

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.]

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{WHOLE NO. 725.

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.

CHAS. 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 Journal, rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

THE SOUTH-WEST FOR NORTHERN MEN.

A GOOD FIELD FOR FARMERS AND ARTISANS.

The recovery of the South-west, and especially the great Mississippi Valley region, from rebel control—with the consequent breaking up of the system of slave labor—opens a new field to farmers, inventors and mechanics. The cotton, sugar and rice fields must be cultivated, to a large extent, if not entirely, by free labor, and of course labor-saving tools and machinery will soon be in great demand. As Northerners take possession of the goodly land, the genius of the "Universal Yankee Nation" will have full scope, and find "ample room and verge enough" for inventions and improvements. The long-sought steam plow will soon be wanted as a substitute for the mule plow and scratchy hoe in breaking up the cotton lands. These lands are well adapted for its use, as they are mostly quite level and the soil strong and compact. And as they have been cultivated (?) for years by the scratching or surface system, steam or other powerfully driven plows—such as will go twelve to eighteen inches deep, and bring up the long buried and dormant elements of fertility—will soon be in great demand, and those who supply the required article cannot fail of being richly rewarded.

But we wish particularly to call the attention of our readers in the agricultural districts of the North, to the inducements for practical farmers to settle in the Mississippi region. These are stated in a letter from Goodrich's Landing, Louisiana, to HENRY T. BLAIR, of St. Louis. Though some of its statements seem to partake of the rose color, the letter is no doubt worthy the consideration of all interested, and especially farmers seeking new homes and fields of culture. Mr. BLAIR's correspondent says:

"There is an immense gold field down here, and nobody appears to know it. I want it thrown open to the people, so the people can work in it. I refer to the many abandoned plantations from Helena, Arkansas, to Natchez, Louisiana. The owners, most of them, have fled with their negroes to Texas and elsewhere, leaving land that should be occupied. During this year some of the plantations have been worked by northern men, by hiring negro labor. But few leases were given, as it was late in the season when the idea of cultivation was thought of. Three commissioners were appointed by General Thomas, who gave the leases. The plan was the best that could be adopted on the spur of the moment. What leases were given expire in February next, and then I want to see a large laboring population from the North come down here and fill up the country. I lived at Fort Kearney during two gold excitements. One was California, the other Pike's Peak. I saw the great numbers of people that moved there to dig for gold. The gold got there was nothing to what can be made by coming to this country. Let the prospect be advertised in the newspapers of the West, that every man coming down here can have eighty or two hundred acres of cotton land, according to his means of working it, to work for one year. Two hundred acres of land means two hundred bales of cotton, the net price of which in New York will be forty thousand dollars. If eighty acres it will be sixteen thousand dollars. With hired labor, cotton can be

raised at five cents per pound, which gives a profit of forty-five cents per pound net. No farmer in the North ever dreamed of such a profit; and if the advantages of coming here were known they would flock down here by thousands.

"This matter should be brought to the notice of the Government. You will naturally say the commissioners appointed are the ones to do it, if it has anything to recommend it; but I am sorry to say the interests of the commissioners are opposed to the plan, as they are interested in plantations themselves, and next year wish to make leases of large tracts to one person or persons of large capital, who may hire others to look after their business. I want the men of moderate means, our western laborers, here. They will be a militia to take care of the country, and our troops can go elsewhere. The persons who cultivate the next cotton crop are the ones who will buy the land here. Shall this land be distributed among a few and in large tracts, or is it not to the interest of our Government and our people that it should be owned in small tracts? The first way is what the commissioners would have, for they will be extensive purchasers. On this question they are perfectly rotten; and for the good of our country, and to rebuke selfishness, I want to head them off. For the good of the slaves freed by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation I wish it; for to a great extent the ground will be tilled by their labor, and I want a large population of white people here, so their labor will be in demand and be respected, and combinations of a few capitalists cannot be made against them. We have uprooted one aristocracy here; let us not establish by our own act one of another kind. The question of title to the land must not make timid a man who is thinking to come here. The cultivation for one year is enough to induce him to come. A man that takes only eighty acres can go back home at the end of the year with at least eight thousand dollars in his pocket. Would he make one-tenth of that by staying at home?"

