

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

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{WHOLE NO. 726.

MOORE'S RUBAL 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 unsurpos 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 RUBAL 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, Horticul-tural, 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

In addition to the usual variety heretofore given in the Practical Departments, the RURAL for 1864 will comprise a New and Important Feature—a Department exclu

SHEEP HUSBANDRY,

Conducted by Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., author of "The Practical Shepherd" and other valuable works Dr. R. is conceded to be the best authority on the subject in this country, and cannot fail of rendering this Depart ment of great interest and value to all engaged or interest ed in any branch of Sheep Husbandry.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

HOW ABOUT THE FARMERS' CLUBS!

YES, how about the Farmers' Clubs? Are those organized in former years still in existence? - and are they actively engaged in carrying out the objects contemplated? How many are passive - exist only in name - and what proportion are again in the "full tide of successful operation" at this appropriate season for meetings, discussions and lectures? We hear little on the subject, but hope these beneficial associations will not be permitted to droop or die for the lack of a little proper effort on the part of their originators and others who are in duty bound to see that their usefulness is not

There are several somewhat prominent Clubs in this State and New England, which have accomplished much in former years, and others | comparison and discussion of the relative merits which have made commendable progress, of whose present condition and prosperity the relations of the producer and consumer. And farmers of the country who believe in improve- it will probably be profitable that there be conment, and wish to follow their example, would stant correspondence between the different State like to hear at the present juncture. We shall be glad to receive reports from these Clubs-to learn and impart to our readers what has been the result of their organization and working thus far, and as to their present positions and prospects. Such information will be timely, and no doubt prove of interest and value in many localities where the propriety of organizing Farmers' Clubs seems to be a debatable question.

But, though we call for information as to the progress and prospects of Farmers' Clubs, we have no doubt of their value to the agricultural interest, or as to their beneficial influence in augmenting the friendly and social relations of their members - and therefore urge their formation in every locality where it is consistent. Wherever they have been established, and properly conducted - the officers and members being live, energetic, progressive men, zealous in the cause of improvement -- a spirit of inquiry and emulation has been awakened, and old notions and prejudices eradicated, by the results of close investigation and long practical experience, brought out by the discussion of various questions pertaining to the soil and its culture, leading crops of the locality, underdraining and subsoiling, the breeding and management of domestic animals, etc., etc. The Farmers' Club is emphatically the Farmers' College. It has, however, more professors or teachers than ordinary institutions of learning, for almost every intelligent and observing member can impart some valuable fact unknown to his fellows - and. in be taught by them in regard to several matters of practical importance. The members by thus "teaching one another," largely increase their own knowledge, promote the pecuniary interests of individuals and neighborhoods, and materially

Anticipating queries which may arise in the minds of some of our readers, we will add that a Farmers' Club can be advantageously formed by from six to a dozen persons, or it may include a hundred or upwards. Some Clubs have members in several towns, and usually meet at a public place in the afternoon or evening. Lectures are not unfrequently delivered by persons from a distance, but more frequently one of the members gives a lecture or reads an essay on a subject announced at the previous meeting, and at its close the subject is discussed by the Club. Some Clubs, which embrace but few members, meet (weekly, fortnightly or monthly,) at the residences of the members - one meeting being at the house of Mr. Brooks, the next at that of Mr. LANGWORTHY, another at Mr. Peters, and so around the neighborhood, school-district or town. In such cases the Club often meets in the afternoon to visit and examine the premises, stock, etc., after which follows supper and then a regular meeting for discussion.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE OHIO WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION BEFORE me is a letter in which I find the folowing propositions and suggestions, having reference to the action of the proposed meeting of "all persons interested in the production, consumption, and handling of sheep and wool," at Columbus, Ohio, January 5th and 6th, 1864:

1. A National organization of Wool Growers, with which State Associations may co-operate, in order to secure the more complete concert of action among this

I question the policy. I doubt if a Confederation of Wool Growers is necessary. Local organizations are needed to secure the co-operation of wool growers in their respective localities. Each locality sustains peculiar relations to a local market. The practice of shepherds in different localities must necessarily be different. There are different conditions of climate, and a diversity of production. Illinois is an example. The regime of shepherds in the North Central and South sections of the State is dissimilar. It is somewhat different in adjoining counties. Practice and policy must depend upon circumstances. Circumstances are peculiar to localities. And while there may be a general co-operation, the bulk of the work must be individual and local.

The State organization will be useful in advancing the more general interests of the wool grower, - such as the improvement of stock, and profits of different breeds, and the general organizations, through the Executive Committees or Secretaries. In this way concert of action may be secured. Delegated National Conventions may be necessary or useful, occasionally. But they should only be convened where there is some important and specific object to be secured. Then the local organizations should be represented, and the thing put through with telling emphasis. But let no effort be lost, nor money expended in creating an elephant. Let the local organizations have a practical and specific aim-the best interests of wool growers in each locality. And when there is any subject affecting the interests of wool growers at large. requiring discussion, let co-operation be secured by correspondence, or by a Convention, as suggested above.

2. Wool Growers should visit Columbus for a specific purpose. Each member should have some well digested proposition to propose, advocate and defend—some ques tion of general interest to ask and press to an answer

This is a good suggestion. If a man is delegated by an Association to attend this meeting, it is supposed the Association has some object in The delegate should be instructed. He should plan it and press it. It is always humiliating to attend a convention of this character and find a mass of men convened without any definite motive or plan of action. No abstraction should be entertained. Practical questions should be proposed and disposed of; and the action of the Convention should be a concretion of wisdom and purpose that shall possess posireturn for instructing others on one subject, will tive power and exert a positive influence. It is a good suggestion, therefore, that the thinking is done at home, and the talking and resolving at the Convention, that the whole may result in united action afterward. Let each man purposing to attend the Columbus Mass Meeting, ask enhance the wealth and prosperity of the country. himself, "What for?" "What do I propose to slough.

accomplish?" "What needs to be done?" "What plan have I to propose?" "How shall the work be prosecuted?" If a man can answer none of these questions, why should he attend the said meeting?

SLOUGHS.

THE Eastern reader will ask what a slough is, if he has never traveled in the West, or listened to thrilling stories of the manner in which people "get sloughed"—pronounced slewed—out here. If you look in Webster you will see that a slough is "a place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire." And it is just such a place, or class of places, of which I am writing; and "getting sloughed" is getting into such a place.

It was natural that early settlers, with their experience in these mires, should avoid them in locating their "claims." They did not appreciate them. There was then no need they should. For the cattle had range enough and could secure forage and water outside the settler's domain. Latterly there is a change. The ranges are contracted if not altogether lost to the settler. His stock is confined to his farm. They must have forage and water. And water is no insignificant item on the prairies, remote from streams. The traveler wonders "where they get water for stock." He sees no springs, nor brooks, nor branches. It is natural he should wonder. And especially in Central Illinois where the dry season is long continued, his solicitude on this subject is commendable. At some points Artesian wells have been bored. In some cases there are springy spots where slight digging discovers never-failing water. But comparatively few farmers have learned that living streams flow through nearly every quarter section of prairieland. I do not think this an extravagant proposition. These sloughs are the water-courses. The slopes and water-sheds drain into them-the water filters through the porous alluvial soil which has washed into them, and finds its way slowly to the streams that are known to Geographers. If the fall of water is great and sudden, the soil of the sloughs fails to absorb it all. and the surplus rushes to the big rivers in powerful torrents, sweeping away everything in its path. In what is regarded as a comparatively level country, a dangerous flood seems an anomaly; and yet they are as frequent, and usually more destructive here along the prairie water-courses than among the hills of the Eastern States.

It is proper to say, in passing, that our prairie

land is by no means level. When its elevations are marked by groves and buildings, hedges and orchards, these prairies astonish us by their diversity of surface. Break the beautifully rounded and symmetrical outline, which mark the breasts of this prairie-land with a group of objects, and we discover the degree of depression and elevation which before was imperceptible. And the water which falls on this broad land does not all evaporate. It goes to fill the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi and Missouri. It gets there through natural channels. The sloughs are the tributaries to these mighty ditches which drain this great fertile valley. And I find that, without exception, so far as my observation has extended, the farmer who has run a good mole through these sloughs a reasonable distance, making a channel for the water to flow in, has been compensated therefor an hundred-fold. In almost every instance he has found a perennial stream of excellent water, supplying stock winter and summer. This alone is compensation which few of the earlier Western farmers hoped to secure on the prairies. Then, the gain because of increased productiveness. Drained, by a mole ditch three feet beneath the surface, corn grows where a team could not draw a plow before. Grass takes the place of the sedges. And the sloughs comprise the natural meadow lands of the West. All kinds of grasses can be grown in them. I have seen red clover thriving in them, apparently as much at home as on the summit of the slopes. The fact is, the sloughs contain the best soil of the farm, and are reallytheir capacity for productiveness once fully developed — the most valuable portions of it. I do not, of course, advise the farmer to select all slough in making a purchase; but I would not undervalue it nor sell my farm because there

And this article has been suggested by a remark made by an Eastern man who had visited his son, settled in Iowa. Has he a good farm? I asked. "Well, he seems to raise a good deal of stuff, but full a third of his farm is slough. mistaken in his estimate of the value of the

happened to be a slough on it.



ARROGANTE - A SPANISH SHEEP DOG

THE SPANISH SHEEP DOG.

THE cut above affords a faithful representation of a thorough-bred Spanish Sheep Dog imported with a flock of Merino sheep a number of years since into England.

Soon after Arrogante's arrival in England, a ewe under his charge chanced to get cast in a ditch, during the temporary absence of the Spanish shepherd, who had accompanied the flock and dog at their importation. An English shepherd, in a spirit of vaunting, insisted on relieving the fallen sheep, in preference to having the absent shepherd called, though warned by his companions to desist. The stern stranger dog met him at the gate and also warned him with sullen growls, growing more menacing as he approached the sheep. The shepherd was a powerful and bold man, and felt that it was too late now to retract with credit. On reaching the sheep, he bent carefully forward, with his eyes on the dog, which instantly made a spring at his throat. A quick forward movement of his arm saved his throat, but the arm was so dreadfully lacerated that immediate amputation became necessary. To save the dog, which had but done his duty, as he had been taught it, from the popular excitement, he was shipped in a vessel which sailed that very afternoon, from Bristol for America. He was sent to Francis ROTCH Esq., then a resident of New-Bedford, Massachusetts.

Fifteen or writing "Sheep Husbandry in the South," Mr. ROTCH wrote me as follows:

"I have, as you desired, made you a sketch of the Spanish sheep dog Arrogante, and a villainous looking rascal he was. A worse countenance I hardly ever saw on a dog. His small, bloodshot éyes, set close together, give him that sinister, wolfish look, which is most unattractive; but his countenance is indicative of his character. There was nothing affectionate or joyous about him. He never forgave an injury or an insult offend him, and it was for life. I have often been struck with his resemblance to his nation. He was proud and reserved in the extreme, but not quarrelsome. Every little cur would fly out at him, as at some strange animal; and I have seen them fasten for a moment on his heavy, bushy tail, and yet he would stride on, never breaking his long, 'loping,' shambling trot. Once I saw him turn, and the retribution was awful! It was upon a large, powerful mastiff we kept as a night-guard in the bank. He then put forth his strength, which proved tremendous! His coat hung about him in thick, loose, matted folds, dirty and uncared-for - so that I presume a dog never got hold of anything about him deeper than his thick, tough skin, which was twice too large to fit him anywhere, and especially around the neck and shoulders. The only other evidence of his uncommon strength which I had observed, was the perfect ease with which he threw himself over a high wall or paling, which often drew my attention, because he seemed to me wanting in that particular development which we are accustomed to consider as necessary to muscular power. He was flat-chested, and flat-sided, with a somewhat long back and narrow loin. (My drawing foreshortens his length.) His neck, forearm and thigh certainly indicated strength. and good for nothing." The father was probably If the Spanish wolf and the dog ever cohabit, he most assuredly had in him such a cross; the very effluvia of the animal betrayed it. In all in

which he differed from the beautiful Spanish shepherd dog, he was wolfish, both in form and habits. But, though no parlor beauty, Arrogante was unquestionably a dog of immense value to the mountain shepherd. Several times he had met the large wolf of the Appenines, and without aid slain his antagonist. The shepherds who bred him said it was an affair of no doubtful issue when he encountered a wolf singlehanded. His history, after reaching England, you know."

I have been unable to procure any new portrait, known to be authentic, of a dog of this breed. The American editor of Mr. YOUATT'S work on the Dog, (Dr. Lewis,) states the Spanish sheep dog "is of the same breed" as the great Alpine Spaniel or "Bernardine dog," which is employed by the monks of St. Bernard in rescuing travelers among the storms and avalanches of the Alps. I have seen several of these, and Arrogante resembles them as nearly as can a spare, attenuated, ugly man resemble one of massive proportions and noble countenance—the height, length, contour, loose hide, etc., are the same.* But while I strongly incline to credit Dr. LEWIS' assertion of the identity of the breeds, I have not felt authorized to give a portrait of a Swiss dog as characteristic of a race of Spanish dogs.

Arrogante proved himself an animal of immense value. Dull, almost stupid, and apparently sleeping most of the day, nothing, however, escaped his observation, or was subs quently erased from his memory. If led round a building, or inclosure, or even an open space, at night-fall, in a manner to evince particular design, during the entire night like a sentinel he traversed some part of the guarded ring, permitting neither man nor beast to pass in or out from it. When miserable curs intruded on his charge, they were slain in an instant. He possessed almost human intelligence in protecting property of every kind belonging to his master. But, though never the aggressor, the terrible vindictiveness of his temper, when injured, finally cost him his life.

Mr. TRIMMER, in his work on the Merinos, thus describes the mode of employing the Spanish Sheep Dog:-"There is no driving of the flocks: that is a practice entirely unknown; but the shepherd, when he wishes to remove his sheep, calls to him a tame wether, accustomed to feed from his hands. The favorite, however distant, obeys his calls, and the rest follow. One or more of the dogs, with large collars armed with spikes, in order to protect them from the wolves, precede the flock, others skirt it on each side, and some bring up the rear. If a sheep be ill or lame, or lag behind unobserved by the shepherds, they stay with it and defend it until some one returns in search of it. With us, dogs are often used for other and worse purposes. In open, uninclosed districts they are indispensable, but in others, I wish them, I confess, either managed or encouraged less. If a sheep commits a fault in the sight of an intemperate shepherd, or accidentally offends him, it is dogged into obedience, the signal is given, the dog obeys the mandate, and the poor sheep flies round the field to escape from the fangs of him who should be his protector, until it becomes half dead with

* the cut of the Bernardine dog, in Mr. YOUATT'S work, represents a magnificent animal - but the kind of resemblance I have named between it and Arrogante plainly exists.

fright and exhaustion, while the trembling flock crowd together dreading the same fate, and the churl exults in this cowardly victory over a weak and defenceless animal."

STR-ONE DA

Mr. JOHN HARE POWELL, in the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, describes some Spanish dogs, imported with the early Merinos into this country, and then owned by himself, as possessing "all the valuable characteristics of the English shepherd's dog, with sagacity, fidelity and strength peculiar to themselves." He adds:—"Their for-1" aroused by any intruder, their attachment to their own flock, and devotion to their master, would, in the uncultivated parts of America, make them an acquisition of infinite value, by affording a defence against wolves, which they readily kill, and vagrant cur dogs, by which our flocks are often destroyed. The force of their instinctive attachment to sheep, and their resolution in attacking every dog which passes near to their charge, have been forcibly evinced upon my farm."-Randall's Practical Shepherd.

BUTTER AND CHEESE - EAST AND WEST

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - In your last I noticed an article on Jowa Cheese, which complains of Western dairymen being compelled to sell at less rate the same quality of butter and cheese. Now, I am willing to admit that they can make as good cheese on the prairies of the West as anywhere, Hamburg not excepted. But when they come to butter, then I must differ with them. It is a fact well known that pastures of red clover, and new pastures of timothy which have not been laid down long enough to get well swarded over, are not suitable pastures for making butter, especially for shipping.

"But," says one, "I have eaten as good butter that my wife or mother made as anybody ever ate anywhere, and our pastures were red clover." Granted: but how old was the butter? New, of course. Well, I will admit that for eating any time within a few months after it is made, butter made from red clover feed is as good as any; but let it stand in a tub or firkin for twelve or eighteen months, and then try the two samples, and I think it would not require a very close judge to tell which was the best, that made from red clover or that made from white clover. red top and June grass.

While we claim to have as good a dairying section of country as there is anywhere, we have to stand the same "tricks of trade" with the West, on our butter, but not on our cheese; for Chautauqua cheese sells readily in New York, and for a good price. If you will go into a butter dealer's cellar in our town you may see one, two, or perhaps five hundred tubs of butter directed to St. Louis, all marked "Choice Goshen." We get a good price generally, but Goshen gets the credit. Surely, Hamburg and Goshen must keep a great many cows! Butter has sold this fall for 23 cents to 27 cents, and cheese from 10 cents to 14 cents, which is good paying business, even if cotton is high.

