but it will always be found on the side of Right, and we are resolved that its influence for good shall continue to be felt throughout the country. That it still aims to EXCEL in all the essentials which have rendered it the largest circulated and most ardently esteemed RURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER of the age, will be evident from a careful perusal of this and future numbers, and a comparison with other journals. While it seeks to elevate and ennoble the industrious and skillful in useful pursuits—to build up and establish that which is valuable and of good repute—it will deal plainly in, warning its readers against what is believed to be injurious or fraudulent.

—Before closing this brief prefatory article, we would gratefully acknowledge the many kind and substantial manifestations of approval and support the RURAL is daily receiving. Though the War for the Union injuriously affects some branches of business and sections of country, and also circumscribes our field of operations, the receipts and assurances indicate an aggregate increase rather than diminution of our large circulation. For the very cheering prospects under which we enter upon the labors of the new year, we are indebted to the efforts of active and influential friends throughout the Loyal States and Canada, who seem determined that the RURAL's circulation and usefulness shall be fully maintained. Their numerous remittances, articles for publication, and cordial expressions of interest in our enterprise, are most encouraging and gratifying at such a period in our country's history as the present—especially when the Newspaper Press is seriously affected by the times—and therefore profoundly appreciated. If other friends of the paper and its objects (new as well as continued subscribers, both near and distant,) will kindly lend their aid and influence, so far as may be consistent, in the same behalf,—by obtaining and forwarding the subscriptions of their townsmen, and communicating the results of their observation and experience for publication,—the Thirteenth Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will surpass any former one in Value, Circulation, and Influence. Friendly Reader, what is your response to this suggestion?

### CAN YOUNG FARMERS SUCCEED?

For many years the Agricultural Press has been urging young men to engage in the business of agriculture as the most honorable and useful pursuit to which they could devote their time and talents, and one furnishing full scope for the highest intellectual abilities. Many are disposed to heed these counsels, and the result is we have numerous inquiries for the best means of obtaining a scientific and practical education, while others wish us to point out the best means of making effective the knowledge they already possess. Among the letters addressed to us is the following, which will serve as a sample of many. Farmers of age and experience, who commenced life with no other capital than willing hands and hopeful hearts, and who have achieved success, could render the young no better service than to give them the lessons of wisdom they have been so long learning in the school of experience. We invite them to a place in our columns, and in the mean time make a few remarks that we hope will be profitable to all, and particularly to those especially interested:

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Can a young man buy a farm on credit, and pay for it by his labor, or, rather, the profits of the farm? How many acres is it advisable to have in a farm? Can a living be obtained from fifty acres or less? Is not a hundred acres about as much land as one man can take care of?

It is difficult in the extreme to say what a young man can, and cannot do. Some have so much energy, perseverance and ability—the ability, we mean, of adapting means to ends, and bringing about desired results—that they accomplish little short of miracles. Others are "unstable as water," discouraged at the first difficulties, while many lack foresight, and too many have never formed economical and industrious habits, and seldom succeed, even under the most favorable circumstances. Should we write to a New York merchant and inquire if a young man would succeed in a certain business, the answer doubtless would be that this would depend, in a great measure, upon the amount of capacity and experience possessed by the young man—that some fail while others prosper—and it would be impossible to tell whether success or failure awaited the new adventurer. Should we inquire further, whether a person could go into business without capital, depending entirely, or nearly so, upon credit for his stock, and be able to pay his indebtedness as fast as it matured, from the profits of the business, the answer would be that success, under such circumstances, would be next to impossible,—that not one in a thousand could succeed, and that embarrassment to the new candidate for commercial honors, and loss to his friends, would be the almost certain result. There is no royal road to either learning or wealth, and the young man about to commence the battle of life, without capital, and with few friends able or willing to assist him—no matter whether he chooses agriculture, commerce, mechanics or the arts, as the business of life—has a man's work before him. He will have to battle for every inch of advance, but every well-directed effort will give him strength and confidence for future struggles, and with a clear head, a well-defined purpose, a hopeful heart, and industrious, economical habits, success is certain.