MY HORSE BARN.

WHEN I get a horse barn as I want it, there will be the following features about it which I deem essential:

1. *It shall be well lighted.* It shall be made as light and cheerful as a farmer's kitchen should be. No horse of mine shall stand in the gloom of a darkened stable, and with his face from the light. He shall stand facing the light—if possible facing the door where I enter to feed him. Light in a horse or cow barn is as important as sunshine to the plant;—and our stables will approach completeness only when this fact is recognized in their construction.

2. *It shall be thoroughly ventilated.* My horse shall not stand in a dark, close stall, with his face against a rack or over a manger in which is confined dusty or musty hay. I will reverse the order found in most horse barns. The head of the horse shall be where his heels usually are. And I will arrange that the confined air which he would breathe repeatedly in most stables, shall escape and be supplied by a current of cool, fresh air from beneath the floor. Horses die for want of good air. They grow poor with an abundance of food, because of the poison they are compelled to inhale in the cramped, close stalls of a barn in which no provision whatever has been made for ventilation. My horse shall have an abundant supply of pure air if I can get it for him, and I think I can.

3. *I will feed him before his face.* I will not go into his stall at all to feed him. His head shall look out upon an alley, or larger space, from which I will feed him. I will regard my own comfort, convenience and safety in this arrangement. This alley being light, I can easily clean the feed box, and feed him without the least discomfort or danger. If my horse barn and wagon house are combined in one, the horses shall not stand with their heels towards the door. I will make the front of their stalls the line of a compartment. And they shall look out upon the entering carriage; and filth and manure shall be kept from the carriage department.

4. *I will not feed hay in a rack.* If hay is fed in its normal condition, it shall be in a box, supplied through a tubular feeder. If cut feed, there shall be a manger that shall be ample. And the manger shall neither be too high nor too low. It shall be on a level with the breast of the horse—so that he and I may reach the bottom of it without great effort. If I feed wet food, it shall be so arranged that I may drain it

easily. No damp, sour manger shall stand under the nose of my horse.

5. *The harness shall not hang up at the heels of my horse.* There shall be a place for it on the floor with the carriages. It shall be kept in a clean place; and the horse shall be taken from the stall to be harnessed. I will not run the risk of his getting his heels entangled in it, nor of its being thrown from its place under his feet. Nor will I harness a horse in a stall; and rarely will I let him stand there with a harness on. For there are few horses that will not damage a harness more by rubbing than it will cost of time and labor to remove it.

6. *The stalls shall be dry.* I will provide that water shall not stand in them—that the liquid excrement shall not only run from the stalls, but that it shall be conveyed, in a gutter, from the barn, at once. For, while all stables should be kept as pure as possible, the horse stable should receive especial attention. There is no domestic animal whose organism is so sensitive to atmospheric influences, with modern treatment and diet, as the horse—none that require greater care in providing for health and comfort; nor which repay such care with better service.

Such are some of the essential features of my horse barn.