Your Western Editor speaks of forming dairying associations, so that each locality shall have the benefits of its own productions. That would be very well if butter and cheese were like grain or wool, but where one man keeps a dairy of thirty cows, and fills a tub at a single churning, that butter is worth more than a tub filled by one who keeps only six or eight cows. The real difference in quality of cheese made from large or small dairies is not as much as in butter, and still the dealer makes rather more in proportion to the value of the two articles. I hope your Western Editor will continue to complain until he thunders it into the ears of all butter and cheese dealers that "honesty is the best policy." Charlotte, Chaut. Co., N. Y., 1863. -

CHEESE-MAKING IN HERKIMER COUNTY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -- Herkimer Co. has a world-wide reputation for the production of cheese; and the season now drawing to a close, has been an unusually favorable one for our dairymen. Our pastures have afforded a luxuriant growth of feed; our hay crop was extra heavy, and the quantity of cheese made exceeds that of any former year, while the price, ranging from nine to fifteen cents, is nearly or quite two cents a pound more than we have realized any previous year-which will pay all extra prices for labor, store bills, war taxes, &c., and leave a handsome balance in our favor. The wide margin in price is partly owing to the finctuations of "King Gold," and partly to the quality of the article. But little cheese is now contracted through the season, as formerly; but it is sold by the load, there being stated weekly market days at Little Falls, Herkimer, and other points on the Central Railroad, where buyers and sellers meet to take their chances.

The best return from a dairy of cows is reported from a neighboring town-the cows averaging 600 pounds of cheese, which sold for fifteen cents a pound, being \$90 per cow. Has this been beaten? The amount of cheese per cow has often been exceeded, but the amount realized from sales, we think, has never been equaled. The cheese from this dairy was "made up" in a factory.

Cheese factories are becoming popular. They save labor, relieving the "women folks" of nearly all the drudgery of cheese-making, except milking; besides they increase the quantity and generally improve the quality, especially of cheese designed for shipping. Factory-made cheese sells from one to two cents a pound in advance of small dairies, and we predict that in less than en years the majority of Herkimer County Cheese will be factory made.

The present and prospective price of cheese will, we think, make this branch of farming pay better than any other, the demand and consumption for good cheese constantly increasing, while the area for producing is limited. F. SMITH. Norway, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1863.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

The Value of Agricultural Statistics. THE following remarks on the value and usefulness of agricultural statistics were made by Mr. Lindsay, M. P., at a meeting of the Chertsey Agricultural Society, England:
At the Chertsey Agricultural Society, Mr. W.

S. Lindsay, M. P., said:-Upon another subject connected with agriculture, he could speak from his knowledge as a commercial man, and that was as to the necessity of having agricultural statistics. In 1846 or 1847, he, as a broker, engaged tunnage to bring to this country no less than 1,200,000 grs. of corn. Other brokers, of course, did the same; but he then felt it to be uncertain whether that quantity of grain was actually required. At that time France was buying corn largely in our markets at from 46s. to 50s., and the farmers and holders of corn were selling at those prices. Nine months afterward the people of this country were paying 102s. per qr. for corn. France, by reason of the statistics taken in that country, knew the quantity of corn likely to be required from abroad, while we were in utter ignorance as to the quantity we had actually grown. In consequence, France had a great advantage over us, and for three or four months the people of England were paying £1,500,000 per month for grain from abroad. In 1846-7 we had to send abroad large amounts of gold to pay for grain. A panic followed, and a fearful crisis occurred; some of the largest houses failed, and very many farmers lost large sums of money, because, in our ignorance of our real stock, we had sold to France for 46s. to 50s. the corn we had afterward to replace at 100s. to 102s. The people suffered and the farmers suffered, because no one class could suffer without all other classes in some degree also suffering. As it was with individuals, so it was with nations; when one suffered, so did the other. America was now passing through a fearful ordeal, and England was suffering, too, to a great extent, from the calamities of the American people. It was the interest certainly of England to see all other nations prosperous and happy. Twenty million quarters of corn required 3,000,000 tuns burden of shipping to import it. They could easily perceive how that would affect the price of other articles of import. by creating a scarcity of tonnage, and enhancing the price of cotton and other raw materials, upon which our manufacturers and artisans depended. The price of these manufactured articles advanced, and thus all classes were affected. He would therefore suggest to his agricultural friends to consider calmly whether the collection of agricultural statistics would not be an advantage to them as well as other classes of the com-

How to Fatten Poultry.

A LITTLE more attention than is usually paid to the fattening of poultry, will certainly pay well. The experience of every farmer demonstrates this very clearly. Fat poultry always commands a better price, pound for pound, than lean, the difference in price obtained more than compensating for the cost of fattening. The following, from the London Poultry Chronicle, should be read attentively by those who have poultry which they design sending to market, before the holidays. Try the experiment, at all events, and our word for it, you will find not only a more ready sale, but prices that will remunerate you for trouble and additional ex-

"It must always be borne in mind that fattening means only what it implies. It is (in table phrase) adding fat to lean. It is useless to put up a skeleton, however healthy, and to fancy that good meat will be put on by feeding in confinement. As we wish to write familiarly, we will say the lean meat must be made while the bird is running at liberty. Another error against which we must warn our readers is the idea that regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and any amount of feeding will make a hard fowl tandar Hardness is the result of age, and the distinction between 'old' and 'not very old' is, after a certain age, nonsense, so far as eating is concerned. A fowl is an old one at ten months as certainly as at the end of tender years.

"Premising, then, the birds put up to fatten shall be young-say sixteen, or eighteen, or even twenty weeks old, and flesby, three weeks' confinement ought to make them very good. We do not advise cramming under ordinary circumstances. It is good where fowls are intended for market, but it is hardly necessary for home consumption. If a coop be made for twelve or eighteen fowls and four are put into it, they will not fatten-there will be too much room. The birds must have room to stand up, and to shift their position, but not to move about. They should be fed three times per day; their food should be ground oats, or oatmeal mixed with milk, of such consistence that when laid on a board in front of the coop it will not run off. The food should be fresh-mixed each time, and no more should be given than will be eaten clear at each meal. If the day's consumption is placed at once before the bird, it eats to reple tion, to the destruction of appetite; the food turns sour, and then it takes a distaste and does badly. The fattening fowls must be fed every morning at daybreak; they must be covered up warm at night, and protected from cold by day. They should fatten in three weeks. If they have stale food, if they are fed irregularly, if they are kept in draughts and places where they are not protected from cold, if they are allowed to see other fowls running about, they will not fatten.

Value of Swamp Muck.

THERE are many farms which have invalua ble deposits of swamp muck, designed by nature to afford an inexhaustible supply of manure for the adjoining upland. But there are many farmers who have not yet discovered its value, and who are content with half crops, when by the regret our inability to comply.

judicious application of manures from the muck hole, the ditches, headlands, fence sides and woods, composted during the fall, winter and spring with barnyard manure, their farm crops would be doubled in amount and value. Let the cart be set to work during every spare day, and the muck be deposited under the stables, where it will be enriched by urine, and made more valuable than an equal bulk of farm-yard manure for the grain and grass crops. If the stable manure is kept in heaps, or under sheds in the yard, the muck should be thoroughly mixed through it,—first a layer of muck, then a layer of manure, in about equal quantities, and the compost will be superior in value to the stable manure alone.

Frost has an excellent effect upon muck thrown out in heaps during the winter, and exposed to its action. In the spring a lime and salt mixture may be applied to this muck, the particles of which have been thoroughly disintegrated by the frost, and it will thus be converted into a most valuable top-dressing for grass lands, and may also be used to advantage on any field crop.—Working Farmer.

Rural Notes and Items.

TRUTHFUL TALK ON A TIMELY TOPIC.-Our cours about preminms, as recently announced, is approved by all the Agent-Friends of the RURAL from whom we have heard, with a single exception. In letters and conversation they strongly endorse our programme-to offer no large premiums, but to expend all we can afford upon the paper itself. Their approval is encouraging; but will RURAL friends excuse us for remarking that this is one of the cases in which actions are of far more consequence than words? A little timely effort on the part of those desirous of having the circulation and usefulness of the paper fully maintained will accomplish the object. Need we ask such to volunteer as Recruiting Officers for the RURAL BRIGADE? Scores are already successfully engaged in the business, as the letters we are daily receiving abundantly testify; yet there are hundreds of sections and neighborhoods where the paper is known and liked. in each of which from five to fifty subscribers might easily be obtained, were the matter to receive attention. Will not some friendly subscriber or reader attend to filling the RURAL'S quota in each of these neglected districts? Those responding affirmatively are reminded that this is the very season for action, and that we will cheerfully furnish specimen numbers, etc., or odd papers to replace such as may be used in procuring subscribers.

ANOTHER SWINDLER .- A correspondent at Muscatine, Iowa, writes, Nov. 23d, as follows:—"Mr. Eldringe, a citizen of this county, wishes me to inquire if you had an authorized agent soliciting subscriptions for the RURAL in this region about four weeks ago. He says he paid him for the paper; and many of his friends also subscribed for it, and the papers were to be received in one week; but none have come yet, and he suspects the man was not an agent but a swindler."

Mr. Eldridge's latest suspicion is correct. We repeat for the thousandth time, more or less, that we have no traveling agents. We depend upon the voluntary efforts of its friends to extend the circulation of the RURAL, and are glad to say we do not do so in vain. These swindlers are sharp enough to know which paper is popular with the people; and their success with it is evidence of it But their operations do not benefit us, and defraud ou friends. Beware of them, everywhere and everybody. Don't pay money for the RURAL to any stranger, no matte if he shows what purports to be authority. No person has our certificate to act as a traveling agent.

POPULATION OF IOWA .- We are under special obliga tions to E. M. WRIGHT, Esq., Deputy Secretary of State, for the subjoined statement showing the total number of Dwelling Houses and total population of the State of Iowa, as exhibited by the Assessment of 1863:

Total number of Dwelling Houses,126,918 Total Population, 702,162 The population is also ified as follows to wit-

Scar 1		er of males,	_,_an4,00L
"	"	of females,	346.181
"	66	entitled to vote,	135.088
66	"	of militia,	91.028
"	66	of foreigners not naturalized,	12.518
"	41	between the ages of 5 and 21 year	8. 266.417
"	4.6	of deaf and dumb,	330
46	46	of blind,	295
4 6	4.5	of insane,	531
"	44	of blacks	1,320

four batteries.

HUMBUG ADVERTISEMENTS .- What shall we do? Our aim is to ignore every thing that is deceptive or humbug ects in the advertising line, and yet we are frequently "sold" by sharpers-those harpies who resort to all sorts of dodges to gull the public, and who often bait their traps so adroitly that the most conscientious publishers don't "see the point" until too late. But we won't pub lish (with address) such advertisements as the following from New Jersey, and hence returned the \$5 received with the specimen. The frequent receipt of such orders is becoming a nuisance, and if the sharks don't stop their "favors" we shall be tempted to hand over their remittances to the Sanitary Commission, or other laudable object, instead of returning them:

Cui Bono?-Will it Pay?-Economy is Wealth .- An important secret of chemical compounds, indispensable to the school room, the counting room, shop and store, tarm and family, of practical and commercial value to all business men. No humbug. No lottery Income immediate, perpetual and guaranteed. Sent for \$1.

THE EDITOR TO AN Ex-EDITOR. -An ex-editor, now living in the country, wants to know "how in creation, we can afford to publish the RURAL at the old price, and increase its expenses, when paper, wages, produce, provisions, etc , are "higher than Gilderoy's kite." it's pretty difficult to tell how we can afford to do it; but, having promised the paper at old rates, we shall fulfill the contract, "regardless of expense." Even if we can't afford it, our friend (lucky fellow, who left the pen for the plow just in time to "save his bacon,") need not be alarmed, for we will continue to pay full prices (and they are very full) for such of his products as we may pur And now we wish to ask our friend a question. How in the name of conscience can he join a club and pay only \$1.50 for the RURAL a year, when he knows (being posted as to cost of paper, printing, and living in a city,) that he ought to pay at least \$2? That's all!

AGRICULTURAL DISCUSSIONS, &c.-The Mass. Board of Agriculture is to hold a meeting at Springfield this week. (Dec. 8th-11th,) for the purposes of business, and the discussion of agricultural subjects. Free lectures are to be delivered during the session by Prof. AGASSIZ and WY-MAN of Cambridge, Prof. JOHNSON of New Haven, and others. Among the subjects selected for discussion are-Agricultural Education; Fruit Culture; Manures and their Application; Cattle Husbandry; Sheep Husbandry. We are indebted for a cordial invitation to attend, and

CONVENTION OF CHEESE MANUFACTURERS.— Upwards of forty prominent cheese manufacturers of Central New York invite a Convention of the proprietors and representatives of the several Cheese Factories in this State, to be held at Rome, Oneida Co., on the 6th of January, 1864, for the purpose of considering matters connected with that important branch of industry. The principal subjects to be discussed are—1st. The propriety of forming a State Association of Cheese Manufacturers for the purpose of mutual improvement and protection in their business. 2d. Of securing further legislation for the prevention and punishment of the adulteration of milk. 3d. Of establishing an Agency in the City of New York, for the sale or export of the produce of the Cheese Manufacturers of this State. 4th. Reports, in detail, by manufacturers, of the operations of the past season and previously. The call states that the reports should embrace statements of the number of cows and quantity of milk worked at each factory, how worked, amount of cheese made, pounds of milk per pound of cheese, shrinkage, cost of labor, cost of boxes, bandage, &c., per pound, average sale per lb., when sold, kind of vats and boilers used, amount and kind of fuel, and all items of consequence. The importance of these questions to an interest which is fast grow ing to be one of the most prominent connected with the Agriculture of this State, it is hoped, will secure a full representation from every manufactory. Every proprietor, and each managing committee of the several Cheese Factories in the State, is earnestly requested to attend.

HARD FOR THE NEWSPAPERS. - If the publishers of newspapers could change their prices, as readily as do merchants, mechanics, and others, they uid be a triffe happier than they are now-a-days. For example, since we announced the terms of the RURAL for 1864, and made arrangements to increase our expenses, the price of printing paper has taken a fearful leap upwards, while most other essentials are traveling the same (for us) hard road. It isn't pleasant—the prospect of realizing no profit—but (D. V.) we are bound to keep the craft in good sailing trim and richly freighted, so that the public shall be ben efited if not the publisher. We propose to move right along, paying all our taxes (that on income from the RURAL included!) without grumbling, and maintaining the circulation of the paper-augmenting it if possiblewhen the rebellion collapses, and paper manufactures don't "gobble up" all the profits, we shall be prepared to resume business.

CATTLE DISEASE IN EGYPT .-- A late letter from Egypt tates that the cattle disease has broken out in Cairo Ghizeb, and in the Said. The character of the disease is not described, but we infer that it is the pleuro pneumo nia, which was introduced into this country, and caused such alarm two or three years ago. The account adda:-"Up to this time the authorities admit that the los unts to 300,000 head, which cannot be replaced under £30 a piece, or a cost of £9,000,000 sterling; but it is not probable that the loss in animals will be much under £12,000,000, and the Nile has already destroyed more than £1,000,000 worth of property."

THE FAVORS OF ADVERTISERS are so plentiful that w are obliged to defer several advertisements until next week. To give those which could not well be deferred, we are obliged to infringe somewhat upon space usually allotted to reading matter-vide the ventilation of the White Willow in next column, (about which we presume our Western Aid will have his say.) Of course all the advertisements will be carefully perused and heeded, not excepting that of the Mayor of Rochester calling for volunteers, and enumerating the liberal Bounties offered by the Government and Monroe County.

Inquiries and Answers.

THE WOOL GROWER AND STOCK REGISTER.—Extract of letter from Stark Co., Ohio, dated Dec. 1, 1863:

a letter from Stark Co., Ohio, dated Dec. 1, 1863:

"I was once a subscriber to the Wool Grower and Stock Register. I continued a subscriber until the end of the 7th volume. I do not know, now, why I discontinued taking the paper, but I feel sorry that I did. I do not know that it is published now, and write to you for the purpose of finding out. If it is I would like to take it again. I have the first and second volumes bound in paper, and besides I would like to have all the other volumes down to the present time, if it is still published; or, if it is not continued, I would like all the volumes after Vol 2 to the time it ceased to be published. I mean the several volumes bound in paper. It is very convenient for reference, and I would like much to have all the volumes. Please let me know the matter stands?"

Yes, the metter stands shout these. We discontinued

Yes, the matter stands about thus:-We discontinued the W. G. & S. R. because it was not appreciated-and "that's what's the matter" with most journals devoted to specialties. If you and other wool growers had supported the paper, it would have been continued and remained, as it was, an honest, independent and reliable advocate of the stock and wool growing interests. But as those for whose benefit the paper was issued didn't. "see it in that light," and as we could not conscientiously sell its infludators, nor afford to "run it" at our own expense, it was merged in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and the stereotype plates of all the volumes sold as old type metal. Since then we have had frequent orders for the work, and for sets of back volumes, which we are of course unable to supply. We have only a few copies of volumes 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8, bound in paper covers, which we furnish post paid at 50 cents each.