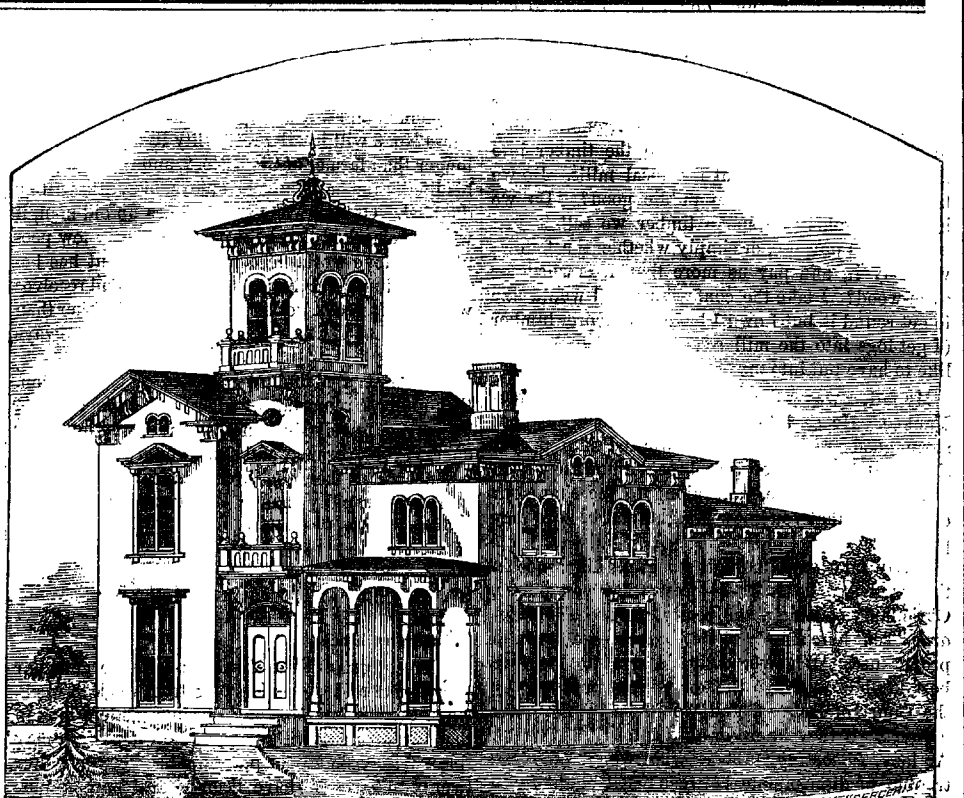
When land was cheap—say from ten shillings to five dollars an acre—an industrious man, with a few hundred dollars, could purchase eighty or a hundred acres, pay all, or nearly all, down, build a log-house, and by hard work and hard fare, in a few years make himself a comfortable home. In most cases the wood would pay something towards the trouble of clearing, and even if sold at a very low rate, gave the pioneer a little ready money. Even where the wood was of no value, and the log-heap the only means of getting rid of the timber, the ashes afforded some compensation. In a year or two the young farmer had a number of acres cleared

sufficient to grow the necessaries for home use. Every year added a few more acres to the cleared land and to the family comforts, and soon there was grown a surplus for sale. After five or six years of industrious labor and privation, plenty smiles upon the honest laborer in the wilderness, and he finds himself possessor of a good farm, every year becoming more valuable. But things have changed in this section of the country. Now land is worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre, and a good hundred-acre farm, at a medium price, would cost \$7,500—the simple interest on which would be over \$500. Such a farm, to be made profitable, must be well stocked, and furnished with the best labor-saving implements, which would require several hundred dollars more, all of which must be paid down, or the interest provided for every year. To meet this interest, and pay for labor and other farm and family expenses, it would be necessary to grow about five hundred bushels of wheat and a thousand bushels of corn, or their equivalent. The pioneer-farmer had to furnish no manure, but could draw upon the fertility of the soil for a few years. He who pursues that course now with most of our farms, will find that he has made a sad mistake, and killed the bird that laid the golden eggs. Thus it will be seen that buying a farm now is a very different affair from doing the same thing twenty or thirty years ago. That a person who buys a farm mainly or entirely on credit cannot succeed, we will not say; but we do aver that great experience, ability, economy, and industry are essential to success. A question similar to the above was asked by a young man of Orleans county, at one of the Farmer's Meetings, held during the State Fair at Watertown, and JOHN J. THOMAS mentioned several instances in Cayuga county, where young men had bought farms on credit, and in a few years had not only cleared off all the indebtedness, but made valuable and costly improvements in drainage, &c., that had nearly doubled the original value of their land. It is such information as this that we wish farmers to give through the columns of the RURAL.

In the Prairie country of the West, land can be obtained at low rates, and there young men, with little means, may secure for themselves comfortable homes. Still, commenting life in the prairies is a little different from taking a stand in the woods, for in the former case lumber is dear and must be purchased for buildings, fencing, &c., and the breaking up requires money. A prairie farm is brought under cultivation much sooner than a wooded one, but more means are necessary at the commencement. More than once have we seen the prairie farmer straightened, suffering, and disconsolate, on account of the lack of means—his fields unfenced, and the crops subject to the ravages of cattle when growing, and when gathered—exposed to the rains and storms. We know of no more painful position than that of a farmer laboring under embarrassments which make it necessary to sell every thing from the farm as fast as produced, and to pursue a system of culture, in the hope of temporary gain, that he feels must work sure and permanent injury to the soil.

The number of acres that can be cultivated with profit by a farmer, depends upon circumstances entirely. We know not why a farmer may not superintend a farm of a thousand acres, not only profitably, but with proper assistants and laborers, and by the aid of the best implements and machinery, and a wise division of labor, even more economically than one of a hundred. To do this, however, he must be a man of business capacity, and while he retains the general supervision, obtain the best of helpers, always being careful to put the right man in the right place. Many of our merchants superintend business every year involving millions of dollars; and some of the nurserymen near this city cultivate five or six hundred acres, giving to every rod clean garden culture, employing several hundred men in the work. We are not willing to say that farmers lack capacity for a large and successful business. The difficulty is, not that we cultivate too much land, as is often said, but we put upon our land too little labor. A farmer with a hired man, or perhaps a boy or two, and a single team, undertakes to cultivate a hundred or a hundred and fifty acres, and the labor given the whole might be better devoted to forty or fifty acres, and with much better results. He should either employ more labor or cultivate less land.

