TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

C. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER-WHO IS HE?

It is a matter worthy of the attention of RURAL Readers - a question worthy of some effort to solve. The question may be answered negatively:

1. He is not an Idler. He has no time to spend in lounging about by-places, where loungers gather to talk politics, and gossip about the affairs of their neighbors with which they have no business. He does not consume a half day transacting a business matter which may be accomplished in half an hour. If he goes to the store, grocery or post-office, he does his business directly, and leaves to accomplish some other duty. He knows the value of time, as all thinking men do. He spends none of it in thoughtless inaction.

2. He is not an Ignoramus. He is vigilantly watchful of the progress of all matters, whether scientific, political, commercial or religious, which will in any degree affect his or the public interest. He is a thinker, as all intelligent men are. He glorifies and encourages the dissemination of knowledge of whatever character - no matter whether it particularly relates to his business or not. But he is especially interested in whatever tends to dignify labor and elevate the laborer-in whatever creates a higher standard of thought, feeling, refinement and motive among the class to which he, by his pursuits, belongs.

He is not a Bigot. He does not decry other classes and interests with a view to build up his own. He does not see (as some do) only antagonism and enmity in other pursuits than his own. He concedes the mutual dependence and co-operative relation of all industrial and commercial enterprises with his own. He does not stand aloof from these classes and claim to be holier and purer than they—but mingles with them, investigating the justice and animus of their acts, pointing out in what manner they trespass upon his rights, and entering protests which exert an influence. While he claims and defends his own rights he concedes the legitimate right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all men. He is respected; and his opinions and propositions are received and weighed by conflicting interests.

4. (Positively) - He respects himself and his Occupation.-And this is one of the most essential requisites to the farmer if he would be successful. Its absence gives to the speculating classes a power over the individual and the class of individuals which nothing else will. Such a want of self-respect paralyzes and destroys manhood. Its presence vitalizes the man-makes the man, dignifies him, and commands for him the respect of all men. "Only a farmer" is a feeling which ought never to be harbored, much less nourished by any one of the class. Gild your occupation with intelligence and self-respect. Do not destroy your influence by neglecting to acquire the knowledge which will command the respect of others and give you confidence in yourself. Never speak deprecatingly of your business. No successful farmer ever does.

5. He is always wide awake. Nothing escapes his observation that can possibly yield him profit; or add to his resources. To this end he goes abroad. He visits his neighbors. He looks after ideas. He heeds suggestions by whomsoever made. He mingles with the best and most successful men of his class. He visits their farms, i his strength and resources.

examines their systems of husbandry, adopts all proved improvements, invents others, experiments to prove what is new. But he does not make such experiments until he is well satisfied there is a germ of success in the theories he undertakes to demonstrate. He analyzes, by the aid of knowledge, a sound judgment and a clear head, the arguments, opinions, theories and practices of others—adopting such as seem practicable and promise profit.

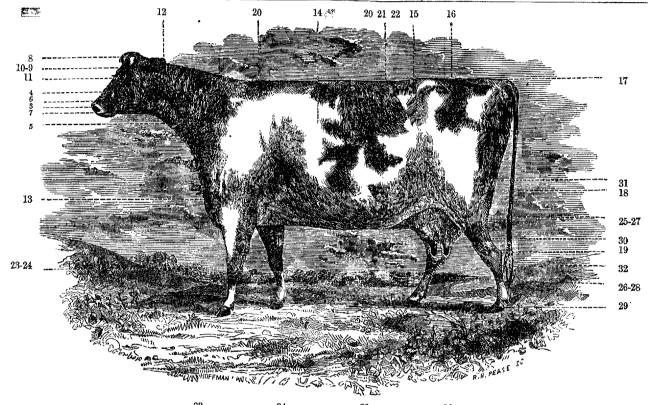
6. He is Systematic: He may not labor hard with his hands, but he plans, and watches, and directs the execution of his plans. If he does not lead in the field, it is not, as a rule, because he is not capable of doing so, but because he finds it more profitable to direct. He believes in the application of brains as a means of production. He knows the value of time, and the importance of its employment without loss. He knows that the only way to so employ it is to systematize labor—to give every man a place and insist upon his occupying it at the right time. He believes the doctrine of Solomon—that there is a time and a season for all things. He seeks to know the appropriate time for the performance of a duty and then labors to perform that duty at the appropriate time. This is one of the secrets of his success.

7. He is Liberal, Generous, Just .- He is not parsimonious, small, selfish, nor dishonest. He believes in paying well for intelligent labor. He secures such labor. He pays a premium for brains in the heads of his employes. He does not seek to make slaves of them. He always gives good measure—lawful measure, in the sale of his products. He never sends to market a poor article-whether of grain, fruit, stock, or the products of his dairy. He regards his reputation as a producer with as much solicitude as does the manufacturer or the politician. By so doing, he gets for his products what he asks; and being systematic, he knows their cost, and asks prices that will yield him a remunerative profit. He gets them, and it is one of the secrets of his success.

8. He never runs in Debt.—He is independent. He pays for his labor, and for what he needs that he does not produce, cash down, or in products that are its equivalent. He exacts pay down for what he produces. By so exacting pay for his products, he is enabled to replenish his stock, buy seed, tools, &c., at lower rates, and thereby realize greater profits from the same. His bills payable never trouble his dreams, nor deprive him of rest. He never indorses other people's notes, which is equivalent to contracting a debt. He has no right to indorse, unless he is made secure beyond a question by the party whom he accommodates. His relations to his family prohibit it. Indorsements he regards as mere business transactions not personal accommodations. It is a loan of the amount indorsed to the party for whom it is indorsed, and he acts accordingly.

9. He Studies the Wants of the Market.-The crops he cultivates, the stock he feeds, the husbandry he adopts, is governed to a great extent by his knowledge of supply and demand—of the wants of the market, and the sources and resources for supplying those wants. He gathers facts. He makes figures. He studies statistics. He ponders upon the problems in political economy which each successive year gives the world to solve. He thinks before he acts. He plans before he presumes upon the prosecution of any enterprise. He purchases knowledge as an investment as profitable as the purchase of stock to eat his grain. He reads papers. He gathers together and carefully studies public documents. He gives time to this labor not simply as a matter of taste and pleasure, but as a source of profit—as a prudent, economical investment

10. He Studies Soil, Climate, and the Laws of Production. - Do not suppose he ignores all knowledge of the material he manipulatesthe fountain from whence all his profits flowthe great manufactory of the products which vield him profit. He keeps posted in these matters. He is a philesopher and student of natural history, as well as a political economist and observer of commercial currents and the ebb and flow of trade tides. He knows pretty accurately the character of soils, their adaptation to the production of grains, grasses, and vegetables; the laws which govern vegetable growth, the influence of climate upon these productions. He can give you a reason for each farm operation—a philosophical one, too. He has strength by reason of his knowledge, and each day's observation and experience adds both to



POINTS OF JERSEY CATTLE, ILLUSTRATED-No. II.

Last week we gave an excellent portrait of a Jersey bull, with illustrations of the Points of Excellence for judging males of that breed, as adopted and continued for many years by the Royal Agricultural Society of the Island of Jersey. We now give a portrait of a Jersey cow, showing the "points" adopted by the above named Society for guiding judges in determining the merits of Jersey cows and heifers. With few exceptions, the same points are good in

judging any cow or heifer. SCALE OF POINTS FOR COWS AND HEIFERS.

i		
Article.		Point
1.	Pedegree on male side	. 1
2.	Pedigree on female side	_ 1
3.	Head small, fine and tapering	. 1
4.	Cheek small	. 1
5.	Throat clean	. 1
6.	Muzzle fine and encircled with a light color	r 1
7.	Nostrils high and open	. 1
8.	Horns smooth, crumpled not too thick at the	e
	base, and tapering, tipped with black	. 1

Ears small and thin Ears of a deep orange color within_____ 1 12. Neck straight, fine, and lightly placed on the 13. Chest broad and deep...... 1 14. Barrel-hooped, broad and deep15. Well-ribbed home, having but little space between the last rib and the hip______1 16. Back straight from the withers to the top 17. Back straight from the top of the hips to the setting on of the tail; and the tail at right angles with the back_____ Tail hanging down to the hocks Hide thin and movable, but not too loose __ 1 Hide covered with fine and soft hair Fore-arm swelling and full above the knee, and fine below it

Hind-quarters, from the hock to the point

of the rump, long and well filled up..... 1

26. Hind legs short and straight (below the Hind legs not to cross in walking the belly 1
Udder well up behind 1 Teats large and squarely placed, being wide apart _____1 Milk-veins very prominent 1 Perfection

Three points shall be deducted from the number reuired for perfection on heifers, as their udder and milkeins cannot be fully developed. A heifer will therefore e considered perfect at thirty-three points.

No prize shall be awarded to cows, or heifers, having less than 29 points.

These are some of the signs by which a successful farmer is distinguished by which he should be known. There are others, equally important and significant, but this article is already too long. If it shall lead any one to discover why he is not successful, the object of the writer will have been accomplished.

DRAINING-No. I.

Some twelve years since an article appeared in the London Quarterly Review on the subject of draining, which we have never seen excelled or equaled in the able manner with which the whole philosophy of draining was made plain, and the reasons for its general use in all sections where improved husbandry is sought to be established. When it is considered that in at least ten millions of acres of the improved lands of this State alone, draining can be profitably used, nearly or quite doubling the present products of the soil, the subject assumes a magnitude worthy of the consideration of all interests in the whole State. This article will be followed by others making a more practical application of the principles involved to our own State.

Says the Quarterly: The nomenclature of draining is indefinite, because the ideas of those who have practiced the arf have been confused. Probably no other art had so long an infancy. In the word soil, we include, for our present purpose, the whole depth to which land is treated in our operations. All our readers will have heard of soils open and stiff—pervious or permeable, and impervious - porous and retentive. We mean to select for use the last pair of these epithets. By porous soils we mean those which, in their natural state, are capable of filtering through themselves all or the greater part of the rain which falls upon them. By retentive soils we mean those which, in their natural state, retain the whole or the greater part of the rain which falls upon them, until it has run off by superficial

discharge, or has been exhausted by evaporation. Of the terms cut, trench, and drain, we shall use exclusively the latter; and as the word sough or surf has been popularly extended beyond its original meaning, which was simply the artificial aperture left in the re-filled drain for the passage of the water, we shall drop that word altogether, and substitute the word conduit. Our predecessors have used almost indifferently the phrases surface-draining, hollow-draining, the frequentdrain-system, furrow-draining, and thoroughdraining. Of these we shall select the last, as best descriptive of our object. We call that thorough draining which assimilates retentive soils to porous to this extent, that it enables them to filter through themselves to the depth of the drains all the rain which falls upon their surface; or if that object cannot be entirely attained, the thoroughness of the draining varies inversely as the quantity of the water got rid of by other means. By water of drainage we mean all water existing among the particles of soil beyond that which they are able to retain by attraction. The water of drainage in any soil will stand at a level like any other dammed up water. In order to avoid circumlocution, we shall ask leave to call this level the water-table. In using the word attraction, we shall drop capillary, which is a favorite with writes on draining. We drop it because it conveys no definite idea to our mind as connected with particles of soil; because attraction is perfectly intelligible; and because every one may, by the simplest experiments, and the use of his own eyes, convince himself that particles of soil have an attraction for water so strong as to overcome to a certain extent the force of gravity.

We will assume, without proving, that water of the temperature of what are familiarly and justly added one pound of water which it has no means

called our cold soils, well be beneficial to vegetation. We neither expect nor desire to carry on with us any reader who dissents from this proposition. Having made these assumptions, we will prove:-lst, that the main cause of the coldness of those soils is the removal of the water of drainage by evaporation; secondly, that their temperature is very much raised during the vegetative season of the year by the removal of this water by efficient drainage; thirdly, we will state the reasons for our conviction that, in all soils, the existence of the water-table within less than four feet of the surface of the land is prejudicial to vegetation; fourthly, we will show that the water of drainage will be best removed at a reasonable expense, and the level of the watertable will be best reduced by frequent parallel drains of a depth never less than four feet; fifthly, that the direction of these drains should, as a general rule, be in a line of deepest descent: sixthly, that pipes and collars form a better and cheaper conduit than any other which has been hitherto adopted; and seventhly, we will give our opinion on the disputed point whether, in the most retentive soil, drains of four feet will effectually remove the water of drainage.

First. The main cause of the coldness of retentive soils is the removal of water of drainage by evaporation.

The evaporation of water produces cold: it cools wine; in hot climates it produces ice. These facts are known to every one. To determine the actual degree of cold produced by the evaporation of one pound of water from soil is rather a complicated, and not a very certain, operation; but scientific reasons are given for an approximation to this result — that the evaporation of one pound of water lowers the temperadrainage, stagnating in the soil, is prejudicial to ture of one hundred pounds of soil ten degrees. esculent vegetation. If this be not so, all that | That is to say, that if to one hundred pounds of we and our predecessors have learned and writ- soil holding all the water which it can by attracten is in vain. We will assume also that to raise tion, but containing no water of drainage, is

of discharging except by evaporation, it will by the time that it has so discharged it, be 10 degrees colder than it would have been if it had the power of discharging this one pound by filtration; or, more practically, that if rain enters into a retentive soil, which is saturated with water of attraction, in the proportion of one pound to one hundred pounds, and is discharged by evaporation, it lowers the temperature of that soil 10 degrees. If the soil has the means of discharging that one pound by filtration, no effect is produced beyond what is due to the relative temperature of the rain and of the soil. Mr. DICKENSON, the eminent paper-maker, who has several mills and a considerable landed estate in Hertfordshire, has deduced from a series of observations, which are, we believe, entitled to great confidence, that of an annual fall of twenty-six inches of rain, about eleven are filtered through a porous soil. The whole of this eleven inches (and probably more,) must be got rid of by a retentive soil either by evaporation or by superficial discharge. The proportions in which each of these means will operate will vary in every case, but this will be an universal feature, that these eleven inches will maintain in undrained retentive soils, at all except some accidental periods of excessive drouth, a permanent supply of water of drainage, which will be in constant course of evaporation, and will constantly produce the cold consequent thereon. Retentive soils never can be so warm as porous, for a simple reason. Every one knows, or may know, that if into two flower-pots, with holes in the bottom, are put respectively equal portions of gravel and clay, equally heated to any point short of torrefaction, and if equal quantities of water are administered to the surface of each, water (water of drainage) will run from the gravel long before it begins to run from the clay. Gravel can hold by attraction much less water than clay can. At the time when each is saturated by water of attraction, and neither holds any water of drainage, evaporation will begin to act upon the water in each, and will act most strongly in the vegetative period of the year. The cold produced will be in proportion to the quantities of water evaporated respectively, and will of course be greatest in the retentive soil. We will reserve a further cause of coolness in retentive soil, which is also connected with evaporation, till we have spoken of the depths of drains.

HIGHWAY LAW.

In reply to the "What Shall I Do?" by Rus-TICUS, of West Sparta, we propose, by your permission, to give him a short, practical lesson, and shall hope that some "ventilation" of this "Highway Law" may be beneficial in other cases, and localities.

When the public need a highway, it is laid out and used by the public only to pass over, for which privilege the owner is paid, the title to the soil remaining the same as before. It is then occupied jointly, by the owner and the public. The owner has no right to use it in any way to obstruct the right of way, neither has the public the right to use it for any purpose but to build and repair the road, and pass over it. The owner, if it is three rods wide, can plant a row of fruit or other trees on each side, or use whatever grows on the land; and if any other person picks or takes away the fruit, or anything else growing in the highway, he is liable to the owner for damages, as much as if it was taken from land not used as a highway.

A person owning land through which a highway is laid, is not required, by law, to build any fence along the line of the road, and need not do so, unless he wishes it to fence in his own stock. If a person wishes to move or drive one horse, or one ox, or a thousand of either, over the highway—the only lawful purpose of putting stock in it-it is his business to keep them within its bounds, and the owner of the land is no more required to fence to keep such stock in the highway, than the public is to build a fence to prevent the land-owner's stock from passing out of his

Suppose one wishes to move his outside fence to grow a live one in its place, and forego pasturing until the new one will turn stock; he certainly has that privilege. Should farmers adopt a system of soiling, of yarding and stabling stock the year round, as some now consider most profitable, such need not keep up the road fence, nor a line fence either, if they notify those with whom they join land, that they wish to let their's lay open. None of these rights were changed by the passage of the Cattle Law; it only provides a summary way to prevent stock from trespassing on the highway and other places.

Is it suggested that the present law would leave the man who has a cow and no land to pasture it, or cut hay for winter feeding, in a less favorable situation? We think not; but that it is best calculated for his benefit.

In passing through a portion of the State of Massachusetts, last summer, we noticed that the highway, outside the beaten track, was a perfect meadow, covered with stout grass, as no cattle are allowed to run in the highway. We inquired, "Is this grass mowed?" "Certainly," was the reply. "And by whom?" "Generally by persons in the neighborhood who keep a cow and have no land of their own to mow." "Do they ask the privilege of the owners of the land? "Yes," was the reply, "and that privilege is gen erally granted."

We believe, if the highway is not pastured, a sufficient quantity of hay could be cut on it, in all the rural counties of the State, to winter every cow in such counties owned by those who have no land of their own to mow. We have some land over which the highway passes, and any one, thus situated, can have the privilege of cutting the grass for hay that grows on it, and we will try to prevent our own stock, as well as others, from eating it before it is fit to mow; and, we believe, every other person owning land will from disagreeable work?)—that we have ignogrant the like privilege.

Why should the man who has a cow, without land, be compelled to pasture it in the highwayformerly a mere goose pasture, and these half starved—and his family be deprived of a liberal supply of milk? Against such we protest. We do not believe a neighborhood can be found that would refuse such a person pasture at a reasonable rate; always cheaper than the poor street pasture for nothing.

The law is self-regulating. Each person is required to make just what fence is required to secure his own stock, and need not make a rod to fence against others, except it is an inside line fence. If, at any time, a person should have any tock he is tired of taking care of, he has only to turn it into the highway, and it will be taken up and sold to some one else; and likely it will hereafter be understood, when stock is turned into the highway, that it is for the purpose of relieving the owner of the care it requires, and that he wishes to shift it to other parties. If stock, owned by persons who are in the habit of taking care of it, should break out, it would be unkind and unneighborly for any one to cause it to be advertised before informing the owner, and giving him time to secure it.

We infer that Rusticus believes the law is beneficial to all classes, and it ought to be enforced; but he does not wish to complain of his neighbor's stock and have it sold. If one sees another violating the law, by burning a building, or stealing a horse, or in any other way, and does not what he can to prevent it, he is accessory. It is certainly the duty of every good citizen to prevent and arrest the violation of law in any and all cases. Generally, whatever is a man's privilege is also his duty; and certainly, a privilege always imposes duty. It is said, "GoD imposes no burdens on men which they are unable to bear." If Rusticus, or others, think the Legislature has done so, they should petition it to repeal the requirement. If Rusticus should swap locations with some of those highly favored," as he proposes, likely he will find that the trees of "moral courage" and "obedience to law" had flourished on his new home. These are personal property, and unless he makes a special bargain, the former owner will take them away, and the poor fellow will be again doomed

This cattle law should be respected or repealed. Highland Nurseries, N. Y., 1863. E. C. FROST

WRITING FOR THE PRESS—THEORY AND PRACTICE,

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - You have recently expressed the wish that writers for the RURAL should be more practical in their writings. This I regard as a step in the right direction. A great difficulty with most of our Agricultural writers is this: they soar so far above the circumstances or ability of common farmers, in Michigan at least, that we get discouraged before we attempt to follow the advice of such eminent counselors. More than this, there would be an actual loss in this part of the moral vineyard, in "trying to swell up to equal the ox."

Let me illustrate. A few years since I purchased a sandy farm, that had been badly run without manuring, and was covered with a splendid coat of sorrel. I wrote to R. F. Johnstone. editor of the Michigan Farmer, for the best method of reclaiming the soil, so as to fit it for seeding. He advised me to draw on so many loads of muck and lime, to spread over the surface; then sow it to turnips, buckwheat, &c., for a time: by and by, he thought, the soil would begin to pick up its crumbs, so that I could seed it with success. Well, now, did not that look a little gloomy for a poor man? Why, the manuring alone would cost, according to his direction, \$4.00 per acre, when the land only cost \$20.00 per acre. The result was that I plowed under the sorrel before the seed ripened; then cultiwas sown to wheat. The next spring I put on, memory. during the month of March, twelve pounds of ged about twenty bushels per acre, and the clover caught beautifully. So much for expensive manuring. I am pleased to see lately, in agriculture. response to your call, a class of more practical writers enter the field. Were I capable of interesting you or your readers, I would like to contribute an article occasionally. In the next, I would say something on the subject of manures. North Irving, Berry Co. Mich., 1863.

RURAL LIFE, AGAIN.

THE simple recounting of the disadvantages of this or that occupation is of little importance to the sufferer, unless accompanied by a specific remedy. If a doctor calls to see a patient, and, informing him that he has the cholera, typhus fever, or some other dangerous disease, bids him the time of day and returns to his office; or a minister of the Gospel informs his congregation that they are sinners, and steering for that most undesirable of ports, without making any attempt whatever to put the ship aright; any one would not he sitate to affirm that said physician and divine were sadly out of place. But not further out of place are they than the individual who attempts to hold forth to a community the real or imaginary disadvantages of Rural Life, without, at the same time, suggesting the remedy by which the obstacles may be overcome or alleviated.