- Our correspondent, and other wool growers who may not have observed the announcement of the fact in th RURAL of two weeks ago, will please note that, in order to supply an increasing demand for information on the subject, our next volume will comprise a department de voted to SHEEP HUSBANDRY, under the editorial supervision of Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, who is conceded to be the authority in that now very important branch of

Sowing Flax SEED with Barley .- Some time ago I noticed an inquiry in the RURAL for information in regard to sowing flax seed with barley, and of its results-I will write my own experience, and would be glad to hear that of others. Last spring I was persuaded by one of my neighbors to try the experiment on a five acre lot which had sown with barley, and finished harrowing in. On this I sowed one bushel of flax seed, being a trifle more than six quarts per acre, and harrowed it in except one acre, and on harvesting the crop if there was any difference in the flax it was in favor of that which was harrowed. From this field I received an excellent crop of barley and fifteen bushels of flax seed, and do not think the flax injured the growth of the barley in the least. The seed is easily separated by any common fanning mill with a fine screen. This is my experience, and the result has been profitable. Now I would be glad to hear from others who have tried it in past years, to know whether it is considered advisable to sow it together or not.—Jas. A. McCollum, Newfane, N. Y.

FEEDING SHEEP.-Noticing an inquiry in the RURAL of Nov. 21st in reference to feeding sheep, I would answer Mr. R. L. B., of Pa. Being a grower of both coarse and fine-wooled sheep, and having read the new work, I would recommend to him RANDALL'S "Practical Shepherd." The subject of feeding both store and fat sheep is ably treated in that work, as is also breeding, diseases, &c. I think no farmer keeping twenty-five sheep can afford to be without this work .- A READER OF THE RURAL, Orleans Co., N. Y.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

WILLOW FENCES AND WIND-BREAKS-RE-PORT OF PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS IN THE FIELD.

From the American Agriculturist.

During two years past there has been no little exciteent in regard to the practicability of using the White Willow (Salix alba) for fences, especially upon the vast prairie regions of the West where fence-timber is almost nacces ible. The Osage Orange is succe sful south of lattude about 40° in Illinois, but is not always reliable north of this line, and there is great need of a plant to fill its place. While in Illinois last season we tried to collect some items, but were not very successful. Having gathered some rather striking facts in regard to the willow in Central New Jersey, we deemed the matter of sufficient importance to send one of our associates of good judgment (Mr. Weld) to Illinois to make a thorough personal examination of the whole subject. Mr. Wed started Oct. 20th and was absent nearly three weeks, visiting Ogle county, where the willow has been most thoroughly tried, and extending his journey to some other parts of the State, to examine the Osage Orange hedges, and other matters of interest to our readers, of which some account will be given in future numbers. He visited several farms where the willows have been tested for fences, and for wind breaks, from two to twelve years, and reports as

My visit to Ogle county, Ill., was in company with gen

tlemen intimately familiar with the agriculture of the prairies, with the soils and seasons, the crops and modes of culture. We traveled many miles, and examined a large number of localities where the willow fences are in use. We found a few hundred yards of fence 11 years old, the first planted in this county, or State, some also on the same farm, set during the immediately subsequent years-but of fences planted within the past 4 or 5 years particularly that 1, 2, and 3 years old, we saw miles upon miles, throughout this entire region. Thus the convic tion comes to my own mind, that where it is best known the willow is most highly esteemed. We observed poplars and cotton wood, and poor powdery locusts, and the yellow willow too, all giving way to the white willow. The 11 year-old trees were planted at first merely as a windbreak; cuttings of finger size and a foot or more in length being stuck in the prairie sods, a foot apart, so says the planter. From many cuttings two or more shoots starting from the ground must have been allowed to grow, for as the trees now stand, 10 to 12 trees occupy about 8 feet length in a row. Lack of time and space prevents giving in this number a picturesque view of the fence. The trees now stand at least 40 feet high. The trunks at a height of 2 or 3 feet are from 6 inches to a foot or more in diameter, and rise with a uniform taper, and very straight, to the top. They incline a little, uniformly, showing the effect of the prevailing winds, but not one, that we noticed, was broken or had lost an important branch, nor had one died. There is one vacant space of a few feet where a pair of bars had been. The land on which this row of willows stands is good corn ground. On the east side it has been for several years in cultivation, and now sustains a luxuriant growth of clover and timothy. The land on the exposed side of the fence has never been plowed, and is prairie grass, tamed by the grazing of cattle. In this, numerous roots extend near the surface to a distance of a rod at least, as I proved by digging, and doubtless they go further in some cases. These roots, however, were not so strong as to prevent plowing within say 16 feet of the fence. On the cultivated side, at eight feet off, no roots were found of large size. Still nearer, where the plow had been run closest to the trees, matted fibres abounded, and some as large as one's finger were stretching out into the field. The grass grew well within 6 feet. The owner of the land estimates that as a wind-break, the influence of this screen is felt for several hundred paces, making the land earlier and more productive, preventing the lodging of grain, the blowing down of corn, etc.

In a few places the trunks spread apart at a height of a few feet above the ground, so that a man can easily get through, but no farm stock could do it, and a better stockade would not be needed to confine a herd of elephants. To make it dog-proof, would require only a little labor and a few stakes.

The appearance of the fence is attractive, the height of the trees being very uniform; and even when the fences extend over dry knolls and through "slues," (sloughs,) the result only is to make the line of the tops a little less undulating than the ground line, showing that the willows grow faster in wet soil than in dry.

On the same farm there were some yellow willows, set at the same time, as we were informed. They had not made nearly so good growth, and there were numerous vacant spots where trees had died. They were more branching and crooked also. One farm which we visited was not only fenced externally, but the owner was dividing up the land into 10 to 15 acre lots, using the willow exclusively. Much was set on this farm last Spring. It was well cared for, and the growth, though small was healthy. acre set last Spring for timber, fuel, etc., the cuttings being a foot apart in rows 12 feet apart. The ground has been regularly worked all Summer, and the plants look well, having made a growth of two and a half to three feet. Some of the older fences on this farm were originally set too loose, and the result is that in the four-year-old hedges spots are not infrequent where an animal might work through. It had been attempted to remedy this by setting some large cuttings to fill the gaps. They have all failed. The willow cutting must have light and air; it will not grow in the shade of either weeds or older wil-

lows.

From what I have seen, and from the views of those who know most about the White Willow, I amof opinion: let. That it will grow on all good soil, and in wet soil; 2d. That in four years, it will make a fence that will turn all domestic animals, if it be topped at a height of four feet, and the tops used to strengthen the hedge somewhat; 3d. That left to grow it will in 6 years, or 6 at most make a fence without topping, so that his fence will be an effectual wind-break, and after it is 9 or 10 years old, and priorically thereafter, will furnish a large amount of good firewood or durable fence rails; 5th. That if the plow be run once every year or two at a distance of a few fect from the fences, the roots will not interfere materially with the culture or products of the soil; 6th That the roots will not send up sprouts either before or after the removal of the tree or stump.

In regard to planting and subsequent care, I consider it

removal of the tree or stump.

In regard to planting and subsequent care, I consider it indispensable to plow several deep furrows each side of where the centrings are to be set, to remove all weeds and grass, to let but two or three stems grow upon each plant, to keep the ground open and well titled the first ver, and to see that cattle do not browse it. There is no doubt of the fact that animals will eat it, though we saw no hedges especially potected from cattle, nor damage done by them, nor did we hear complaint in this respect, but this ought to make no one less careful to prevent damage to his young fences from such cause.

While I do not say that, of the many contains

fences from such cause.

While I do not say that, of the many quick-growing trees and hedge plauts, which are used for timber-belts, shelter-belts, wind-breaks, fences, etc., on the prairies, the white willow is cervainly best for each of the purposes of fence, wind-break, firewood, and timber. I now believe that it will be found to combine them better than any other yet brought before the public. Where the willow is known, and among those who have visited that part of the country where the fences may be seen, I have not been able to find a man who did not regard its claims to the favorable consideration of prairie farmers at least well founded.

There was menus willes of continues ets the West lect

sid ration of prairie farmers at least well founded.

There were many miles of cuttings set at the West last Spring; we saw some of these which had started well, but had died during the drouth, and heard of many more such. In my own opinion the failure of many currings last sea-on militates no more against the use of the willow on the prairies, than the almost total failure of a corn crep does aga ast its continued use. The drouth was extreme; corn, sorghum, tobacco, and grass, were much affected, and the early frost destroyed much of what had withstood the drouth.

M. C. Weld.

Korticultural.

GRAPES AT PITTSBURG.

WE give the conclusion of the Report of Dr. J. A. WARDER, on the Vineyards of J. Knox, of Pittsburg, commenced last week:

The Delaware has succeeded admirably in this vineyard, where it has been extensively grown, and with such success as to induce much further planting; Mr. Knox has several acres now in course of preparation for a vineyard, and extended nursery rows of the vines produced this year stand ready to be set in their future stations. Whatever complaints may be made of this variety elsewhere, and some of us have had our troubles with the slender little things for which we have paid our money, this vine appears to find a congenial soil upon the coal measures of the Monongahela hills. Three years old plats have made a splendid growth of firm, close-jointed wood, and in many cases the vines have completely covered the trellis, and run along on the top-several shoots were seen of at least twelve feet in length, and in most cases there were more than the regular apportionment of eight canes to the vine, as well as an abundant crop of fruit. This grape has attained so much attention of late years, and is so familiar to the horticulturists of our country, that it is not worth to describe its beautiful clusters of tranparent, rosy berries-thickly spread along the vines. The wine is attracting great attention, and \$5 per gallon has been refused for that made by Mr. Mottier, near our city, who has had perfect success in growing this grape here. The weight of the must with him in September was 102-Mr. Werk's (probably the first run) weighed 108. The wine sells at \$24 per box or dozen. The vines, once established, bear most abundantly, and the luscious fruit is only too sweet for most palates, as a table grape, and to be eaten as honey rather than as food. The fruit sells at Pittsburg for fifty cents a pound.

The Union Village is also quite a successful grape with Mr. Knox; on account of its great size and fair quality, it commands a high price, bringing fifty cents a pound. The vine is vigorous and productive, but the fruit is too much like the Isabella to give much encouragement to wine-growers; it is essentially an amateur and market fruit. The excessive growth of the canes on this vine renders it somewhat tender, bùt I did not hear any complaints in this regard where the growth is diffused upon the trellis, as the canes are not then so rank.

The Herbemont showed all its vigor and greenness of foliage even at this late date, making a perfect screen of the trellis, and the numerous large clusters, thickly packed with the delicious, vinous, dark-colored berries, were almost concealed from view. This vine is somewhat tender, and the canes, like those of the Diana, are taken down and covered with earth in the winter, but the fruit is so spicy, and so free from pulp, that it is fully appreciated by the proprietor, who rates it among the best table grapes. Its qualities for wine are well known here. The must this year weighs 101.

The Elsinboro, an old variety, but not generally cultivated, is a prime favorite with Mr. Knex, on account of its hardiness, productiveness, and the rich sweetness of its small, darkblue berries, with red juice; the bunches are rather large, loose and shouldered. The grape is desirable for table and for wine.

The Hartford Prolific is an early variety, ripening its fruit for market early in September. The vine is hardy, vigorous, and very productive, yielding more than fifty pounds at four years. The fruit is not first-rate, but very desirable for market. The berries do not drop, as reported heretofore.

The Creveling is winning favor wherever known. The vine is vigorous, hardy, and promises to be productive. The bark and leaf-stalks are very red; the foliage is smooth, the angles pointed, deeply lobed and healthy. The bunch is loose, the berries rather large, and blue, soft and melting, rather sweet—a fine market variety; ripening at Pittsburg August 24, it makes a fine market fruit.

The To Kalon is moderately vigorous, but does not appear to be very productive. The foliage is good, healthy, angular and pubescent. The bunches are not large, loose, and the berries are rather large, blue, soft and melting. They hold tenaciously to the branch, which makes this grape desirable for late use. It is sweet and not musky; quality from good to better-a table Though well favored enough, it can scarcely be said to justify its cognomen, which means, emphatically, The Beautiful.

The Blackstone and the Louisa are evidently seedlings of the Isabella, which they resemble in so many particulars that their identity with the latter might well be suspected.

The Opporte is sufficiently vigorous and healthy, tolerably productive, but the bunches are not large; it may make a good red wine, but is not desirable for table. The same remarks will apply to the Bogg's Island, which has bunches, and medium-sized, dark blue berries, with a peculiar astringency; indeed, it resembles our Worthington grape in its slender wood and thin, smooth foliage. The fruit of Bogg's Island also colors early, but is not ripe until after it has been frosted.

The Alvey is only moderately vigorous, rather slender, and does not appear to ripen its wood perfectly; the foliage is rather small and persistent; the bunches are small, loose and shouldered, with small, round, blue berries that are soft and juicy with a brisk acid flavor, promising well for wine; it ripens from September 15th to the middle of October.

The Canby's August, probably the royal Madeira, has vigorous, hardy, brown wood, with good, roundish leaves, somewhat pubescent

blue berries of medium size, which are sub-acid and of indifferent quality. This is only a market fruit, ripening the end of August.

The August Pioneer is a very fox grape having vigorous, red, pubescent wood, with round and very pubescent leaves. The bunches are small and loose, with large blue berries, that are very pulpy, round and dry, sweet and foxy, indifferent and fit "only for market," ripening Aug. 20th.

The Mary Ann is of similar quality, having vigorous brown canes, furnished with healthy, roundish, large, and very pubescent leaves. The branches are rather small and loose, with large, very dark oblong berries, that are very firm and pulpy, as well as very musky, and of poor quality, ripening early in September. These grapes are unworthy of cultivation, and may be classed with the native Amber, Northern Muscatine, Charter Oak, Wild Fox, et id omne genus.

Since there is a great desire with the public, and especially with amateurs, for white or light colored grapes, they may now be gratified by cultivating several varieties of this character.

The Taylor or Bullitt, is one of the most promising of this class. The wood is very vigorous, but slender, and of a brown, pale color, with some bloom, the joints are rather long, but the canes exceeded the height of the trellis. The foliage is good, angular, serrated and smooth. The bunches upon these young thriftily growing vines were small and compact, crowded with rather small, green, amber-colored red, and dull red berries, which are melting and juicy, slightly pulpy, wild subacid to rich sweet; a very good table grape ripening Sept. 20th.

The Anna is but moderately vigorous in its canes, but they are firm; the foliage is small, pubescent, and disposed to curl and fall. The bunches are scarcely medium and rather close; the berries are from medium to large, round, of a whitish amber color, covered with a thick, white bloom; they are juicy, sweet, aromatic but the skin is thick and the pulp firm. This is only an amateur variety, ripening the end of September.

The Rebecca and the Cuyahoga have higher claims for our praise, being more refined and delicate. Both of these are desirable amateur varieties, the former rather bearing the palm of excellence in the opinion of most judges.

COCOANUT FIBER AS A MANURE.

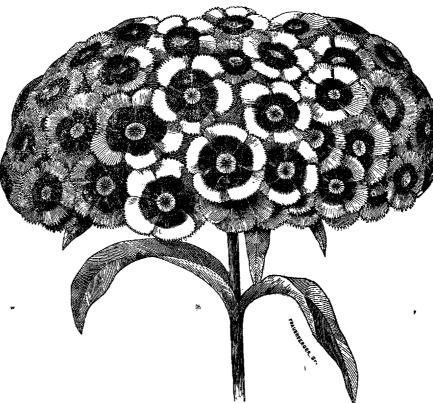
COCOANUT FIBER is being used as a manure by gardeners in Europe, and attracting a good deal of attention. The following is from the Cottage Gardener, by DANIEL BEATON:

"For the last seven years I have been telling how good I found the cocoanut fiber refuse for all plants, and when I suggested it the other day as a good speculation for nurserymen to get truck-loads of it down into the provinces, I was certain it would be much better for all kinds of soil, and pay better than guano. That I am quite sure of; but I did not expect to be asked privately how to use it, as I am in a letter from F. D.' I said at least a hundred times the way I did use it, but the best way to use it is not yet discovered. Indeed, the best of us do not know one-fourth of its value; but I put it only higher in importance than guano. Although sixty years of age, I expect to live to see it coming in shiploads from Ceylon and other places, after the farmers have exhausted the supply of it in Europe. There is not a kind of soil but it will improve. The very stiffest clay, if you drain the water from it, might be rendered as mellow by it as to do for potting Cinerarias in, or Ferns, or any plant; and the sand of the desert is not so dry but it will cool and moisten it, and keep it so if it is well covered with it. For all market-garden plants, and for Asparagus in particular, I have full testimonials that nothing can excel it. My own garden, which was a poor, black sand, is now one of the most fertile in Surrey - by mixing two parts of the stuff to one part of the black sand to the depth of eighteen inches; but I have it mixed twice that depth.