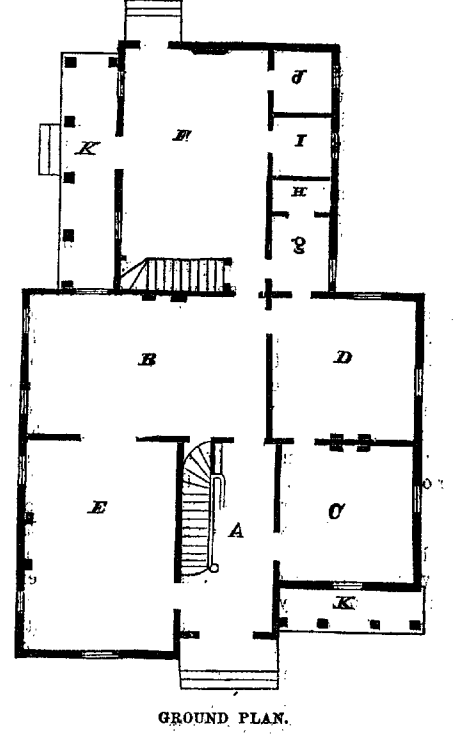
To make a farm of fifty acres profitable, every part must be made to produce. There is little opportunity for clovering for this system would reduce very materially the amount of tilled land. Manure must, therefore, be sought from other sources. Labor produces wealth, and the fifty-acre-farmer must in some way find a large amount of paying labor to make a profitable business. Soiling is well adapted to small farms, for under this system one acre will produce more summer food for animals than two acres under the old. The growing of roots furnish a large amount of paying labor and winter food, that can be worked into beef, butter, mutton, wool, &c. As a general rule, small farms are the most profitable when located near large villages or cities, that furnish a market for fruit and many things that the farmer can send to market during the summer season. We know of many in this section—and they are among the best and most prosperous farmers of our acquaintance—who own but little land, and give that little through culture.



A VILLA IN THE ITALIAN STYLE.

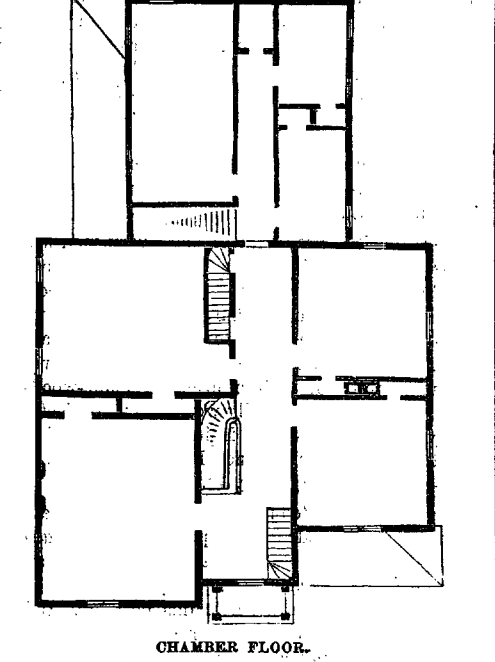
The accompanying elevation and plans were prepared by A. J. WARNER, Esq., Architect, of this city, expressly for this journal, and will be found well worthy the attention of those who wish to build a good yet economical house, of moderate size. There are no fancy sketches, as two houses have already been built in this city from the plans. The exterior is chaste in appearance, and while not crowded with ornaments, the too common error of modern times, contains all that good taste will justify. These plans, it is believed, possess much merit, and are well worthy the attention of those who may design to build, as furnishing a good deal of accommodation at the least possible cost. The rooms are conveniently arranged, and of sufficient size for an ordinary family. The building can be constructed of either wood or brick, though the design is drawn for a brick house.

from front hall. The estimated cost of the building, exclusive of mantles and furnace, is \$3,700.



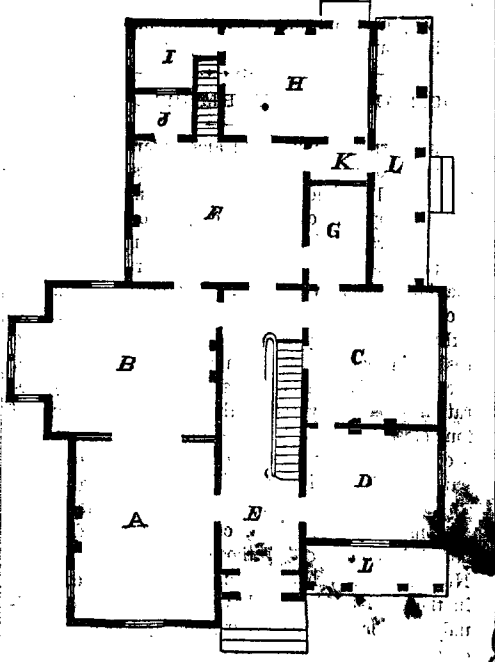
GROUND PLAN.