Probably no one subject has been canted over, in this manner, more than farm life, and an article of that class in a late number of our favorite starts the wound to bleeding afresh, beside making a thrust at cutting off the supply of the only efficient remedies that have suggested themselves to the afflicted. The former can yet be borne a little longer, but the latter is asking too much of suffering humanity. We can endure to be informed?-that we labor hard, yea even sometimes do "dirty" work, (who, that labors at all, either mentally or physically, is entirely free

find none but sages?)—that on our roll are "proslaveryites of the straightest sect," (are such only found in connection with ignorance and farm life?)—that we are corn lovers, (its the staff of life,) and pumpkin eaters, (we are very fond of good pumpkin pies;) but please don't take from our ladder of ascent these two so very important elevators:-Agricultural writers and speakers at Agricultural fairs; and above all, don't seduce from us, (for that more satisfying (?) life,) the fondest of all our hopes, the little talent that may exist among us. Leave us our youths of genius, that we may have enlightened farmers to scatter here and there over the land, to be as leaven to the whole. Leave us the Agricultural Press uninstilled with the poisonous breath of discontent and seduction, and those necessary incentors to associated effort that hover around our Fairs, cheering us onward by telling us what other farmers have done, and what they enjoy are not hopelessly beyond the grasp of each and all.-Leave us these and rest assured that, in time, the "disadvantages of rural life," (the most important of which said article fails to enumerate,) will be as mist before the wind. Manchester, Ohio, Dec., 1862.

ABOUT SECURING TURNIPS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I had a nice lot of turnips this year, and when pulled, I intended to haul them home and pit (as I have no cellar yet) in a convenient place to feed them to the stock. But one of my neighbors said to me it was best to throw them together in heaps in the field, cover them, and leave them there till sleighing; and as I thought his arguments some-

what plausible. I did so. At last sleighing came, and I went to take home my turnips. By this time, as a matter of course, the earth was frozen hard, so I had to pick it off the pits; this done, I hauled the turnips home, and pitted them where I intended at first. Next the covering, and the pick had likewise to be used before this desideratum could be accomplished. And, to sum the whole together, first throwing the turnips in heaps and covering them, then uncovering, hauling home, and covering the second time, took double the work that putting all right at first would take; so I found out that my neighbor's modus operandi of business didn't pay.

In short, according to my experience, it is mostly always best and cheapest to finish a job before leaving it.

County Grey, C. W., Dec. 31, 1862.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

On Keeping Accounts.

J. FRANKLIN SPAULDING contributes the following sensible article to the N. E. Farmer:

Can the importance of keeping accounts be too often or too strongly urged? I think not. It is related of Dr. Franklin, that, whenever he took any subject under serious contemplation, he was in the habit of choosing two sheets of paper, upon one writing the arguments for, and upon the other the arguments against the subject. Following his example, I will first see what can be said in favor of keeping accounts.

1. We should be enabled to determine with

exactness the profit or loss upon any crop. 2. It would settle what crop is most profitable. 3. We could tell what crop is best adapted to

particular soils, for although corn can be made to grow upon soils not naturally suited to that grain, yet if the extra expense exceed the profit, it is well to know it.

4. We know what our produce cost, and know ing what it cost, we know what we can afford to sell for. 5. It would save much ill feeling among neigh

bors, and prevent many law suits, as there would vated occasionally until seeding time, when it be a record of many accounts now entrusted to

6. It would, if adopted throughout the land, clover seed to the acre. The wheat crop aver- be a source of much useful information that we stand sadly in need of.

7. It would settle many disputed points in

8. It would be a source of much satisfaction at the end of the year, and in years to come, to be able to recur to the various transactions of the year, and tell in what you gained, and in what you lost.

Now, what do we find upon the other shoet? Nothing; we have searched for something to say in its favor, but the sheet is blank, and we fear must remain so. If, as you peruse these lines, you feel convinced that benefits would arise from the system, wll you not determine to commence this year a new era, which shall ever remain upon the pages of history a bright example of progress in the nineteenth century? Do not be deterred by the seeming difficulties of the task they will vanish as you approach them.

About Shoeing Horses.

THE following are extracts from a letter in the Prairie Farmer by G. H. DADD, veterinary surgeon. He says:

One of the principal objects in applying a shoe is to protect the foot; next, we must aim to preserve the natural action and tread of the foot. With this object in view the shoe should be made concave on the ground surface. An unshod horse, or one in an aboriginal condition, has a concave sole surface to the foot, and wisely is it so ordained; were it otherwise, the animal would be unable to secure foothold when climbing eminences or traveling over level surfaces. The action of concave feet may be compared to the claws of a cat, or the nails on the fingers and toes of man; the nails and toes are the fulcrums they grasp, as it were, the bodies with which they come in contact, and thus they secure a fulcrum of resistance when traveling or grasping. Now, in order to preserve the natural mechanical actions of the horn and sole, the ground surface of the shoe must correspond exactly with the rance among us, (in what occupation will you ground surface of the foot; that is to say, the American Agriculturist.

ground surface of the shoe must be beveled, cup fashion, its outer edge, being prominent, corresponds to the lower and outer rim of the hoof; while the shoe being hollow, it resembles the natural concavity of the sole of the foot.

No matter what may be the form of the foot, whether it be high or low-heeled, contracted at the heels, lengthened or shortened at the toe, or having a concave or convex sole, the ground surface of the shoe must be concave. In every other part of the shoe alterations and deviations from any given rule or form are often needed in consequence of the ever varying form of the foot, and the condition of the same, both as regards health and disease; but the sole of the foot being concave presents a pattern for the ground surface of the shoe, which the smith with all his skill cannot improve on, and if all such craftsmen were to follow this pattern more closely than they do, there would be fewer accidents in falling, and a less number of lame horses.

Experiment in Irrigation.

Hon. T. C. Peters contributes the following account of an experiment in irrigation, on Major DICKINSON'S plan, to the Country Gentleman:

There is a little sink into which the serface water: from perhaps ten acres is drained. When the field is plowed water is usually carried from this sink down the slope of a slight hill, on one side of it, in a ditch; but when in meadow it is left to flow off without much let or hindrance. The field has been in meadow for some years, and portions have run out by reason of the worms and frost; and I have at times prepared to plow it, but other work being more urgent, and other portions yielding a fair crop of grass, it has been left, and for the last two years the experiment tried of making it a permament meadow. A year ago last spring I bethought me of my friend, the Major, and spending about an hour one day with a man and a spade, I turned the water flowing out of the sink round the face of the hill, as high up as I could make it flow, and let it out upon the grass. Last year a decided improvement was manifest wherever the water had flowed out upon the grass. Last fall I manured both above and below the little sluice that carried the water, and to-day I have mown the grass upon the groumd on each side. I think that upon which the water was conducted will give at least two and a half tuns to the acre—the man that mowed it says three tuns-while the other will not yield half a tun; and both were in precisely the same condition before the experiment was in the same manner. The experiment cost me perhaps in all fifty cents, and a little personal supervision which all together would not be equal to two hours. I get for it over five tuns of hay extra this year, and with a little more trouble I shall cover nearly double the surface and make an increasing profit.

Feeding Hens in Winter.

THE following is furnished the American Agriculturist by a correspondent:

I have twenty-eightchickens, large and small, several of them fall chickens. I obtained but a few eggs in the fore-part of the winter-not more than one or two a day. The feed was corn and oats. In January I tried the experiment of hot feed once a day in the morning. As soon as the fire was started in the cook-stove I put a quart or so of small potatoes in an old dripping pan, and set them all in the oven. After breakfast I took a quart or more of wheat and buckwheat bran, mixed, put it in the swill-pail, and mixed into thin mush with boiling water, then added about one quart of live coals from the stove, and put in the potatoes hot from the oven, adding all the egg-shells on hand, and sometimes a little salt, and sometimes a little sulphur. These mashed together are fed immediately in a trough prepared for that purpose, made about ten feet long, of two boards six inches wide, nailed together, and two short pieces nailed on the ends, with a narrow strip nailed lengthwise on the top and two bearers under. The object of this was to keep the hens out of the trough and leave room to eat each side of the narrow strip. At inch long, and in the evening oats and wheat screenings about a quart. Now for the result. In about a week the number of eggs increased six-fold, and in about two weeks, and since, they have ranged from twelve to twenty eggs perday. The coldest weather made no difference. When it was cold and stormy, I kept them in the hennouse all day, and generally until ten or twelve o'cle ck. Such singing over the corn at noon I never heard from hens before—a concert of music. that would have done any lover of eggs good to

How to make Brea chy Cattle.

WE are too apt to underrate the intelligence of the domestic animals under our charge-and yet a moment's reflection should teach every farmer that cows, horses, sheep and pigs are very apt pupils; and most farmers by hief proficient in teaching them to do mise. hief. Thus we find many persons, when turning swick into or out of pasture, instead of letting down bars, leaving two or three of the lower rails in their place; and then, by shouting, or beating perhaps, force the animals to leap over. This is capital training, the results of which are seen in the after disposition of animals to try their powers of jumping where a top rail happens to be off, and this accomplished, to set all fences at defiance, and make a descent upon the corn or grain field, as their inclination, ability or in inger may prompt them. Another good lesson is to open a gate but a little way, and then, as in the case of the bars, force the cattle forward, and by threats and blows, compel them to pass through it. The result of this teaching is shown in the deta "mined spirit manifested by some cattle to make a forcible entry into the stable, yards, fields, or in 1 fact, to almost every place where a gate or door; may, by accident, be left slightly open. So says

Rural Notes and Items.

DEFERRED.—Several articles and notes intended for this number are necessarily deferred. Also over three columns of new advertisements. Are doing the best we can for advertising friends, but must not infringe upon reading departments. Those writing us for lowest advertising terms can infer, from above, one reason why we have no occasion to give any rates different from those published in each number of RURAL.

SEASONABLE WEATHER. - After weeks of "open" weather, we have snow and a frigid temperature. A snow storm commenced on Thursday the 15th, and continued some two days, though only 6 to 8 inches of snow fell in this region. This gave us the first sleighing of the season, which is being improved in both city and country. The mean temperature of the week ending January 17 was 26.57.

- The Ohio Farmer tells of a snow storm on 30th Dec. which it says "was a powerful and far-reaching one," but it did not reach this section nor New Englandthough there was a heavy storm some 40 miles south of Rochester, the snow detaining the trains on C. V. Railroad in Steuben county. The N. E. Farmer of the 17th says:—"In the region of Boston there has been but little snow. The weather has been very changeable - rain, sunshine, hail, then warm and foggy, snow, slosh and mud, alternating, and each striving for the mastery. We almost wish for a stiff 'nor'-easter,' a foot of snow, jingling of bells, and the merry laugh of the sleigh-riding boys and girls."

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

VERMONT STATE AG. SOCIETY.-The annual meeting of this Society was held at Bellows Falls on the 2d inst. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of about \$4,000 in the Treasury. The following board of officers was elected for 1863: President-EDWIN HAMMOND, of Middlebury. Vice Presidents-J. W. Colburn, Springfield; Henry Keyes, Newbury; D. R. Potter, St. Albans, and H. G. Root, Bennington. Corresponding and Recording Secretary-Daniel Needham, Hartford. Treasurer-J. W. Colburn, Springfield. Directors-Frederick Holbrook, E. B. Chase, Henry S. Morse, Daniel Hill, John Gregory, Elijah Cleveland, Nathan Cushing, George Campbell and Henry Heywood. The following resolution was adopted:

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of the wool growers of this State would be greatly advanced by the publication of a paper devoted exclusively to the subject of wool; that, as the production of stock, sheep and wool have become preeminently a leading feature in the agricultural industry of the State, some such medium of communication among our own people and with the people of our sister States is imperiously demanded; that we pledge the influence of our State organization to the sustaining of such a paper, whether established in our own State or elsewhere; and that we request the Secretary of this Society, to correspond with the view of establishing a paper at as early a day as practicable.

Wouldn't our Vermont friends have been wise had they sustained The Wool Grover, established and ably ed-

they sustained The Wool Grower, established and ably edbegun, and, except the water, have been treated ited by Hon. T. C. Peters, -or the American Stock Journal, of their own State, recently discontinued for want of support?

MONROE Co. Ag. Society-Annual meeting held at Rochester, 14th inst. President BAKER, in behalf of the Board of Managers, made an able and succinct report of the transactions and condition of the Society. The Treasurer reported collections and payments to the amount of \$5,525 95, which had been mainly expended in buildings on the fair grounds, to accommodate the Fair of the State Agricultural Society. The Society owes only about \$800 on the improvements: B. M. BAKER was re-elected President, but peremptorily declining on account of business engagements, other gentlemen were nominated who also declined. The election resulted in the choice of the following board of officers for 1863: President-H. G. WAR-NRR, of Brighton. Vice Presidents-Stephen Leggett, Henrietta; Volney P. Brown, Wheatland; Hiram Wood, Rochester. Secretary—I. S. Hobbie, Rochester. Treasurer— F. W. Lay, Greece. Managing Directors—1st Dist.—A. C. Hobbie, Irondequoit; 3d Dist.—Ezra M. Parsons, Gates. H. G. WARNER, B. M. BAKER and D. D. T. MOORE, were chosen as delegates to attend the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, which occurs at Albany on the 11th of

ONEIDA Co. Ag. Society.-At the annual meeting of this Society the following Board of Officers were chosen: President-George Benedict, of Verona. Vice Presidents-Samuel Campbell, New York Mills; R. G. Savery, Blossville. Executive Com.-R. W. Williams, Rome; L. Cone, Westmoreland; M Cushman, Vernon; William Cooper, Whitestown; E. T. Mason, Marcy; J. E. Morgan, Deerfield; P. Mattoon, Vienna; Thomas Holtby, Western; Lorenzo Rouse, Marshall; Henry Rhodes, Trenton. Treasurer-H. S. Armstrong, Rome. Secretary-Roderick Morrison, Westmoreland. The Treasurer's report exhibited an indebtedness of \$163 for premiums, with only \$118 in the Treasury-a deficit of \$45.

Franklin Co. Ag. Society.-The annual n of the Franklin County Ag. Society was held at Malone on noon I fed six ears of corn cut up in pieces an the 13th inst. An election of officers for the ensuing year was held, and resulted as follows: President-C. C. WHITTELSEY. Vice President -- Wade Smith. Secretary-Sidney Raymond. Treasurer-D. N. Huntington. Directors-Wm. Lowe, T. R. Kane.

SENECA Co. AG. SCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held at Waterloo on the 15th inst., when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President-B. W. WILKINSON. Vice President-Wm. Dunlap. Secretary-Charles Sentell. Treasurer - John D. Coe. Directors-Orin Southwick and James D. Rogers, for one year; Joseph Wright and Michael Hoster, two years, and Ira Johnson and Lewis Post, three years. The Treasurer reported the receipts, with cash on hand as per last annual report, \$1.618 59; payments during the year, 1.166 30; leaving a balance of \$452 29 in the treasury. The balance on hand last year was \$407 78 .- JOHN D. COE, Romulus, N. F.

WYOMING CO. AG. SOCIETY .-- A very full meeting of this Society was held recently, and the following officers elected: President-EPHRAIM WHEELER, of Orangeville. Vice President-Thos. J. Patterson, Perry. Secretary-H. A. Dudley. Treasurer-T H. Buxton, Warsaw. Directors -Giles Pettibone, Attica; Michael Smallwood, Warsaw; Collister M. Ballard, Sheldon.

TONAWANDA VALLEY AG. SOCIETY.-At the annual meeting of this Society on the 15th inst., the following officers were elected: President—Miles Wallis. Vice Presidents-F. W. Capwell, of Middlebury; Rufus Bowen, Attics. Corresponding Sec'y-A. S. Stevens, Attics. Recording Sec'y-C. Houghton. Treasurer -V. C. Barross. Librarian-Dr. G. Dorrance.

CLAY AGRICULTURAL CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Clay (Onordaga Co.) Ag. Club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President-Solomon OVERAGRE. 1st Vice President-P. I. Quackenbush. 2d Vice Prest .- Horace Lawrence. Corresponding Secretary -C. C. Warner. Recording Sec'y-Randolph Phillips. Treasurer-James H. Barnes. Directors-Geo. Augren, Hugh Meredith, John Lints, Wm. Anderson, Chas. Stearns, John W. Flumber, Levi C. Potter, O. Barnes, J. Tasker. THE WILMINGTON (VT.) AG. SOCIETY made choice of the following officers at its recent annual meeting: President-J. HIGLEY RUSSELL. Vice President-Oliver Preston. Secretary-D. Gilbert Dexter. Treasurer-E. Gorham, Jr. Directors-Horace L. Tanner, Seth B. Barnard, Orsemus B. Lawton, Israel Haynes, Stillman Alvord.

Korticultural.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

FIRST DAY - MORNING SESSION.

THE Ninth Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York was held Growers' Society of Western New York was held in this city, on the 15th and 16th insts. The attendance was unusually large, and the discussions interesting, animated and profitable. Members were present not only from all portions of Western New York, but from the Eastern and Central sections of the State. No meeting since the formation of the Society has equaled this in numbers and interest. A good collection of choice fruits, particularly Winter Pears, were on only in the sould be some sorts was of short duration, as is the case in our day. Meager, 1670, gives 83, and Worthing Interest at the propularity of some sorts was of short duration, as is the case in our day. Meager, 1670, gives 83, and Worthing Interest at the propularity of some sorts was of short duration, as is the case in our day. Meager, 1670, gives 83, and Worthing Interest in this city, on the 15th and 16th insts. The first English author who gave anything like a satisfactory account of early English apples. He enumerates fifty-nine varieties, with "twenty sorts of Sweetings, and none good." Either he was were very coy, and slow to come out, discriminating very unmercifully against the ancients, and in favor of us. Rea, 1665, mentione 20 varieties, 16 of which were not mentioned by Parkin-son, from which we conclude that the popularity of some sorts was of short duration, as is the case in our day. Meager, 1670, gives 83, and Worthing Ilike a statisfactory account of early English apples. He enumerates fifty-nine varieties, with "twenty sorts of Sweetings, and none good." Either he was of Sweetings, and none good." Either he was of Sweetings, and none good." Either he was of Sweetings, and none good. The enumerates fifty-nine varieties, with "twenty English author who gave anything like a satisfactory account of early English author who gave anything like a statisfactory account of early English author who gave anything like a statisfactory account of early English author who gave anything like a statisfactory account of early English apples. H exhibition, and formed quite an attractive feature.

After the reading of minutes of last meeting, the President appointed a Committee to present subjects for discussion, and the following were reported;

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

- I. Have any of our new or old varieties of Grapes been injured in their constitution by what are called "vicious methods of propagation?"
- II. What is the best manure for the Pear, and the bes method of applying it to the Pear, the Apple, the Plum, and the Grape?
- III. Which are the best three Native Grapes for family use?
- IV. Which are the best three Native table Grapes for for sale ?
- V. Which is the best Native Grape for wine?
- VI. Which are the best varieties of Winter Pears VII. What is the best method of keeping the Winter
- VIII. What is the best method of ripening Winter
- IX. Which are the best twelve varieties of Winter Apples, for family use?
- X. Which are the best six varieties of Apples for mar-

A Committee was also appointed to select officers for the ensuing year, and the following were reported by the Committee and elected unanimously:

President—Stephen H. Ainsworth.
Vice-Presidents—H. E. Hooker, Judge J. Larrowe, C.
L. Hooker.
Secretary—James Vick.
Treasurer—W. P. Townsend.
Ezecutive Committee—P. Barry, J. J. Thomas, C. L.
Hoag, W. B. Smith, Saxon B. Gavit:

A Committee was also appointed to examine the fruits on exhibition, when the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The retiring President, HUGH T. BROOKS, Esq., delivered the Annual Address, which we give below, somewhat condensed:

HISTORY OF THE APPLE,

Geology, an acknowledged chronological authority, informs us that the Order Rosaceæ, to which the apple belongs, is a little older than man. As if conscious of the coming of her lord, the earth blossomed with unwonted flowers, and strewed his future home with golden fruit.

Whether apples early became prominent as

Whether apples early became prominent as food we do not know, but there seems reason to suppose they should at once assume the place they prove so fit to fill.

Solomon among inspired, and Homer among profane writers, one thousand years before CHRIST, mention the apple. Joel speaks of the

apple tree 200 years later.

Some Biblical critics assume that since the Some Biblical critics assume that since the apples of Palestine are known as indifferent fruit, the glowing descriptions of the sacred writers would better suit the citron, quince, &c., than the apple. Whoever will take the pains to observe the apple tree in blossom or bearing must admit that its beauty and fragrance fully answer the description of the Sacred Volume. I can, perhaps, enlighten the pomology of these critics, by informing them that the present condition of the apples of Palestine is a poor index of what they were 3,000 years ago,—all vegetable products improve or deteriorate with good or bad management.

ducts improve or deteriorate with good or bau management.

"And Gob saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good." Such, doubtless, were the apples of Adam's time; but the nomadic character of succeeding generations would insure the general deterioration of fruit; yet, in exceptional cases, very good apples may have reached Soloman's day. If the wise man's apples were "Crabs," when he says, "Comfort me with apples, for I am sick of love," we must admit he was driven to desperate expedients.

driven to desperate expedients.

Beyond all doubt, the Crab or Wilding, was Beyond all doubt, the Crab or Wilding, was the prevailing type for several centuries anterior and subsequent to the Christian era. At the bottom of the Swiss lakes, have been found the remains of a people so ancient as to have no metallic implements, older than Rome, but among their stores was an entire black and shrivelled Crab apple. The ancient Germans, Tacitus informs us, satisfied their hunger with wild apples (agestia poma) among other things. The word for apples, in several languages, traced to its root, signifies fruit in general; but as this fruit has appropriated the generic term, it has proved bottom of the Swiss lakes, have been found the remains of a people so ancient as to have no metallic implements, older than Rome, but among their stores was an entire black and shrivelled Crab apple. The ancient Germans, Tactus informs us, satisfied their hunger with wild apples (agestia poma) among other things. The world for apples, in several languages, traced to its root, signifies fruit in general; but as this fruit has appropriated the generic term, it has proved its antiquity, universality, and importance. Hereditus, Theophratus and Virgil speak of the apple. Pliny treats it largely, and says that the Crabe or Wildings "have many a foul word and shrewd curse given them on account of their sour harshness." He mentions several improved varieties introduced by Cestius, Manlius, Claudius, &c.