"Use it like leaf mold, or in lieu of peat, mulch and mix with it all manner of soil; sift it and put half an inch of it over all your grass land, and it will give such a 'bottom' as it never had before. The rankest clay in England could be made into potting loam by mixing twice its bulk of the refuse with it in two sea sons. When mixed, spread out as thin as possible to get it well frosted and sunned, and when it is quite dry, in July or August, run a roller over it, and then give it another frosting and see if it does not do anything you require."

Forticultural Notes.

THE USE OF FRUIT.—Because bowel complaints usually prevail most during the hot season of the year-the latter end of summer and autumn, when fruit is most abundant, and in tropical climates where fruits are met with in great est variety—it is inferred, according to the post hoc propte hoc mode of reasoning, that the one is the consequence of the other. It were about as reasonable to attribute the occasional occurrences of sea-scurvy in the navy to the use of Lemon juice, Lime juice, or potatoes. These articles of diet are powerfully anti-scorbutic, and so are ripe fruits anti-bilious; and diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera are complaints in which acrid and alkaline biliary secretions are prominent conditions. I have seen many cases of dysentery, obstinate diarrhoa, and liver disease in people who have been long resident in tropical climates, and from the history which I have been able to obtain respect ing their habits of diet, I have come to the conclusion that these diseases were induced and aggravated, not by the light vegetable and fruit diet most in use among the natives, but because Englishmen usually carry out with them their European modes of living. They take large quantities of nitrogenous and carbonaceous food, in the shape of mest and wines or spirits, rather than the light native food, as rice and julcy fruits, and the vegetable stimulants and condiments, the native peppers and spices The bunches are small and loose, bearing round, so abundantly provided by Nature. It is well known that afterward put away for future use.



SWEET WILLIAM-HENDERSON'S PERFECTION.

the Sweet William as it was ten or twelve years since, would not recognize a splendid truss of the modern choice varieties. Hunt, of London, made a decided improvement in this flower. It seemed that he had almost gained the summit of perfection, but we learned from the English horticultural journals, that Mr. BRAGG, a gardener of London, had made a very great improvement on Hunt's celebrated strain.

They were represented as "a decided improvement upon Hunt's varieties, showing the most brilliant tints, with broader flower lobes, and smooth, even, rose-petaled margin, including pure white ground colors, with rich violetcrimson and violet-purple inner belts or colored circles. Others finely marked with bright cherrycolored belts, on snow-white ground. Some flowers blended with the above colors, show bright carmine and violet crimson grounds with

though large quantities of animal oils and fats, wines spirits, and malt liquor, which contain a large amount of carbon, may be consumed with comparative impunity in cold climates and in winter, when the carbonaceous matter gets burnt off by the more active exercise and respiration; in hot climates and in summer this element gets re-tained in the liver, and ultimately gives rise to congestion of that organ and its consequences-diarrhoea, dysentery, and bilious disorders. Though in extensive practice for fifteen years, in a district abounding with orchards and gardens, I cannot remember an instance in which I could distinctly trace any very serious disorder to fruit as a cause though one might reasonably expect some mischief from the amount of unripe and acrid trash often consumed by the children of the poor.—M. D., in London Times.

PREPARING SOIL FOR GARDENS .- There are several reasons why the soils of gardens should be made better than for ordinary farm crops. 1. Most of the products of gardens are of a succulent nature, or will otherwise bear high feeding, such as garden roots in general, plants whose eaves furnish food, as lettuce, cabbages, &c., or those which produce large and succulent fruits, as cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c. 2. As nearly all garden crops are the immediate food of man, while many farm crops are only the coarser food of animals, greater care and skill may properly be applied in bringing the former forward to a high degree of perfection. 3. The great amount of family supplies which may be obtained from a half-acre garden, provided the best soil is prepared for their growth, renders it a matter of equal importance and economy to give the soil the very best preparation.

It rarely happens that there is much selection to be made in soils as we find them in nature, for gardening purposes unless particular attention is given to the subject in choosing a site for a new dwelling. Generally, we have to take the land as we find it. Unless, therefore, we hap pen to find it just right, we should endeavor to improve it in the best manner. The principal means for making a perfect garden soil, are draining, trenching and manu ring.—Annual Register:

POSITION OF FLOWER-BEDS. -- It often happens that tw different flower beds may be equally well managed and flourish alike, yet one may be a mass of brilliancy while the other exhibits little or no beauty. There are many flowers which always face the light of the sun; conse quently the beds should be so placed that the spectator in the walk or window, should look them full in the face. That is, the strongest light and the position of the spectator should always be on the same side of the bed. This will be found particularly necessary with the pansy or tri cololored violet, and some other of the smaller flow

BLIGHTING OF THE QUINCE.—One of your subscribers wishes to inquire of some of your numerous readers the cause and cure for the blighting of young Quinces. They blossom and set but soon begin to fall off until nearly of quite all are gone.—H., Ravenna, Ohio.

The Quince is subject to a disease or blight which destrovs the ends of the shoots often, and sometimes, if neg lected, the whole tree. Of course the fruit is lost on all the branches affected. We presume this is the disease referred to by our correspondent. We know of no reme dy but to remove the diseased parts.

WANTED .- An industrious, honest man, with a fair knowledge of business, is wanted as a partner in a well established fruit and market garden. One with busines capacity sufficient to take charge of the sales department n this city, can hear of a good opportunity by addressing the undersigned. Capacity and integrity must be un doubted, and good references will be required. These qualifications more an object than capital. No unmarried CHAS. D. BRAGDON. man need apply.

Chicago, Ill.

BASSWOOD BARK.—Basswood bark is prepared for use in budding by stripping it from the tree in the month of June, when the sap is flowing freely, and immersing it in water for a fortnight or so, when the inner bark may be easily peeled off. It can then be hung up and dried, and

THE Sweet William has always been a popu- | white margins and picturesque centers, varying lar hardy border flower. But those who knew in others to a cherry or violet purple and maroon crimson, in striking contrast with starry white inner belts." Learning that the whole stock of seed had been purchased by the seedsmen Henderson, of London, under the name of Henderson's Perfection, or Auricula Flowered. from the strong resemblance to this flower, we immediately ordered a package. These flowered in 1862, and again last year, as also plants of a more recent importation, and they have far exceeded expectation, and justified the most glowing description. The single flowers were as large and many larger than an American quarter, and the truss was truly magnificent, as shown by the engraving of a truss, which we present. For delicacy, as well as brilliance of color, perfection of form and general beauty, they were equal to the best of the Perennial Phloxes. Some were smooth-edged, while others were serrated, like the engraving.

Pomestic Geonomy.

PLAIN MINCE PIES.

I would like to say to "Constant Reader," that I hope she will not be tempted to make a batch of "nice mine pies" after the generally received idea among housekeepers. Plenty of spices, brandy, meat, fruits, sugar, vinegar, concocted and baked, with a rich, greasy crust, will make a rich pie, which will not digest, and which, if spread on the flesh, will draw a blister in a few hours. A plain pie can be made of good beef, good apples, cider and molasses, with little or no spices, and a plain crust,—only people now-a-days study perpetually how to ruin the digestive organs. The question is not, what is wholesome, good and necessary, but what will most please the perverted appetite!-J. R. L.

YEAST CAKES.—For fifty large cakes take onequarter of a pound of hops, and cover them with water. Let them boil fifteen or twenty minutes, then strain the liquid on sufficient wheat flour to make a batter, and add a teacupful of brewer's yeast. When it rises stir it down until it will rise no longer, then stir in Indian meal, a little at It is best to commence in the morning and stir the meal in at intervals of two or three hours. At night, make it into rolls and cut in cakes. Dry them in a cool, airy place, turning them every day.—Veuve, Ithaca, N. Y., 1863.

How to Fold A Dress. - Ladies, this is the way Miss S. R. Bowman, of Philadelphia, folds her dress. She communicates the important news to the American Agriculturist:

Take the exact quarters of the dress, from the bottom of the skirt to the sleeves, double them together with the bosom out; then, on a bed, lay the skirt perfectly smooth, and begin at the bottom to fold it up just the width of the trunk or drawer. The waist and sleeves will fold nicely together.

CREAM CAKES. - One pound of flour, half a pound of butter and one pint of boiling water. Pour the water boiling hot over the butter and put it on to boil. As soon as it begins to boil. stir in the flour, and when cool add nine eggs well beaten. Drop it on tins and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes. It is an improvement to the appearance of the crust to rub the white of an egg over it before it is baked.

An officer on a field-day happened to be thrown from his horse, and as he lay sprawling on the ground said to a friend who came to his assistance, "I thought I had improved in my riding, but I find I have fallen off."

HERE is something new for the lovers of cabbage, extracted from the London Spectator:-Take the stalks, scrape them, leave them in water all night, and the next day cook them like vegeta ble marrow. It will be found delicious.

GLOSS ON BLACK SILK.—Will some one please inform me through the RURAL, how to put a gloss on silk after it has been colored black, and oblige,-MRS. S. L. J., Columbus, Mich.

Special Notices.

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Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker MUSINGS.

BY BELL CLINTON.

O BEAUTIFUL is morning—when the clouds Wear the first blush of crimson on their edge, Birds warble wildly sweet, and pour their song In notes of melody that reach each heart, And waken soft music from its strings. Oh! how the pulse bounds free, and heart-hopes wake Anew, and mount to fancy's fairy realm, Making the bright ideal-real seem. Each murmur tone is but the echo sweet Of joyful numbers trilled within one heart. O, morning music! how from off the soul It lifts the weight of care, and gently binds Hope's golden chain about us with soft hand. 'Till on we look into the Future, for. Seeing but flowers, and sunshine waiting there. Would its bright charm might last forever,-That the sweet morning song might never cease, That with the rising sun no clouds might rise, Upon the sunlight, shadow ne'er might fall; Or o'er the heart, no chill, rude breath might blow But this is not for Earth. The glorious sun, In morning brightness, often is obscured, And storm-clouds angrily o'ersweep the sky. Anon, they all will pass, the soft wind blow, The grove send forth its music sweet as erst. And sunlight gild the earth with golden glow. So, on the heart, will fall life's crushing ills Until it bends beneath their leaden weight. 'Till over it, there hangs in all its gloom, The pall of chill despair. But even then, Hope-rays will penetrate, and light their torch Upon its sacred altar. Then, again, A peaceful calm will come, like evening dev On flower-and the crush'd heart revive. And light will dawn-yet softened and subdued Like daylight, or the silvery, fair young moon And amid all-our joys and sorrows too,-We cling—yes, wildly cling to thee, O Earth. Some bloom of Eden rests upon thee yet, And voices sweetly whisper 'mid thy bowers Of a fair, sunless land, where falls no shade, Or sigh, or tear, and blighted hopes are not, But "friend meets friend, and kindred hearts are blest." Chenango Co., N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A PLEA FOR THE LITTLE GIRLS,

There is one great evil which all sensible people would be glad to see remedied, and that is, the fashion of the dress of little girls. Until it is, we need not hope for much improvement in the health of our women; and we might add morals, for physical science teaches us that good sound characters and morals are more often than we suppose the result of normal physical condition. What brilliant hope can there be for the mental and physical future of that little girl who is clothed after the prevailing fashions of dress, for the last ten years, or more? All of her clothes are worn without any support from the shoulders-hanging and dragging down on her hips and bowels, causing premature weakness and excitement of vital organs, and no wonder when she comes to womanhood, and especially motherhood, she is full of chronic ailments, and too often a confirmed invalid.

Few mothers seem to be aware of the immense importance of clothing little girls properly and warmly. Yes, they need sufficient clothing to keep them warm in cool and cold weather, else the blood is not kept in proper circulation, and any constitutional weakness, or tendencies to disease, will rapidly develop in unfavorable and morbid conditions of the body. And it is such an absurdity to leave the neck, arms and legs of a child almost bare, and put the weight of the clothes where least needed,—on the waist and

How my heart aches for the daughters of those careless, procrastinating mothers, who not only poorly clothe them, but allow the miserable apologies for waists to their under-clothes to go buttonless, strapless and stringless, even compelling them to wear ragged, untidy garments till they get used to their slipshod, wretched habiliments. Girls treated thus, must, almost inevitably, make careless, untidy housekeepers, and thus scatter sorrow and trouble broadcast. Poverty cannot often plead an excuse for such things. More often is it the want of thrift and true economy, and the indulgence of slovenly habits. O, mothers! be wise in season-be careful of your little girls. They will be women soon, and encounter the trials of life. If you would shield and preserve them make them fit for their position. Take care of their health. Keep their feet and arms warm. Put good, warm, and sufficient under-clothing on them, and hang them on their shoulders. You think they are dear to you. Prove it by your care of them. Do not let them shiver and cough all winter. And remember, their future happiness or misery will reflect and react upon yourselves.

QUEECHY.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE NEW EQUESTRIAN DRESS.

I HAVE read the able article in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of November 21st, from the penof Miss Cornella A. LITTLE, maintaining the ladies, to patronize the new fashion of "riding on horseback astride, and in gentlemen's apparel." As a fashion of this kind could not well be introduced in any community without a general co-operation of lady equestrians, it became necessary, in some places, for "young ladies of clerical connections" to be among the first to adopt the fashion. This was precisely my own case. Bearing the triple relation to clergymen of daughter, sister, and sister-in-law, I felt that in a matter which involved a radical change of follow the lead of others, rather than to be a me to be among the first to wear the new dress; man can be cheerful.—Levana.

and, as I anticipated, I was severely censured by not a few well meaning friends. Some contended that no woman was justifiable in wearing male attire on any pretext whatever; some had no particular objection to the masculine dress, but did not like to see their minister's daughter so eager to adopt it; while others thought that, because ministers habitually dressed in black, it would have been more appropriate for me to have chosen that color for my suit, instead of blue and buff with bright gilt buttons. I listened deferentially to these objections, but continued to wear my suit. The opposition gradually died out. Certainly I can conceive no reason why a clergyman's daughter should not ride en cavalier when other ladies in her neighborhood do so. Nor can any good reason be given why a clergyman's daughter should not dress for riding like other ladies, in "a blue cloth dress coat and buff cassimere vest, both trimmed with plain flat gilt buttons, solidcolored cassimere pantaloons and black stovepipe hat." Having worn this suit three or four times a week, for more than two months past, I take pleasure in giving it my hearty commendation. I always don it with pleasure, and doff it with regret. In the language of Miss LITTLE, it is "eminently genteel and elegant;" and I will add that the gilt buttons (remember they are perfectly plain, and flat, and exquisitely polished) are so incomparably beautiful that I have fully made up my mind never to wear any other kind.

Miss LITTLE, I think, gives undue importance to the opinions of certain newspaper writers who find fault with clergymens' daughters for adopting this riding dress. Local editors are proverbially a gossiping tribe, and a good deal of what they say is not worth minding. I have myself been honored with a "first-rate notice," in which the "local" sandwiched my full name between "pantaloons" and "gilt buttons" in the most audacious manner possible. It was merely a piece of pleasantry not worth getting angry about.

Nearly all the opposition to the dress comes from our own sex. So far as my personal knowledge extends, the gentlemen cordially favor the reform, and vield all their claims to the "blue and buff and gilt buttons" with a generosity that does them infinite honor. A young lady of my acquaintance, a strict member of the church, was originally pre-eminent in denouncing the riding suit. Her objections were based on what she believed to be sound scriptural grounds; but on becoming convinced of her error, she at once adopted the dress. She now rides out in it almost daily, and is considered to be the most dressy and best-looking of all our lady equestrians.

As this equestrian reform is a matter of general interest, I hope all ladies who have anything to suggest in furtherance of the cause, will favor the public with their views through the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HARRIET NEWELL CHAPIN. East Lee, Nov. 23, 1863.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Each mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or of nations on paper, but she writes her own history on the imperishable mind of her child. That tablet and that history will remain indelible when time shall be no more. That history each mother shall meet again, and read with eternal joy or unutterable grief in the coming ages of eternity. This thought should weigh on the mind of every mother, and render her deeply circumspect, and prayerful, and faithful in her solemn work of training up her children for heaven and immortality.

The minds of children are very susceptible, easily impressed. A word, a look, a frown may engrave an impression on the mind of a child which no lapse of time can efface or wash out. You walk along the sea shore when the tide is out, and you form characters, or write words or of his possessions; that his acres might yield names in the smooth, white sand which is spread at your feet according as your fancy may dictate; but the returning tide shall in a few hours wash out and efface all that you have written. Not so the lines and characters of truth or error which your conduct imprints on the mind of your child. There you write impressions for the everlasting good or ill of your child, which neither the floods nor the storms of the earth can wash out, nor death's cold fingers erase, nor the slow moving ages of eternity obliterate. How careful, then, should each mother be of her treatment of her child! How prayerful, and how serious, and how earnest to write the eternal truths of God on his mind, those truths which shall be his guide and teacher when her voice shall be silent in death. and her lips no longer move in prayer in his behalf, in commending her dear child to her covenant God!—Phrenological Journal.