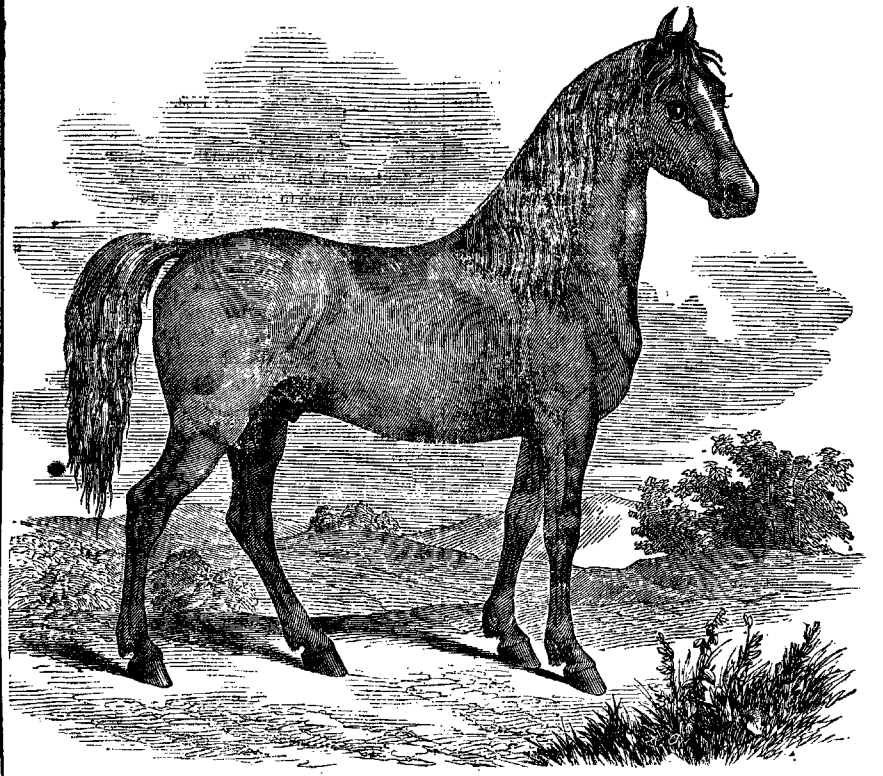
THE GOAD vs. MULES.

It is refreshing to come across a sensible driver of these really useful animals. There is a sensitive spot in their natures which is not reached by goads and thongs and the lash. Precisely where it is located it is difficult to decide. But that it exists there is no doubt. And the cheerful, kindly-voiced driver, reaches it almost invariably. The writer has watched the work of mules pretty carefully, and the relations of drivers to them. The noisy, blustering, thrashing, slashing driver, who has more muscle than mind, and more strength than sense, is not the most successful in getting strength or speed out of these patient, faithful animals. They wag their tails and shake their heads as the blows fall; but they do not pull an ounce more nor step faster therefor.

But let a cheerful-voiced man get hold of the lines; let him pull them firmly and steadily without jerking or "yanking;" let him talk quietly to them, and the better side of their nature develops itself. They step off briskly, pull with a will, and act very much as human animals do under similar circumstances. They are easier coaxed than driven. Talking with a skillful driver on this subject the other morning, whose team was moving along at a brisk trot, I said you have a good pair of mules here. They travel well; and you use no whip. He replied, "No, I do not carry a whip when I drive mules. It is worse than useless. It destroys their usefulness to whip them. There are far better ways of urging them. Any unusual noise is better than a goad. Kindness, and care for their comfort, and consideration of their ability to do work are important. They should not be urged to do what it is not in their power to accomplish. And when they have performed what is asked of them see that they are allowed to breathe. They are perishable creatures; and while they can endure a great deal, they cannot endure all things." Such was the substance of the driver's talk. And he practiced what he preached with marked success. Brains, in a driver's head, are far better than a whip in his hand to make a mule go.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

I RECEIVED my RURAL yesterday, and in perusing the Western Editorial Notes, which are always full of matters of interest, and which we believe give as much value to the Western circulation of the paper as anything else it contains, and which we further believe are more attentive to real agricultural interests of the West than anything else published—we read in relation to the above subject, "The mission of these Societies is ended." Now we can't, by any means, allow so much hope as we have formed upon this subject to be cut off entirely with so few words, and so little ceremony. That Agricultural Societies of late years have been "run in the ground" we are willing to admit; but for all that, the growth of their usefulness has just commenced. They must be turned into other channels, that is all. Heretofore the only object to be obtained by the managers of these "concerns" has been to keep up an annual show. I cannot call it an agricultural show, because agriculture



"MORGAN GENERAL."