In the GROUND PLAN, A is the entrance hall, 8 by 16 1/2 feet, with doors opening into the parlor, library, and dining room, with open stair case, and china closet under, connecting with dining room. B, dining room, 14 by 22 feet, with doors opening into hall, parlor, nursery and kitchen. C, library, 12 by 14 feet, and can be entered from hall or nursery. D, nursery, 14 by 15 feet, which may be entered from dining room, library, and from kitchen, through bath room. Connected with nursery is bath room, G, 6 by 8 feet, and closet, H, 3 by 6 feet. E, parlor, 15 by 18 feet, entered from hall or dining room; F, kitchen, 14 by 16 feet, with back stairs to chambers above; also, a flight under same to cellar, which is under the entire building. Connected with the kitchen is a large pantry, I, and store-room, J, each 5 by 6 feet. The outside entrances to dining room and kitchen are under the piazza. In addition there can be an outside door at the rear of kitchen. K, K, piazzas.



CHAMBER FLOOR.

Although the above plans contain accommodations sufficient for almost any family, yet some of our readers may wish to build on a larger scale, and for such the architect has prepared a plan with one additional room, and this plan, with a few alterations, can be adapted to the same elevation. The piazza on the addition, it will be observed, has been changed to the other side, and the entrance hall extends the entire length of the main part, to give an entrance from same to dining room. The following is a brief description of the arrangement:



A, parlor, 15 by 18 feet, connected with sitting room, with sliding or folding doors. B, sitting room, 14 by 17 feet, exclusive of bay window, which is 4 by 10 feet. C, nursery, 14 by 14 feet. D, library, 12 by 14 feet. E, entrance hall, 8 1/2 feet wide, with open stair case, and a closet under, connected with nur-



HORTICULTURAL.

THE RURAL NEW YEAR.

WITH the present number we commence the new year and a new volume of the RURAL. We have not space in which to review the past, or write our anticipations of the future.

THE ASTER FAMILY.

THE ASTER was for a long time called the China Aster, then the German Aster was the most common name, and all of the best varieties were called German, while those that had not been improved retained the old name.

We give our readers an engraving showing the best of the Asters, as they were grown some twenty years since, for the purpose of exhibiting the progress



COMMON DOUBLE ASTER.

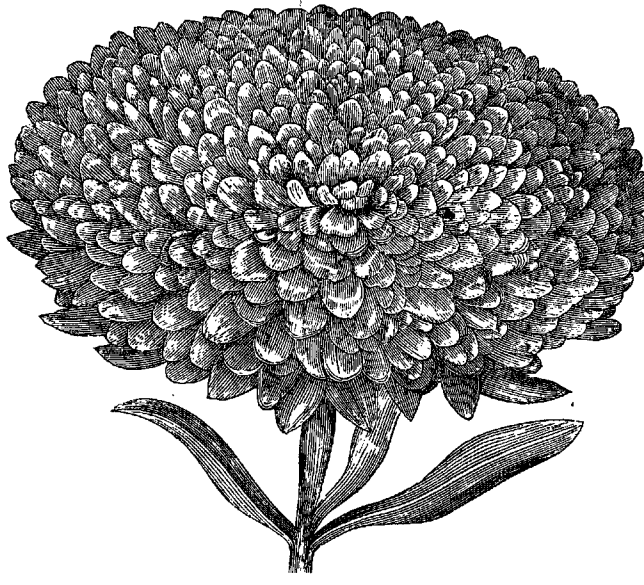
of improvement. Within the past fifteen years the character of this flower has been changed entirely, and it is now grown as double, as beautiful, and as large as the finest Dahlia.



GIANT EMPEROR ASTER PLANT IN FLOWER.

Of late years the Asters known as French are those produced by TRUFFAUT, a celebrated French grower, who has raised some of the most perfect and beautiful varieties yet introduced.

DWARF PYRAMIDAL BOUQUET.—This variety deserves its name, for the flowers are fine and per-



GIANT EMPEROR ASTER, REDUCED IN SIZE.

fect, and so numerous that the plant, when in blossom, has the appearance of a bouquet of flowers, the green leaves only just peeping through, as flowers and leaves are arranged in a bouquet by a tasteful florist.

NEW CHRYSAETHUM FLOWERED.—This is a new and very desirable variety. The plants only grow about ten inches in height. The flowers are as large as Peony Flowered, and so numerous as to conceal the leaves entirely.

NEW GIANT EMPEROR.—This is the giant of the Asters. Our engraving shows the form of the flower, but it is reduced to two-thirds the natural size. The plants are peculiar in their habit, as exhibited in the engraving, erect, with no side-branches or blooms, and having usually five flowers, all of the same height.

INSECTS ON STRAWBERRIES.

DURING the last summer we heard of great depredations upon some of the strawberry plantations near this city, by a small beetle, which first destroyed the fruit, then the plants.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I received your communication inclosing strawberry leaves and a number of small beetles. The leaves inclosed show the puncturing and perforating performance of the insect, which you charge with "destroying the buds at first and afterwards eating the leaves, in many places destroying the whole crop, and having about used up some plantations."

their kindred. In the first place, they belong to a family styled Phytophaga, or in plain English, vegetable-feeders. They are usually of small size, and found both in their larva and perfect state on the plants and leaves, on tender portions of which they feed, causing great injury to the farmer and horticulturist.