Grafting was introduced previous to this time. Columella, who wrote before Pliny, describes several methods, and Virgil, born 70 years before Christrs, says, (as translated by ny friend, Prof. Morse, of Wyoming,) "And we oftentimes see the branches of one tree inserted in another without injury,—the apple ingrafted upon the pear," &c. Christr, also, alludes to grafting.

The Api or Lady's apple is believed to be the Applana, and by some, the Petisia of Pliny.

The Ark ages was a durk time for apples, but it is known that Agriculture and Horticulture were kept alive by religious establishments, endowed with lands by princely patrons. Cultivated apples doubtless owe much to their fostering care.

The ancient Celts knew the apple, calling it Abball, Aval, Aval in different dialects.

In 973, King Edgar, "while hunting in a wood, lay down under the shade of a wild apple tree." In 1175, Pope Alexander III, confirmed to the Monastery of Winchcombe "lands, orchards, meadows," &c. The fruiterer's bill of Boward in 1975, per Alexander III, confirmed to the Monastery of Winchcombe "lands, orchards in the apple, gamentons the "Poma Costard," which was grown so extensively that the retailers of it were called Costard mongers. The

The state of

vated in Norfolk in the year 1200! is still extensively grown and highly esteemed. (See Bloomfeld's History of Norfolk.) The Pippin, the Romet, the Fomeroyall and the Marigold, are very early spoken of. In a note-book kept in 1580 to 1584, "the Appell out of Essex, Lethercott Russet Appell, Lounden Peppen, Pearmeane, Grenlinge, Bellabone." &c., are mentioned. "The Husbandman's Fruitful Orchard." published in London in 1597, enumerates Pippins, Pearmains, John Apples, Winter Russetings, and Leather Coats.

John Parkinson, who wrote in 1629, was the of some sorts was of short duration, as is the case in our day. Meager, 1670, gives 83, and Worlidge, 1676, gives 92 varieties. From this period there were sorts enough, the world knows. Coxe, in 1816, enumerates 133 varieties; Downing 182; Hogg's British Pomology enumerates 942, and Robert Thompson over 1,400 varieties, and yet our New American Encyclopedia takes the trouble to tell us there are over 200 varieties.

the trouble to tell us there are over 200 varieties. It is well known that apples were introduced to this country from England by the first settlers. "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," introduced apple seeds in 1629. Governor Winthop was granted Govonor's Island in Boston Harbor, April 3d, 1632, on the condition that he should plant thereon a vineyard or orchard,—I suppose he planted it. Orchards were planted near Pawtucket, R. I., 1636, and at Hartford, Conn., 1645. Mr. Henry Coleman says, "An apple tree growing in Kingston, Plymouth Co., and planted 1669, the year of King Philip's war, bore, in 1838,

ing in Kingston, Plymouth Co., and planted 1669, the year of King Philip's war, bore, in 1838, thirty bushels of good fruit." Pretty well for a tree 169 years old,—it was a "High-Top Sweeting," a favorite apple with the Colonists.

The apple, like the pear, is tenacious of life; our best varieties, with their owners' permission, will last from fifty to eighty years, and some hardy and vigorous trees have reached at least two bunded years of age.

they hundred years of age.

There was recently standing in Prince George Co., Md., a "Codling" tree sent there by Lord

There was recently standing in Prince George Co., Md., a "Codling" tree sent there by Lord Baltimore over a century ago.

The interest that our fathers took in fruit is further witnessed by the liberal premium of ten pounds, awarded in 1768, by the Society for Promoting Arts, &c., to Thomas Young, of Oyster Bay, for the largest nursery of apples,—the number being 27,123. The famous apples of the 17th century were the Pearmains, Codlings, Catsheads, and Red Streaks,—the Golden Pippin, a small yellow apple of very fine flavor, though well known at that time, reserved its popularity for a later period. Miller, in 1724, records, among others, the following apples that are well known now, Juneating, Summer Pearmain, Sops of Wine, Gilliflower, Flower of Kent, Go No Further, which being interpreted, means, "I am as good as you can get."

Our own Newtown Pippin, of world-wide repute, dates back to the same period. The original tree was a seedling which grew near a swamp in Newtown, Long Island, about 1700, on the estate of Girsham Moore, and the fruit was called the Girsham Moore Pippin for a long time. The tree lasted over a hundred years, and finally died from excessive cutting, it having been much resorted to for scions to graft with.

The Baldwin. New England's favorite apple.

finally died from excessive cutting, it having been much resorted to for scions to graft with.

The Baldwin, New England's favorite apple, originated in Wilmington, near Boston, more than a century ago, (if it had started last year, I don't believe the Yankees would like it so excessively well) it grows on the form of Mr. Butters don't believe the Yankees would like it so excessively well,) it grew on the farm of Mr. Butters, in the part of the town called Somerville, and was known as the Butters' apple, also known as the Wood-peckers apple, the wood-peckers having perforated the tree,) being disseminated by Col. Baldwin & Sons, it was called Baldwin annle.

apple.
One of our old varieties, the Rhode Island Greening, tells its own birth-place and color. It deserves its high reputation.
The Spitzenburgh and Swaar grew up on the Hudson, under Dutch patronage. We have borrowed some choice flavors from our neighbors on the other side of this beautiful Ontario—the Fameuse, St. Lawrence, Red Canada, and Pomme Grise

mense, St. Lawrence, Red Canada, and Pomme Grise.

The Red Astrachan, that helps when we want help, having learned, like the Arctic corn, to grow quick, and the Duchess of Oldenburg, ice-bound Russia sends us greeting. Scientific Germany, rich in treasures of thought, makes us her everlasting debtor for the Gravenstein; while France, in the warmth of old friendship, sent her Reinattes. Nonparells and Pomme D'Ors.

Reinettes, Nonparells and Pomme D'Ors.

Italy, with her Api, or Lady Apple, weds the present to the past; and old Spain and her monks, watch for mankind through the world's eclipse, the Pomological treasures of the East.

Britain, our father-land, sent us all she had,

and we return again more than we received. Our own neighborhood, the favored home of the apple, with just pride points to its Melon and Northern Spy, while the Early Harvest and Rambo own to an American origin. The Primete Learner trace Cover deep return trace. mate I cannot trace. Coxe does not mention it in 1816; Downing records it in 1845. The King of Tompkins Co., born in the Jerseys, san apple eminently fit to be eaten. Hubbardson Nonsuch, of Hubbardson, Mass., and Jonathan, of Kingston, N. Y., are not unknown to fame

says that there was a large cider manufactory as far north as Richmond, in Yorkshire, in the early far north as Richmond, in Yorkshire, in the early part of the thirteenth century. The Husbandman's Fruitfull Orchard, 1597, says:—"I have seene in the pastures and hedgerowes about the grounds of a worshippfull gentleman, dwelling two miles from Heretord, called M. Rodger Bednome, se many trees of all sorts, that the servants drinke for the most part, no other drinke but that which is made of apples. The quantitie is such, that by the report of the gentleman himselfe, the parson hath for tithe many hogsheads of sydir."

The Britons, I judge, belonged to the "hard

neads of sydir."

The Britons, I judge, belonged to the "hard cider" party, for we read of a kind "not to be drank till two or three years old." They made a famous drink called Lambs-wool, by putting the pulp of roasted apples into ale—victuals and drink, I should say.

The zeal of our Puritan fathers in the cider

business is quite remarkable; the cider mill early became one of the established institutions of New England, and other sections were not far behind

The specific gravity of the juice varies in dif-ferent apples. The famous English cider apple, Red Streak, gives a specific gravity of 10.79, and other varieties are as high as 10.85 and 10.91 these latter may be considered pretty strong

Favorite cider has been sold in New York for Favorite cider has been sold in New York for \$10 a barrel, and I venture to say that good cider is better than poor wine. The flavor of the cider comes to a great extent from the skin, small apples as having proportionately more skin, make the best cider. If we use cider at all, we will do well to study the best modes of making it, and select the best apples for the purpose; they must be mature, without decay, and must be made up when the warm weather is over, so as not to occasion excessive fermentation; and be sure and put it in sweet barrels.

If we would have good fruit, good culture is

If we would have good fruit, good culture is indispensable. It is a matter of extreme regret, that the mass of our citizens are so neglectful of what, by general consent, makes the best return for labor and capital employed. Fruit trees need manure, and the right kind of manure. Well-rotted barn-yard manure, lime, ashes, char-coal and muck, are the leading fertilizers.

coal and muck, are the leading fertilizers.

Columella treats of stirring the soil among fruit trees, and it is known that the Romans had tools similar in character to ours, including the spade, rakes, hoes, or weeding hooks, the "marra," a hoe mattock, &c.,—and we know they used them sometimes, for Pliny informs us that the success of one cultivator, C. Furius Cresinus, was so great, that he was accused before the Senate of practicing magic, and justified himself by the exhibition of his tools, exclaiming "these are the implements of magic which I use; but I cannot show you the cares, the toils, and

"these are the implements of magic which I use; but I cannot show you the cares, the toils, and the anxious thoughts that occupy me day and night." (See Loudon, p. 24.)

This secret of promoting growth and productiveness by stirring the soil, so singularly divulged before the Roman Senate eighteen hundred years ago, would seem to be a secret now, so far as the owners of many fruit orchards are concerned. But while we stir the soil, let us not destroy the roots by reckless plowing and spading.

ing.

In conclusion, I will only say that the apple, in my opinion, outweighs in value all other fruits together. It may not equal the exquisite flavor of the grape or the pear, but as the every day food of the million, I believe it will yet rival the potato itself. Its best varieties in nutritive value equal the potato, pound for pound, and can be produced at one-sixth the cost of the potato. My friend Mr. J. J. Thomas. of Macedon, who genequal the potato, pound for pound, and can be produced at one-sixth the cost of the potato. My friend Mr. J. J. Thomas, of Macedon, who generally honors us with his presence at these meetings, estimates, in Patent Office Report for 1850, the cost of producing apples at two and a half cents per bushel. Before seeing his estimate, I had calculated it at from three to four cents, good varieties; they are, therefore, the cheapest of all food for man, and, excepting grass, for beasts. Hardy and less exacting than other fruits, adapted to a wider rafige of soil and climate, more regular and more abundant in yield, they are God's best gift to man, next to woman. Whoever has an acre of ground and don't have a tree or two of Early Harvests, (I mention that apple first, as I find from a report of great labor and value, prepared by a committee of the American Pomological Society, P. Barry chairman, that the Early Harvest is more universally cultivated in the United States than any other apple, and best adapted to all localities,) Red Astrachans, Gravenstein, Primates Fameuse, Pomme Grise, Waggoner, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, or as many of some other varieties, which he likes better, should be sent to the hospital of the incurables. Hoping that everybody will yet have, with abundance of other fruit, plenty of good apples, I leave the matter with the public.

After the conclusion of the address, which was received with frequent applause, the President elect was conducted to the chair. In a brief address he thanked the association for the honor conferred upon him — an honor which was alike unexpected and unmerited. At the first announcement of his name he had determined to decline the position, but at the earnest solicitation of personal friends, and friends of the association, he had determined to accept the office and perform its duties to the best of his ability.

W. Brown Smith, of Syracuse, said he held a notice of a meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Upper Canada, to be held in Hamilton, on Wednesday next, the 21st inst. He also observed in the Rural New-Yorker some timely remarks on this meeting, and a recommendation that the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York should be represented. He agreed with the editor on this point, and was favorable to the appointment of delegates for this purpose, especially as the Secretary of the Association, was one of our most earnest and active members. He, therefore, made a motion that four delegates be appointed to represent this Society at the next meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Upper Canada.

D. W. BEADLE, of St. Catharines, C. W., said it would afford him, personally, and as Secretary of the Association, a great deal of pleasure to have this Society represented as proposed. This, he thought, too, would be the sentiments of every member of the Upper Canada Society.

The resolution was adopted, and the President appointed the following gentlemen delegates:— P. BARRY, W. B. SMITH, JAS. VICK, E. MOODY.

The Committee appointed to examine fruits on exhibition reported that they found on the tables a fine collection of Winter Pears from ELLWAN-GER & BARRY, well kept, and mostly in eating condition, consisting of 50 varietics. Among the best of these were Easter Beurre, Millermorz, Jaminette, Doyenne d'Alencon, St. Germain. Mc-Laughlin, Josephine de Malines, Lawrence, Winter Nelis, Beurre de Aremberg, Epine Dumas, Beurre Gris d' Hiver.

Steuben county, good samples of Catawba grapes kept in excellent condition.

From E. C. Frost, Havana, Schuyler county, fine specimens of King of Tompkins County apples.

From Dr. B. Spence, of Seneca county, excellent Isabella grapes, well kept.

From W. Brown Smith, of Syracuse, 14 varieies of pears, in fine condition.

From H. N. LANGWORTHY, of Rochester, Baldvin, King of Tompkins County, and Pomme d' Or apples.

From Hugh T. Brooks, of Wyoming county, varieties of apples, including Northern Spy and Peck's Pleasant.

The Society, by unanimous vote, agreed that its summer meeting should he held in Rochester, the time to be agreed upon by the officers, and due notice given to members.

We will give a report of the discussions next

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Ithaving become

CULTIVATION OF THE PLUM.

very difficult to cultivate the peach successfully in nearly all of the northern States, it becomes us to look carefully into the proffered treasures that Pomona still holds out to us, and, if possible, select from her bounteous hand a substitute for this most delicious fruit. The plum is of easy cultivation where its habits are fully understood the adaptation of certain varieties to certain soils, and the best manure to be used in its cultivation. The curculio has made such ravages with this fruit for several years that people have neglected to plant trees, and the leading pomologists of the country have confined themselves so closely to generalities that but little information has been obtained from that source, in detail, as regards its successful cultivation. I know of no authority at this time sufficiently definite to direct an inexperienced person in selecting such varieties as would be best adapted to the soil in which he wished to set them. In nearly every case the curculio can be effectually driven away by placing a smudge under the tree two or three times while in blossom. This is done by putting old boots, shoes or bits of leather with a shovel full of coals into an old kettle, or other vessel, and placing it under the tree just before sundown. Plum trees may be manured with unfermented animal manure, spread upon the surface under the tree, and if spread about the time of its blossoming it will have a strong tendency to repel the curculio from its ravages. Let it be borne in mind that every spring the tree should have two to four quarts of salt spread under it, as a saline alterative. I know of no treatment that carries with it such power to correct the poisonous particles in the sap, which, from its peculiar formation and composition, carries stronger traces of mercurial deposits than that of any other tree or plant which we cultivate, save the tomato. Any deficiency in the soil which renders the leaves powerless to properly elaborate the sap into fruit and fibre, in the latter part of the season, will show, itself in excrescences bursting out upon the limbs, which carry poison into the maturing ducts by the descending sap, and very soon pervades every part of the tree, and eventually kills it. I fancy people do not duly appreciate the great value of this fruit in the promotion of health: and how little effort upon suitable soil and in the selection of trees is required to keep a family supplied with this delicious fruit from midsummer to late autumn. Old brine is excellent to turn upon the soil under the trees. Should we be compelled to abandon the cultivation of the peach, apricot and nectarine, by carefully studying the laws of propagation and growth we can still supply ourselves with apples, pears, plums and the smaller fruits of the first quality. It will be well to be careful of the salt, as a

ittle too much will kill the trees. East Jaffrey, N. H., Jan., 1863.

L. L. PIERCE. Borticultural Notes.

PROCEEDINGS OF FRUIT GROWER'S SOCIETIES .- For a week or two our space will be pretty much occupied with the proceedings of Horticultural Societies that usually hold their winter sessions in January. Our friends who have sent us valuable communications will know the caus

FINE ONIONS, AND A GOOD CROP.—I here present you a specimen of forty bushels of onions that I raised last ser on on twenty rods of ground that had not been manured for the last eight years. I sowed the seed the second week in April, on ground plowed in the fall, just made smooth with the rake. I covered the seed with bone dust or ground bones. I used half a pound of the red and yellow Wethersfield, and hoed seven times.—Jas. Lennon, Rochester, Jan., 1863.

The onions received with the above were very fine specimens indeed, large, smooth, and good every way.

A New Vegetable.—There has lately been exhibited at several meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, a new vegetable which promises to become a permanent institution among kitchen garden crops. It is a cabbage in the form of Brussels Sprouts. The stem is about a foot high, bearing on its summit a good size hearted cabbage of the ordinary character; but the stem is covered with small cabbages, about the size of a small dessert apple And these, when cooked, form an excellent dish, partaking of the flavor of a nice summer cabbage, and without the strong Savoy flavor that distinguishes the Brussels Sprouts. The merit of producing this variety is due to Mr. WILLIAM MELVILLE, Dalmeny Park Gardens, near Edinburg, and a very good name by which to distinguish it would be to call it Dalmeny Sprouts .- Journal of Hort.

MISSOURI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. - The annua meeting of this Society was held at St. Louis, commend ing January 13th, and continuing four days. It was well attended, the discussions and papers interesting and valnable. Our Western Aid was there, has taken full notes, and we shall publish such part of the proceedings as we can find space for. The following are the officers elected for 1868: President-H. F. MUDD, St. Louis. Vice Presidents-Dr. B. F. Edwards, St. Louis; Geo. Husman, Herman; O. H. P. Lear, Hannibal; Isaac Snedeker, Jerseyville, Ill.; Wm. Hadley, Collinsville, Ill. Correspond. ing Secretary-Dr. L. D. Morse, Allenton, Mo. Record-From Judge LARROWE, of Hammondsport, ing Secretary and Treasurer-Wm. Muir, Melrose, Mo.

Pomestic Gronomy.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

ECONOMY is not parsimony, but the latter is often practiced under the mantle of the former. I went to visit an old friend whom I had not seen in many years. The war and its effects quickly became the topic of conversation-especially its effects upon the prices of imports. He said he had abandoned the use of tea and coffee, -since those articles had advanced much in price he could not afford to drink them. What did he drink as a substitute? I did not ask, but at the table I found out,-the slushiest kind of crust coffee for breakfast, and warm water and milk, (no sugar) or cold water at supper. I cannot say that I thought my friend relished the liquids he drank. Here was a man nearly seventy years old, with ample means to indulge himself in these luxuries all his life, suddenly abandoning their use at a time of life when they would do him the most good, and boasting of his economy, and parading it before his friends. What was good enough for him was good enough for his friends who visit him, he said, hence they must indulge in crust coffee or nothing at his table. But this man was not consistent. I chanced to meet him at a mutual friend's table, where the richest Java is the breakfast drink every morning, even in war time. Did my friend refuse the Java his host proffered him?. Oh no! But, upon my honor, he drank six cups of it, at a meal! It was at somebody's else expense, you know! But the man who provided the Java was no richer than Old Parsimonius, who drank it everywhere except on his own table.

Now, I do not know how many such people there are in the world; but I do know they are numerous enough to form a class. And I should like to drill such a class a few days, and at the same time let them see themselves as others see them. The world looks right through the gauze with which they seek to screen their real motives. The world laughs at and pities such poor fools. If there was the shadow of an excuse for this parsimony, it would be different; but coupled, as it is, with other matters of a like character, little straws showing the way the wind blows, it is too plain to gainsay.

I visited a farmer once who boasted he was clearing fifteen hundred dollars per year from his farm, and who had a fine dairy of cows, and made cheese of the finest quality. I dined with him. With the pie dessert, came no cheese on the table. "Mother," said a young lady, "shall I cut some cheese?" The good woman glanced at the husband and replied, "just as your father says about it, KATIE."

The husband turned to me and said, "SQUIRE Pencil, you will hardly believe it, but we haven't tasted of a cheese in this house for two years. If we cut and eat cheese all the time it takes off the profit,-it's wonderful how much a family will use in a year! And we seem to get along just as well without it. My wife thinks it is a great saving, and she is a great economizer, I tell you. There is our neighbor FREE LIVER, who has cheese on his table every meal. He has the same number of cows that we have, but they don't bring him the profit that ours do. No, my dear, I guess we won't cut a cheese to-day." So the thing was settled. Neither the family nor the guest were gratified with a taste of the dairyman's famous cheese.

But I called on Mr. FREE LIVER and talked with him. I told him what his neighbor had said of his unprofitable indulgence in the products of his dairy. "Pooh!" said he, "he don't seem to know that we all need a certain amount of nourishment, and that we all get that amount in some form or other. I find that it matters little in what form it is taken. If rich cheese is eaten, less butter is used; if more sugar, there is less of other kinds of food. And I find it pays me best, and is most economical, to provide my family and help with such food as they relish most. There is no time spent in complaining, grumbling, and wishing for something better than they have got. And my men are contented, and I hire them at from one to three dollars per month less than my economical neighbor, who half starves his help, or compels them to eat the coarsest food. So, 'SQUIRE, you can see where the economy comes in. Another thing. My men work with a will. They have the heart and muscle to work with. They feel that they are at work for a man who does not begrudge them the food they eat; nor for one who distrusts them constantly. I can trust them to do what I set them at as I want it done, and in the time in which it should be done. Did my neighbor tell you that I clear from my farm five hundred dollars more per year than he does? Probably not, but I do, and not by being parsimonious, but by economizing time, labor, by systematizing both, and by doing to others as I would be done by, were our positions changed."

You will find that the child who is educated under such influences, and fed on such food as parsimony doles out, will be first to abandon that habit of life when outside home influence.