THE JOYOUSNESS OF CHILDREN.

SHOULD they have anything else? I can endure a melancholy man, but not a melancholy child; the former, in whatever slough he may sink, can yet raise his eyes either to the kingdom of reason or of hope; but the little child is enright of clergymen's daughters, equally with other | tirely absorbed and weighed down by one black poison-drop of the present. Think of a child led to the scaffold, think of Cupid in a Dutch coffin, or watch a butterfly after its four wings have been torn off, creeping like a worm, and you will feel what I mean. Cheerfulness or joyousness is the heaven under which everything but poison thrives. But let it not be confounded with enjoyments. Every enjoyment, even the refined one of a work of art, gives man a selfish mein, and withdraws it from sympathy; hence it is only a condition of necessity, not of virtue. On the costume, it was my policy, if not my duty, to contrary, cheerfulness, the opposite of vexation and sadness, is at the ground and flower of virleader myself. Circumstances, however, forced tue and its crown. Animals can enjoy; but only

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SPIRITS OF THE PINE.

BY FRANK VOLTUS.

I RESTED in a grove of pines, Where Dryads whispered to the leaves Of things which chilled me, like the chimes Of funeral bells, or as the rhymes A sorcerer chants o'er spells he weaves.

They whispered tales of heart-strings broken By careless hands in idle hour; Of misery, thirsting for the token Of sympathetic feelings, spoken In kindly words of magic power.

Of olden sins the lapse of ages Has shrouded in a pall of years, Of mysteries dark, which hoary sages Have sought, in sain, to delve from pages In Nature's book of smiles and tears.

The sad wind seemed a spirit grieving In pity o'er our erring race, O'er severed ties, now past retrieving, And broken trust, a canker leaving Where laurel wreaths should win a place

"Oh! broken wreaths," I cried, "and faded! How long will winds bemoan your fate? How long will our bright fame be shaded, While panting millions toil, degraded, With breaking hearts, and smothered hate?"

My listening heart e'en hushed its beating As its vain question cut the air; And as it 'rose, sad, and entreating I shuddered that it met no greeting From shades of blackness gathered there.

And in that grove of clustering pine Where whispering spirits kept each tree. I owned a nameless terror mine, As if I listened to the chime Of midnight bells in hours of glee. New Berlin, N. Y., 1863.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE ART OF SEEING.

Manifold are the lessons which Nature has in store for those who approach her with love and reverence. But it is only to those who are willing to sit at her feet in humility, that she deigns to reveal her true glory. She never asserts herself, - the eye must be trained to behold her beauty, and the ear attuned to her harmonies. Born heirs to infinite treasures of natural beauty, we care not to enter upon the enjoyment of our possessions; living daily witnesses of the glory of earth and sky, we are as they who having eyes see not; occupied with vague yearnings for the unattainable, we regard not the undeveloped resources for enjoyment constantly within our reach. "There is not a moment of any day of our lives, when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure. And every man, wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest or of beauty, has this doing for him constantly." And too often he knows it not. Engaged in eager pursuit of things that perish with the using, he neglects those which might become to him a joy forever.

Not the least insensible to all this magnificence and beauty which clothe the earth as with a garment, are those who, placed in circumstances of constant familiarity with nature in her secret haunts and varying moods, might be supposed her most devoted worshipers. The man who holds most intimate "communion with her visible forms" is too apt not to be the one who was cradled in her bosom. To him the "various language" which she speaks is often unintelligible. Alas! that this should be so. I would that Wellington never gave any indications of talent every farmer in the land were altogether master until he was brought into the field of practical him not corn and potatoes only, but spiritual blessings likewise; that his yearly thanksgiving might go up, not for abundant harvests of grain and fruit, but for beauties new every morning and fresh every evening; that his goodly heritage of green pastures might afford him those lessons of consolation, of warning or reproof, which the good Creator has hidden in every flower of the field and every weed by the wayside.

See to it ve whose lines are fallen in pleasant places, that ye neglect not this "duty of delight." That when ye are called to render your account of the treasure committed to your keeping, ye receive not the sentence of unfaithful stewards in that we have despised Gon's best gifts, and left to lie waste and desolate that part of your nature which they were designed to refine and purify. Be assured that He whose works are never purposeless, has not given to the sunset sky its exquisite tinting, to each flower its wonderful perfection of coloring, to every tree a grace and beauty all its own, without designing that they should be to us perpetual sources of instruction and delight. He speaks to us no less in the trickling rill, the murmuring breeze, and the myriads of still, small voices, than in the rushing, roaring cataract, the thundergust or the hurricane.

Among the many "desperate sciences" which go to make up what is called a "finished education," this "science of seeing" what is continually before us has never found a place. And yet, in no direction is presented a field which would more richly repay careful cultivation, or yield richer or rarer fruits, ever fresh and inexhaustible. E. A. EATON.

Eatonville, N. Y., 1863.

Good men have often been persecuted for doing that which even their persecutors, if they would give their consciences leave to speak out, could not but own to be lawful and good.

.FACTS ABOUT CELEBRATED MEN.

Some literary men make good men of business. According to Pope, the principal object of Shakspeare, in cultivating literature, was to secure an honest independence. He succeeded so well in the accomplishment of this purpose, that, at a comparatively early age, he had realized a sufficient competency to enable him to retire to his native town of Stratford-upon-Avon. Chaucer was in early life a soldier, and afterwards a commissioner of customs and inspector of woods and crown lands. Spenser was secretary to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, and is said to have been shrewd and sagacious in the management of affairs. Milton was secretary to the Council of State during the Commonwealth, and gave abundant evidence of his energy and usefulness in that office. Sir Isaac Newton was a most efficient Master of the Mint. Wordsworth was a distributor of stamps, and Sir Walter Scott. clerk to the Court of Sessions-both uniting a genius for poetry with punctual habits as men of business.

Ricardo was no less distinguished as a sagacious banker than a lucid expounder of the principles of political economy. Grote, the most profound historian of Greece, is also a London banker. John Stuart Mill, not surpassed by any living thinker in profoundness of speculation, lately retired from the examiner's department in the East India Company, with the admiration of his colleagues for the rare ability with which he had conducted the business of the department. Alexander Murray, the distinguished linguist, learned to write by scribbling his letters on an old card with the end of a burnt heather-stem. Professor Moore, when a young man, being too poor to purchase Newton's "Principia," borrowed the book, and copied the whole of it with his own hand. William Cobbett made himself master of English grammar when he was a private soldier on the pay of sixpence a day. The edge of his berth, or that of his guard's bed, was his seat to study in; a bit of board lying on his lap was his writing-table; and the evening light of the fire his substitute for | Here death denied, poor man would live in vaincandle or oil. Even advanced age, in many interesting cases, has not proved fatal to literary success.

Sir Henry Spelman was between fifty and sixty when he began the study of science. Franklin was fifty before he fully engaged in the researches in natural philosophy which have made his name immortal. Boccacio was thirtyfive when he entered upon his literary career; and Alfieri was forty-six when he commenced the study of Greek. Dr. Arnold learned German at forty, for the sake of reading Niebuhr inthe original. James Watt, at about the same age, while working at his trade of an instrument maker in Glasgow, made himself acquainted with French, German and Italian, in order to peruse the valuable works in those languages on mechanical philosophy. Handel was forty-eight before he published any of his great works. Nor are the examples of rare occurrence in which apparently natural defects, in early life, have been overcome by a subsequent devotion to knowledge. Sir Isaac Newton, when at school, stood at the bottom of the lowermost form but one. Barrow, the great English divine and mathematician, when a boy at the Charterhouse school, was notorious for his idleness and indifference to study. Adam Clark, in his boyhood, was proclaimed by his father to be a grievous dunce. Even Dean Swift made a disastrous failure at the university. Sheridan was presented by his mother to a tutor as an incorrigible dunce. Walter Scott] was a dull boy at his lessons, and while a student at Edinburgh University, received his sentence from Professor Dalzell, the celebrated Greek scholar, that "dunce he was, and dunce he would remain." Chatterton was returned on his mother's hands, effort, and was described by his strong-minded mother, who thought him little petter than an idiot, as fit only to be "food for powder."

MORNINGIDREAMS.

THERE are pretty sun risings, as we are told, and such like gauds, abroad in the world, in summer time especially, which a gentleman may see, as they say, for getting up. We hold the good hours of the dawn too sacred to waste upon such observances; which have in them, besides, something Pagan and Persic. It is flattering to get the start of a lazy world; to conquer death by proxy in his image; but the seeds of sleep and mortality are in us; therefore, while the busy part of mankind are fast huddling on their clothes, are already up and about their occupations, content to have swallowed their sleep by the wholesale, we choose to linger a-bed and digest our dreams. We love to chew the cud of a foregone vision; to collect the scattered rays of a brighter phantism, or act over again, with firmer nerves, the sadder necturnal tragedies; to drag into daylight a struggling and half vanishing nightmare; to handle and examine the terrors, or the airy solaces. We cherish dreams; we try to spell in them the alphabet of the invisible world; and think we know already how it shall be with us. Those uncouth shapes, which, while we clung to flesh and blood, affrighted us, have become familiar; we feel attenuated into their meager essences, and have given the hand of half-way approach to incorporeal being. We once thought life to be something, but it has unaccountably fallen from us before its time. Therefore, we choose to dally with visions. The sun has no purposes of ours to light us to-why should we get up?-Charles

WHAT have we the covering of the eyes for, but to restrain corrupt glances, and to keep out their defiling impressions.

Sabbath Musings.

THY WILL BE DONE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

WE see not, know not; all our way Is night,—with Thee alone is day; From out the torrent's troubled drift, Above the storm our prayers we lift, Thy will be done

The flesh may fail, the heart may faint, But who are we to make complaint, Or dare to plead in times like these, The weakness of our love of ease? Thy will be done!

We take with solemn thankfulness Our Burden up nor ask it 1988, And count it joy that even we May suffer, serve or wait for Thee, Whose will be done! Though dim as yet in tint and line,

We trace Thy picture's wise design And thank thee that our age supplies Its dark relief of sacrifice, Thy will be done! And if in our unworthiness,

Thy sacrificial wine we press; If from Thy ordeal's heated hars Our feet are seamed with crimson scars, Thy will be done!

If, for the age to come, this hour Of trial hath vicarious power, And blest by Thee, our present pain Be liberty's eternal gain, Thy will be done

Strike, Thou the master, we Thy keys, The anthem of the destinies! The minor of Thy loftier strain, Our hearts shall breath the old refrain. Thy will be done!

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. DEATH.

"DEATH is the crown of life! Death wounds to cure ; we fall, - we rise, - we reign!"

WALK with me to the churchyard. There we number the graves of the loved ones. We followed them to the dark river, but were not permitted to enter its cold waters. We murmur at a wise Providence, but must bow beneath the rod. We leave the silent city and go homeward, thinking how mysterious is death,—yes, death is a mystery. One by one the problems of life have been solved, but the learned of all ages have failed to unfold its mysteries. As little is known concerning death now as when it entered the world. In vain we try to penetrate the unknown. We think of life with joyous hearts, but when thinking of death we are sad. Death is an unwelcome guest; he summons the dwellers of the lordly palace and the humble cottage. Wealth, or any power of earth, cannot drive him from the door. Kind friends are taken from us with whom we hoped to spend a life of happiness; no deeds of love, no tears of anguish, can make their stay longer with us; but as the "silver cord is loosed" our bright hopes are forever buried. Death often takes the fairest flowers as they commence to bloom on earth, and transplants them to a more genial clime, where they may forever bloom in heavenly beauty. But why do we fear to die? If our probation has been well spent, death will be only the entrance to a higher, holier life that will never end; and time can never diminish its glories. Then, ought we not to scorn the pleasures of earth, looking forward to those unending joys; and while we seek not earthly honors, yet it may be ours to wear never-fading crowns adorned with many a gem. May our trust be firm and hope bright when the night of death comes. Genesee, N. Y., 1863.

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD.

A TRUE Christian living in the world is like a ship sailing on the ocean. It is not the ship being in the water which will sink it, but the water getting into the ship. So in the like manner the Christian is not ruined by living in the world, which he must needs do, while he remains in the body, but by the world living in

The world in the heart has ruined millions of immortal souls. How careful are mariners in guarding against leakage, lest the water entering into the vessel should, by imperceptible degrees, cause the vessel to sink. And ought not the Christian to watch and pray, lest Satan and the world should find some unguarded inlet to his heart, and thus entering in bring him to destruction, both of body and mind. The world and the things of the world press upon us at all points. Our daily avocations, yea, our most lawful enjoyments, have need to be narrowly watched, lest they insensibly steal upon our affections, and draw away our hearts from God.

PLEASURES OF LIFE.—The loftiest, the most angel-like ambition, is the earnest desire to contribute to the rational happiness and moral improvement of others. If we can do this-if we can smooth the rugged path of one fellow-traveler—if we can give one good impression, is it not better than all the triumphs that wealth and power ever attained?

WE must not only not allow any corrupt communication at our tables, such as hypocritical mockers at feasts, but we must go beyond common harmless talk, and should take occasion from God's goodness to us at our table, to speak well of Him, and to learn to spiritualize common things.-Matthew Henry.

O, WHAT need have good men to take heed of pride, a corruption that arises out of the ashes of other corruption!

Educator.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

THE report of the Committee of Privy Council on Education for the year 1862, issued in June, states that during the year 1862, as compared with 1861, the number of schools or of departments of schools under separate teachers which were actually inspected were increased by 18, and the number of children by 28,736. A comparison of these two numbers proves that the schools have been better attended than hereto fore. The number of pupil-teachers was diminished by 525; the number of certificated teachers increased by 417; of students in training to be come schoolmasters and schoolmistresses by 118; capitation grants were paid on 26,108 more children. This last number, agreeing closely with the increase in the number of children inspected, confirms the proof of better attendance.

The number of new school-houses built was 157, comprising (besides class-rooms) 268 principal school rooms, and 129 dwellings for teachers; 92 other schools were enlarged, improved, or furnished afresh; accommodation was created for 38,615 children (exclusive of the schools improved or nearly finished, but not enlarged.) During 1862, as during 1861, 60 inspectors, including 24 assistant-inspectors were employed in visiting schools and in holding examinations. They visited 10,918 daily schools or departments of such schools under separate teachers. They found present in them 1,057,426 children, 8,452 certificated teachers, and 14,881 apprentices. Of the schools or departments 2,179 were for boys only; 2,117 for girls only; 4,764 boys were instructed together; 1,587 were confined to infants (children under seven years of age;) and 561 to night schools. Of the children, 583,815 were males, and 473,611 were females. The female scholars are 47-78 per cent. on the whole number. This per centage remains nearly constant; it was identically the same in 1860; in 1859 it was 43-49: in 1861 it was 45. The per centage of females upon the whole population over 3 and under 15 years of age in 1851, was 49 to 7. The difference in the per centage of female scholars is explained by the demands of a poor man's home upon the service of his daughters, particularly as the nurses of younger children, from a very early age.

The inspectors also visited 40 separate training colleges, occupied by 2,972 students, in preparation for the office of schoolmaster or schoolmistress. In December last, these students, and 2,-705 other candidates, were simultaneously examined for the end of the first or second years of of their training, or for admission, or for certificates as acting teachers. The inspectors also visited 408 schools for pauper children, containing 33,835 inmates, and 37 ragged or industrial schools, containing 2,818 inmates. In comparing the expenditure of 1862 with that of 1861, there is a decrease of 3,698L 13s. 9d. Decrease occurs under the heads of - Building, 40,463l. 8s. 7d.; books and apparatus, 6,305l. 13s. 8d.; pupilteachers, 4,756l. Os. 10d.; industrial schools, 2,320l. 15s. 7d.; other heads, 695l. 18s. 3d.—total, 57,541l. 16s. 11d. On the other hand, an increase to be set off under the following heads:- Certificated teachers, 9,548l. 18s. 6d.; assistant teachers, 740l. 0s. 7d.; capitation, 5,287l. 8s. 8d.; training colleges, 2,834l. 18s. 7d.; other heads, 431l. 16s. 10d.; total, 18,843l. 3s. 2d.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

The fourteenth congress of the schoolmaster of Germany has just been held at Mannheim; the sittings having lasted three days. Among the questions discussed were the best methods of developing memory in children; the means of awakening in them a love of country; the advan- profited; their enthusiasm may be excited while tages resulting from a larger share being given music, especially of national songs; the necessity of teaching children, with the greatest care, the history of heir country, and especially the great deeds and victories of the German people, etc.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

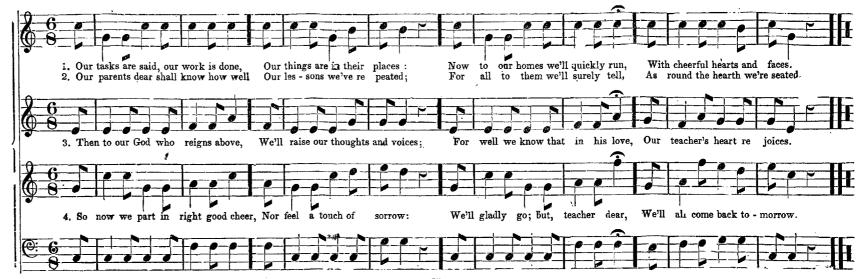
The report of the National Education Board shows 803,364 children were on the school rolls at some time or other in the course of the year 1861; the average number on the rolls was 521,-044, and the average daily attendance 284,726. These last two numbers are more by above 20,-000 than in 1860, indicating an improvement in regularity of attendance. Nearly a seventh of the entire population of Ireland was therefore on the rolls as pupils in 1861. Nearly five-sixths of these were Roman Catholics, 663,145; the other 140,219 Protestants. The Board consider the proportions from the several religious denominations to be as fair as could be expected under the circumstances, and the proportions are gradually becoming more favorable to the national system The local emoluments of the schools in 1861 comprised £34,342 from payments by the children, and £9,930 from local subscriptions.