"A New Subscriber" in Canada West wishes to know something about Morgan horses. We will answer briefly, from our own observation and experience. Though not, perhaps, as popular as they were a few years ago, still there is more or less inquiry for Morgan horses, and in most sections the breed is probably as great a favorite as ever. For light work, and especially for the saddle and buggy, we think the Morgans generally have the preference in this country; they are certainly greatly admired and command high prices. For endurance, or "bottom," many of the Morgans are remarkable—indeed it is a characteristic of the breed. We have what is called a Morgan horse, (probably not full blood,) weighing under 1,100 lbs., which we have used over four years on a heavy, double-seated family carriage, and he has never "given out," though often drawing a load heavy enough for two horses. We were at first admonished that "Pompey" would be killed, or "used up" the first season; and were so fearful of the result that we endeavored to exchange him for a heavy horse. But we could not find any horse of size or weight that approached our little chestnut in either style or speed—and we now think none we then examined would equal him for service on the hard pavements of the city. For "Pompey" has never been sick

and its various interests have generally been the least of the attractions. There are, of course, exceptions; for many societies have been well managed, and have been uniformly successful, while many others have recuperated their energies the present year, and have met with decided successes. There have been too many such cases, we think, to admit the truth of the remark quoted above. In Michigan the State Fair was all that could have been expected, and universally pronounced a success. Of the sixteen County Fairs held in the State, and reported in the *Michigan Farmer*, all but two were pronounced successes, and several of them exceeding any former years—and notwithstanding, out of the sixteen fairs fourteen came off during bad weather, it having rained either one or two days during each.

But what we wish to say, mainly, is not in relation to fairs, but to Agricultural Societies. They might be conducted in a more profitable manner, that would be of more help to agricultural interests. In the first place, it is absolutely necessary to have the right men at the helm. What can we expect of a County Society that has a lawyer for President, an editor for its Secretary, and a druggist for its Treasurer? We know of just such a case. Yet these men are in no way to blame for the positions they hold. They have been placed there by farmers. There are many farmers who delight to pay homage to the respectable and aristocratic appearance of "city folks;" they might as well, were they in a jungle, pay their respects to the tigers, lions and other beautifully appareled and noble bearing inhabitants of that place. These feather-in-the-cap

day, and only once temporarily disabled by lameness caused by an accident. He is always ready, but usually too spirited—requiring a strong hand at the reins rather than exercise in the use of a whip. Like most Morgans he is a capital cavalry horse.

The Morgan is noted for both style and speed—while, for his weight and inches, there is no more powerful or enduring horse, in our opinion. Indeed, he combines the two great requisites in a horse—celerity and power—in a remarkable degree, and hence his great popularity. But we promised to be brief, and will close by giving the pedigree of "Morgan General," (portrayed above,) a fine specimen of the Morgan family. The portrait and pedigree are from LINSLEY'S "Morgan Horses":

"MORGAN GENERAL was foaled in 1845, the property of LOWELL SPENCER, of Concord, Vt. Sired by Billy Boot, g sire, Sherman, g g sire, Justin Morgan. Dam, a very large mare, fast for her size, sired by Black Prince, dam still living, 26 years old. General weighs 1,200 lbs., is 15½ hands high, and chestnut color. He is a very bold looking horse, fine style, and good action for a horse of his size; very compact, limbs excellent, but have some long hair on them. Is a good horse. He is now owned by WM. HILL, Oregon City, Illinois."

farmers generally do the business at society elections. The elections are held too publicly for "modest worth" to speak. The consequence of all this is, there is no hope left in the bosom of the farmer. There is no correspondence of every-day feeling and interest, nor no every-day intimacy between those who support and in fact produce the fairs and those who direct their progress and bear their honors. And next, why not branch out and do something else besides create annual shows? Why not make them the means of collecting and distributing knowledge, of carrying on correspondence, and conducting experiment? Are not these legitimate pursuits within the limits of the means of an Agricultural Society? It seems to me they are most suitable for such a business. The Executive Committees, if properly chosen, could do a great work in this direction, and the Agricultural Department created at Washington last winter, is just the institution to aid in such a work. I do not know what all the present Commissioner of Agriculture. The Agricultural Press seem to be pouting over him. I know he has sent earnest invitations to all Agricultural, Horticultural and Floricultural Societies to correspond with him, and it seems to me to be, the most fitting way to carry on correspondence with that Department. If we expect the Agricultural Department to do us any good, either now or eventually, I see no other way it would be as likely to do so as by acting in concert with the Agricultural Associations throughout the country. In short, why cannot Agricultural Societies accomplish the very excellent ends that are advocated in the article referred to? Cannot all

Horticultural.

GRAPES AT PITTSBURG.