ENGLISH INK .- Pour one pint of boiling soft water upon 1 oz. best nut galls in powder, let stand three days in earthen or glass, and strain. Then add 6 drachms of clear copperas and 6 drachms of gum arabic; let stand a month or two, shaking occasionally; bottle the clear liquor. This ink for deeds and records can be depended on without fail.

RED INK.—Take a half-oz. vial, put in a teaspoonful aqua ammonia, gum arabic the size of two or three peas, and 5 grains of No. 40 carmine, fill up with soft water, and it is soon ready to use. This is a beautiful ruling ink.

GROUND CHARCOAL is said to be the best thing in the world for cleaning knives.

Padies' Department.

EM-DYCAY

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A FRAGMENT.

BY JANE JONES

Two little children Lie very still; Mourn not their slumber. It bodeth no ill: Two fragile forms I have rocked on my breast Lulled by the angels

Four little hands Folded to rest, God took our darlings, Gop knew 'twas best Dear little hands.

Sweetly to rest.

Weary of play, Folded together, Idle to-day

Four little feet, Tiring so early, Resting to-day Dear little feet! There are four thry shoes

Useless at home, For no children to use Two little birdlings Flown from their nest:

Two little children-God knew 'twas best: Two little forms lie Under the sod; Two happy spirits

Reigning with Goo. Hillsdale, Mich., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

JOHNNY'S BOOTS.

I was tired of staying in-doors, so I threw aside my work, called old ROVER, who lay on the verandah lazily snapping at the flies, and ran, child-like, out of the house.

How delightful it was! The sun smiled graclously upon us, the breeze bore on its airy wings fresh odors from the hearts of honeved flowers. and the birds dropped snatches of wild melody as they flew over our heads. ROVER, too, was wide awake, so we chased about the yard among green trees and bright blossoms, away through the orchard, down the lane, and out at last upon a narrow foot-path which led directly to the village. This was a favorite walk of mine. On one side, separating it from the dusty highway, a row of thrifty maples stretched their arms heavenward, casting down from thence showers of shade and coolness in the long summer afternoon. On the other hand were to be seen green, grassy fields and fields of golden grain, orchards laden with wealth, and patches of wood-land, goodly farmhouses with their attendant out-buildings, and low-roofed cottages surrounded by roses and clinging vines.

Feeling somewhat sobered after my frolic, I walked on slowly and steadily, and old ROVER walked as slowly and steadily by my side, ever and anon looking up into my face as if to inquire whither we were going, and for what purpose. "Come, sir," said I, as a little brown house appeared to view, "let us stop awhile at the 'Stone Cottage,' and then we'll go home." Grandfather GREY, as he was universally called by the villagers, his youngest sister, and MARTHA, who acted in the capacity of housekeeper, and his grandson JOHNNY, were the sole occupants of the little cottage. I liked them dearly, and often called, on my way to and from the village. No aristocratic pride, no cold formality, no heartless deception, ever met me there, but pleasant faces, kindly words of welcome, and honest hearts, always. It did one good to step aside from the noise, and glitter, and show, and sit down in that old-fashioned parlor with those good old-fashioned people, to talk with them; to listen to their words of wisdom or oft-repeated stories; to see Johnny's bright curls bob in and out, here, there and every where, like golden-winged butterflies; to note the tasteful arrangement of flowers in the yard, and the neat and thrifty appearance of the well-kept

As we approached, we heard loud tones of anger or impatience. What could it mean? I looked toward the house. Grandfather sat in his accustomed seat with a book open before him, but he was not reading; he had laid his spectacles aside, and was gazing earnestly at JOHNNY, who stood before him with raised arm and contracted brow, angry and excited. "JOHNNY wants a pair of boots, he does," exclaimed he, and down came the little foot with emphatic energy. "CARLIE GREEN has got a pair, and some trowsers, too, and he isn't half as big as I. I say Johnny wants a pair of boots.' My eyes instantly sought out the feet in such desperate need of boots; but in the clean stockings and neatly-fitting shoes, failed to discover the dire necessity.

All the way home JOHNNY'S words rang in my ears, and many times since have they been brought to mind by some trifling incident. What a foolish boy, I have thought, to make such a fuss about a pair of boots, when, if he had them, they would not add materially to his comfort or happiness. And yet how many children there are of larger growth, who fret themselves about things equally unimportant, who live in perpetual disquiet, rendering themselves and all about them unhappy because they do not possess some fancied good, because they cannot have everything they happen to want, who recklessly fling away the blessings already given, and cry aloud for more.

My friend Lura has the prettiest house, to my taste, in the whole village. Everything inside and out is as neat and nice as hands can make it. She often tells me she has the best husband, and sweetest baby in the world, and I reply by saying she ought certainly to be the happiest heaven, and heaven is love."

woman. Well, this morning I found her "all out of sorts;" her face was clouded, she was cross to the baby, and even repellent in her manner toward me. What was the matter? "Nothing." Was she sick? "No." I was not going to be frightened so easily. I took off my hat, played with LELLIE, and finally rocked him to sleep, meanwhile telling his mama all the news I could possibly think of. By-and-by she, too, became communicative, and so the secret of her trouble came out. She had set her heart on having their snug parlor refurnished in a more fashionable style, and HARRY had that morning bluntly told her he couldn't afford it. She was disappointed. vexed and miserably unhappy.

How unreasonable in Lura, I said, when later in the day I sat down in my little rocking-chair at home. Were I in her place, I would not thus barter my own and my husband's happiness for such a trifle. Then I heard a voice sad, but sweet, which said, "Who art thou, that judgest thy neighbor;" and again, "Cast out first the beam in thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye." I could say nothing in vindication. but acknowledged to my own "shame and confusion" the justness of the rebuke.

How slowly we learn life's lessons. The book is open before us, and day by day we turn its pages, but oftentimes grow neither wiser nor better, until the stern teacher, Disappointment or Adversity, comes and reproves us for our inattention. O happy, thrice happy, are they who, without the aid of these teachers, have learned, "in whatever state" they are, "therewith to be content." OMEGA.

Jamestown, N. Y., 1863. THE HOME-MOTHER.

We must draw a line, aye, a broad line, between her and the frivolous butterfly of fashion, who flits from ball to opera and party, decked in rich robes, and followed by a train as hollow and heartless as herself-she who, forgetful of the holy task assigned her, neglects those who have been given in her charge, and leaves them to the care of hirelings, while she pursues her giddy round of amusements.

Not so our Home-Mother! blessings on her head! The heart warms to see her in her daily routine of pleasant duties. How patiently she sits, day after day, shaping and sewing some article for use and adornment for her little flock! And how proud and pleased is each little recipient of her kindness! How the little face dimples with pleasure, and the bright eyes grow still brighter as mama decks them with her own hands in the new dress she has made! How much warmer and more comfortable they feel, if mama wraps them up before they go to school! No one but her can warm the mits and overshoes and tie the comforters around their necks!

There is a peculiar charm about all she doesthe precious mother! They could not sleepnay, for that matter, she could not, if she failed to visit their chamber, and with her soft hands arrange them comfortably before she slept. He heart thrills with gratitude to her Creator, as she looks on those blooming faces-and when their prayers are done, she prints a good-night kiss on each rosy little mouth. It may be, too, a tear will start for one little nestling, laid in its chill narrow bed, for whom her maternal care is no longer needed. It sleeps, though the sleet and the snow descend, and the wild winter winds howl around its head. It needs no longer her tender care. A mightier arm enfolds it. It is a rest. She feels and knows that it is right,-bends meekly to the hand that sped the shaft, and turns with a warmer love, if it be possible, to those little ones who are left her to love. How ten derly she guards them from every danger, and with strong, untiring love, she watches by their bedside when they are ill! Blessings be on the gentle, loving, home-mother! Angels must look with love upon her acts. Her children shall rise up and call her blessed, and the memory of her kindness shall enfold her as a garment.

THE BELOVED WIFE,

Only let a woman be sure that she is precious to her husband-not useful, not valuable, not convenient, simply, but lovely and beloved; let her be the recipient of his polite and hearty attentions let her feel that her love and care are noticed appreciated, and returned; let her opinion be asked, her approval sought, and her judgment respected in matters of which she is cognizant; in short, let her only be loved, honored, and cherish ed in fulfillment of the marriage vow, and she will be to her husband, and her children, and society, a well-spring of pleasure. She will bear pain, and toil, and anxiety; for her husband's love is to her a tower and a fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein, adversity will have lost its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy may dull the edge of her sorrow. A house with love in it -and by love, I mean love expressed in words and looks, and deeds, for I have not one spark of faith in the love that never crops out - is to a house without love as a person to a machine; the one life, the other mechanism.

The unlovely woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy as the other, but the latter has a spring of beauty about her, a joyousness an aggressive, and penetrating, and pervading brightness, to which the former is a stranger The happiness in her heart shines out in her face She is a ray of sunlight in the house. She gleams all over it. It is airy, and gay, and graceful, and warm, and welcoming with her presence. She is full of devices, and plots, and sweet surprises for her husband and family. She has never done the romance and poetry of life. She is herself a lyric poem, setting herself to all pure and gracious melodies. Humble household ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes the calling higher, and the end dignifies the means. Her home is a paradise, not sinless. not painless, but still a paradise; for "love is

Choice Miscellany.

THE BEAUTIFUL RIVER.

BY BENJ. F. TAYLOR

LIKE a Foundling in slumber, the summer-day lay On the crimsoning threshold of Even, And I thought that the glow through "the azure arched

Was a glimpse of the coming of Heaven. There together we sat by the beautiful stream We had nothing to do but to love and to dream. In the days that have gone on before These are not the same days, though they bear the sam name,

But it may be, the angels are culling them o'er, For a Sabbath and Summer for ever, When the years shall forget the Decembers they wore, And the shroud shall be woven, no, never!

With the ones I shall welcome no mor-

In a twilight like that, JENNY JUNE for a bride Oh! what more of the world could one wish for beside, As we gazed on the River unroll'd, Till we heard, or we fancied, its musical tide, When it flowed through the Gate-way of gold?

ENNY JUNE, then I said, let us linger no more On the banks of the Beautiful River-Let the boat be unmoored, and be muffled the oar. And we'll steal into Heaven together If the Angel on duty our coming descries You have nothing to do but throw off the disguise That you wore while you wandered with me And the sentry shall say, "Welcome back to the skies;

We have long been a-waiting for thee."

Oh! how sweetly she spoke, ere she uttered a word With that blush, partly hers, partly Even's, And that tone, like the dream of a song we once heard As she whispered, "That way is not Heaven's; For the River that runs by the realm of the Blest Has no song on its ripple, no star on its breast-Oh! that river is nothing like this! For it glides on in shadow, beyond the world's west, Till it breaks into beauty and bliss."

am lingering yet, but I linger alone, On the banks of the Resutiful River Tis the twin of that day, but the wave where it shone, Bears the willow tree's shadow for ever.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LAMPLIGHT SKETCHES.

THE winds of the Autumn strewed the leaves flushed with hectic glory through our forests, and the frosty breath of the early winter chilled the brightness from the surrounding hillsides. Again the earth resumes the barren raiment prescribed by the frigid monarch, yet underneath all this apparent desolation and decay, there vibrates a pulse of life that shall again beat strong in the appointed season, making manifest unto our senses the living, breathing beauty of a resur-

The loaded wain that creakingly furrowed deep ruts from the cornfield to the great barn, stands empty in the adjoining shed; on the brown hills nothing is noticeable, unless it be the few scattered white husks the wind whirls crazily in its wild gusts, looking curiously like white birds flattering in the distance. The crops of the season at last are secured, very late, to be sure, but now they are all safe in store from the winter tempest's wasting. And the farmer draws up his chair to the evening fireside with a feeling of relief and security. Another seed-time and another harvest are over; propitious was the seed-time, bountiful was the harvest. O, ye abundantly repaid sowers and reapers! ponder in your hearts the blessings of your possession, and raise your voices in thankfulness, and not in repining! Undisturbed by the tumult of marching armies, ye plowed and sowed and reaped; the quiet of the genial summer was unbroken as of yore, and now only for the absence of the brave boys by the hearthstone, little difference were there-little visible difference,-but underneath the quiet monotony of the accustomed daily routine, and busy evening toil, how different the thoughts, and away on the wings of imagination our minds speed, not to the thrilling scenes past, and painted by history's finger, but to the real, the present—the existing camp-fire and battlefield

A Victory! Instantly the faces brighten, the enshrouding curtain of uncertainty seems to part, and to the mind's eye arises the old glorious Union, purged of its sectional antagonism, re-instated brighter and more permanent than before; the jarring string of discord broken and swept away by the fierce blast of the tornado, the shattered harp yet remaining to be tuned by the gentler touch of peace into harmonious melody. They see the mounds that border the Potomac, the Tennessee, and the Missouri, and their vision grows misty; but beyond comes the sound of returning footsteps-their brave boys are living heroes, and their eyes renew their gladness, born from the thoughts inspired by the voice of victory.

A Defeat! and a low wail parts fair lips, and heads are bowed in deep anguish. A neighbor's son hath fallen. There are sable weeds and aching hearts so near them; and scattered wide throughout the land, how many thousand fellow-sufferers! Mists of doubt veil the future. Can it be that wrong will prevail? and that right must be subservient to its despotic will? A trust in the overruling Hand that sways the destinies of Nations, so unseen in its motions, yet powerfully producing revelations at which we tremble; a hope founded on the subtle instinct enshrined in the hearts of all our people, the embodiment of which leaped out in the motive spirit that raised up a million followers of the banner of liberty, forbids its confirmation.

Thus, through days, and weeks, and months, the pulses in every household vibrate to the movement of our armies, to the unfolding pages of our country's destiny. As through the desolate winter we thirst for returning spring, so in this season of our grief and sore anxiety, we i-its literature.

pine for the day of coming brightness and tranquillity; and as the still current of hidden life coursing through the long dearth of dreary cold, is a sure promise of glad awakening, so the clinging hope that buoys up sinking souls 'mid the oblivion of darkness and desolation, points to new radiance that is shining from beyond. Home, 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOW TO END THE WAR.

FRIEND MOORE: - The impression is gaining ground in my mind that the war cannot be speedily decided entirely in a military way. It is characteristic of the Yankees to do everything by contract. Let old ABE then fix the time and terms, and give the job of subduing the rebels to the best business man in the country, and place all the resources of the Union, financial and military, at his command. I nominate for this post GEORGE LAW, of New York. He was raised in this Valley, and is a thorough-bred business man. His powers of calculation, combination and execution are wonderful, as his remarkable enterprise and success attest. Take him from his business as the Romans did CINCINNATUS, and pit him against JEFF. DAVIS, and he will crush the rebellion in a year. When Sumter fell many thought the Union lost. Sumter fell, it is true, and great was the fall of it; but it was built on the Carolina sands. Forts Warren and Lafayette are standing yet; so are the Green Mountains and the Catskills, notwithstanding the storms and the floods.

"The war costs a great deal of money." True, sirs; but as long as it is paid out to our own people and does not aid the rebels, it is all "Our Government will be deeply in debt." Yes, but nations, like individuals, go steadier when they carry weight. A man with mortgage on his farm has a main spring of action that sets everything in motion. "It costs the blood of many brave men." So did the war of the Revolution, and do we not turn to this era as one of peculiar grandeur and glory? Is not this the old fight between freedom and despotism? "But we have been repulsed." True; but how are our soldiers to get experience, skill and power unless they meet foemen worthy of their steel. The more furious and protracted the contest, the more completely and certainly victorious will be the Union armies in the final struggle. The victory is only put off that we may gain the skill and power to kill the rebellion so eternally dead that it will be forever placed beyond all hope of resurrection. Upon our success rest all hopes of the toiling millions in the Old and New World. We can succeed. We must succeed The rights of man and the future prosperity of the world demand it. The Union will be reconstructed on the basis of "No secession, No extension of Slavery. Gradual Emancipation and Universal Freedom." Then, indeed, will America arise to glory. Then will she shine as a star of the first magnitude in the world's political horizon; the wreaths which encircle her brow will be woven by angels, and she will sparkle the brightest gem in the coronet of nations. Cambridge Valley, N. Y., Jan., 1863.

HOME TYRANTS.

In our society there is no law to control the king of the fireside. He is master of property, happiness, life almost. He is free to punish, to make happy or unhappy, to ruin or to torture. He may kill a wife gradually, and be no more questioned than the Grand Seignior who drowns a slave at midnight. He may make slaves and hypocrites of his children, or friends and freemen; or drive them into revolt and enmity against the natural law of love, I have heard politicians and coffee-house wiseacres talking over the newspapers, and railing at the tyranny of the Emperor, and wondered how these, who are monarchs too in their way, govern their own current of meditation from the old time! The dominions at home, where each man rules absochangeful duties of life absorb but the surface lute. When the annals of each little reign are shown the Supreme Master under whom we hold sovereignty, histories will be laid bare of household tyrants cruel as Amurath, savage as Nero, and reckless and dissolute as Charles.-Thack-

> IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY COURTESY .- Family intimacy should never make brothers and sisters forget to be polite and sympathizing to each other. Those who contract thoughtless and rude habits toward the members of their own family, will be rude and thoughtless to all the world. But let the family intercourse be true, tender, and affectionate, and the manners of all uniformly gentle and considerate, and the members of the family thus trained will carry into the world and society the habits of their childhood. They will require in their associates similar qualities; they will not be satisfied without mutual esteem, and the cultivation of the best affections, and their own character will be sustained by that faith in goodness which belongs to a mind exercised in pure and high thoughts.-Silvio Pelico's Duties of Men.

THE end of work is to enjoy leisure, but to enjoy leisure you must have gone through work. Play-time must come after school-time otherwise it loses its savor. Play, after all, is a relative thing; it is not a thing which has an absolute existence. There is no such thing as play, except to the worker. Put white upon white, and you can hardly see it; put white upon black, and how bright it is! Light your lamp in the sunshine, and it is nothing; you must have darkness around you to make its presence felt. To enjoy leisure, you must know something of the effects

WE have politics and trade; and the daily dust of life rises with the morning mist and settles with the dew; but over all things serene, and silent, and starry, rises the heaven of a nation's soul

Sabbath Musings.

MORN IS NIGH.

Turn thy face unto the wall, The weary day is done; Be thy doings great or small, Night draweth darkly on ; Thou no more hast part in all The work beneath the sun; Turn thy face unto the wall, For day is done

Fold thy hands to peaceful rest, And happy dreams of home; Lay them crosswise on thy breast-No more thy feet shall roam. The shadows deepen in the west, And night is come!

Weep not, thou with sorrow bowed. Low in the dust to lie; The sun for aye behind the cloud With gladness fills the sky; E'en now he lifts his banner proud, For morn is nigh!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "ELLATH IS GONE."

"ELLATH is gone. They may not say, even in the presence of Death, "ELLATH is dead," for in the hour of his apparent triumph Death may become a vanquished foe. The death of the Christian is only going from the dim lower life to the never-dim and eternal. The soul of Stephen was baptized with the radiance of Heaven, and with the faith of an angel he looked up in triumph, and his tragic death was but a falling asleep. "Gone,"—there may be a charm even in that word for the heart. When the weariness of earth overmasters the silver chord which binds to the present life, there is a falling asleep and a going to rest. Godliness has a vital power in the world which the ages cannot touch. Time clothes with a mystical, romantic light all events of the past; for, as the years recede from them, they live still more and more emphatically only in the spiritual conceptions of fancy. But all events grow dim and dimmer except those connected with the bringing in of the era of redemption to mankind. Actual observation is not necessary in order to a faith in those events that shall make death simply a going to sleep to awake in glory. Faith is begotten by the Spirit. There may be even a higher faith than could possibly result from beholding the prints of the nails and the thrust of the spear. And as the years lengthen into ages lying between the believing heart and Calvary, increasingly vivid and elevating must be the impulses of the Spirit which take the believer there. The taught of GoD are the subjects of faith. In the hearts of the weak and ignorant, according to human methods of speaking, may often be found a child-like and simple yet wonderful faith, to put to shame the spiritual attainments of the mighty. Back to the Wondrous One who "wept over paths along," and to the mysterious displays of Cavalry, must we go for an explanation of it all. But oftener the Christian's thoughts flow to a glorified Christ, rejoicing in the two-fold relation which He sustains to those who love Him below,—His relation to them at the same time on earth and in Heaven. CHRIST is CHRIST, since God is God. On earth, a Comforter and Guider; in Heaven, an Advocate pleading before the Father, to bring his chosen to Himself.

"ELLATH is gone." There are those who have felt the crushing weight of grief for one heart which those words hold. There may be a faith which shall bear the soul to God, but it cannot save from grief. Tears below, but joy above. There are also those who can tell how, in the presence of death, one may be strengthened to

"ELLATH is gone," they may only say, and not "Ellath is dead." In his story may be seen how death can be met. Surely he might mourn, if any should, at the coming of death. Just entering upon the activities of life, with many friends, loving and being loved devotedly, and with the brightest of possible prospects before him in this life, when death began to steal in upon his dreams, and by his sure and steady approaches give positive forebodings of his approaching victory and a future life. Yet he was calm with regard to himself, and his soul was most stirred when he thought of the loving. But he submissively trusted all to Gop. To the one who loved him most he wrote :—"I do not fear death. It will come only at Goo's bidding, and as His messenger. The time of death's coming will be God's best time. Life will be life to the last with all the joys earth has: The past will reduplicate itself in the future, until suddenly there shall come a transition to the realities which inspire the dreams of our souls! I would have my name associated only with the beautiful and the true, and when I am gone I would not be forgotten, but have my memory elevating-attracting to Heaven. Perhaps those who love on earth may be, in Heaven the Guardian Angels of the loved and loving, who await the call to the blest 'meeting place' above,

Where the faded flowers shall freshen-Freshen never more to fade ; Where the shaded sky shall brighter Brighten never more to shade.