LIMIT OF OBJECT TEACHING.

THE teacher who begins to instruct by means of objects follows nature. An appeal is made to the senses before the powers of reason are fully matured, and much is learned about the uses and qualities of things before the theory upon which their action depends can be understood. This mode of teaching is specially adapted to the young, as all teachers will agree who have made faithful trial of it. It is the medium through which the most information can be imparted and the largest store of facts secured. The most incredulous skeptic that professes to have no confidence in this method would adopt it as the only means of instructing his infant child.

But it may be questioned whether object teach-

THE CLOSE OF SCHOOL.



ing can accomplish all the results that are reasonably expected from our schools, and whether it can secure any of them without a degree of practical skill in the application of it which would insure success by any method.

The mind should be informed, then strengthened and disciplined; as the body must have material, but then is helpless without muscular strength and dexterity. Information, of course, may be imparted while the mind is disciplining; but there is a period in the education of the young when the acquisition of knowledge about matter should be secondary to the ability to apply the mind, and when the power to wield should be sought rather than the capacity to contain. The child whose instruction is confined to the mere illustration of physical phenomena, and to the securing of an acquaintance with facts merely, is apt to become the man of figures and statistics without the ability so to apply his knowledge that it will become a power. The power of knowledge is not proportioned to the amount of knowledge, but to the ease with which it is applied and the ability to push it to new

A man may be able to tell the number of soldiers engaged in the most important battles in the history of the world. He may have the names of the commanders, the typography of the battle-fields, and many other interesting particulars, and yet he may be completely ignorant of the philosophy of history, and understand no more about the questions at issue in those struggles than if his attention had been directed to computing the sands on the shores or leaves in the forest.

And so in cases without number: much may be seen and remembered of which the causes and relations are not understood. There is an interest awakened in watching results which is not always sustained in tracing out causes. Object teaching reaches its limit when it presents the fact; and hence it seems reasonable that, when facts are learned sufficient for the practical wants of life, there is need of severer discipline than can be obtained by this method. In teaching by objects the mind is at once awakened and interested with little voluntary effort on the part of the learner. But practical men need the power to direct the mind to objects that are distasteful, to concentrate attention upon work which has little in it that is inviting; they need accuracy, self-reliance, discrimination, and the ability to thrust the mind forward to efforts from which it naturally recoils. These are qualities that have most distinguished men of power, and they are qualities that can be brought near to perfection only by hard, dry digging and patient study.

Scholars may be interested while they are not their minds are not strengthened. There is a to gymnastic exercises in education; the study of strong temptation to adopt those modes of teaching, even to the older portion of pupils, which regard the interest excited rather than the discipline acquired.

Because object teaching is adapted to the child, it does not follow that it will meet the wants of the adult: nor that it is to be pursued through the whole course of education, to the exclusion of other methods, because it is applied with great advantage at first .- Massachusetts Teacher.

Warious. Topics.

A BATTLE SONG.

THE effect of a stirring song or tune is often electrical. The western armies have one of this character called "The Battle Cry of Freedom," which is described in one of our exchanges as of most potent effect:

"In Grant's army it only needs to be started to be caught up from camp to camp, till it spreads for miles over the whole army. By order of a General commanding one division of the Army of the Cumberland, the Colonel of each regiment is directed to start the 'Battle Cry' whenever the army goes into action, and the effect of thousands of voices united upon the

'The Union forever, hurrah!' boys, hurrah! Down with the traitor, up with the star,

While we rally round the flag, boys, rally once again, Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom!'

is described as awakening a frenzied enthusiasm perfectly indescribable.

It is evident from its effect that this is one of the few songs not written 'to order,' but written because the author could not help it. The great number of thrilling circumstances under which this song has been sung in the army, added to its popularity. When Gen. Blair's Brigade, that led the assault upon Vicksburg last fall, after commenced to build a second nest in the same

being hurled again and again upon the enemy's fortifications only to see each time a ghastly proportion of their numbers go down in death, were at last ordered to retire, the brave fellows closed up their shattered battalions, and came out of the smoke of that terrible carnage singing:

'Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys, we'll rally once again. Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom!

We are not surprised that the remembrance of that scene drew tears from the officer who described it to us. And when, after months of hardship, assault and battle, these same troops ran up the Stars and Stripes over this same rebel stronghold, Gen. McPherson and staff, on the cupola of the Court House, fittingly started the same song, we can imagine with what a will it was sung by Grant's entire army."

PETS IN THE ARMY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Commercial, with the Army of the Cumberland,

They have the strangest pets in the army, that no one would dream of "taking to" at home, and yet they are little touches of the gentler nature that give you a cordial feeling when you see them. One of the boys carried a red squirrel through "thick and thin" over a thousand miles. "Bun" eats hard tack like a veteran and has the freedom of the tent. Another's affections overflow upon a slow-winking, unspeculative little owl, captured in Arkansas, and bearing a name with a classical smack to it -Minerva. A third gives his heart to a young Cumberland Mountain bear; but chief among camp pets are dogs. Riding on the saddle-bow, tucked into a baggage-wagon, mounted on a knapsack, growling under a gun, are dogs brought to a premature end as to ears and tails, and yellow at that; pug-nosed, square-headed brutes, sleek terriers, delicate morsels of spaniels, "Tray, Blanche, Sweetheart, little dogs and all."

A dog, like a horse, comes to love the rattle and crash of musket and cannon. There was one in an Illinois regiment, and, I rather think, regarded as belonging to it, though his name might not be on the muster-roll, that chases halfspent shot as a kitten frolics with a ball of worsted. He has been under fire and twice wounded, and left the tip of his tail at Stone River. But I was especially interested in the fortunes of a little white spaniel that messed with a battery, and delighted in the name of "Dot." No matter what was up, that fellow's silken coat must be washed every day, and there was need of it, for when the battery was on the march they just plunged him into the sponge bucket that swings on the rear axle of the guncarriage, clapped on the cover, and Dot was good for an inside passage. One day the battery crossed a stream, and the water came well up to the guns. Nobody thought of Dot, and, when all across, a gunner looked into the bucket; it was full of water, and Dot was as dead as a little dirty door-mat. Departed, mourned and buried, it is time I put a dot to his story.

DIVORCE AND REVENGE AMONG BIRDS.

THE Shields (England) Gazette has the follow ing curious story of animal life:—In the interior of the Tyne Dock wagon shops the attention of the workmen was, about a week ago, attracted to the movements of two sparrows engaged in constructing a nest in a hollow where two girders met for the support of the iron roof. For several days they labored most assiduously in preparing their abode, when, by some sudden freak, the progress of the tiny fabric was suspended. A few mornings afterward the ears of the workmen were saluted by loud chirruping and fluttering of wings, and from what transpired subsequently it was evident that the female bird had severed the connubial bond, and enlisted the affections of another, who now vigorously contended with the rejected bird for the possession of the nest. For several hours the conflict continued, until the usurper proved the strongest. The rejected bird shortly afterward returned and hovered about the spot, apparently watching an opportunity for revenge. This speedily occurred; for in the course of a short time the newly-joined pair left for a brief period. In their absence the defeated sparrow approached the nest, and placing his back beneath the feathery mass, raised it from its resting place and sent it to the ground. The surprise of the other birds, on their return, at beholding the demolition of their dwelling, appeared to be great, and was amusing to observe. Notwithstanding this disaster, however, they

place, the rejected mate watching their proceed- hidden from view for a moment, then rise up ings with apparent interest. After two days of | into the air as if about to fly. At another time incessant labor they again left for a short time, and taking advantage of their absence, the disappointed bird again demolished their feathery

THE "UNIVERSAL YANKEE,"

THE following item from the correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, while displaying considerable of the old leaven of prejudice, is good evidence of the go-ahead character of the true Yankee, who carries his "institution" with him:

Baton Rouge has degenerated, and is now nothing more than a Yankee village. The greater part of the male population have gone into the rebel ranks, and the females have either departed for the heart of Dixie, or else take their snuff in the seclusion of back parlors, where the Yankee entereth not. Yankee cavalry kick up the dust; Yankee idiom is the medium for the interchange of ideas on the street; the roll of Yankee drums has superseded the tinkle of the ubiquitous piano; and the "Bonnie Blue Flag," which bears but one single star, has given place to "John Brown's Body." In walking the streets you can almost fancy that you hear the sound of the hammers of the shoemakers of Lynn; and the other day, in the course of a prospecting tour, to see if there was anything left that I had not seen before, I was electrified by coming suddenly upon a sign of "Fresh Doughnuts for sale!" Shades of the Cavalier and Huguenot! Fresh Doughnuts!

Reading for the Young.

A TROPICAL GALE.

MY Young RURAL FRIENDS:-While you are snug within your distant homes to-night, you feel safe perhaps, and care little for the wind and rain (perhaps snow) without. But suppose you take a peep at my "Isthmus Home," and then see how changed would be your thoughts and feelings could you be here with me just at this time.

The Tropics are always visited with "November gales." One of these is paying us a visit just now, and such a gale I never witnessed before, nor even dreamed of. As you are not here to witness it, I must tell you about it.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning the sky began to grow dark and the wind to shift in different directions, betokening a storm. About one hour later a large "Water Spout" began to shore, and as the air was clear I had a fine view of it. Most of those who stood looking at it with me judged it to be a mile in height, and so I thought, for it seemed to extend up to the very clouds. I can assure you it was a very interest ing sight, as well as a novel one, to see such an immense column of water rising into the air. I stood watching it for nearly half an hour, when it began to lessen in size, and in less than five minutes entirely disappeared. Not so the gathering waves, for a slight squall now and then. sent them with maddened fury upon the beach, where they broke and splashed, covering the shore with foam. By two o'clock in the afternoon the sea had grown rough, and the heavy swells, as they entered the Bay, bade sailors beware. Three o'clock came, and the storm increased. About this time the monster steamer "Christopher Columbus" slipped her anchors and put to sea to "ride out the gale." Some of the sailing vessels endeavored in vain to "drag out?" from the wharves and anchor in deep water. Others, after bulling a few rods from shore, cast anchors, and by means of "chain ropes and hawsers," fastened themselves securely-attaching arope on one side to a "buoy," and on the other side to the pier. Thus they "rode" during the remainder of the day and all night, only to see the gale increase this morning. The crews of the vessels have had a busy time to-day, splicing severed ropes and mending broken chains.

The "Christopher Columbus," in her endeavors to reach the sea, was driven back to the head of the Bay-some distance from here. This afternoon the large steamer "Askalon," Capt. Kidd, (not the man of "buccaneer" fame,) arrived from Liverpool and cast double anchors out in the Bay. I wish you were here for a little while, just to see the huge steamers, and the ships, barks and brigs rocking and tumbling "rapids" of Niagara. Sometimes they will be not.

the after-part of a vessel will be hidden beneath the waves, while the bow is projected high in the air. The "breakers" are rolling six feet high upon the beach in front of the "Washington House," filling the air with spray as they break upon the shore. To-morrow the storm will reach its height—so the "Old Salts" say—and many fears for the vessels are expressed. I hope the storm will abate soon, for the steamer "North Star," from New York, on which I expect my wife, and also letters and papers from home, is due to-morrow noon; but if the gale continues she will make "Porto Bello," some miles from here, and lay there till the weather clears up.

Although on shore, I have not been altogether free from the dangers of the sea. This afternoon it was necessary for me to go out to the end of the "pier," or "upper wharf," to give some directions to the men at work there. The pier is about five feet above the water, and the car track of the Panama Railroad extends to the end of it. When I had passed about half way to the end of it. I saw a tremendous wave coming. I dropped at once and caught hold of the rail of the car-track, when the wave broke clear above the pier, and gave me a thorough drenching. Although I held tightly to the rail, the force of the water was so great that I came very near being carried over. Had my strength failed me. I might, ere this, have been situated like Jonan-in the "belly of a large fish." My umbrella disappeared, but as my name is plainly marked on it. I shall seek information of its whereabouts from the next shark we catch from the "dock."

The waves and breakers are trying to imitate "Niagara" to-night, and I think they succeed well. Good night. Aspinwall, Nov. 11th, 1863.

P. S.-Nov. 12. The storm reached its height this morning, and soon began to abate. The weather is clear this evening, and the sea quite calm, but no steamer from New York.

Nov. 13. The "North Star" arrived here at 7 o'clock this A. M., having been nine days and eighteen hours on her passage from New York. But no Jennie. That's too bad! Well, I shall certainly expect her by the next steamer.

Capt. Jones, of the "North Star," has invited me to dine with him to-day on board his vessel. I shall accept, I think. Wouldn't you? Remember me kindly to all our friends, and believe me,

Yours, truly, ELBERT.

YOUR EVENINGS, BOYS.

GREAT boys and little boys, here is a question shoot up from the Bay, (Navy Bay, on which this place is situated,) about half a mile from the allow you to go from home in the evening, where do you go, and how is this time spent by you? Read this little account, and think of the lesson it teaches.

Joseph Clark was as fine-looking and healthy a lad as ever left the country to go into a city store. His cheek was red with health, his arm strong and his step quick. His master liked his looks, and said, "That boy will make something." He had been a clerk about six months, when Mr. Abbott observed a change in Joseph. His cheek grew pale, his eye hollow, and he always seemed sleepy. Mr. Abbott said nothing for awhile. At length, finding Joseph alone in the counting-room one day, he asked him if he was well.

"Pretty well, sir," answered Joseph.

"You look sick of late," said Mr. Abbott. "I have the headache sometimes," the young nan said.

"What gives you the headache?" asked the nerchant.

"I do not know as I know sir."

"Do you go to bed in good season?" Joseph blushed.

'As early as most of the boarders." he said. "And how do you spend your evenings, Jo-

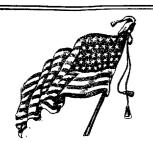
"Oh, sir, not as my pious mother would approve," answered the young man, tears standing in his eves.

"Joseph," said the old merchant, "your character and all your future usefulness and prosperity depend upon the way you pass your evenings. Take my word for it, it is a young man's evenings that make or break him.

TRUE wisdom is a thing very extraordinary. Happy are they that have it; and next to them, not those many that think they have it, but those few that are sensible of their own defects about on the giant waves, like chips in the and imperfections, and know that they have it

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



OUR flag on the land, our flag on the ocean An angel of peace wherever it goes; Nobly sustained by Columbia's devotion The angel of Death it shall be to our foes. True to its native sky, Still shall our Eagle fly, Casting his sentinel glances afar:--Tho' bearing the olive branch Still in his talons staunch. Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war.

ROCHESTER, N., Y., DECEMBER 12, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

THE last issue of the RURAL announced the advance of the Federal forces under General Meade, and high hopes were entertained that victory would crown our efforts. Such, it seems, was not to be the result. We give the details as follows:

The Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan in three columns on the 26th of November, and concentrated the following day on Mine Run. The enemy occupied the hills on the opposite side of the stream in full force. The position of the enemy was a very strong one, and he was found to be entrenched along his entire line, his works being a continuation of those on the Rapidan. The enemy's position was too formidable to be carried by assault. The great difficulty of keeping up the supplies of our troops at any distance from the railroad, as well as the bad state of the country for offensive operations, prevented a more extensive movement, and the army returned to this side of the Rapidan. The retreat to our present position was accomplished without loss of men or property. The losses in the entire campaign will not exceed 1,500 wounded and missing.

It appears, from dispatches, that it was evidently intended to attack the enemy's extended works on the 30th ult. A cannonade was opened from our batteries between 8 and 9 o'clock, and the right wing skirmishers were advanced to Mine Run before it was found the enemy had built a succession of dams which raised the streams to a depth of four or five feet, with swampy margins. On our extreme right it was found the enemy had formed an abattis several hundred yards in width in front of their works, and directly under their guns.