On Saturday I inclosed one alive between two pieces of glass; to-day, Monday, Dec. 23, I find the little fellow active, though the snow is falling thick and fast.

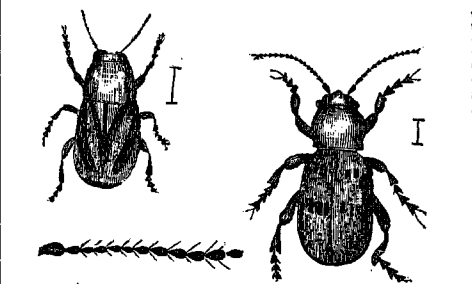


Fig. 1.—Cryptoccephalus ornatus.—SAY. The Cryptoccephalus are vegetable feeders, and many of the species are very injurious to useful plants.

Among the number I found a single specimen of a small greenish-blue beetle, belonging to the family Tenebrionidae, known as the Ophiocephala LAP., Neomida, of TIEG, and not easily distinguished (if not the same) from the Platydema, also called Diaperis, described by SAY.

Please add, in a note, whether the strawberry leaves were taken from a hot-house, and whether my inference is right respecting the "pale green larva;" because the single specimen of the bluish-green beetle might possibly have been on the plants; yet I cannot think so, and judge it to have got into the wrong company, perhaps seeking shelter, as a "secessionist" from further mischief.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY.

THE RURAL reader will remember the article on the question of the nomenclature of this cherry, which appeared in the RURAL of November 23, wherein the writer insisted that the Early Richmond is not the Early May cherry; and that the hardy, productive and early-bearing cherry, cultivated by JAMES WAKEMAN and others, is the Early Richmond, and not in any wise related to the Early May.

It will also be remembered that we were controverting the position of the Hon. M. L. DUNLAP, who has for years insisted upon calling it the "May Cherry" or "Early May."

This whole question was brought before the Illinois State Horticultural Society at its recent meeting, by Mr. DUNLAP, for adjustment. The article in the RURAL of November 23 was read, and Mr. D.'s appended reply (prepared for the press) in an elaborate paper, was also read.

Mr. D., in this paper, insisted that this cherry was, early in its history in this State, known as the "May cherry;" that it had been sent here from Cincinnati as the Early May; that it is distinct and entirely unlike the Early Richmond of the East, as sent hither by some Eastern nurseryman; but he conceded that it is not the Early May of DOWNING, ELLIOTT, &c.

It is but just to say that Mr. DUNLAP protested against being placed on and did not act with the committee. But I do not think he will dissent from its action.

Horticultural Notes.

THE LUCY WINTON GRAPE.—An article published by Col. E. C. FROST, in relation to the "Lucy Winton Grape," in the Havana Journal, and republished in the RURAL, induces me to believe your recommendation is very potent, for it has placed me in a sad dilemma.

It is the most rapid grower I have seen, and perfectly hardy; ripens 15th of August, three or four weeks before the Isabella in this region; about two-thirds its size; a tolerable bearer, clusters loose; of a very juicy, sweet, and spicy taste, a pleasant eating grape, and I think will be valuable for wine, as it contains a large quantity of saccharine matter, and when dry makes a tolerable raisin, without the addition of sugar.

WEATHER AND FRUIT IN IOWA.—A correspondent of De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, writes under date of December 16th:—Here in Iowa the weather is truly delightful. Since the 9th inst., every day has been a type of September weather. Apples and potatoes are exposed for sale in front of the shops as in mid-summer, and with no danger from frost.

FRUIT CULTURE IN MAINE.—BYRON GREENE, of Portland, Maine, writes:—"I have a small garden in which I am trying the best varieties of fruits, &c., and I find your paper a great help in deciding upon the new kinds worthy of trial. The Delaware grape proves with me to be all that is claimed for it by its most sanguine friends. I have been trying some dozen varieties of raspberries for four years past, and give the preference to Dr. BRINKLEY'S Vice President French, as best in quality, prolific, and of vigorous growth."

FRUIT GROWERS SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.—The annual meeting of this Society is to be held in the Court House, Rochester, on the 8th day of January, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. It is expected to be continued two days. A fine display of winter fruit is anticipated. Farmers and fruit growers are invited.

Inquiries and Answers.

THE ONONDAGA PEAR.—I wish to inquire through your valuable paper as to the comparative merits of the Onondaga pear as a standard as dwarf.—L. M. F., North Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., 1861.

POLYANTHUS IN WINTER.—I found in my garden the Polyanthus in blossom in October and November, and now, December 9th, after snow enough for a week's good sleighing, I have found two kinds still in blossom, which I will inclose in this. It is well known by all florists that the plant usually blossoms in April and May.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.—Having fifteen acres of swamp land cleared up finely, I wish to learn of some of the RURAL readers if it will raise cranberries? The soil is a rich muck, from five to fifteen feet deep, and neither corn nor grass will grow to any extent, it being too cold.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—We shall never tire of praising D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. We hail its advent with joy, as we have long been out of patience with the inferior stuff that has spoiled our bread, biscuit, cakes, &c. D. B. DE LAND & Co. ought to draw a pension for introducing this wholesome article before the world. It is now for sale by most dealers in the country.