Time is really passing swiftly away, yet it often seems too slow for unholy impatience. Sometimes it seems to me even now that I am hardly of earth. Gon's purposes concerning me are more glorious than were our fond hopes. Stronger and stronger every day in a holy faith. Earth is receding, and Heaven drawing near. In a day or two, as the saints reckon time, I shall be with the Angels!"

Peace to the loving! ELLATH with the angels! Moriah, N. Y., 1862. A. T. E. C.

THE funerals which a man should take most pleasure in attending are those of his own vices and evil passions.

The Gaucator.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GEOGRAPHY.

LOOKING over a work on Geography for the first time in fifteen or twenty years after studying that science at school, one is surprised to find how much good reading it contains. It is not only one of the most instructive, but also one of the most entertaining of books. Its descriptions of the land and the water, surface of the globe and the natural and artificial divisions of each; the variety of information it affords concerning the climate, soil and productions of different portions of the earth; its account of the inhabitants of different countries, their government, education, industry, manners and religion, their modes of travel, the extent of their commerce, the amount and variety of their manufactures; its frequent mention of important events in the history of different nations, all render it a most useful and delightful study. The illustrations, too, with which our school Geographies are embellished, form a very interesting and attractive feature of the book. Views of principal cities and important public buildings, noted fortresses, magnificent bridges, splendid cathedrals, mosques and temples, towering pyramids, majestic ships and steaming engines; pictures of beasts, birds and fishes; representations of the physique and costume of different races; groups of laborers, showing the particular industry of States and Countries.—as lumbering for Maine, lead-mining for Wisconsin, cotton-picking for the South, caneculture for the West Indies, and wine-making for France; scenes of battle, victory, defeat, surrender, and treaty; illustrations of natural scenery, as mountains, prairies, caves, deserts and cataracts; representations of different modes of traveling practiced in different countries, from the railway train of Europe and America, to the dog team of Kamtschatka, all heighten the instruction and amusement afforded by the letter-press of the Geography.

As "to him who wears shoes it is the same as if the whole earth were covered with leather," so he who knows Geography thoroughly, is the greatest of travelers - has explored all parts of the globe. How many hundreds of lifetimes would be needed to learn as much by personal observation as one can gain in a few days or weeks, by the aid of a common school Geography! And, setting aside the strictly geographical knowledge contained in such a work, how many books would one need to read in order to acquire: as much other information as this one book affords! For, in a treatise of Geography is included something of Astronomy, a little of History, a tolerably full account of the inhabitants of the various countries of the earth, their resources of living, their advancement in learning, their forms of Government and systems of religion, and an enumeration of the principal animals, plants and minerals, native to the dif-ferent sections of the globe. Yet, every year, scores of people set out to travel for the sake of learning something of other parts of the world, who would think it juvenile, and ridiculous in the extreme, to go back to the study of Geography for improvement. They suppose they exhausted that science at quite an early stage of their education; when the fact is, pupils generally lay aside Geography, having never thoroughly learned it, and, with the exception of some portions on which their memories are in one way or another occasionally refreshed, they gradually forget a great part of what they once knew. Thus, for reasons which will be mentioned in the next paragraph, it happens that of the studies generally pursued in our schools, Geography, the most important of them all, after reading, spelling and writing, is more imperfectly remembered by persons of mature years than anything else learned during their school days.

Unfortunately for the thorough acquisition and retention of geographical knowledge, the of Geography is supposed to be peculiarly suited to the juvenile capacity and scarcely worthy to engage the attention of the maturer, more developed mind. So completely does the notion prevail that Geography should be despatched in the first years of the students career, that masters and misses of fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen years of age, who have enjoyed the usual advantages of school, are ashamed to confess that they are still seriously occupied with that branch of education, but, if obliged to name Geography in the list of their studies, do it with an air that tells how much beneath their powers they consider it -that they regard it as mere pastime—a pursuit of quite secondary moment - and perhaps they explain that it is kept up or taken up anew either in a spirit of fun or in rare cases, because some parent or teacher of antiquated notions imagined they were yet deficient in it. Inasmuch as Geography taxes the memory alone, it is, no loubt, more easily mastered by children than tudies that call into exercise the inventive and he reasoning powers; but it is by no means easy fr the best disciplined memory to retain all that isincluded in a common Geography, even after the third, fourth, or fifth attentive reading. And, aschildren learn their lessons to recite rather tha to remember, they, of course, retain a smaller preportion of what is thus superficially learned that older persons who realize the true object of study, and who make an effort to fix firmly in the mind what is committed to memory. Besides, the difficulty of keeping in the mind such a mass of inbrmation is increased by the nature of geographical science. Unlike Language and Mathenatics, one part of Geography can scarcely be said to help another; each fact is nearly isolated and independent. In other sciences the pupil preceeds by degrees from easy beginnings to what is more and more difficult; there is such close connection between the parts - such intimate dependence of one upon another, that each succeeding step brings into use and exercise what I would expose him to ridicule.

has gone before, and so keeps it constantly fresh in the mind; but, in Geography, the parts are so independent of each other that it makes little difference whether the student begins at the beginning, the middle, or the end to learn it. Again, the newspaper is the principal means of refreshing the memory on Geography, and, unfortunately, the habit of reading newspapers is seldom formed till long after the Geography is laid aside and its contents are in good part forgotten.

Events continually happening in different quarters of the globe, such as the war now waging on this continent and bringing into prominent notice places whose location we are puzzled to determine, and even whose existence we had forgotten, show us the importance of frequently reviewing our geographical studies. Few of us are so well-read in Geography that we might not profitably go over the latest published work on that science at least once a year. To say nothing of the advantage of studying the accompanying maps, enough amusement and instruction can be derived from looking at the pictures with which the Geography abounds, and reading the definitions and descriptions it contains, to be worth spending a few evenings, every winter, with such a book. The changes that conquest, purchase, and treaty, from time to time make in Political Geography, are in no other way so well understood and remembered as by tracing boundary lines on the map. Even persons who have kept themselves informed of such changes by newspaper reading, on comparing maps of twenty or thirty years ago with those of recent date, are surprised at the difference. The best educated persons among us can hardly look over the columns of a single newspaper without finding their knowledge of Physical Geography at fault No, we do not bestow the care and pains to make ourselves acquainted with this science that its merits demand. It deserves far more of our time and attention than grammar or mathematics, but it generally receives far less. We commence the study of it at an early age, lay it aside without half learning it, and never take it up again. Let us amend in this respect. South Livonia, N. Y., 1863.

CONVERSATION IN THE GRAMMAR FAMILY.

THE children of the ancient individual, En glish Grammar, were holding a confab one day, when their father was absent.

"Truly," said Noun, "although we are so com mon, no one can say we are not proper in our conduct; while the Verbs are oftener imperfect than perfect in their ideas."

"Well," said a spruce young Verb, "you are certainly possessive of some singular qualities, and there is nothing so objective in our character as in yours."

"Ah," said little Conjunction, "how you love to quarrel! You would not live united a single day, without me and Preposition to allow your relations to each other."

"Alas!" exclaimed Interjection, "what strong and sudden emotions I always betray at such conversation!"

"The politeness of all of you," spoke up Adjective and Adverb, as they gazed around with an important look, "would be imperatively nothing, without the example of such persons of quality as we are to tell you the time, place, and manner of doing things! You do not realize it, but we are a positive advantage to you!"

"And who would conjecture," said little Article, "that so small a child as I could limit the signification of all your haughty Nouns and Pronouns! The Participles, too, are forever telling of their past actions being so perfect, but we all know that all of them who are present now are very imperfect, always ending in i-n-g-just as nothing does!"

"So you are having a warm little dispute," said old English Grammar, entering at this moment. "I think I shall lay down about thirty, rules for you to obey, and with but a few excepions either. Seeing as you do, having so man advantages of language, it is strange you should make such a poor use of them! I am sorry to see so many of you improper and irregular, while you are imperfect also! But it always will be so; a family with the best of training will make a parent more or less trouble!"-Boston

GEOLOGY .- To see in granite rock and plastic clay and old red sandstone the story of all time, page by page, without blot or erasure or any such thing; to find in proper folio the lithograph of leaves unraveled to a younger sun, of leaves that fell, perhaps, in the first frost in Eden: to read the "register" of all the guests in this great caravansary, as they came and went; to find the diamond in disguise amid its swarthy brethren of the coal; to read the age of running streams in pebbles of chronometers, and time the thunder of cascades over their smooth-worn thresholds; all this and more does Geology do for the seeing eye, and thus kindle Nature's face with the light of a sublime expression. - Maine

WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. - The Edinburgh Review enumerates the number of words in the English language acquired in childhood at one hundred, and this by an imitative process which waxes active as the child becomes an adult. If he does not belong to the educated classes of society, he will at no time acquire more than three hundred or three hundred and fifty. Upon a stock of twice that amount he may mix with learned men, and even write a book, and this when our entire vocabulary contains thirty-five thousand words.

If there be any such art as teaching, we ask how it came to pass that a man shall be considered fully qualified to exercise it without a day's practice, when a similar attempt in any other art

Scientific. Aseful, &c.

RULES FOR WINTER.

NEVER go to bed with cold, damp feet. In going into a colder air, keep the mouth resclutely closed, that by compelling the air to pass circuitously through the nose and head, it may become warmed before it reaches the lungs, and thus prevent those eshocks and sudden chills which frequently end in pleurisy, pneumonia, and other serious forms of disease.

Never sleep with the head in the draft of an open door or window.

Let more cover be on the lower limbs than on the body. Have an extra covering within easy reach in case of a sudden and great change of weather during the night.

Never stand still a moment out of doors, especially at street corners, after having walked even a short distance.

Never ride near the open window of a vehicle for a single half minute, especially if it has been preceded by a walk; valuable lives have thus been lost, or good health permanently destroyed. Never put on a new boot or shoe in beginning

journey. Never wear India rubber in cold, dry weather. If compelled to face a bitter cold wind, throw silk handkerchief over the face; its agency is wonderful in modifying the cold.

Those who are easily chilled on going out of doors should have some cotton batting attached to the vest or other garment, so as to protect the space between the shoulder-blades behind, the lungs being attached to the body at that point; a little there is worth five times the amount over the chest in front.

Never sit for more than five minutes at a time with the back against the fire or stove. Avoid sitting against cushions in the backs of

ews in churches; if the uncovered board feels cold, sit erect without touching it.

Never begin a journey until breakfast has been

After speaking, singing, or preaching in a warm room in winter, do not leave it for at least ten minutes, and even then close the mouth, put on the gloves, wrap up the neck, and put on cloak or overcoat before passing out of the door. The neglect of this has laid many a good and useful man in a premature grave.

'Never speak under a hoarseness, especially if it requires an effort or gives a hurting or a painful feeling, for it often results in permanent loss of voice, a life-long invalidism.

HEAT OF THE HUMAN BODY.

ONE of the most useful instruments which the ingenuity of man has devised is the thermometer. This instrument does not enable us to estimate the actual quantity of heat contained in a substance, but it indicates the proportion of that subtle element which is sensible—that is recognizable by the sense of touch. The dusky Hindu clad in his solitary cotton garment, and the Laplander in his suit of fur, are placed under the most opposite conditions in relation to the heat of the sun; the Indian is exposed during the whole year to Sol's most ardent beams, whilst but a scant share of its genial rays goes to warm the body of the Laplander. But, if we placed the bulb of a thermometer beneath the tongue of a Hindu, we would find the mercury to stand at 98 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale, and if we repeated the experiment on a Laplander we would obtain an identical result. Numerous experiments of this nature have been made on individuals in most parts of the world, and the results have proved that the temperature of the blood of a man is 98 degrees Fah., whether he be in India or at Nova Zembla, on the steppes of Russia or the elevated plateaus of America. This invariability of the temperature of the bodies of men appears the more wonderful when it is considered that the range of the temperature of the bodies of the medium in which they exist exceeds 160 degrees Fah.

The human body resembles, in some degree. steam boiler with innumerable safety valves in the form of pores in the skin. Perspiration is caused by the heat of the body converting the water in the animal frame into vapor, which escapes through millions of pores in the cuticle. The expansion of this vapor over the whole surface of the body exerts a refrigerating action for the removal of surplus heat from the animal system. When the pores of the skin are closed and perspiration prevented, the surplus which had generated in the body is prevented from escaping, and death ensues. A clean cuticle is as necessary to health as good food and water .-Scientific American.

THIRST WORSE THAN HUNGER.—The disturbance to the general system which is known by the name of raging thirst is far more terrible than that of starvation, for this reason; during the abstinence from food, the organism can live upon its own substance; but during the abstinence from liquid, the organism has no such source of supply within itself. Men have been known to endure absolute privation of food for some weeks; but three days of absolute privation of drink (unless in a moist atmosphere,) is perhaps a limit of endurance. This is the most atrocious torture ever invented by Oriental tyrants; it is that which most effectually tames animals. Mr. Ashley, when he had a refractory horse, always used thirst as the most effective power of coercion, giving a little water as the reward for every act of obedience. The histories of shipwrecks paint fearful pictures of suffering from thirst; and one of the most appalling cases known is the celebrated imprisonment of one hundred and fortysix men in the Black Hole of Calcutta.—Black-

A MAN's money seldom grows more than half as fast as his love of it.

BODILY CARRIAGE.

Instead of giving all sorts of rules about turning out the toes, and straightening up the body, and holding the shoulders back, all of which are impracticable to many, because soon forgotten, or of a feeling of awkwardness and discomfort which procures a willing omission; all that is necessary to secure the object is to hold up the head and move on, letting the toes and shoulders take care of themselves. Walk with the chin but slightly above a horizontal line, or with your eye directed to things a little higher than your own head. In this way you walk properly, pleasurably, and without any feeling of restraint or awkwardness. If any one wishes to be aided in securing this habitual carriage of body, accustom yourself to carry your hands behind you, one hand grasping the opposite wrist. Englishmen are admired the world over for their full chests, and broad shoulders, and sturdy frames, and manly bearing. This position of body is a favorite with them, in the simple promenade in the garden or gallery, in attending ladies along a crowded street, in standing on the street, or in public worship. Many persons spend a large part of their waking existence in the sitting position. A single rule, well attended to in this connection, would be of incalculable value to multitudes-use chairs with the old-fashioned straight backs, a little inclining backwards, and sit with the lower portion of the body close against the back of the chair at the seat; any one who tries it will observe in a moment a grateful support to the whole spine. And we see no reason why children should not be taught from the beginning to write, and sew, and knit, in a position requiring the lower portion of the body and the shoulders to touch the back of the chair all the time. A very common position in sitting, especially among men, is with the shoulders against the chair back with a space of several inches between the chair back and the lower portion of the spine, giving the body the shape of a half hoop; it is the instantaneous, instinctive, and almost universal position assumed by any consumptive on sitting down, unless counteracted by an effort of the will; hence parents should regard such a position in their children with apprehension, and should rectify it at once.—Hall's Journal of Health.

HISTORY OF JANUARY.

It is very appropriate that this should be the first month of the year, as far as the northern hemisphere is concerned; since its being near the winter solstice, the year is thus made to present a complete series of the seasonal changes and operations, including equally the first movements of spring, and the death of all annual vegetation in the frozen arms of winter. Yet the earliest calendars, as the Jewish, the Egyptian, and Greek, did not place the commencement of the year at this point. It was not done till the formation of the Roman Calendar, usually attributed to the second king, Numa Pompilius, whose reign is set down as terminating Anno 672 B. C. Numa, it is said, having decreed that the year should commence now, added two new months to the ten into which the year had previously been divided, calling the first Januarius, in honor of Janus, the deity supposed to preside over doors,' (Latin Janua, a door,) who might very naturally be presumed also to have something to do with the opening of the year.

According to Verstegan, in his curious book, The Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," our Saxon ancestors originally called this month Wolf monat-Wolf-month, "because people were wont always in this month to be in more danger to be devoured of wolves than in any season else of the year, for that, through the extremity of cold and snow, these ravenous creatures could not find beasts sufficient to feed upon." Subsequently the month was named, by the same people, Aefter-Yule-after Christmas. It is rather names of the months, while retaining those of the days of the week.

"STRATEGY."

A TROJAN horse incident in the army, a day or two since, was related to me by an intelligent friend. Gen. Sumner, on last Friday, dispatched twenty-five dragoons on a foraging expedition. They had not proceeded far beyond our lines, till a guerrilla band of rebels captured wagons and teamsters. As soon as word came to headquarters of the division, Gen. Sumner ordered ten wagons to be filled with armed soldiers, and to proceed to the same place where the rebels had carried of their booty, and to lie concealed in the bottom of their wagons. The ruse was successful. The guerrillas, some forty in number, came upon the party, dismounted, and proceeded to capture, as they supposed, a fresh supply of horses and wagons, when our soldiers, concealed, as in the Trojan horse, came out and captured every rebel and his horse, and soon returned to camp with the enemy and prisoners, horses and wagons, which a few hours before had been taken from us. The incident created quite an amusing sensation .- Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.

Humming-Bird's Nest.—A California paper thus describes a humming-bird's nest, in the garden of William Hawley, in Marysville:-" The nest contains two of their young. It is about the size of a black walnut, of a very fine texture, almost white, much resembling woolen cloth, and firmly bound to the twig of a peach tree, within three feet of the ground. The young birds are not much larger than grains of coffee, and present a very singular appearance."

In the second half of the 15th century, Russia was but 18,000 square miles in extent. Now it covers 392,000 square miles. In 1722 the population of the empire was fourteen millions; now it is sixty-five millions.

Reading for the Young.

JESSIE.

JESSIE is a little worker, Loves to sew and knit, Rocks the baby in the cradle, Loves to sing to it.

Every one may find a helper In her willing hand; Pray don't say you think "supply Is greater than demand."

Lovely, lively, happy Jessie, Happy all the day, Play may not be work for JESSIE But her work is play.

Idle hands are very apt to Make a weary heart, But right employment true enjoyment [Little Pilgrim Ever will impart.

FREDDY AND THE CUNNER,

Down under the blue water of the river, where the sunshine falls with a dimmer light than up here on dry land, a little cunner, with all its fins spread and scales flashing, was swimming about in quest of a breakfast. Ah! there it was just before him, a delicate little morsel, and with a quick dart he seized it. Poor little cunner! he did not see the line above it. He saw nothing, feared nothing, till the sharp hook pierced him, and he felt himself drawn up, up out of the beautiful water where he could breath, into the air where he could not, till he lay gasping, panting, quivering in a basket at the bottom of a fishing boat. The gasps came slower and slower; it would soon have been all over with the poor little thing had he not found an advocate to plead for him.

Freddy H. was one of the fishing party that day, and as his father took out the hook and threw the fish into the basket with the others, Freddy exclaimed, "Oh, father, dont throw him into the basket; he's such a little fellow, do let him go

"Well, he'll count one if he is little," said his father.

"No, father he wont count but half a one-don't throw him in," Freddy still pleaded.

"Oh, yes, throw him in," said his father. But Freddy grew more urgent. "Please don't, father, he isn't good to eat, and he is such a little fellow." Freddy prevailed; overboard into the cool water went the cunner, with a very sore mouth I fancy, but still the happiest little fish that swam that

The sport went on, and as the large, plump fish came splashing out of the water and lay sparkling in the basket, nobody's line was so often pulled in, hand over hand, as master

"Why, Freddy," said one gentleman, "how does it happen that you catch more fish than all the rest

"I don't know sir," said he; then in a moment, as his eyes lighted up, he added, "I guess it is because I begged for the cunner."

God bless you, little Freddy, and may you ever be found, as now, the advocate of the feeble, and of him that hath no helper." It is not wrong to catch fish for food, since Christ's own disciples were fishermen, but let us also remember how He said, "Blessed are the merciful."

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

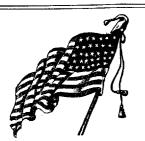
This is a new year, and it is not the only new thing under the sun. There have been new caps and mittens and sleds, new toys and picture books, new dolls and dresses. There have been new smiles on rosy cheeks, and new love and hope in happy hearts. Almost every child that reads this column is taller and heavier than he was two weeks ago. Some of you have had presents which your friends have been slyly preparing, working late in the evening or hidden away in their rooms, until at length one pleasant morning odd that we should have abandoned the Saxon you found an agreeable surprise. Now I want to tell you of a gift you can make for them in return. It will take you all the year to make it; it is time to begin it now. It is something more beautiful than any thing they have given you, and yet it will not cost you any money; you have all the materials now on hand. And although it will take a great deal of time, you will not feel the loss, for you can be busy making it while you are doing something else, while you are working or studying or playing. And though your friends may not for a great while suspect what you are about, yet they will be happier from the day you first begin. What do you think it is, this present you can get up for next Christmas, which will not cost a cent of money and will be worth more than any gift you have ever had since you were old enough to remember? This year they have given you new books and playthings; next year you can give them new boys and girls. Not only new ones but better ones. I know a boy that will be a new boy when he learns to shut the door behind him, and clean his boots, and hang up his cap. I know a girl who, if she always came to breakfast in season, with smooth hair and bright face and a kind word for her little brothers, would make the whole family think the good time coming had already come. I know some very good children, but never one that might not be better, . if he only had a brave resolution and a year's time in which to try.—Springfield Republican.

> A THOUGHTFUL BOY.—We know a little chubby-faced boy who being taken down town and suited to a new jacket and pants by his father, made the following remark as they were about to take the cars for home:—" Now, father, you have spent so much money on me to-day that I can't bear to have you spend any more, so you just jump into the car and ride home and I'll trot along on the side walk and save you three cents." There was thoughtfulness for an eight-year old!