OUR readers are well informed of the extensive strawberry plantation of J. Knox, Esq., of Pittsburg, who has been sometimes called the "strawberry king," but of his success in grape culture we are not as well posted.

SOIL AND SITUATION.—The situation is upon the high rolling land south of the Monongahela river, above which it is elevated between four and five hundred feet. The slopes incline variously, but those looking to the south and west are chiefly selected for grape planting.

In other places, the tenacious, light-colored, clayey subsoil of this region, approaches the surface, and intermingling with the soil, makes a strong clay.

PREPARATIONS.—The plow, followed by the subsoil lifter, has been found by Mr. Knox to be all sufficient for comminuting the soil.

The vines are of summer's growth, from single eyes that are started in Mr. Knox's extensive propagating houses in the spring, and set out in well-prepared soil about the first of June.

The distance between the vines is six feet in rows that are eight feet apart; this is for trellis training upon the renewal system.

Training on the trellis commences with the third season of the vineyard, when the stakes are dispensed with. Posts are planted in the rows that run north and south, about twelve feet apart; to these, strips of boards, three or four inches wide, are nailed a foot from the ground.

these trellises, with some modifications, by adopting the spur pruning when necessary, as will be indicated below. In the fourth season from planting, and always afterwards, every alternate cane is cut back to two eyes.

The first varieties planted were of the Isabella and Catawba, the kinds then generally cultivated: Both of these are bearing abundantly, the former heavily laden, but not at all the richer for its treatment here.

The Concord was in full vigor, covering the trellis to the top with foliage and fruit—a perfect show. The bunches are not uniformly so large as we sometimes see them, nor are the berries equal in size to the stereotype illustrations on nurserymen's catalogues.

Next is the Diana, which is vigorous and productive, the bunch compact, the berry of beautiful color, tough skin, and rather firm pulp, juice sweet and having a peculiar flavor.

[Want of space compels us to defer a part of the report until next week.]

WILLOW-TWIG APPLE.

EDITOR RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Among varieties of apple that have done best with me the past year in the orchard, the Willow-Twig stands pre-eminent. Our trees, 30 or more, budded one to three feet from the ground in 1855.

The tree the first three years in the nursery is one of the slowest, most branchy, mildewy, and altogether unpromising of all, but after that it makes a strong, rapid growth, and after three or four years in the orchard equals almost any other variety in size and vigor.



THE JAPAN PINKS.

THERE are very few flowers that will give more general satisfaction than the varieties of Japan Pink. They were originally obtained from Japan by M. Heddewig, a florist of Russia, and introduced into England in 1859.

"Dianthus Heddewigii forms a neat, compact plant, growing from thirteen to sixteen inches high, and by good cultivation branching freely from the base. In some specimens the stems are of a uniform purple tint, while in others they are deep green; the leaves are linear oblong; the numerous flowers are terminal, borne singly on the branches of the stem, are single, and from two to three and a half inches in diameter.

The magnificent Japan Pink Dianthus Laciniatus is derived from the same source of the

D. Heddewigii, and distinguished from it by its taller growth, rather large leaf joints, and its remarkably large and superb flowers, which are from three to four inches in diameter. It produces single and double-blossomed varieties. The petals have large, lacerated tooth-like fringes at the margin, from a half-inch to an inch in depth, which are very elegant, and produce a fine appearance.

Double varieties of both the above have been obtained, and they are really magnificent flowers. Our engraving exhibits a flower drawn from a specimen taken from our grounds last season. By being hybridized with our best double China Pink, a great variety of very fine double flowers have been grown, all of which are desirable.

Inquiries and Answers.

CHICORY.—Will you or some of your subscribers inform me when is the proper time for gathering Chicory, and the best mode of preparing it for coffee.

Take up the roots any time before the ground is frozen; clean them well, cut in slices, and dry thoroughly. Then roast and grind like coffee.

PROTECTION FROM WINTER.—I wish to inquire through the columns of the RURAL for a little information in regard to the winter management of some small fruits which I have.

The Black-Cap, so far as we have observed, is perfectly hardy. The Antwerp should be laid down and a little earth thrown over the cans. This is all the protection needed.