Domestic Economy.

HOW TO MAKE A CHICKEN PIE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Seeing an inquiry in a recent issue of your journal for information relative to getting up a chicken pie, let me send my mode. I take two common-sized chickens,—old ones will answer, which are not good to roast,—put them in a pot with plenty of water, some salt, and boil until tender, but not too much. Then make a crust as you would for biscuit. I use cream, and think it best. Roll about one-fourth inch thick, and line the sides of a six quart pan with the crust, then dip in a layer of chicken, season with butter, pepper and salt to suit the taste.

SEEING an inquiry how to make Chicken Pie, I send my recipe:—Boil the fowls until tender; prepare a crust of buttermilk and cream, in the same manner as for soft biscuit; line your baking dish with a portion of it, then break the fowls in pieces, and place the portions around in the pie. Put in some lumps of butter, then pour in the liquid in which the fowls were boiled until the pan is two-thirds full. It should be seasoned to the taste before putting in, but not have any thickening in, or it will dry away too much.

DRESS chickens in the usual manner; cut up as small as possible; put the pieces in cold water, and boil until tender. Take up and set away to cool, as it injures the crust to put it over hot, as is the custom with some cooks. Take a tablespoonful of flour and stir into half a pint of rich cream; stir this into the water the chicken has boiled in; also season to your taste with pepper and a little nutmeg. Let it boil up a minute, and set away to cool; then make your crust with shortening and flour. Mix with water, as you would any pie-crust; beat up an egg and put in the water, which should be ice cold. Line your pie-dish with the crust; put about an inch of crust around the bottom, and put in your meat, with a great spoonful of chopped pork, which has been fried a light brown. Scatter in bits of butter rolled in flour, and turn in the gravy enough to come up even with the meat. Put on the top crust, and wet the edges, to keep it secure. Bake half an hour.—MRS. CYNTHIA C. BROWN, Burlington, Cal. Co., Mich., 1861.

TO FRICASSEE CHICKENS.—Boil them forty minutes in water enough barely to cover them. Take off the scum as fast as it rises. Take them up and carve them in the usual way. Put part of the water in which they were boiled into a spider or stew-pan. For two chickens rub a piece of butter as large as an egg, and a spoonful of flour together, and stir into the water as it boils up. Add some salt, and a gill of cream or milk. Lay in the pieces of chicken, cover the pan close, and stew them gently eight or ten minutes. Parsley cut fine is a decided improvement.

OLD-FASHIONED INDIAN BREAD.—Pare and stew one half of a large ripe pumpkin; while hot, stir it into six quarts of corn meal. Do this before your emptyings are quite light. When your meal is cool enough to mix with your hands, stir in your emptyings, with two quarts of coarse flour, and water enough to make your mixture quite moist. Knead it thoroughly, put it in a warm place, and let it rise until quite light. Knead it again, put it in two six-quart pans, and bake about three hours. You will find this excellent.—SALLIE, Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., 1861.

USEFUL INFORMATION.—The gloss upon shirt collars made in factories is done by pressure and friction upon curved surface of hard pasteboard. The linen must be pressed upon a hard, smooth surface, or no gloss will be produced. Those who make it a business to dress linen have all the necessary appliances to glaze it. All kinds of cotton and linen cloth can be glazed by pressure and friction between smooth rollers; this is the way calico is calendered and glazed.

PRESERVING MEAT.—Take ground black pepper, —1 lb. will do for 500 cwt.,—a little more or less will do no harm,—sprinkle first with pepper until quite black, then salt in the usual way. I have used this recipe for several years, and never failed to keep meat sweet. It adds very much to the flavor, likewise. To be used on hams and shoulders.—J. J. KNIGHT, Townsendville, Sen. Co., N. Y., 1861.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Boil or roast a nice fowl. When cold cut off all the meat, and chop it a little, but not very small; cut up a large bunch of celery and mix with the chicken. Boil four eggs hard, mash, and mix them with sweet oil, pepper, salt, mustard, and a gill of vinegar. Beat this mixture very thoroughly together, and just before dinner pour it over the chicken.

MAKING TEA.—Water for making tea should be used the moment it boils. The reason assigned, is that if it is boiled for some time, all the gas that is in it escapes with the steam, and it will then not make tea of the best flavor. Clear, pure, soft water is best.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.—Boil parsneps until tender; mash and season with butter, pepper and salt; make them in pats, dip them in butter, and fry in very little fat until brown. Or cover them with egg and cook gently.

PARSNIP OYSTERS.—To one pint of mashed parsneps, add three well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of butter, pepper and salt to suit the taste, and sufficient flour to hold the mixture together. Make into little flat balls and fry brown in butter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—We shall never tire of praising D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. We hail its advent with joy, as we have long been out of patience with the inferior stuff that has spoiled our bread, biscuit, cakes, &c. D. B. DE LAND & Co. ought to draw a pension for introducing this wholesome article before the world. It is now for sale by most dealers in the country.





The News Condenser.