On the left, Gen. Warren moved forward his line and discovered the enemy in such numbers and so strongly entrenched as to make it more than hazardous to attack them in front. He, however, drove them back from their advanced post behind their works, and awaited further instructions. These, and perhaps other considerations, induced a postponement of the meditated attack.

It is understood that Gen. Meade visited the entire line, carefully noting the strong positions which formed the enemy's works, and after consulting with his officers, deemed it advisable to withdraw to the north of the Rapidan, and orders were issued to that effect. General Meade abandoned the campaign when the enemy had anticipated his advance and rendered our approach to Gordonsville and Orange Court House an

Our army, after the check administered to General Warren at Mine River on Monday, fell back to the Rapidan, and crossed the river in

The N. Y. Herald has the following:-Mine River is a stream of perhaps ten feet in width, but very shallow, if we judge by the depth of clear water, and very deep when we count in the mud at the bottom. At its sides, and extending several rods back, is a low marsh, miry and reed grown. From the edge of the marsh the land rises gradually to a height of perhaps one hundred feet. Half a mile back from either shore these slopes are open, and in many places cultiwated patches of young vines dot the slopes and extend back to the dense woods which crown the summits of the hills. The run rises somewhere south of the old plank road, and flows lazily northward to the river in nearly a straight line. The enemy had fortified the south bank by a strong earthwork at its summit.

They had dug a succession of pits half way up the slope, within easy range of the creek, and another series of the same kind of defences at the commencement of the abattis. His line of defences extends from Clark's Mountain, south of the old plank road, to the stream, and was fully shells were seen to burst at night. All the insupported by artillery, and was in fact said by military men to be a stronger position than he city. The firing on Sumter had ceased, and held at Fredericksburg.

A Tribune special says: - On the 29th, Gen. Warren, 2d corps, with the 3d division of the 6th corps, moved down on the Fredericksburg plank road, which rups parallel with the Orange pike and about three miles from it, and proceeded for a mile, when he encountered the enemy's skirmishers, who were driven forward a mile and a half to the west. The enemy then opened with artillery on the 2d division of the 2d corps from some temporary works on the hill, half a mile south of the unfinished railroad, but were soon driven out of them, and the corps rested for the night, with the intention of charging and flanking the rebels in the morning. In the morning Gen.

them to make a gallant assault on the enemy's works in front, which had been thrown up during the night. He then made a personal inspection of the works and for an hour and a half hesitated to act. After an hour's cannonading he was to make a grand charge, and the men were instructed to reserve their fire until they had entered the rebel works. No charge was made on the left; and at 104 A. M., Gen. Meade came down to the left, and was for a long time engaged in earnest conversation with Gen. Warren. General Meade seemed to be administering a rebuke.

A dispatch from Washington on the 2d inst.,

The Army of the Potomac to-night encamps on the grounds it so gaily left on the morning of Thanksgiving. Reasons for this sudden change of programme without forcing Lee to a general battle are these:

At the council of war held on Monday night it was demonstrated that the enemy was entrenched behind very formidable earthworks, which they were every moment strengthening. The fearful loss it would entail on us, and the impossibility of succoring our wounded before they would perish with the cold, in case we attempted to carry the rebel works by assault, were some of the considerations which induced the subsequent action. Our rations and forage had nearly run out, and the roads were too bad to allow further transportation from our distant base of supplies. These weighty considerations, it is claimed induced the commander to issue an order to fall back. To-night the Army of the Potomac rests on its old base on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. As late as 10 o'clock yesterday we rode a circuit in front of our most advanced artillery position. We could look over into the rebel works and see the graybacks digging away with wonderful activity. Their guns were all mounted and frowning at us.

The N. Y. World's Washington special of the 3d. savs:

The campaign in Virginia is ended. All forward movements on the part of the army have ceased, and our forces have nearly completed their return to the old base at Culpepper, Granby Station and Rappahannock Bridge. The retrograde movement was commenced on Tuesday, and at night some of our troops occupied the positions held before the recent advance.

It is said in Washington that the failure to carry out the plans of the War Department involves the loss of Gen. Meade's position as commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The reasons given for the abandonment of the campaign are, that Gen. Lee so entrenched himself daily as to delay any rapid advance on our part, and at the same time prevent a general attack. Our army fell back in a safe and orderly manner, the enemy being ignorant of our inten-

Department of the South.

THE correspondent of the N. Y. Times, ınder date of Nov. 27th, says:

The position of affairs here is unchanged. Gen. Gilmore continues to shell Sumter from his mortar batteries. The west wall of Sumter has been undermined by our fire, and the last vestige of the fort, as a fortified work, is disappearing. The rebels now only occasionally display a small battle-flag from the ruins of the fort. On Thursday last the land batteries engaged the rebel forts on James and Sullivan Islands for several hours. The firing was very heavy. The weather up to yesterday has been very stormy, and the navy, in consequence, has been inactive, The correspondent of the Boston Herald, in a

letter dated off Charleston, Nov. 28th, says: One or two rebel batteries on James Island have been completely demolished by our immense shells. Sumter received an awful nounding yesterday. One of our heavy shot struck upon the inside of the wall and sent an immense quantity of it into the sea below. The walls are so broken up now that we have a fine view

of them. Last night a sergeant and ten privates of a Georgia regiment, stationed on James Island, made good their escape during the darkness, and surrendered themselves to our forces on Folly Island. They state that the Charlestonians and the rebel troops are almost in a state of panic. All kinds of eatables were scarce and enormously high. They say the South cannot hold out many months longer. The poor people were in a state of starvation in Charleston and Savannah.

The U.S. supply steamer Massachusetts arrived at the Navy Yard on the 4th, from Charleston Bar on the 1st inst.

She brought back the Maine battalion, comprising 200 men, and several refugees from St. Johns, Fla., who represent that State to be in a starving condition. She also brought one of the rebels who attempted to blow up the Ironsides, Robert Scott, of New York, by name.

Lieut. West reports that Gilmore continues to throw shells into Charleston at the rate of twenty a day, and doing considerable damage. The habitants had been removed to the rear of the Gen. Gilmore was turning his attention to the forts inside the harbor. A terrific fire was kept up on Fort Johnson.

On the reception of the news of Grant's victory on Tuesday, our army and navy fired a grand salute. Soon afterward the rebel batteries opened fire, which was vigorously going on when the Massachusetts left.

No flag now floats over Sumter, and only an occasional shot is fired over its ruins.

The Bulletin publishes a private letter from a prisoner in Libby Prison, which came through vithout the usual inspection, dated Nov. 16. It says:—"The rebels have again reduced our rations. We now receive one-half pound of from the top, at the same time throwing a brigade Warren requested the commanders to inform the | bread and one gill of rice per day to ten men, | on the right and left of our line. Our men stood

stopped one week ago. The rebels allow us to quence of the enemy's superior strength and write letters of complaint to the North."

Gen. Butler is determined to make his Department pay its way, as did the Gulf when under his command. He charges one per cent. on transportation of all goods on which permit is granted, and \$1 for every pass into the interior. He forms the money into a Provost Marshal's fund, to administer for internal improve-

Norfolk, now decidedly shabby, is to be burnished up, her wharves to be repaired, and her streets to be paved. The buildings which disfigure the fart and injure its efficiency, will probably be removed, and a village is to be built on the further side of Hampton Creek, to which it is proposed horse cars shall be run on the gov-

Gen. Butler also requires an oath of allegiance from every person who desires to remain within the lines. Those who refuse will be sent South, whence those who have already gone raise cries of regret.

Gen. B. is organizing with great rapidity a force of colored cavalry. He got recruits enough for more than one full company in a single day. It is expected that this force will do good service against the guerrillas.

One of the most notorious leaders of these desperadoes, Major Burroughs, whose capture by a squad of colored infantry we have already recorded, will probably be executed as a spy.

Department of the Gulf.

THE steamer Evening Star arrived from New Orleans on the 6th inst.

On the 25th ult. Gen. Lee, with 800 cavalry and a section of artillery, attacked the 4th Texas and 2d Louisiana rebel cavalry, and drove them from Camp Pratt to within four miles of Vermillion Bayou. Here the 2d and 3d Illinois cavalry made a gallant sabre charge, and broke the enemy's ranks, capturing one commissioned officer and 49 privates, mostly from the 4th Texas, with their arms and horses. Eight rebels were killed and a large number wounded. Two days previous Gen. Lee surprised a camp of rebels twenty miles from Iberia, and captured six commissioned officers, 35 men, and a large number of horses and arms belonging to the 1st Louisiana mounted Zouaves. Two rebels were killed. We met with no lose.

The steamer Brazil, from St. Louis, was fired into above Bayou Sara on the 26th. She received about forty balls. A negro cook was injured. No one else was hurt. No injury done to the boat.

The steamer Black Hawk was fired into near the mouth of the Red river, on the 21st, by six or seven rebel cannon, from the west bank of the Mississippi. She took fire and was run to the opposite side of the river, where the flames were extinguished by the crew. The gunboat Choctaw was soon after fired upon. The steamer was saved, and the heavy guns of the Choctaw put the rebels to flight. Two persons were killed on the Black Hawk and two wounded. The boat was badly damaged. She had, however, reached New Orleans under escort of some of our gun-

The Memphis Argus has received from its special correspondent with the Brazos Santiago expedition the following news:

The fleet left Brazos Santiago Pass on the evening of Nov. 17. The following afternoon several regiments were landed on Mustang Island, and marched nearly all night, reaching the vicinity of the rebel works about daylight. Slight skirmishing took place between our advance, which was thrown across the island so that no one might escape, while the gunboat Monongahela threw a number of 11-inch shells among the rebels, which immediately caused a panic. A half hour later, when Gen. Ransom came up with two regiments in line of battle, the rebels threw a white shirt on the point of a bayonet and made an unconditional surrender of their fort, troops, and munitions of war. This capture of a company of artillery and a squadron of cavalry was effected without the loss of a man. We now possess and will continue to hold Brazos Santiago Island, Point Isabel, Brownsville, Fort Brown, and Mustang Island. Ere the month is ended, the flag of the Union will float over several other points on the coast of Texas.

The following has been received from Gen. Banks:

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 9. To His Excellency, A. Lincoln:—I am in occupation of Brazos Island, Fort Isabel and Brownsville. My expectations are more than realized. ville. My expectations are more standards, after revolutions occurred at Matamoras, after the government of Tamaulipas. The fecting the government of Tamaulipas. The first was adverse to the interests of Mexico and the United States. Everything is now favorable as could be desired. N. P. Banks,

General Commanding.

Movements in the West and South-West.

TENNESSEE. - The New York Herald has lengthy correspondence from Chattancoga, from which the following account of a battle at Ringgold, Nov. 22, is taken:

On Friday morning Hooker's columns moved up the Rossville road toward Ringgold, and became engaged. As we pressed forward with rapidity, Osterhaus' division being in advance, the enemy slowly fell back through Ringgold and toward the gap, being closely followed up. Supposing the enemy to be in small force, Osterhaus' division passed forward in line of battle. The enemy opened a scattering musketry fire from top of the ridge and brought into action four pieces of artillery, and threw shell into the town and our lines. Osterhaus' men kept up their line on both sides of the gap. They had almost gained the summit, when the enemy showed his strength by delivering a terrific fire men of the nature of the task and to instruct and as much water as we can drink. Meat was their ground, but at last had to retire in conse-

position.

The enemy followed and attempted to drive them across the railroad line, by making a charge, but did not succeed, as Osterhaus' men bravely held their own, and kept their line unbroken. In this emergency Geary's division was ordered into action. Geary at once ordered Col. Canby's brigade, commanded at the time of this engagement by Col. Creighton, around on our left to advance up the slope for the purpose of turning the enemy's right. The brigade got within thirty yards of the crest, when the enemy, by quick movement, massed a superior force against it and delivered a cross fire, enfilading their line. The enemy's fire was so heavy that it was impossible for so small a force to stand it without being annihilated. Still they stood their ground till withdrawn by Gen. Geary. In this advance the 7th Ohio lost all its officers, the regiment coming out under the command of a lieutenant. The Colonel commanding the brigade, Col. Creighton, was killed in the advance. The enemy continuing to press our lines, two

sections of Knapp's Pennsylvania battery were got into position and opened on the right and left of the rebel line. At this time the 2d and 3d brigades of Geary's division were ordered up. Our line then became extended in view of making a grand assault. Slowly our men advanced and slowly the rebels retired up the gap. Our artillery kept up a steady fire, silencing that of the enemy. One brigade was on the left and the other two on the right. After much effort we outflanked the rebels on the right and left of the hills, gained these, and drove the remaining rebels from the gap and held the latter position. In the final movement the rebels retreated in a most disorderly manner. They did not all get away, as we took 200 prisoners. From the prisoners taken we learn we have been fighting Hardee's corps, formerly commanded by Gen. Polk. After driving the enemy from the gap we extended our lines there.

On Friday morning the 11th corps, under Gen-Howard, was sent off to the left to take Parke's Gap on the enemy's right, and the second gap from Ringgold Gap in the same ridge. The position was taken without opposition.

A portion of the 11th corps remained to hold Parker's Gap and other points, while Smith's brigade, of Steinwehrs' division, passed on to the line of the Dalton and Cleveland Railroad. reaching Red Clay Station about dark.

Smith's men destroyed two miles of the track, but before doing so, took some twenty prisoners, captured a train of three cars and the greater portion of the force left to guard it, and also an officer of the rebel Gen. Terry's staff, with dispatches to Gen. Bragg. Our total loss in this engagement will reach 500 killed and wounded.

The correspondent concludes as follows:- Because thus far we have been so successful, the people at home must not become impatient and start the cry of onward to Atlanta. It is true that Bragg's army has been defeated and greatly demoralized, but still it possesses enough organization and physical force to withstand another attack. Therefore, it becomes us to be cautious, and to make the next battle rest on no other basis. The people may be certain that when Grant thinks he is sure of success he will go

A midnight special to the Louisville Journal,

savs: Gen. Wilcox telegraphs to Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, Nov. 30, that 11 o'clock in the evening of the 28th, the rebels attacked his force and succeeded in driving our skirmishing line to the right on the Kingston road, and forced it back to Fort Saunders. We afterwards regained our position, after sharp skirmishing. On Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, the rebels moved three brigades against Fort Saunders, or a portion thereof; notwithstanding our heavy fire they gained the ditch, but could not ascend the parapet. We took 300 men and three stand of colors. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is over 300. Our entire loss is not over 20. Longstreet then accepted Burnside's offer for a cessation of hostilities to enable the rebels to attend to their wounded. The rebel wounded were exchanged for loyal soldiers that were wounded in previous engagements, and the rebel dead sent through our lines. Col. Ross, commanding the assaulting party, Col. McElvoy and Lieut. Col. Thomas were killed.

Simultaneously an assault was made on the right of our lines, but the rebels were driven back. Our loss on that side was about 40. The rebels have been re-enforced by one or two of Bushrod Johnson's divisions.

Gen. Sherman's cavalry arrived at Knoxville on the evening of the 3d. Longstreet raised the siege on the night of the 4th, retreating toward Bristol via the Norristown Railroad to Richmond and south from Bristol. Longstreet retreats on the north and south bank of the Halsten River. Foster's cavalry is following on the south, and Sherman on the north side.

Gen. Grant has captured, since the war began 472 cannon, and 90,000 prisoners.

The following has been received at the head quarters of the army:

TAZEWELL, (Tenn..) Dec. 7. To Major-General Halleck:—Longstreet is in full retreat up the valley. Your orders about following with cavalry shall be carried out. My division of cavalry attacked the enemy's cavalry in conditions. in one of the passes of the Clinch mountains yes-terday afternoon, and are pursuing them vigor-ously. Couriers from Knoxville arrived last night. The road is clear. Sherman arrived here yesterday.

A. G. FOSTER, Maj. Gen.

ARKANSAS.—Gen. McNeil has reliable inform ation that the enemy are stretched along the Little Missouri River. The right wing of the rebel forces under Gen. Price, is near Washington. The left, under Cabello, is at Suddo Gap. and the center, under Marmaduke, is near Mur freesboro. It is thought these forces are pre-paring to attack Little Rock, or Fort Smith. The rebel Gen. Cooper is in the Red River Val-ley. Their total force is estimated at 22,000, but the is no doubt examinated. ley. Their total force is esuithis is no doubt exaggerated.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

United States 5-21/8—Fisk & Hatch.
Universal Clothes Wringer—Julus Ives & Co.
New York Evening Post—Wm C Bryant & Co.
The Lady's Friend—Dee-on & Peterson.
Gits for the Holidays—Geo Parr.
The Saturday Evening Post—Descon & Peterson.
Watches, Chains, Rings, &c.—G S Haskins & Co.
Brown's Met I-Ton Lamp Chimney—S B Dewey, Jr.
Interesting, Justructive, Lymphens—New Walls.
Bounties—Men Wanted—No Branstreet.
Randall's Youatt on the Horse—N C Miller.
Agents Wanted—Abbot & Brocking Canvassing Agents Wanted—No Miller.
Canvassing Agents Wanted—No Miller.
Cambridge Classical Institute—C G G Paine.
Strawberry Roots—A M Furdy.