BLACK MULBERRY.—Will you please inform me through the RURAL of the best kind of Black Mulberry, and where they can be obtained?

The Black English Mulberry is good, in fact excellent; fruit large, an inch-and-a-half long, and about an inch across. The tree makes a slow growth, and is not quite hardy enough to bear our hardest winters.

Horticultural Notes.

LILIU ABRATUM.—A specimen of this fine Lily was lately sent to the editor of the Gardener's Chronicle, by Mr. Bullen, gardener to A. Turner, Esq., Bowbridge House, Leicester, showing to what perfection the flowers may be brought under good cultivation.

GARDENING IN DENMARK.—Graves' recent "Cruise in the Baltic" tells us:—"In Copenhagen every window is filled with pretty flower-pots, in which Roses, Pinks and Fuchsias seem to thrive to perfection.

PRICES OF FRUIT, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.—The following are the prices of Fruit and Vegetables in New York market, as given in the Tribune of the 5th ult.:

- APPLES.—There is an immense stock now in store here, and the market is decidedly dull, although about the same rates are current for what sales are made. We quote: Mixed Western, \$1.00 @ 1.25; Common, \$1.00 @ 1.20; Selected, \$1.00 @ 1.20.
- GRAPES.—Market well supplied and dull. We quote: Isabella, good to choice, \$1.20 @ 1.50; Catawba, good to choice, \$1.00 @ 1.20; Common, \$1.00 @ 1.20.
- VEGETABLES.—Potatoes—Irish Potatoes have been quiet, and prices are easier. Sweet Potatoes—Are a little higher. We quote: Boston Marrow, \$1.00 @ 1.25; Turnips—Prices have improved. We quote: Ruta Bagas, \$1.00 @ 1.25; Onions—Are higher. We quote: Red and Yellow, \$1.00 @ 1.25; Red and Yellow, \$1.00 @ 1.25.

The Publisher to the Public.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE: Single Copy, One Year, \$2; Three Copies, " " " " \$5; Six " " " " " " " " \$10; Ten " " " " " " " " \$15.

And any additions at the latter rate—only \$1.50 per copy! Club papers sent to different post-offices, if desired.

TO AGENTS AND OTHERS.

In consequence of the recent great advance in the prices of paper, wages, &c., we cannot really afford to furnish the RURAL for 1864 at its present low rates and give any Extra Premiums to Club Agents.

To every one remitting \$10 for Six Copies of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, previous to the 1st of February, 1864, we will send an extra copy of the paper for one year; or, if preferred to RURAL, a copy of EITHER of the following valuable and popular works, postage paid:

- Randall's Practical Shepherd, Barry's Fruit Garden, Jennings's Horses and their Diseases, Jennings's Cattle and their Diseases, Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry, Langstroth's Hive and Honey-Bee.

To every person remitting \$15 for Ten Copies of the RURAL, as above, we will give an extra copy and also send, postage paid, a copy of either of the above named works—and for every additional ten subscribers we will give the Club Agent a free copy of the paper, whether remitted for before or after the 1st of February.

TO BOYS AND YOUNG MEN

We offer Premiums worth, in the aggregate over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS—mainly through the liberality of Hon. T. C. PETERS, whose letter is given on page 385 of the RURAL. In addition to the Improved Short-Horns offered by Mr. PETERS, we shall add a list of premiums—consisting of Books, Albums, Implements, Machines, &c.—valued at from \$5 to \$45.

We trust every Boy or Young Man who feels any interest in the success of the paper will at once become a Recruiting Officer for the RURAL BRIGADE, and see what can be done toward securing the Bounties offered.

CAN'T DO IT, SIR.—A letter received from Penn Yan, N. Y., says:—"I can get about 200 subscribers for the RURAL NEW-YORKER here if you will let me have them at \$1.25 per copy. Will you let me have them at that rate?"

No Sir! we will not, nor a thousand copies. At the present price of printing paper we can make nothing on copies at \$1.50—and if we can furnish the RURAL at that price through the year without losing money we shall be agreeably disappointed. Hence, it is entirely useless to write us about lower rates—a waste of time and stationery.