—Rare, the horse-tamer, is in Chicago.
—Small pox is raging in the village of Glen Falls, N. Y.
—Our troops down South are opening debating societies.
—Half the potato crop in Canada, it is stated, has rotted.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New York Tribune.—Large Premiums.
Manual of Agriculture.—Swan, Brewer & Tilden.
Agents Wanted to sell Treas.

Publisher's Notices

OUR EXTRA PREMIUMS.—There is yet time to compete for the Extra Premiums for clubs of 10, 20, 24 and 40 subscribers.

DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y.—All persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c.

SELECT YOUR PREMIUMS.—If those forming clubs will specify the premiums preferred, where they have the choice, and name Express Office (in cases where they are to be sent by Express), in the letters containing their remittances, we shall be saved some trouble, and perhaps subsequent scolding.

BACK VOLUMES.—Bound copies of our last volumes will be ready in a few days—price, \$3; unbound, \$2.

NOT A "DOLLAR PAPER."—We reiterate what has often been proclaimed in former volumes, that the RURAL NEW-YORKER is not a dollar paper—that it is never furnished to clubs, however large, at less than our published rates.

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 \$1.00 per copy, twenty to get it at \$1.25, &c.

BE BRIEF.—In writing us on business, please be as brief as consistent. At this season we receive from 200 to 300 or more letters per day, and it is no easy task to read all carefully and give each proper attention.

A GOOD BOOK PREMIUM.—After examining the Manual of Agriculture, (the new book advertised in this number,) we concluded it to be the best work on the subject (especially for Boys and Young Men) which we could offer for those forming clubs, and purchased two hundred copies for distribution as premiums.

FOR TERMS and other particulars, see last page.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, December 31, 1861.
FLOUR is without change and we do not hear of any extensive transactions.

GRAIN.—Wheat is selling in small quantities at last quotations. Corn has declined 3 cents, and Oats 2 cents per bushel.

MEATS.—Mess Pork is offered at \$1.50 per barrel, a decline of \$1.00, 20c. Clear Pork has dropped a like amount.

FRUIT AND ROOTS.—Apples are sold of sale, the weather preventing shipment. Range from 35 to 50 cents per bushel.

Butter, roll, 12c; Butter, firkin, 12c; Cheese, small, 12c; Eggs, dozen, 14c; Honey, box, 10c.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—FLOUR.—Market opened quiet and steady, and closed about 5c better, with rather more business doing for export and home consumption.

Provisions.—Pork quiet and a shade easier; sales at \$12.25 for 20 lbs. for country prime, &c.

quiet and nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs in fair demand, with sales at 4 1/2c.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—FLOUR.—There is a moderate city trade demand at unchanged prices.

Buckwheat flour is more plenty, lower and selling in the street at \$1.50, and from store at \$1.60.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—FLOUR.—Market quiet and unchanged, the transactions being moderate and confined to the local trade.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—FLOUR.—During the week there have been some inquiries for the lower grades.

GRAIN.—During the early part of the week fall wheat was in good supply.

THE PORK MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Receipts have been large during the week, and the weather being too warm for packing operations.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—The receipts have been heavy and prices ruled a fraction lower, owing to the news received from Europe.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—The receipts of hogs have been large, and the weather, in the fore part of the week, not being favorable.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—Pork during the week has been in large supply, and prices have declined.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

FIRST QUALITY, SHEEP AND LAMBS. Prime quality, \$5.00; Ordinary, \$4.00; Common, \$3.00; Inferior, \$2.00.

BRIGHTON, Dec. 28.—At market, 50 Beef Cattle, 300 Sheep and Lambs, and 700 Swine.

MILK COWS.—At market, 45 Cattle, 400 Beaves, and 64 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET NEWS.—Extra (including nothing but the best large fat) 20c; 2nd do, 18c; 3rd do, 16c; 4th do, 14c.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The transactions in domestic wools comprise 250,000 lbs. at 47 1/2c for fleeces and pulled, the latter price for handsome lots of super pulled.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The stock of medium and common fleeces wool is quite light, while fine grades are in fair supply.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The demand has been quite active, both for domestic and foreign wools, and the market is very lively.

IN the town of Penfield, Dec. 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Woodruff, Charles W. Drake and Miss Julia A. Wilson.

IN the town of Penfield, Dec. 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Woodruff, Charles W. Drake and Miss Julia A. Wilson.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance.—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra displays, or 5 1/2 cents per line of space.

THE immense circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER—fully twenty thousand more than that of any other similar journal—renders it by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class in America.

APPLE SEED of prime quality and the growth of 1861, for sale. Address: JAMES A. ROOT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY BY ADVERTISING.—A Practical Man's Advice. Sent free by ROBERTSON & CO., 22 & 24 Nassau St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—A few Agents are wanted to travel and solicit orders for Treos, for one of the New Yorkers.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN HORSE-POWER.—THOS. SCHANKWILER'S Patent of Nov. 19, 1861, saves by the Dynamo-Motor, 33 per cent of the power used, without loss of speed, or other disadvantage.

MANUAL OF AGRICULTURE.—Prepared under the direction and published by MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, after a careful revision of the work, passed the following resolution:

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"One of the most useful books of the kind we have ever met with."