WHEN we think of good the angels are silent; when we do it, they rejoice.

Bural Aew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



RAISE aloft our starry banner Let her float in azure sky, Let the heavenly zephyrs fan her. Nerve our hearts to do, or die? Gon, our shield, our battle-brand, Will protect our native land! This our union battle cry!

ROCHESTER, N. IY., JANUARY 24, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

UP to the present writing, (Monday A. M.,) but little reliable intelligence has reached us from Virginia. Such as has come to hand will be found below:

The Surgeon-General reports the sanitary condition of the Army of the Potomac as good Some new regiments complain of the quality of the food and provisions, and also that they have an insufficient quantity.

The army correspondent of the N. Y. Times save...The rebels are evidently anticipating an early attack. On the 13th, they threw up rifle pits, extending over half a mile of ground. The new rifle pits are nearly opposite Falmouth, and on the right of our position. Indications show that the army is liable to receive marching orders at any moment. A movement must certainly take place before the expiration of many days.

Col. Wyndham returned from his scouting expedition on the night of the 14th. He was not allowed to take with him the force he desired, and went no further than Rappahannock Station and round to Aldie. He obtained information that 55 regiments have been sent from the rebel army under Gen. Lee to re-enforce Gen. Bragg in Tennessee

The following has been received at the Wash ington headquarters of the army:

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15, 1863. FORTRESS MONROS, Jan. 15, 1863.

To Major-General Halleck:—The Richmond papers are boasting that Gen. Pryor had repulsed our troops near New Providence Church on the 9th inst. The following dispatch of the 15th inst., from Gen. Peck, gives the true version of the affair. His attack was repulsed by our Mounted Rifles under Major Wheeler. It is due to the latter, and our troops, that the truth should be known, and if you have no objections I should be glad to have it published. John A. Drx.

The enemy crossed the Blackwater in consid-

The enemy crossed the Blackwater in considerable force and attempted yesterday to drive in our right wing, but were repulsed. Infantry, cavalry and artillery were employed by the rebels, but they were repulsed by the New York Mounted Rifles, under Major Wheeler. At dusk the enemy's advance was charged upon and the enemy's advance was charged upon and driven back on his supports. At intervals throughout the night shells were thrown from the rebel batteries.

J. A. Peck, Maj.-Gen.

Advices from Fortress Monroe to the 17th, state that Col. Ludlow, from City Point, says that all commissioned officers of the United States captured after Jan. 12th, will be handed over to the Governors of States when captured. He says it is highly probable that all officers captured before the 12th will be released. There are a large number of Murfreesboro prisoners now at Richmond.

Department of the South.

THE Passaic and Montauk are at Beaufort all well. Neither of these vessels was disabled. The Passaic went safely through one of the most terrific gales recently experienced off Hatteras. An officer of the vessel writing to a friend, says he superstition of the sailors and of some of officers, was one of the greatest difficulties to be overcome. Some of them gave up all for lost at every dash of the sea, and the deck being almost continually immersed, the appearance of things in a measure justified their fears. Professional men, however, are highly pleased with the seagoing qualities of the new Monitors, and see nothing to be improved upon, save a further strengthening of the sections.

Capt. Worden, of the Montauk, has reported his arrival at his destination to the Navy Department. The Montauk attempted to enter the harbor in the morning, in charge of a coast pilot, and struck on the Shackelford shoals. The accident was caused by the misplacement of a buoy. The Montank remained fast until 6 o'clock in the evening, when, by the assistance of the tug boats John P. Freeborn, Capt. Almy, John P. Levy, Capt. Rogers, and the gunboat Miami, she was got afloat and towed into the harbor, anchoring abreast of Fort Mason. She was entirely unin-

A Fortress Monroe correspondent states an arrival from Newbern on the 13th furnishes the following:

The rebels are suffering seriously in conse quence of the destruction of the railroad at Goldsboro. They have sent a large number of negroes to repair the track and rebuild the bridges, protected by a large force under Gen. Evans.

French's rebel division has been moved from Petersburg to Raleigh.

A portion of Lee's army has been sent to Richmond to be ready to march to North Carolina.

General Foster has been heavily re-enforced, and he is determined to keep rebel railroad communication between Richmond and the Guli States severed.

It is generally conceded that a large fleet in now at Newbern, and is designed to co-operate for the capture of Wilmington.

It is rumored an attack will soon be made on Charleston. Gen. Naglee and division, and many other troops, are ready for action. Beaufort and Newbern harbors are filled with gunboats and transports. The health of the troops is excellent.

Department of the Gulf.

THE following particulars of the land attack on Galveston have not heretofore been published:

On the night of Dec. 31st a reconnoisance was made by Capt. Shreeve with 25 men of the Roxbury City Guard, which resulted in the discovery of a large rebel cavalry force in the western part of the city. Capt. Shreeve at once reported his discovery to Col. Burrill by a messenger, when two platoons, of 20 men each, were sent out. It was reported soon after that Capt. Shreeve had been captured, but the platoons which were sent out met him and his command falling back in good order.

About this time the Harriet Lane sent up a signal which announced, first, enemies approaching by water, and soon after, enemies approaching by land. Col. Burrill being notified of these signals, immediately turned out his battalion, which, all told, numbered less than 300 men under arms, and constructed barricades of bar rels, hogsheads, boards, and whatever else he could find, across the wharf, and tore up the planks, leaving only a narrow passage for the retreat of his pickets.

Word was now sent in that the enemy in large numbers were crossing the bridge, and had already taken possession of the rear of the town in strong force. During the day the rebels had crossed light pieces of artilley concealed in loads of hay, and when they had reached the town in sufficient numbers, and the Harriet Lane was fairly engaged, they opened fire with these pieces upon the Union forces, while the pickets were driven in. They had been planted with the purpose of obtaining an enfilleding range on the Union forces, while the pickets were driven in. They had been planted with the purpose of obtaining an enfilleding range on the Union forces, while the pickets were driven in. They had been planted with the purpose of obtaining an enfilled range of the Union forces, while the pickets were driven in. They had been planted with the purpose of obtaining an enfilled range of the Union forces, while the pickets were driven in. They had been planted with the purpose of obtaining an enfilled range of the Union forces, while the pickets were driven in. They had been planted with the purpose of obtaining an enfilled range of the Union forces, while the pickets were driven in. They had been planted with the purpose of obtaining an enfilled range of the Union forces, while the pickets were driven in. They had been planted with the purpose of obtaining an enfilled range of the Union forces, while the pickets were driven in. They had been planted with the purpose of obtaining an enfilled range of the Union forces, while the pickets were driven in the Union forces, while the pickets are deserved the thanks of the country. The expension of the Union forces, while the pickets were driven in the Union forces, while the pickets are deserved the thanks of the country. The expension of the Union forces were deserved the thanks of the country. The expension of the Union forces were deserved to the thanks of the country. The expension of the Union forces were deserved the thanks of the country. The expension of the Union forces were deserved the thanks of the country. The expension of the Union forces were deserved the thanks of the country. The expension of the Union forces were deserved to the thanks of the country. The expension of the Union forces were deserved to the Union forces were deserved to th our men, but a skillful change of position and the barricades which the Colonel had hastily erected had defeated the designs. The soldiers stood up to their work most bravely, not a man flinching, and for four hours they refused to yield to the overpowering numbers which poured down upon

The enemy was fairly repulsed twice, notwithstanding his artillery, while our troops had none, and notwithstanding he had ten men for one of

The full light of day came before this fight between the rebels and our handful of soldiers was at an end. The little band was standing up against all odds, when it was discovered that a white flag was floating from the Harriet Lane. The meaning of it was not understood, for the Colonel was ignorant of the fact that the Harriet Lane was in possession of the enemy. Soon a white flag was displayed on the gunboat Owasco, and Col. Burrill now determined to learn the cause of these unexpected signs. He accordingly sent his Adjutant, Lieut. Chas. A. Davis, to the Owasco, the vessel nearest the wharf, to learn the state of affairs and to consult as to the course to be pursued. Adjutant Davis proeeded in a small boat, and having completed his business on the Owasco, was about to return, when he discovered that the Union troops on the whar were marching off. He saw them go to the street, where they were at once surrounded by rebel soldiers and by citizens. They had, in fact, surrounded them, and the Adjutant, of course did not return.

The rebels, in addition to their prisoners, captured 30,000 rifle cartridges, and 500 picks and 500 shovels. The loss of the Union land force was quite small, probably not more than four killed and twenty wounded.

Movements in the West and South-West.

MISSOURI.- A dispatch from Gen. Brown to Curtis, dated Springfield, 8th, says that the battle lasted 13 hours. The enemy numbered 5,000 picked mounted infantry, with two rebel guns. The expedition was fitted out in Arkansas river, and marched at least 50 miles in 24 hours.

The enemy opened on the town without giving notice to move the sick or women and children. Our forces, consisted of the Missouri militia, Iowa troops, enrolled Missouri militia, convalescents and stragglers, numbering 2,600, with two old iron howitzers, one iron 6-pounder mounted on wagon wheels and two brass 6-pounders. The enemy were badly whipped. Gen. Brown was treacherously shot from a secesh residence while leading a charge.

A dispatch from Gen. Warren dated Houston Texas county, 16th, says the enemy are in full retreat toward Arkansas.

Marmaduke's force in Hartsville fight was between 4,000 and 5,000 strong. Their loss was about 300 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The famous guerilla McGould was among the killed, and the notorious guerilla Porter badly wounded.

ARKANSAS.—The ram, Storm, which left Arkansas Post, Monday, arrived at Cairo on the 17th inst., and confirms the capture of that place. An attack was made on the evening of the 9th by gunboats, the land force debarking two miles below, marching in the rear of the fortifications. The rebels had earthworks two miles below the main fort, from which they were shelled - not, however, before some damage was done to the gunboats. Three balls entered the port holes of the Lexington, killing four men. The main fort is represented as very strongly garrisoned. The officers of the Storm say that the Federals captured six regiments in the works, and at daylight Monday, two Texan regiments, ignorant that the place had surrendered, came to re-enforce, and were also captured. Nearly all the ammunition taken by the rebels from the steamer Blue Wing some days since, was recaptured. The following dispatch has been received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI, POST OF ARKANSAS, Jan. 11, 1863.

ed the Post of Arkansas at 1 o'clock to-day, having stormed the enemy's works. We took a large quantity of prisoners' variously estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000, and all their animals and military stores. Rear Admiral D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, effectively and brilliantly co-operated, accomplishing this complete success.

John A. McClernand.

TENNESSEE.—The following official dispatches relate to the recent successful raid under Brig.-

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1863. To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—I have just received a dispatch from Maj.-Gen. Granger, that the cavalry force which he sent to East Tennessee on the 21st ult., under Brig.-Gen. Carter, to destroy the East Tennessee railroad bridges has been heard from. Gen. Granger received a dispatch from Gen. Carter, at Manchester, Ky., stating that on the 30th ult., he entirely destroyed the Union and Wautaga bridges with ten miles of railroad. Five hundred and afty rebels were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Seven hundred stand of arms and a large amount of flour, salt and other rebel stores, and also a loco-

motive and two cars were destroyed. A brisk skirmish took place at the Wautaga bridge and another at Jonesville. We lost but ten men. The expedition has been characterized by Gen-Granger as one of the most hazardous and daring of the war. I twas attended with great privation and hardship owing to the almost imprecticable or the war. It was attended with great privation and hardship, owing to the almost impracticable nature of the country, length of the route of nearly 200 miles each way, and the inclement season. The important results of the expedition can hardly be overrated, severing as it has the main railroad communication between Virginia and the Southwest. Can Carter and his officers

and the South-west. Gen. Carter and his officers and men deserve the thanks of the country.

Great credit is also due Maj.-Gen. Granger, under whose supervision the expedition was fitted out, and whose long cavalry experience was a guaranty that nothing tending to its success was forgotten. cess was forgotten.

Н. G. Wright, Maj.-Gen. To Maj.-Gen. Wright, Cincinnati:—The daring operations and brilliant achievements of Gen.

On the 9th inst, General Halleck dispatched the following to General Rosecrans:

the following to General Rosecrans:

Headquarters army of the Potomac, {
Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Commanding
Army of the Cumberland: — General. — The
rebel accounts freely confirm your telegrams from
the battle-field. Victory was well earned, and
is one of the most brilliant of the war. You and
your brave army have won the gratitude of your
country and the admiration of the world. The
field of Murfreesboro is made historical, and
future generations will point out the places where
so many heroes fell gloriously in defence of the
Constitution and the Union. Thanks for the living, and tears for the lamented dead.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

A special dispatch from Nashville, dated the 16th, contains the following:

Brig.-Gen. Forest, of the rebel army, with a force of about 4,000 men and 12 pieces of light artillery, attacked our relief store ships coming up the Cumberland river, and succeeded in capturing five steamboats laden with commissary stores and the gunboat Slidell. Several of the boats contained wounded soldiers, who, in jumping from them while burning, were shot in the water.

The negro crews were stripped of their clothing, tied to trees, cowhided and left to starve on shore. The boats were all anchored in midchannel and burned after being robbed of valuables. The officers and soldiers were stripped of their clothing, placed on shore and paroled.

Several bridges on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been destroyed by this same band of marauders, and mail communication cannot be resumed in some time. The wires between this place and Murfreesboro have been cut by secessionists, who pretend to be quiet Union farmers, and I have no word from our army today, but it is ready for the enemy.

Nineteen deserters from various Tennessee regiments came into Nashville on the 15th. An entire rebel regiment, numbering 300 men, deserted and came into our outposts 15 miles beyond Murfreesboro, vesterday.

About \$90,000 of Confederate State funds have been seized from brokers in Nashville and coniscated by order of Gen. Mitchell.

Gen. Longstreet arrived at Shelbyville with 13 brigades from Lee's army, and he has succeeded Gen. Bragg in command of the rebel army in

Reliable information has been received from scouts that efforts are being made by the rebels to cut off Rosecrans' supplies and retreat, and then crush his army.

Gen. Longstreet will attack us, it is said. next week. Gen. Rosecrans is fully prepared for the enemy, but will not move upon him until certain expeditions destroy a railroad and capture Forrest and his men or drive them off.

The Chattanooga Rebel reports a large fleet of gunboats and transports ascending the Mississippi on the 13th.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THE President sent a message to the House on the 14th, in reply to a resolution asking why Senor Murillo has not been received as the representative of the revolutionary government of Grenada, and what communications had been had with Senor Herron, the representative of the Confederacy of New Grenada.

The President recites the diplomatic relations heretofore existing between the United States and New Grenada. In 1861, a revolutionary war broke out in Grenada, assuming to set up a new government, under the name of the United States of Columbia; this war has had its vicissitudes. But the revolutionary organization has hitherto been simply a military and provisional power, without a definite constitution or government, and no government of the latter kind has been organized in lieu of the government of 1858, which has been recognized by the United States.

The United States Minister, appointed in 1861, To Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding the Department of Tennessee:—I have the horor to report that the forces under my command attack-

not to present his credentials to either of the governments, but to conduct his affairs informally, as customary in such cases; to report progress, and await the instructions of his government. The advices received have not been sufficient to determine the President to recognize the revolutionary government, and Gen. Herron being here as the representative of the government so long recognized, he had not, received any representative of the revolution, as that would be an act of recognition.

Official communications have been had, on occasional and incidental questions, with Gen. Herron as Minister of the Grenadian Confederacy, but in no other character. From these communications no definite measure or proceeding has resulted; and a communication of them, at this time, the President does not deem compatible with public interests.

Our blockading fleet has captured some very important dispatches from Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State, to Mason, Slidell, and others in Europe. These dispatches give many important facts and details in regard to the condition of the rebels. Private letters, captured at the same time, give the strongest statements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and show that unless they can quickly get relief, either by European intervention, or by dividing the Free States, and thus paralyzing the efforts of the Government, they must give up their bad cause for lost. These dispatches arrived in Washington on the 14th inst. They were put up in a tin box coated with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency. But our sailors were too quick for them.

The National Intelligencer of the 17th publishes eight columns of the intercepted rebel dispatches, being letters of instructions to Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and other rebel agents in Europe.

The first is a letter from Secretary Benjamin, dated September last, exaggerating all the rebel victories, and summing up the Federal losses in all the battles up to that time at 350,000.

The most important portion of the composition relates to a movement on the part of the French consuls at Galveston and Richmond, supposed to have originated in Paris, to induce Texas to secede from the Southern Confederacy and establish an independent government. The result of this discovery was an order to Magruder to send the Consul at Galveston to Mexico as soon as possible, and the Richmond Consul to leave forthwith. The order with regard to the latter was, however, rescinded.

It further appears, that the reception awarded by Earl Russell to Mason, at London, is not such as comports with the latter's sense of propriety, or the expectations of the Confederate authorities at Richmond. Mason is, however, complimented for self-abnegation in consenting to remain at his post, notwithstanding the arrogance to which he conceives himself subjected by the evident coolness of Russell.

The second portion of this correspondence relates to the European operations of the Confederate Treasury and Navy Departments. Memminger explains the schemes for raising money in England, by the hypothecation of cotton in the Confederate States of America. The modus operandi by which coin may be transmitted in English vessels from blockaded ports, to be employed in England for war purposes and payments, receives elucidation at the hands of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, while the use to which a portion of the funds is put, is explained in the accompanying correspondence of Mallory, Confederate Secretary of the Navy.

The utility of iron clads and means by which they are to be procured in England, formed the burden of one interesting paper.

From these papers we also learn the names of the Confederate financial agents in England, and what houses are ready to fill the military and naval orders from Richmond.

The report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of emancipation in the District of Columbia made their report on the 13th. The whole number of servants from whom | hung by McNeil. compensation has been withheld, is 111. The total number for whom compensation has been

awarded, is 3,100. The Committee on Naval Affairs have, according to a resolution passed unanimously, commenced an inquiry into the practicability of connecting all our naval and military stations between Fortress Monroe and New Orleans, by submarine telegraph cables. Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of New York-now in Washington-has presented to the Government an offer from the celebrated firm of Glass, Elliott & Co., of London, to manufacture and submerge cables connecting all points between Washington and New Orleans. They are to be paid only on success ful completion, and delivery to the Government of the lines in good working order. In other words, they take the entire risk of manufacture, shipping across the Atlantic, laying down, working the lines, &c. The importance of such arrangements for telegraphing is admitted by all parties, both as a matter of economy and actual military necessity; thence there seems no doubt that Congress will, without unnecessary delay, make an appropriation for that purpose. The firm of Glass, Elliott & Co., last year, laid a cable for the English Government 1,535 miles long, which has been in perfect working order ever since, while other lines laid by them have been in uninterrupted operation from nine to eleven vears.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress, accompanying a letter from Indian Commissioner Dale, the recommendation of the distribution of \$50,000 at once among the Indians of Utah, based upon the fact that many of the savages are becoming restive and insubordinate, believing that the Government has lost its power and ability to protect them on the one base, and keep them in subjection on the other. He also recommends two temporary special agencies, one to the Chippewas of Utah, and the other for

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Short-horns for Sale—T C Peters. Local Agents Wanted—E C Frost. Temperance Monitor—B H Mills. Elmira Female College—Rev A W Cowles. Basket Willows—F G Wood.

Special Notices. Reader, Stop and Think — D. B. DeLand & Co. Brown's Bronchial Troches.

The News Condenser.

- The cholera was raging in China at last accounts. The French, 4,000 strong, have landed at Matamoras,
- Delaware has re-elected to his place in the Senate the Hon. Jas. A. Bayard.
- The boring of Artesian wells is being carried on with reat activity in Algeria.
- It is stated that Queen Victoria will wear deep mourning another year.
- The prize steamer Caroline was sold in Philadelphia on Monday week for \$34,500.
- A college in connection with the Church of England is to be established in Liberia. - Serious apprehensions are entertained of Indian out-
- breaks at the West in the spring. - During the year 1862 nearly thirty thousand people
- cended Bunker Hill Monument - Gov. Ramsey has just been elected United States Sen-
- ator by the Minnesota Legislature. - Hon. Charles Sumner has been re-elected United
- States Senator from Massachusetts - Lot M. Morrell was elected Senator from Maine, on the 13th by a vote of 120 against 45.
- The Baltimore Relief Union distributed 3,000 loaves of bread to the poor on Christmas day.
- The death of Mr. Thomas Hope, author of Anastasius, at Dresden on the 5th ult., is announced.
- A New York firm has bought over 80,000 lbs. of tobacco in Patoka township, Dubois county, Ind.
- Prof. James Renwick, LL. D., died at his residence in New York city on Monday week in his 71st year.
- The money order system, after the English fashion, has been introduced into the Post-Offices in Turkey. - City railroads are building in San Francisco, the om-
- nibus proprietors taking nearly the whole interest in them. - There were coined at the mint in Philadelphia during December five million four hundred and thirty thousand
- The number of disabled soldiers who have been discharged from service since the 1st of the present month is
- 5,309 - The Hudson River Railroad has paid its first dividend. It has proved itself a paying concern to its stockholders.
- A female preacher occupies a pulpit in Pittsburg, preaching statedly to a congregation of character and in-. telligence.
- A railroad has been opened across the Swedish peninsula, connecting Gottenburg on the Cattagat with Stockholm
- The Internal Revenue Commissioner has decided that the "probate of wills" and "letters testamentary" must be stamped.
- The Girard House, at one time the principal hotel of Philadelphia, has been re-opened, after two or three years
- The Government redeems in coin the debt of 1842, of \$2,800,000. The holders get their debt and 33 per cent profit on it. - Secretary Chase reports that the delay in the payment
- of soldiers results from the restrictions imposed upon him - A National Exhibition is to be opened at Constantinople on the 1st Ramazan (last of February, 1863,) for
- three months. — Alabama has authorized the employment of slaves in defense of the Southern government. The same is true as to Georgia.
- On New Year's evening, in East Greenwich, R. I., Cæsar Clark, aged about 100, was married to Betsey Fry, aged about 70.
- J. Miner Botts has just purchased an estate of 2,800 acres, in Orange Co., Va., for \$104,000, and has taken - Col. Moses Wisner, formerly Governor of Michigan,
- died in the camp of the 22d Mich. Infantry at Lexington, Ky., on Jan. 4th - There is a report that Gen. Hindman has executed
- ten Federal officers in retaliation for the ten murderers - The bill authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 legal tender notes, for the immediate payment of the army and

navy is now a law.