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscribers to get the paper at a specified price—say ten to get it at \$1.50 per copy, &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 prospect of filling up a club of ten, we will send them—and when the club is completed shall send extra copy, &c.

FIFTY-TWO VS. TWELVE NUMBERS.—Those who receive a specimen of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please bear in mind that it is not a monthly of only 12 numbers a year, but that we furnish Fifty-Two issues during the year and volume—each of which we hope to make as interesting and valuable as the first.

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 CASH SYSTEM is strictly adhered to in publishing the RURAL—copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription term expires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no credit books, long experience having demonstrated that the CASH PLAN is the best for both Subscriber and Publisher.

ADHERE TO TERMS.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to subscription terms, and no person is authorized to offer the RURAL at less than published rates. Agents and friends are at liberty to give away as many copies of the RURAL as they are disposed to pay for at club rates, but we do not wish the paper offered, in any case, below price.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send for it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please "make a note of it."

DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y.—All persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER, will please direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money Letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to the above places.

THE RURAL AS A PRESENT.—Any SUBSCRIBER wishing to send the RURAL to a friend or relative, as a present, will be charged only \$1.50. It is also furnished to Clergymen, Teachers and Soldiers at the lowest club rate—\$1.50 a copy.

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

NO TRAVELING AGENTS are employed by us, as we wish to give the whole field to local agents and those who form clubs.

Special Notices. LITERARY JOURNALS. Atlantic Monthly. As the best American Magazine ever published. It is thoroughly national in tone, and its literary character is the highest possible.

The Cattle Markets. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—For Beaves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washburn City Yard, corner of Fourth and Forty-fourth streets...

The Wool Markets. NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The market is quite buoyant, both for domestic and foreign descriptions, under the rapid advance in gold and exchange...

The Provision Markets. NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—ASHES—Quiet and steady. Sales at \$3.02 1/2 per ton for prime...

FOR SALE.—The SHERMAN FARM RESIDENCE of the late W. R. COPPOCK, situated on Main St., Buffalo, only 3 miles from the center of the city...

CORN CRUSHERS! The Little Giant Corn and Cob Mills! Every Farmer and Stock Feeder should have one.

Flowers' Celebrated Patent Drag Saw, which goes into the woods and by horse or steam power alone, will delimit the extensive crop of wood...

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EASTMAN'S MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Arcade Buildings, Rochester, N. Y. Young Gentlemen and Ladies are at this MODEL INSTITUTION thoroughly instructed in the science and art of account-antship...

Married. At the parsonage, in Junius, Nov. 25th, by Rev. W. H. Merritt, Mr. HENRY RICHARDS, of Junius, and Miss FRANCES AMELIA WILDER, of Galien.

Died. In this city, Nov. 29th, AGNES REQUA, aged 96 years. In this city, Nov. 26th, of consumption, JOHN MILLER, aged 41 years.

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WHERE the silver moonlight glitters Through the vines, across the floor— Where so oft light steps have fallen Of young feet that come no more—

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE MOTHER'S STORY. BY MRS. M. P. A. C.

MOTHER, you are cruel! "I have some things to tell you, daughter, this afternoon; when I have told you them you will not think me unkind. At three o'clock come into the library with your sewing; I shall be there and disengaged."

campaign was closed with the usual election. My husband went to the polls. His favorite Presidential candidate was successful. He drank freely in honor of the occasion, and treated others. The particulars I learned some time afterward.

ious insult, a fine-looking, well-dressed boy of twelve stood at his elbow, his frank face turned up to the Major's. "And he, too?" thought the officer.

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For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA. I AM composed of 26 letters. My 3, 18, 12, 24 is necessary to growth.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AN ANAGRAM.

ROU Ninou, eh fgt fo rou shafter! Xi throw osar eht petzmet voab!

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

BEHEAD a city in Georgia and leave a rifle. Behead an Island and leave part of the body. Behead a river in Mississippi and leave a title of nobility.

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

REQUIRED the number of cubic feet of water a cubical box will hold, that is made from a plank 42 1/2 feet in length, 24 inches wide, and 3 inches thick.

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

My first dot's affliction denote, Which my second was born to endure; My whole is a sure antidote,

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 723.

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