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—Large Premiums. TO OUR FRIENDS. HITHERTO, we have never offered any one a premium for helping to extend the circulation of THE TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For \$12, Eleven Copies Weekly Tribune, addressed to each subscriber, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of \$1.00.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For \$11.25, Five Copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of \$1.00.

For \$100, One Hundred Copies Weekly Tribune, to one address, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of \$10.00.

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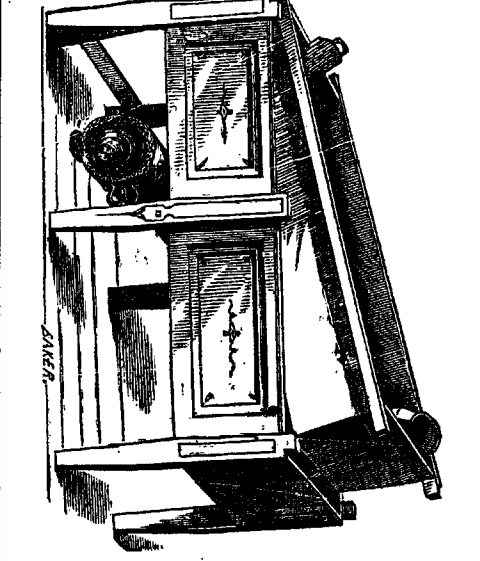
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ROE'S WESTERN RESERVE



PREMIUM VAT,

With Cooper's Improved Patent Heater and Self-Adjusting Valves.

LIST OF PRICES. No. 2 will hold 73 gallons, \$33.00; No. 3 " " 91 " " 35.00; No. 4 " " 110 " " 37.00; No. 5 " " 130 " " 39.00; No. 6 " " 150 " " 41.00; No. 7 " " 170 " " 43.00; No. 8 " " 190 " " 45.00.

These VATS are now made of galvanized iron, (instead of wood,) which we have produced rolled expressly for this purpose, from the best charcoal iron, and galvanized in the very best manner.

Waterstown, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1861.

SHORT-HORN.—I have for sale a few Bulls and Heifers of the Duke of Gloster (11832), and Grand Duke of Oxford (6184).

CHINA HALL, ROCHESTER.—ANDREW J. BRACKETT, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Earthen, China, Faian and Glass Ware, No. 33 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

HOLIDAYS, consisting in part of the following: PARIAN FIGURES, VASES, BASKETS, BOXES, &c., a large variety.

METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 26-BUFFALO ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FOWLER'S PATENT STEAM FLOWING MACHINERY.—I have the Right for States and Counties, and Machines are now for sale.

FOR THE WINTER SCHOOLS AND WINTER EVENINGS. THE ONLY DAY-SCHOOL PAPER PUBLISHED!

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR, VOL. VI. REV. ALEX. CLARK, EDITOR.

APPLE STOCKS.—1,000,000 one year, and 2,000,000 two years old Apple Stocks, at \$1.20 to \$2.50 per 100.

HUBBARD & NORTROP Are now offering, at their POPULAR SALES ROOM,

European and American Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, French Merinos (best assortment in Rochester), Broche and Woolen Square Shawls.

Notwithstanding the general stagnation in almost every department of business during the last few months, it is with much satisfaction that we are able to record the fact that our efforts to maintain our former amount of business have been entirely successful.

LADIES' CLOTH GARMENTS. Every desirable grade of Cloth and Beaver CLOAKS, of the most approved and Fashionable Styles, are now offered by us in great variety.

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

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL FRUIT TREES. We wish to employ a number of experienced and trustworthy men to sell Trees, &c., from our Nurseries at liberal wages.

ENGRAVING.—J. MILLER, No. 60 New York, Rochester, N. Y., General Engraving, Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, Seals, Plate Printing, Wood Cuts, &c.





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

NATIONAL HYMN.

BY F. H. GUILFITS.

RULER of nations, to Thy throne We lift our souls in grateful praise, For countless blessings that have strown, Like flowers, the wayside of our days.

The Story-Teller.

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

THE HEIR OF REMSTEAD PLACE.

BY F. H. STAUFFER.

AUTHOR OF "UNDER A CLOUD," &c.

CHAPTER I.

"PAUL, PAUL!" There was much earnestness in that voice. The tone had the tremor of anguish—the sharp, deep, unshakable agony that suddenly, at times, bursts upon the soul—dark in its undefinedness—withering and foreboding in its windings far, far into the future.

mur—I love him not; what right has he to lecture me thus, and sit in judgment upon me? But my heart, PAUL, my heart, would whisper 'He is right!'—and I could not turn away from that integrity of soul which, whenever I obeyed, came to bless.

darkest niche in the temple of your soul, to be brought out to be worshipped—when?" "Never, PAUL, never; or rather, when you are willing to yield in this."

wonder at the earnest pathos of your words, and the unlettered found them of that eloquence which the most ignorant can understand—the eloquence of truth, PAUL. The aged bent their heads to listen, and the glow of interest deepened upon the cheeks of the young.

Humor. HUMORS OF WAR. A SLAVE ADVERTISING HIS MASTER.—By the following it will be seen that the "contrabands" have begun to advertise for their runaway owners: \$500 REWARD.—Run away fro' me on de 7th obdis month, my massa Julian Rhett.