- About \$1,680,000 of gold were sold on speculation in New York York last week. Stock sales in the same city registered \$4,467.620. - Generals Cobb, Hill, Jackson and Preston, of the reb-
- el army, were all officiating Presbyterian elders when the - Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, is danger-
- ously ill at his residence at Schenectady. He is paralyzed, and cannot long survive. - The reported death of Claib Jackson, rebel Governor of Missouri, is confirmed by letters received in St. Louis.
- Hard drinking killed him. — The Republican Convention of New Hampshire, held at Concord on the 1st inst., nominated John A. Gilmore as their candidate for Governor
- The Legislature of Illinois has elected Hon. W. A Richards to fill the post of Senator of that State, made v cant by the death of Douglas.
- Jackson, Jeff Davis' escaped negro coachman, ws one of the speakers at an anti-slavery meeting heldin London, Eng., on the 12th Dec.
- One jeweler in New York sold \$90,000 wortl of Christmas presents. Army contractors and their aves spend money with a fearful looseness. - Several Ohio and Pennsylvania officers, absent rom
- Camp Parole without leave, have been dismissed. Chers absent will be similarly disposed of. - Albert C. Greene, for nearly half a century prominent at the bar and public councils of Rhode Island, fied in
- Providence on the 8th inst., aged 71 years. - Custom House receipts at Boston for 1862 vere \$3,-536,315 in excess of those of 1861. The entire receipts for duties at that port for 1862 were \$6,839,751.
- The total number of passengers carried or the trans-Atlantic steamers last year, was 78,900, of wrom 28,500 were to Europe and 50,400 to the United States.
- The Governor of Alabama says that the salt works which are worked by the State, produce two thousand bushels of salt daily. It is sold at \$2 per bushel.
- A number of gentleman have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for an act of incorporation as a company for the manufacture of type-setting machines.

The Lublisher to the Lublic.

ABOUT THE "RURAL EMPIRE CLUB,"

In a portion of the edition of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for the week ending Dec. 27, 1862, we published the follow-

Special Caution to all our Readers! - We Special Caution to all our Readers!—We again cantion our readers to beware of pretended traveling agents for the RURAL, for we employ none. We also reiterate that persons who send circulars over the country offering the RURAL NEW-YORKER at club price, have no authority from us for so doing. Hence, people who mail money to join a "Rural Empire," 'Keystone, or any other distant club, must take their chances. Ly The person who "runs" the "Rural Empire Club," in Wayne country, did not send us a subscriber last winter, to our knowledge, (though we suspect he did in other people's, or fictitious names—a silly dodge,) yet pretends in a recent circular, that he sent several hundred and received no premium! Though that is pretty steep and wicked lying, we can stand it in consideration of the fact that the RURAL is somitted from the list of papers offered in the "Empire Club." [Some other publishers we wot of would consider. a like omission fortunate.] For some years past our premiums have been arranged for the benefit of local club agents (instead of those who travel or work through the mail.) and "that's what's the matter" of the engineer of the "Empire" machine!

The above Special Caution, and especially the latter por-

The above Special Caution, and especially the latter portion thereof was written very hurriedly, on the reception of a circular purporting to emanate from the person who manages the Empire Club therein mentioned; and what we then wrote, and now reiterate and reprint, was instigated on a perusal of the following paragraphs from said circular.

on a perusal of the following paragraphs from sand cremary, which we also give varbatime titleratim, et punctuatim:

The members of the Rural Empire Club, very well know the "Rural New-Yorker" has always been the leading paper in our prospectus, we have taken thousands of subscriptions for that popular Journal and introduced it is manner that has added many more thousands to its list of safrons.

manner that has auded many more the constraint partons.

We should be very happy to offer it now at club rates, if we could do so without loss. While small clubs last year were well paid, ours, embracing several hundreds of subscriptions, obtained at considerable expense for postage, printing, discounts, &c., was refused even one extra copy Hence, that "GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD" turns out in our case to be very poor pay.

-That what we affirmed in our Special Caution was true we firmly believe, indeed know, and can substantiate by unimpeachable testimony—though we were mistaken (much te our regret) in supposing that the RURAL had been omitsted from the list of papers offered by the "Empire Club." After our paragraph had gone to press we discovered another item in the circular, the substance of which we quote

"We do not wish to dissuade people from patronizing so caluable a Journal, but give the above reasons for not offering the said paper as we have always heretofore done. But if, it will accommodate our patrons to include the Rural in their orders for periodicals, we will furnish it at \$2 per year, and present each," &c.

[Had not the author of the circular waited until the time for our issue of Dec. 27 to go to press and be mostly printed before mailing us a copy, we should have examined his circular more carefully; yet our omission to notice that he had included the RURAL is of less consequence than th fact that we received his document in time to refute its main statement in at least a part of our edition.]

Now, we do not propose to occupy much space with this matter, albeit the printed attack upon the RURAL and its Publisher is most malicious. Were it necessary we could enter into particulars, but we have neither taste nor space to exhibit another in a bad light, even in order to even and to semintationer in a two again, over in the simple truth is curselves from a shadow of suspicion. The simple truth is that, after paying the engineer of the Empire Club several large premiums, we concluded (in consonance with our own notions of justice and that of many local Agents of the RURAL) that it was not right that one man should monopolize the highest prize each year, and therefore changed our programme so that each local agent would have a fair and equal chance. And, as we asserted in our Special Caution "THAT'S what's the matter." The manager of said Club did not send us a subscription during the clubbing season of "last year," and hence was in no wise entitled to any of our "Good Pay for Doing Good." That is the simple truth, and no one knows it better than himself.

[The above has been in type for three weeks, but being considered comparatively unimportant it was omitted from week to week that other matter might be published. We may have occasion to recur to the subject, and if so shall endeavor to do it ample justice.]

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

THANKS, AND A REQUEST .- Our best thanks are due and tendered to Agents and other active and influential friends of the RURAL for the successful manner in which they are clubbing us, from all parts of the country. The Recruiting Officers of our Brigade have this year accomplished much more than we anticipated—far more during the first twenty days of January than in any correspond ing period. We appreciate their kindness, but while bending under a weight of obligation "ask for more"that they will continue their efforts so long as subscribers are obtainable, and make the close of the campaign as brilliant as has been its opening. In return they will not only receive our acknowledgments, and that of commu nity, but all the GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD which we offer. Agents not receiving extra copies or premiums to which they are entitled, are specially requested to report the same, as we wish to pay as we go-as fast as the pre miums are due and ordered.

THE RURAL BRIGADE is fast filling up, but there is yet room for new recruits. Please send along your Company rells, gentlemen. We can still supply rations (numbers from January 1st. It is not too late, therefore, to start new lists or add to those already forwarded. Pick up the stragglers, and also accommodate the eleventh-hour people who wish to enlist for the whole campaign (complete. volume.)

DON'T REMIT "SHINPLASTERS," CHECKS, &c. -- Agents and others remitting for the RUHAL will please bear in mind that fractional notes or "shinplasters," issued either by corporations or individuals (except the checks of the Treasurer of Rochester on the Monroe Co. Bank,) are nearly worthless in this city. Please don't send them to us, but, instead. Government postal currency, or postage stamps Some agents send us checks on, or certificates of deposit in local banks, in payment for clubs. The collection of these often subjects us to trouble and expense, and we greatly prefer drafts, less cost of exchange. Will our friends please make a note of this, also.

EARLY NUMBERS OF THIS VOLUME. -- The rush of subscriptions for this volume induced us to add an extra edition of seven thousand, after printing the first edition of No. 1, and hence we shall be able to furnish the early numbers of the present volume for some days or weeks. As long as we have the early numbers to spare we shall send them to new subscribers, unless otherwise directed.

PATIENCE, FRIENDS!-Club Agents and subscribers are ssured that we are doing the very best we can in filling assisted many are using the very best we can infining their orders; but it is utterly impossible to send all the copies'in one package at present—for the simple reason that part of the names are in type and mailed by machinery, and part in letters or books. Agents frequently send additions of 5, 10, 20, or more, to clubs, the very day we are mailing the regular package, and of course we must mail the orders separately. Our rule is to mail all back numbers the day orders therefor are received, and the next number as promptly as possible, if not with the regular package.

ASSOCIATED EFFORT 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 fill it up in your own neighborhood, get some person or persons a few miles distant to join with or assist you—adding their names to those you may procure, and sending all together.

THE RURAL is sent to the wives or families of soldiers in the Union service at the lowest club rate (\$1.50)—the same as to clergymen and teachers. We publish this in answer to several recent inquiries, and for the benefit of all others

CLUBBING WITH THE MAGAZINES.-We will furnish the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1863, (or one year,) and either The Horticullurist, (price \$2,) or Arthur's Home Magazine, (\$2,) the same period, for \$3; and the RURAL and Harper's Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, or Godey's Lady's Book, one year, for \$4.

THE WAS A

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c.-We endeavor to adhere strictly our club rates, which require a certain number of sub scribers to get the paper at a specified price—say ten to get it at \$1,50 per copy. &c. But, in answer to frequent inquiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1,50 each, with a reasonable pros-pect of filling up a club of ten, we will send them — and when the club is completed shall send extra copy, &c. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait for others. Any person who is not an agent, sending the club rate (\$1,50) for a single copy (the price of which is \$2.) will only receive the paper the length of time the money pays for at full single copy price. The only way to get the RURAL for less than \$2 a year, is to form or join a club.

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 other people's errors. Our clerks are not infallible, but most of the errors about which agents complain are not attributa-ble 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.

Special Notices

READER, STOP AND THINK .- We suppose the most of our readers buy and use D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Chem Saleratus, but if there are any of you who do not, just stop and think that impure saleratus is very detrimental to the health of yourself and family, while the Chemical Saleratus is as pure as snow, and is therefore perfectly healthy. It is manufactured at Fairport, Monroe county, N. Y., and for sale by most merchants and grocers in the country.

A COUGH, COLD, OR IRRITATED THROAT. If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are Beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. PUBLIC SPRAKERS and SINGERS should use the Troches. Military officers and soldiers who over-tax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER. Jan. 20, 1863.

FLOUR - We note an advance of 25 cents per barrel in the lower grades of winter wheat flour; choice brands are a

MGRAIN-Corn is still advancing, the range now being?

@75 cents.

MEATS — There has been a general movement upward in meats. Pork is worth 50e to \$1,00 more per barrel than at date of our last report. Dressed Hogs are 25 cents per 100 pounds better. Hams and Shoulders are 50e to \$1 higher. All other matters are about as last quoted.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

200000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 / 50081
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 16@18c
Flour, win. wheat,\$6,25@7,50	
Flour, spring do 5,75@6,25	
Flour, buckwheat. 2,50@2,50	
Meal, Indian 1,18@1,18	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee. 1,15@1,30	Apples, bushel, 25@30c
Best white Canada 1,35@1,35	
Corn, old 70@75c	
Corn. new 70/0/75c	Cherries, do 12@140
Corn, new 70@75c Rye, 60 lbs & bush 55@60c	
Oats, by weight 50@50c	
Barley 1,20@1,30	Hides and Skins.
Buckwheat 60@60c	
Reans 1.50(a)2.00	Slaughter 7 @ 7c
Beans 1,50@2,00	Calf. 9c Sheep Pelts 1,2002,75
Pork, mess14,00@15,50	Lamb Pelts 25(02.00
Pork, clear 15,00(@15,50	Seeds. 25@2,00
Dressed hogs, cwt 5,75@ 6,00	Clover, medium. 4,50@5,00
Beef, cwt 4,00@ 6,00	Do. large 6,00@6,26
Spring lambs, each 1,50(a 2,00	Timothy 2,00@2,25
Mutton, carcass 3 605c	Sundries.
Hams, smoked 9 @9c	Wood, hard 4 avor on
Shoulders 6 @6%c	Wood, soft 3,00@3,50 Coal, Scranton 6,75@7,25 Coal, Pittston 6,75@7,25
Chickens 8 @9c	Coal Scranton 5750705
Turkeys 9 (aloc	Coal Pitteton 67507 25
Geese 40 @50c	Coal, Shamokin. 6,75@7,25
Ducks 12 pair 38 @44c	Coal, Char 7 @ 8c
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl 1,75@2,90
Butter, roll 17 @19c	Straw, tun 50000700
Butter, firkin 16 @18c	Straw, tun 5,00 07,00 Hay, tun 8,00 015,00
Cheese 11 @12c	Wool, 32 th 60260
Lard, tried 10 @10%c	Wool, # ib 50@60c Whitefish, % bbl 4,50@5,09
Tallow rough 7 @ 7c	Codfish, quintal. 5,00@5,50
Tallow, tried 91/4@10c	Trout, half bbl. 3,15(3,50

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 19.—FLOUR—Market may be quoted a shade firmer, with a better business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$6,306,60 for superfine State; \$6,706,60 for superfine State; \$6,706,60 for superfine State; \$6,706,60 for superfine State; \$6,706,60 for superfine State; \$7,206,30 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$7,406,52 for trade brands do.—the market closing quiet. Sales of choice extra State, were made at \$6,906,710. Canadian flour a shade firmer, with more doing; sales at \$6,367,15 for common, and \$7,206,80 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at \$4,506,50 for inferior to choice. Corn meal active and firmer; sales at \$3,5824,00 for Jersey; \$4,60,64.70 for Brandywine, and 100 puncheons Brandywine at \$21,00.
GRAIN—Wheat market may be quoted to better, with a a moderate-business doing for export and home consumption; sales Chicago spring at \$1,326(1,41; Milwaukee club at \$1,426(1,45; amber lows at \$1,426(1,45); winter red Western at \$1,536(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; amber Michigan at \$1,556(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; amber Michigan at \$1,556(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; amber Michigan at \$1,556(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; amber Michigan at \$1,556(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; amber Michigan at \$1,556(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; amber Michigan at \$1,556(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; amber Michigan at \$1,556(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; amber Michigan at \$1,556(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; amber Michigan at \$1,556(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; amber Michigan at \$1,556(1,57; winter red III at \$1,536(1,57; winter red I

ALBANY, JAN. 19.—FLOUR AND MRAL—The buoyancy of the Flour market noticed at the close of the week was still apparent this morning, but the annoyances resulting from the inuudation of the warehouses somewhat diverted the attention of the trade, and the business in flour was limited.

SUMON OF the grazel dand are presudent III HOR	r was umit
the closing prices of last week.	
Common to good State	6 25@6 50
Fancy and extra State	6.50Xa)6.75
Common to good Western	6.50(0)7.00
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c	7 25@8 25
Extra Ohio	7 25@8 25
Common Canadian	
Extra Canadian	7 75@8 00
Fancy Genesee Extra Genesee and city brands	@7 25
Extra Genesee and city brands	@825
Buckwheat Flour has been more plentiful, t	nough it h

Buckwheat Flour has been incre pientful, from it has been freely taken at a slight reduction on last week sprice. Sales in the street are being made at \$1.12\footnote{\text{sl}}, and from store \$2.57 \times 100 fbs. Corn Meal is in active reducet and is selling freely at \$1.50(\times 1.62\footnote{\text{sl}}, \text{ 100 fbs.} \text{ Carin-Wheat is very firm, with but little offering and good milling inquiry. Corn is scarce and wanted for the East and home consumption, at very full prices. Rye quiet. In Barley we notice sales of Jefferson county, in car lots, at \$1,52 delivered at the Central depot. Oats are very scarce and wanted at a higher price; sales State at \$65.

SEED—A quiet market. The only sale reported during SEED—A quiet market. The only sale reported during the week was 175 bu. medium Western Clover at 10%c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 19.—FLOUR—The market opened quiet on Monday week, and closed with an active demand, partly speculative and partly for the East, but without material change in quotations; sales white wheat double extra Indiana at \$7,00; spring wheat Illinois extra at \$6,00. The market for the week has ranged at \$6,760,700 high grades double extra; \$6,760,690 for double extra white wheat Canada; \$5,60 for spring wheat extra Canada and State—closing firm with good inquiry for speculation and Eastern shipment. GRAIN—The wheat market active and prices tending upward. The advance for the week has been about 5,00 cts,—closing quiet. The demand has been partly speculative and partly for milling; quoted at \$1,41 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1,25 for No. 1 Milwaukee club, and \$1,200,3,32 for red winter Western. Corn—The market very firm but less active; sales opening at 60c, and closing at 65c. Oats, in moderate demand but firm; sales for the Chicago eats at 55c. Barley—The stock light; market firm and tending upward; quoted at \$1,40 for Western, and \$1,00 for Canada. Rye—The market very quiet for the week; no sales except in small lots, held at 90,25c.

Sexps—The market has ruled more active, with sales at \$6,300,37/2 for Clover, and \$2,250,250 for Timothy.

Prays—Held at 75@78c.

Sexps—The market has ruled more active, with sales at \$6,300,37/2 for Clover, and \$2,250,250 for Timothy.

Prays—Held at 75@78c.

Sexps—The market has Reef \$6,000,000; Lard 9/4@ 19/4c; Hams smoked 9c. Smoked and dried beef 9c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

ALBANY, JAN. 19.—BERVES—The market opened well this week. Last week's prices were easily realized, while there was a marked depreciation in the average quality of the offerings. Fortunately the supply was only moderate, and as there was an improvement in the Eastern markets last week, buyers from that direction evinced a willingness that is not usual with them, to enter into competition with New Yorkers.

REQUIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

This week. Last week. last year.

Beeves '3,040 3,136 3.243

Sheep	9,075	5,931
Hogs		-,
Ave. weekly.	Total since	Total same
receipts last year.	January 1.	date last year
Beeves 3,431	3,256	8,120
Sheep4,466	18,003	17,783
_ Hogs 333		2,594
PRIOES:-		,
	This week.	Last week.
Premium (per 100 lbs)		\$5,12(05,37
Extra	4,50(a)5,00	4,50(@5,00
First quality	3,75@4,15	3,70(04.15
Second quality	2,90@3,30	2,90@3,30
Third quality	2,40@2,65	2 20/202 60
SALES There were very few	premium Be	appearing on of
he vards. The best car lot fine	. fat and str	ictly Indianae
ouid readily command 5%c a	ith. For a	second car lot
nich were not quite so prime.	5%C was refu	red '
SHREP - Notwithstanding the	heavy one	nly on the loot
parket the Yards were closed	on Monday.	and as the re-
pinto this week hove been cor		

market, the Yards were closed on Monday, and as the receipts this week, have been comparatively light, prices are well maintained, although the weather, until Saturday, was quite unfavorable for slaughtering. We quote common to fair at 5½(65½ £ ½) h., and good to prime 5½(65c. Hogs are doing better. During the middle of the week trade was somewhat languid, but with the cold, clear weather of Saturday, the demand improved and the market is active at 4½(c) 4½(6½% Ž lb for light to fair corn-fed, and 505½ for prime heavy, closing firm. Receipts of the week about 15,000 head.—Journal.

NEW YORK, JAN. 13.—For Beeves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth arenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chambertain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's, in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street. For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 37th street, N. R.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

	BERF CATTLE.		
Ur	rst qualitydinary quality		0.000000
- 00	mmon quanty		2 50(a)2 50
	erior quality	a	
Or	st quality dinary quality	\$4	5,00@50,00 0.007@45.00
UO	mmon quality. erior quality	Q.	0.00(2)38:00
	VRAL CALVES.		0,000@220,00
Fin	et quality	. 2Q 1h	5%@6%c
CO	mmon		4%@5%c 4%@4%c
ומו	erior		4 @41/4c
Pri	ime quality	head 9	86,00@6,50
Ex	tras dinary		7,00@8,00
Co	mmon		5,50@6,00 4,50@5,00
In	erior		3,75@4,25
Ço:	rn-fed	¥∂1b	5 @51/ac
Sti	or lli-fed		4½@4½c 3¼@4½c
CAM	IBRIDGE, JAN. 14 Whole	numban	of Cottle
arke	t 784; about 700 Beeves, and 84 ng Oxen, Milch Cows, and one	Stores	acamintina -

old.

MARKET BEEF — Prices, Extra \$7.00@7.75; first quality \$6,
25@6.50; second do. \$5.50@6.00; third do. \$4,00@4.50.

WORKING OXEN — Plenir — None.

COWB AND CALVES — \$20, \$32@44.

STORES — Yearlings, none; two years old, \$18@20, three
years old, \$22@24.

years old, \$22@24. Sherer And Lambs—1700 at market; prices in lots, \$4,00@ 4,50 each; extra, \$5,00@6,00. HIDSS—7%@8c \$7 lb. Tallow—8@8c \$8 lb. PELTS—\$1,75@2,00 each.

PRITS—\$1,75@2,00 each.

BRIGHTON, Jan. 15—At market 830 Beeves; 196 Stores; 1,600 Sheep and Lambs, and 200 Swine.

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra, \$7,75; 1st quality, \$7,00; 2d do, \$5,50; 3d do, \$4,7605,00.

WORKING OKEN—\$90, \$114, \$116, \$12&0140.

MILCH COWN—\$47,46; common \$15,020.

STORES—Yearlings, none: two years old \$18,021; three years old \$21,023.

HIDSS—74,080 \$1 lb.
Call Skins—\$200 \$1 lb.
TALLOW—Sales at \$8,080 \$1 lb.
PRITS—\$1,75,024,00 each.
SHERF AND LAMBS—\$3,00,03,50; extra \$4,00,05,50.
SWINS—Stores, wholesale, none; retail, none. Spring Priss 44,000 \$1; extra \$2,000.

SWINS—Stores, wholesale, none; retail, none. Storing SWINS—Stores, wholesale, none; retail, none. Storing Still fed, none.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The inquiry for all descriptions of wool is active, and the market is firm with an upward tendency. The sales of the week aggregate 55,000 ibs., and embrace 20,000 ibs extra pulled on p. t; 25,000 fine fleece at 62c, and 10,000 ibs. do. on p. t.—Journal.

NEW YORK, JAN. 14.—The market continues active and excited, with large sales, parily on speculation, at advanced prices. Fine clothing wools are generally six percent, higher than this day week; the coarse goods are quiet and unchanged. Foreign descriptions are unsettled by the great fluctuations in exchange, and much higher prices are demanded. We notice sales of 70,000 bs. fleece at 60@700; 40,000 bs. pulled within the same range; 400 bales Mestiza, 23@320; and 330 bales Cordova, on p. t. Saxony Fleece, & ib. 63@66c
American full-blood Merino 62@65

Do	half an	d three-	quarte	er do		60(@63	ŧ
Do	Native	and qua	rter do			58(0.6)	í
Extra pul	led					64(0)67	7
Superfine	do					60(4)63	Ł
No. 1. do .						48(7)50	í
No. 1, do . California	fine. u	nwaahed				34(7)45	í
Do	commo	n do				20(3)30	١.
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BOSTON,	Jan. 14	.—The fo	ollowi	ng are	the que	tation	18 C
ol, for the	week:						
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Do	do	half	and t	bree-fo	urthe	62(0)67	
Common.						60 066	

Y OOL, 10	יבוט דוכ	u week:			
Sax	ony	and Merino,	fine	630	a6.
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Per	UVIA	n washed		.26	<u>a</u> 4

Died

In Richmond, Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 1st., after an illness of nearly five years, of consumption, ANDREW M. STEELE, aged 58 years, 4 months, and 13 days.

In this city, on the 15th inst., EFFIE MORRISON, eldest laughter of B. F. and A. J. GILKESON, aged 8 years and 8 months. IN Fifth and Buttonwood street Hospital, Philadelphia Pa., on the 6th inst., FRANCIS W. KELLY, 13th (Roches ter) N. Y. V., aged 23 years and 6 months.

In Prince Street Hospital, Alexandria, Va., Dec. 30, 1882, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Serreant EDWARD T. SCOTT, Co. K. 13th (Rochester) N. Y. aged 22 years and 2 months.

New Advertisements.

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

BASKET WILLOWS Cuttings for planting, and shoots of a superior article of French Osiers, for sale in any quantity by F. G. WOOD, Utica, N. Y.

L'IMIRA FRMALE COLLEGE Semi-Annual Ses-folon, opens Feb. 5th, 9 o'clock, A. M. Whole expense for Board and Tuition Seventy-five Dollars per Session. Address REV. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Frest.

EMPERANCE PAPER.—The MONITOR, eight pages quarto,—Monthly, for the Soldiers and I eight pages quarto.—Monthly, for the Soldiers and Youth. Single copy, six months, 25 cents; 10 or more, to one address, 10 cents each, 20 copies, for 3 months, \$1. Re-member the brave soldier. B. H. MILLS Upper Alton, Ill.

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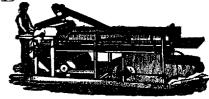
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BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First Premium at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862. Principal Office, 505 Broadway, N. Y. S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker MISSING.

S-QYONT

"MISSING" is all, and its little we know Of the anguish that in the word lies, Anguish unutterable, heart-breaking woo That will heave some poor breast in its ebb and its flow 'Till it well up and burst from the eyes.

"Missing" is all, and there's no one that knows Where the missing one may be now; Perhaps thro' the Valley of Shadows he goes, Walking alone while his life blood flows And the death-seal is stamped on his brow

Perhaps a stray shot laid him low when alone On picket adown by the river, A prayer—a short struggle—a gasp—a low groan— Naught else was there heard but the river's faint moan, He is missing-off duty forever!

"Missing," is all ! And how little to mark The lost link from a loving home chain? 'Tis a brief little word, but it quenches hope's spark, And some hearts must wander thro' life in the dark, With "Missing" for aye their refrain!

But they've this to console them as onward they glide O'er the ocean of Life toward even, That when they have safely crossed over the tide And have anchored at last on the fair other side,

He will not be "Missing" in Heaven! Penfield, N. Y., 1863.

The Story-Teller.

MARRYING A BEAUTY

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHAPTER IV

WHEN alone, I sat down, with an effort to calm my feelings, and to look at the situation in its new and perilous aspect,- to examine my relation to my wife, and to determine whether I was right or wrong in the line of conduct to which I had committed myself. As I grew calmer, I did not see quite so clearly the wisdom or prudence of the course I had declared. It was an "ultimatum," as Julia's aunt had said; and "ultimatums" are not always safe things. But,-"It shall abide!" I confirmed the decision mentally, clenching my nervous fingers, until the nails hurt the sensitive palms.

In kind, gentle and yielding natures, we often find an element of inflexibility that comes suddenly into force, changing the pliant willows of character into unbending oak. I had been kind, gentle, and yielding - naturally my disposition leans to this side; but I was so no longer toward my weak, erring wife. For months, I had been gradually coming to a nearer and nearer view of her true quality of soul; and the more disguises my hands removed, the less beautiful she appeared, the less pure, true, loving-until I found a mean deformity that disgusted, instead of that womanly truth, tenderness, sweetness, and beauty, which I had so worshiped, but only, as it proved, in the unsubstantial ideal.

I was changed even in my own eyes. I hardly knew the kind feeling, gently deferring man of former times, for the inflexible one of to-day. This almost death-grapple with a fate, of all fates for a man of my interior constitution, the most fearful to contemplate, had turned the fibres of my soul into brass, and given it strength for any conflict. It seemed as if I had grown older in will, power of thought, and strength to bear, by twenty years in a day.

"We shall see what will come of this!" so I said in a self-sustaining spirit, as I went out and took my steps business-ward. I did not return home until evening. Had my wife come to better reason? Had she sent for me, as love and duty would prompt, when she understood the peculiar view I had taken of her conduct? My mind was in suspense with these questions. I grew eager and oppressed with heavier heartbeats, as I came near home. But no message awaited me.

"Has any word been left?" I asked of a

servant. She shook her head and said no.

"A letter ?" "None."

I passed her and went up to the desolate rooms that mocked me with a chilly silence. I sat down in the chambers which had been dedicated to purity and abiding love-chambers, where once everything had worn a halo of golden light, caught as it seemed from the inner heavens-and felt my heart shudder as in a cold, blank, dreary void. "But the end is not yet!" I said aloud, uttering an inner conviction that flashed into light as if a spirit had spoken in the adytum of my soul. "The end is not yet."

Early in the evening I had a call from the Doctor. His manner, as we met, was serious and

"How is my wife?" I asked, repressing all signs of interest.

"Not so well. She has considerable fever, and pain in the fractured arm."

I dropped my eyes from his intent gaze, and made no further inquiry about Julia. I understood why he had called, and was neither pleased nor displeased at his intrusion. He was a sincere, right-meaning man; and therefore I could hear

him even on a subject the most sacred to myself, without being offended. "I was deeply pained, Mr. Marion," he said,

after a pause, "to learn, on visiting your wife this afternoon, that you had not seen her since the accident.

I looked at him while he was speaking, and then, without answering, dropped my eyes again. There was nothing in my manner that was meant to repel him; nor was there invitation to proceed. He was silent for a little while; then re-

sumed. "Too much is involved, to let feeling rule your conduct. There are certain steps in life, which, once taken, lead away from happiness, and are

about venturing these steps, that I have called on you to-night. Will you confer with me as with a true friend?"

I gave him my hand spontaneously. I said, "You are a true man, and honorable, Doctor? Your motive in calling has my highest respect. Speak without hesitation; I will listen and weigh your words."

He reflected, as if in doubt where to begin the work of intervention.

"I do not like your wife's aunt. She is not, in my estimation, either a wise or a prudent woman."

"Just my own opinion," I answered.
"Then can you think it safe to leave Mrs. Ma-

RION for even a little while, as things now are entirely under her aunt's influence?"

I had no brief response to this question that could satisfy the Doctor, and so did not attempt to meet the interrogation, in any direct form. only said,

"There are evils which cannot be escaped. Once in motion, they are as irresistible as the down-rushing avalanche. When truth and honor are cast upon the winds, where are we to reap the harvest of virtue and happiness? I ask myself this solemn question, and hearken in vain for the answer. It does not come, and I sit in the shadow of a great fear that appalls and paralyzes

This was so vague that the Doctor was thrown at fault. He came back, however, to the subject he wished to impress on my mind.

"It is a great pity that she was ever taken to her aunt's," he said.

"The act was her own," I answered. "Perhaps not entirely her own," remarked the Doctor.

I understood him. His words kindled a fire in my heart—a great fire of indignation that burned up the last filament of love. Not her own act! whose then? By what influence was she moved to go past the home of her husband? The Doctor's suggestion was unfortunate. It took my thought into the very core-the rotten core-of my dishonor and her shame. Better that, I should have considered the act wholly her's, than as instigated by this man HARBAUGH. He influence my wife to avoid her husband's home! He, whom I loathed as unprincipled and impurewhose very touch would have made me shudder, as if it were a snake's touch!

"So much the worse, Doctor !--so much the worse!" I answered, all my external calmness giving way. "This makes the sin against her husband deeper and more unpardonable,-this gives the measure of her alienation. You have touched me in the tenderest place!"

"There are considerations of prudence," he said appealing to my reason, "that no man should disregard. Admit that your wife is in danger. Then is it not your duty to spring at once to the point of protection and rescue?'

My wife in danger! Of what? I answered the question to myself, and grew hard as iron.

"The enemy to her peace and mine dwells in her own heart," I replied. "She must, of her own will and effort, cast out the demon. If not, the worst comes. While the demon remains, I am thrust to the outside, and have no power to protect or defend."

The Doctor was perplexed by the case. He saw it but obscurely; yet comprehended enough to understand the calamity that hung suspended, like a sharp sword, above our heads. He would save us. But the power of rescue was not in his hands. I was not to be influenced by any mere outside considerations,-by worldly prudence; by fear of opinion; by dread of pain. Pain! there was no pain possible beyond the present anguish. No humiliation of soul deeper than what I then experienced, in that my wifethe being I had so loved as the embodiment of all that was pure, sweet, chaste, tender, lovingshould turn in spirit from me, and find congenial companionship with one whose very breath must poison a virtuous woman's soul! Herein lay the impediment,—I felt her to be unworthy.

"She went from me of her own election,' spoke resolutely, "and until she repents of this act, and gives me true signs of repentance, I shall not go to her. When she is able to return, she will find the door open. If she enter, well; if not, the responsibility of all that follows, rests alone with her. The matter is one of the gravest | de la Plata 3 Sacramento. 4 Appalachicola. 5 Euphra moment, and I shall treat it gravely. If she prefer other men's society to mine, we cannot live together as man and wife. The thing, to one of my feelings, is simply impossible. Another's duty might lie in another direction; but mine does not. Marriage, in my regard, is too holy for this kind of profanation. I speak plainly, Doctor, and in a degree of confidence, that you may understand my position in this painful affair. If you can help my wife to see that she is standing on the brink of a precipice, she may be frightened, and move back. Disgrace may be avoided. But it is too late to restore peace of mind."

He left me with a shadow of trouble on his fine countenance. He was my friend, and desired to save me from an impending calamity, but could not perceive the way.

Days went by, and I held to my resolution. I neither visited my wife, nor sent to inquire after

"She has turned herself from me," I said, "and she must turn to me again. The first act was hers, and the second must be hers also. If she have any love for me, she will turn again; if not,

we dwell forever apart." She did not turn to me. Days were added to days, until the period of separation was lengthened to weeks. Except for an occasional meeting with the Doctor, I should have remained as ignorant of her condition as if an ocean rolled between us. From him I learned that she was safely recovering from the effects of her injury. Concerning her state of mind I asked nothing, and he ventured no communication. I under stood from his reserved manner, and the real concern which was not hidden, that her mental never retraced. It is because I fear you are condition was not satisfactory. He had, it was

plain, seen enough to satisfy him that she did not possess the qualities which go to make the true wife; and in the delicate and doubtful position she occupied, was not exhibiting either a right spirit or right conduct. So much I inferred, right or wrong; and it helped to sustain me in the course I had adopted.

The weeks lengthened into months. Julia made no sign, and I waited on. The anguish which I had felt in the beginning, was giving place to a dull aching of the heart. I had the strength to bear this internal pain without much change in exterior. I kept my life calm at the surface, and intermitted nothing in business. [Conclusion next week.]

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 28 letters My 27, 4, 22, 10, 17 is a river in Spain. My 17, 7, 25, 9, 12 is an island in the Baltic Sea.

My 16, 4, 14, 11, 24, 26, 13 is a cape on the coast of Asia. My 17, 8, 28, 6, 2 is a lake in Russia.

My 12, 11, 22, 5, 20, 12, 23, 26, 27, 6, 28 is a range of moun tains in the eastern part of the United States My 6, 13, 12, 19, 8, 2 is a city in Illinois. My 1, 11, 27, 26, 18, 17, 24 is a city in Wisco

My 3, 4, 8, 28, 18 is a county in Georgia. My 15, 23, 22, 25, 11 is a city in Turkey in Asia. My 21, 7, 12, 4, 17, 16 is a range of mountains in Asia. My whole is one of the leaders in the Union Army.

West Somerset, N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

JENNIE ADELIA

A BOATMAN finds that he can row from A to B down stream, which is 24 miles, in 2½ hours; but to return from B to A against an equal tide, although he rows along the shore where the tide is only % as strong as in the middle will take him just 3% hours. Required the rate at which the tide runs in the middle where the stream is the strong W. DUFF.

Castile, Wyo. Co., N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. RIDDLE.

Omit my 1, 2, 5, 6 and I become a kind of fowl Omit my 5, 6, 7 and I become a kind of fruit. Omit my 2, 3, 7, 8 and I denote manner. Omit my 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and I am a preposition. Omit my 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and I become a short poem. Omit my 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and I am a pronoun

Omit my 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and I become an exclamation Omit my 2, 3, 5, 6 and I am a planet. Mesopotamia, O., 1863.

Answer in two weeks.

REBUSES.

- 1. What bird, beheaded, becomes a vessel! 2. What waterfowl, beheaded, becomes a garden imple
- ment? 3. What animal, beheaded, becomes a grain? 4. What small animal, beheaded, becomes a much larger
- one? 5. What animal, beheaded, becomes a favor?
- 6. What imaginary being, beheaded, becomes a real per sonage? 7. What domestic bird, beheaded, becomes a wild bird

CHARADE.

8. What bird, beheaded, signifies trouble?

My first wings the skies from morn till night; My second, when used, drives a horse to flight : My whole is a flower of exquisite blue, Whose beauty alone can vie with its hue

Answer in two weeks.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 678.

Answer to Biographical Enigma:-A wise man some times changes his opinion, but a fool never. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma: — Gen. Gustavus

Adolphus Scroggs, Buffalo, N. Y. Answer to Grammatical Enigma:—Manitouline

Answer to Arithmetical Problem: - A.paid \$2.443 pr acre and got 122.8 acres nearly. B paid \$1.693 per acre and got 177.2 acres nearly.

Answer to Anagram of Rivers:-1 Cumberland. 2 Ric tes. 6 St. Lawrence. 7 Danube. 8 Susquehanna.

Wit and Kumor.

LITTLE JOKERS.

A MAN has got so deep in debt that not one of his creditors has been able to see him for months. It is somewhat singularly fitting that to the

query, "Is pity love?" the anagrammatic answer is:-" Positively." At sixteen a woman prefers the best dancer in

the room; at two-and-twenty, the best talker; at thirty the richest man. "1 Do not say," remarked Mr. Brown, "that

joined mine I would not try to keep sheep." "SHALL I have your hand?" said an exquisite to a belle, as the dance was about to commence. With all my heart," was the soft response.

"HAVE you Goldsmith's Greece?" asked a gentleman on entering a bookstore. "No, sir, but they have some excellent bear's oil in the next door," replied the counter boy.

THE Duke de Roquiare was one day told that two ladies of the court had quarreled and very much abused each other.

"Have they called each other ugly?" he asked. " No."

"Very well," said he, "I can reconcile them." WHY is a lean dog like a man in meditation? Because he's a thin cur.

MRS. PARTINGTON wants to know if the Pope sent any of his bulls to the cattle show.



Equal to any in the World!!!

MAY BE PROCURED

At FROM \$8 to \$12 PER ACRE,

Near Markets. Schools, Railroads, Churches, and all the blessings of Civilization.

1,200,000 Acres, in Farms of 40, 80, 120, 160 Acres and upwards, in ILLINOIS, the Garden State of America.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company offer, ON LONG CREDIT, the beautiful and fertile PRAIRIE LANDS lying along the whole line of their Railroad, 700 MILES IN LENGTH, upon themost Favorable Terms for enabling Farmers, Manufacturers. Mechanics and Workingmen to make for themselves and their families a competency, and a HOME they can call THEIR OWN, as will appear from the following statements:

ILLINOIS.

III.INOIS.

Is about equal in extent to England, with a population of 1,722,666, and a soil capable of supporting 20,000,000. No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers og great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no part of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, Corn and Wheat.

CLIMATE.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate rosults from his labor as on these deep, rich, loamy soils, cultivated with so much ease. The climate from the extreme southern part of the State to the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, a distance of nearly 200 miles, is well adapted to Winter.

WHEAT, CORN, COTTON TOBACCO.

WHEAT, CORN, COTTON: TOBACCO.

Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, and every variety of fruit and vegetables is grown in great abundance, from which Chicago and other Northern markets are furnished from four to six weeks earlier than their immediate vicinity. Between the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railway and the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, (a distance of 116 miles on the Branch, and 136 miles on the Main Trunk,) lies the great Corn and Stock raising portion of the State.

THE ORDINARY YIELD

THE UKDINARY YIELD
of Corn is from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. Cattle,
Horses, Mules, Sheep and Hogs are raised here at a
small cost, and yield large profits. It is believed that
no section of country presents greater inducements for
Dairy Farming than the Prairies of Illinois, a branch of
farming to which but little attention has been paid, and
which must yield sure profitable results. Between
the Kankakée and Illinois Rivers, and Chicago and
Dunleith, (a distance of 56 miles on the Branch and 147
miles by the Main Trunk,) Timothy Hay, Spring Wheat,
Corn,

OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BUCKWHEAT.

And regetables suited to the climate, are produced in great abundance. The northern portion of Illinois is about the climate of Pensylvania, while the southern part has the climate of Kentucky and Virginia, giving a variety of temperature in the State, suited to almost every product of the United States.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was estimated at 85,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels besides the crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Clover, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Sorgheim, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggregate of production in this fertile region. Over Four Million tons of produce were sent out the State of Illinois during the past year. The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was estimated at 85,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels besides the crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Clover, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Sorgheim, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggregate of production in this fertile region. Over Four Million tons of produce were sent out the State of Illinois during the past year.

STOCK RAISING.

In Central and Southern Illinois uncommon advantages are presented for the extension of Stock raising. All kinds of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, &c., but the half has not been told of the advantages it offers for immediate occupation and immediate returns, and it is believed, that if these surpassing advantages were made known to the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and working population of over-crowded Europe, they would promptly avail themselves of the knowledge.

to enter with the fairest prospects of like results. DARRY FARMING also presents its inducements to many.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The experiments in Cotton culture are of very great promise. Commencing in lutitude 39 deg. 30 min. (see Mattoon on the Branch, and Assumption on the Main Line), the Company owns thousands of acres well adapted to the perfection of this fibre. A setter having a family of young children, can turn their youthful labor to a most profitable account in the growth and perfection of this plant.

MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

MINING AND MANOFACTURES.

The great resources of the State, in Coal, Iron. Lead, Zinc, Potter's Clay, Limostone, Sandstone, &c., &c., are almost untouched; they await the arrival of enterprising and energetic men accustomed to convert them into gold. RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS. Railroads intersect the whole State. \$115,000,000 has been invested in completing the great net work that links every part of the State into immediate connection with the surrounding States and the directest thorough-

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Traverses the whole length of the State, from the banks of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan to the Ohio.—As its name imports, the Railroad runs through the centre of the State, and on either side of the road along its whole length lie the lands offered for sale.

TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

From the unprecedented advantages this Company offers, it is not surprising that it should have already disposed 1,300,000 acres of land. It is now selling at the rate of 5,000 acres per week. The population along the line has trebled in ten years, and is now \$14,891.—The Company sell to actual cultivators, and every con-

tract contains an agreement to cultivate CITIES, TOWNS, MARKETS. DEPOTS,

There are Ninety-eight Depots on the Company's Railway, giving about one every seven miles. Cities, Towns and Yilliages are situated at convenient distances throughout the whole route, where every desirable commodity may be found as readily as in the oldest cities of the Union, and where buyers are to be met for all kinds of farm produce.

EDUCATION.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT-ON LONG CREDIT.

80 Acres at \$10.00 per acre, with interest at 6 per cent. annually upon the following terms:

Cash Payment,.....\$48 00 Payment in one year, 48 00 " " five "224 00 " " six "212 00 " " seven "200 00

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Address LAND COMMISSIONER, ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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