Apple Seed—I Bowen.

Special Notices.

Special Notices.

Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Fields.
Willow Fences and Wind-Breaks—Report of Personal
beervations in the Field. Partner Wanted—CD Bragdon. Christmas and New Year's Gitt—Craig's Microscope.

The News Condenser.

- Our Government now holds 40,000 rebel prisoners. - Telegraph wires have been put up from Denver to
- Central City, Colorado. - The high bountles secured 1,000 recruits in New York city in ten days.
- The valuation of Portland, Oregon, has increased
- \$1,300,000 the past year. - Hon. Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State, has been appointed Consul to Havana.
- It is said that small-pox has assumed quite a dangerous form in Nashville, Tenn.
- Japanese criminals are allowed to employ substitutes to undergo their punishments.
- The gold diggings at Bannock City, Idaho Territory, are yielding \$50,000 per week. - Twenty five colored regiments have been organized
- in the Department of the Gulf. - The city railroad companies in Philadelphia have ad-
- vanced their fare to eight cents. - By the new constitution of Venezuels, slavery is
- forever abolished in that country. - The last fashionable production in London in the book line is the "perfumed almanac."
- There are 48,000 colored troops actually in the field, and 106,000 negroes in all employed in the army.
- Four thousand six hundred and sixty-two marriages were solemnized in Philadelphia in the past year.
- The Pacific Railroad is in course of construction from Leavenworth, Kansas, at the rate of a mile a day.
- In 1862, 300,000 lbs. of opium were imported to this
- country. Opium eating is fearfully on the increase. - The Board of Supervisors of Buffalo have appropri-
- ated five hundred thousand dollars for bounty purposes. - West Point is again full. It contains 260 cadets, and
- numbers 25 commissioned officers among its instructors.
- An Oregon paper estimates the gold crop from the mines east of the Cascades the present year at \$12,000,000. - A large elk, supposed to have come from the back
- woods, was captured in London, Canada West, the other day. The City Council of Richmond, Va., has appropria-
- ted \$60,000 to purchase a family residence for General - Forty officers in the Italian army have been degraded
- o the ranks for having married contrary to the regula-- Moritz Sigel, the father Gen. Sigel, died in Germany on the 17th of August, at the advanced age of seventy-
- The sewing girls of Boston are about to hold a mass neeting to discuss the matter of asking an increase of wages.
- Charles Burrell of Hoboken, New Jersey, recently deceased, has left \$250,000 to New York benevolent institutions.
- In Boston, on Thanksgiving night, a young lady died in a ball-room, falling to the floor just at the end of - Gen. Banks has opened a recruiting office in Browns-
- ville, Texas. Over one hundred Temns enlisted on the first day. — A bill is before the West Virginia Legislature to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in
- that State. - The per centage of sick through the army is said to e lower at the present time than it has been for the last
- The marine losses for November show an aggregate of 29 vessels, the total value of which is estimated at \$1,058,000.
- A Russian Count is under arrest in New York for stealing a diamond valued at \$1,000 from a lighth Avenue store-keeper. - The rebel ram Missouri, built at Shreveport, La., at
- a cost of \$500,000, is pronounced by rebel authority an utter failure - Missourians are claiming compensation for negroes who long ago escaped to Illinois and were enlisted for
- soldiers there. - There are 38,183 houses of worship in the United States, of which 12,813, or about thirty-three per cent, are
- There are no less than forty-eight vessels of war at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, building, fitting out and preparing for sea.
- The Montreal Gazette says the emigration to the Uni ted States has been very extensive from that vicinity for some time past.
- 1,100 Africans, landed by a slaver on the south end of Cuba, were seized by the authorities of that island a short time since
- The Peruvians are engaged in an active slave trade in the Pacific; the natives of the islands being carried off in large numbers. - A carriage just constructed at Bridgeport, Ct., for
- Gen. Sickles, is built in the campaigning style of Napoleon, and cost \$2,000. - Intelligence from Western Africa represents Liberia to be rapidly developing the elements which constitute a
- free and prosperous nation. — The Freshmen of Yale had a meeting the other night, and 74 signed a pledge to abstain from intoxicating drinks
- during their college course. - In an article advocating forced loans, the Richmond Examiner says:—"Men no longer repose implicit confi-

dence in Confederate bonds."

- A brother of Judah P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of War, resides in Baton Rouge, and singular as it may seem, he is a good Union man - Two hundred and eighty-five thousand bushels of
- States, principally for the army. - Notwithstanding coal is so high in price, the production of the Pennsylvania mines for the past year is said to be 1,700,000 tuns greater than the previous year.

oats were sent from Montreal last week to the United



Markets, Commerce, &c.

ROCHESTER, December 8, 1863.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The changes are but few for the week. Corn meal has advanced. Corn fully 5 cents per bushel better. Beans are up a little. Buckwheat is drooping.

PROVISIONS.—New Mess Pork is \$1,00 per barrel better. Dressed Hogs are 25@50 cents higher per 100 pounds. sheeter Wholesale Prices

Rochester Who	HISBUE FTECES.				
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 20@21c				
Trions with wheat \$0,70(Q0,00)	Honey, box 12(@140				
Floor anring (10., V. VIIIIV. 20)	Candles, box 13(2)131/20				
Flant high wide to 3,2000 in	Candles, extra 14(@)14%c				
Mast Indian 2,10(@2 25	Fruit and Roots.				
1007huat (lene800., 1,50,421,00 l	Apples, bushel Su@62c				
Does white Ganada Litter Litt	Do. dried #2 fb 6@07%,c				
Corn \$1(a1,05)	Peaches, do 15 a 18c				
Rye, 60 hs \$ bush 90@1.00	Cherries, do 16@20c				
Oats, by weight 70 wize	Plums, do 14@16c				
Barley 1,20@1,30	Potatoes, do new 41(@50c				
Beans 2,00@2,25	Slaughter and Skins.				
Buckwheat 85@90c	Slaughter 7(@7)/4c				
Meats,	Calf				
Pork, old mess 15,00@16,00	Sheep Pelts 50@2, 0				
Pork, new mess. 17,000 18 00	Beeds. Sugi, ou				
Pork, clear 19,00019.00	Clover medium\$0,00@9,00				
Dressed hogs, cwt 7,00@ 7,50	do large 0.0000.00				
Beef, cwt. 4,0km 6.00	Timothy 2,50(a)3,00				
Spring lambs, each 2,000 3 00 Mutton, carcass. 405c	Sundries.				
	Wood, hard 6,50@7,50				
Hams, smoked 9%@11c Shoulders 7@8c	Wood, soft 3,00@4,00				
	Coal, Scranton 8,50@9,00				
Chickens 8 (a) 9c Turkeys 9@11c	Coal. Pittston 8,0009,00				
Gеве 40@50c	Coal, Shamokin 8,50@8,75				
Dairy, &ce.	Coal Char 12@15c				
Butter, roll 24@26c	Salt, bbl 2,25@2.37				
Butter, firkin 23@25c	Straw, tun 7,00@8,00				
Cheese, new 0,000c	Hay, tun				
Cheere. 13/2015c	Wool, 16 fb 60@70				
Lard, tried 12@13c	Whitefish, 1/2 bbl. 5,50(26,00				
Tallow, rough 0@8 c	Codfish, quintal 7.5 @8.04				
Tallow, tried 10 (a)11c	Trout, half bbl 5,50(6,00				

The Provision Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—ASHRS—Quiet and steady. Sales at \$8,50 for pots, and \$9,75 for pearls.

Sales at \$8.50 for pots, and \$9,75 for pearls.

FLOUR — Market less active and gearcely so firm, but prions generally without decided change. At the close there were no buyers at outside quotations. Sales at \$5,75,66,10 for superine State; \$5,36,66,55 for extra State; \$5,96,67,50 for common to medium extra Western; \$5,96,67,50 for common to medium extra Western; \$1,96,67,50 for common trade brands, the market closing dull. Sales choice extra State were made at \$6,3,66,40, Canadian Flour is quiet, with a moder-te demand. Sales at \$6,3,66,40 for common; \$5.46 (39,00 for good to choice extra. Rye flour is unchanged at \$5,7,566,50 for inches for meal dull and drooping. Sales at \$6,15 for Brandywine, \$6.40 for caloric and Atlantic Mills, and \$5,90 for Jersey. Also 30 puncheons Brandywine at \$22,10.

drooping. Sales at \$6,15 for Brandywine, \$5.40 for caloric and Atlantic Mills, and \$5.90 for Jersey. Also 30 puncheons Bran-ly wine at \$22,40.

Grain—Wheat market less sctive, but without any decided change in prices, with only a very moderate demand for export. Sales at \$1.320,45 for Unicago spring; \$1.44 (2).45 for Milwaukee club, \$1.460,148 for amber Milwaukee; \$1.50,21.53 for white or red Western; \$1.60,21.25 for amber Michigan; \$1.70 for white State, and \$1.73 for white Keutucky. Rye quiet. Sales at \$1.320,33 for Western and State Barley more active; sales at \$1.350,45 for State \$1.38 for Canada West, and Chicago on private terms. Barley more active; sales at \$1.0.0 Peas continue dull at \$1.07 for Canada. Coro market less active, and may be quied dull and dronjing. Sales at \$1.25 for round yellow. Oats in good supply and rule dull and heavy; sales at \$2.25 for do. afford, and \$1.25 for round yellow. Oats in good supply and rule dull and heavy; sales at \$6.285 for Western and *tate; choice Western at \$1.07 for Canada. Coro market firm and demand fair. Sales at \$1.500,215,25 for most \$1.50 for one were meas. \$2.90, and Prince Edward Island at \$854,207.

Provisions—Pork market firm and demand fair. Sales at \$1.57,201,501 for meas; \$15,000,21,000 for country prince; \$4.90,000,000 for country prince; \$4.90,000,000 for country meas. \$1.00,000,100 for repacked mess, and \$13,000,000 for country meas. \$1.00,000,100 for repacked mess, and \$13,000,000 for country meas. \$1.00,000,100 for repacked mess, and \$10,000,000 for country meas. \$1.00,000,100 for repacked mess, and \$13,000,000 for country meas. \$1.00,000,100 for repacked mess, and \$13,000,000 for country meas. \$1.00,000,100 for repacked mess, and \$13,000,000 for country meas. \$1.00,000,100 for repacked mess, and \$13,000,000 for for city. Lard sales at \$1.67,000,000,100 for country meas. \$1.00,000,100 for repacked mess, and \$13,000,000 for country meas. \$1.00,000,100 for repacked mess, and \$13,000,000 for country meas. \$1.00,000,100 for repacked mess, and \$13,00

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for or Flur is very quiet, the business done this merning awing been confined to the local trade. Buckwheat flour is lower, and is selving in the street at \$2,43@2,72. Corangal is unchanged.

is lower, and is setting in the street at \$2,500,4,2. Corn
meal is unchanged.

Grain—There is an improved milling inquiry for Wheat,
with sales fair White Michigan at \$1.90. prime do. \$1,90.

Rye steady and selling in the street at \$1,800,37. Corn
dul and quiet. Lite Saturday a sale of West rn mixed
was made at \$1,19% in store, and this morning do. in car
dut, delivered at East Albany, at \$1,23 Bell-y in light
supply and steady. Sales Mixed State at \$1,40. Canada
East \$1,4, and choice four-row-of-State at \$1,40. Cats not
plenty, with a limited inquiry. Sales State at \$0, but most
holders were asking R@S3

FEED—A quiet market. No sales of moment.

FEED—A quiet market. No sales of moment.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—FLOUR—Superfine, \$4,00@4,00 for shipment, \$2 harrel; 40(00-10 for home consumption; extra, \$4,30@4,51; fancy, \$4,15@4,20; Superfine, \$4,50@4,76; bag flour, \$1 \$200 fbs.

GRAIN—Fall wheat at 85@\$1,02 per bushel; car loads dull at 70@900 \$2 bushel. Spring wheat at 75@262 \$2 bushel. Barley in good demand at 75@800 \$2 bushel. Oats at 42@40 \$40 \$2 bushel. Rye, 10 \$20 \$10. Feas; \$40622 \$2 bushel. Parvisions—Hams, \$5.50@11,00 \$2 lin fbs. Bacon, \$6.50 @7.00 \$2 lio fbs. Cheese, \$5.50@10,00 \$2 lin fbs. wholesale; 12% \$2 h. retail \$24@20 \$2 lb.—Globe.

The Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK. Dec. 1.—For Beeves, Milch Cows. Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Tard, corner of Fourth areane and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's Rudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's in Sixth street, near Third areane; 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:

BEEF CATTLE.

First quality \$\ \text{\$11,00@11,50} \\ \text{Ordinary quality} \qquad \text{\$5,00 0,50} \\ \text{Common quality} \qquad \text{\$8,000 9,00} \\ \text{Inferior quality} \qquad \text{\$7,60@ 8,00} \end{array}						
COWS AND CALVES.						
First quality \$45,00(@60,00 Grdinary quality 40.00@45,00 Gommon quality 35,00(@40,00 Inferior quality 30,00(@35,00						
VEAL CALVES.						
First quality \$\frac{2}{2}\$ ib 7\frac{2}{2}\$ c Ordinary 6 07 c Common 5\frac{2}{2}\$ c Inferior 5 \(\omega\$ 5 \(\omega\$ 5						
SHEEP AND LAMBS.						
Extras \$\ \text{Prime quality} & \ \text{\$40,00@7,25} \\ \text{Prime quality} & \ \ \text{\$6,00@6,50} \\ \text{\$00,005,50} \\ \text{\$00,000} & \ \ \ \text{\$00,000} & \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \						
SWINE						
Corn-fed 5%@6%c Do Light and Medium 6 c						

Still Hogs..... OAMBHIDGE, Dec. 2.—Whole number of cattle at market it 72: 800 Beeves, and 272 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three year olds, not suitable for beef.

Marker Bren.—Prices, Extra \$8,50@8,75; first quality \$8,00@4,25; second do. \$6,10@.67; third do. \$6,00@4,60.

Ing Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three year olds, not suitable for beef.

Market Bref.—Prices, Extra \$8,50@8.75; first quality \$800@\25; second do. \$6,0@6.57; third do. \$4,00@4.50.

Working Oxen.—P pair \$9,6@\$160.

Gows and Calves.—\$23, \$38 \$60.

Stores—Vearlings \$12@11; two years old, \$18@23, three years old \$22@27.

Shref And Lambs.—\$2,00 at market; prices in lots, \$3,50 @3,75 each; extra, \$1,00@6.50.

Old Sheef.—\$2,00@6.50.

Old Sheef.—\$2,00@6.50.

Lamber.—\$2,00@6.50.

Third Stink.—12@14c \$1 b.

Vral Calves—\$1,000.00.

Swink.—Fat Hogs sell from \$6@6\2c \$2 ib, live weight, 7@ 71\2c dressed.

BHIGHTON Dag 2 44

The dressed.

BRIGHTTON. Dec. 2.—At market 1.630 Reeves; Sheep and Lambs 4.80; Swine 2.075. Number of Western Cattle 515; Eastern Cattle 483; Working Oven and Northern Cattle 515; Eastern Cattle 167 over from last week 1.51.

PRIORS.—Market Reef.—Extra, \$9.00.09.25; 1st quality, \$8.50(0.7,6); 0.00. \$7.25(0.8,2); 3d.0. \$5.50(0.7,0).

WORKING OVEN.—\$27.65; 0.0000.00.

MIDES.—\$22.665; 0.0000.00.

STORES.—Yearlings, \$1.015; two years old \$16,000.25,00; three years old \$2.00(0.000).

HIDES.—\$0.00 Pb. 0.

CALF SKINS.—120.14c 20 fb.

TALLOW.—Sales at \$0.85(0.000).

SEREP AND LAMBS.—Sheep selling at 60.05(2.00).

SEREP AND LAMBS.—Sheep selling at 60.05(2.00).

SWINE.—Store Pigs but few at market, retail 60.8c. Fat hops, 2000 at market prices 65/4070 Ft.16.

Non No. NO.4, 10 和 head.
Swing—Store Pigs but few at market, retail 6@8c. Fat hogs, 2000 at market; prices 6%@7c 彩 fb.

TOKONTO, Dec. 2—BEEF—Steady, \$4.50@5,50 \$200 lbs.
SHEEF \$\@4 each.
Lambs at \$2@4 each.
Calves—Scarce, \$4 and upwards.
Hings (green) at 5@6 \$2 lb.
Pelts \$0@40c each.—Globs.

The Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The quotations of this mark	.et ar	,
as follows:		
Saxony and Merino, fine	87e	
Do do full blood820	284	
I)o do half and three-fourths 810	282	
Common 770	ā80	
Pulled extra 860	ā) 90	
Do superfine 700	മ85	
Do No. 1	a:wu	
Do No. 2	2000 2000	
Western mixed 700	ā80	
Smyrna washed	のわり	
Do unweshed	ผสอ	
Syrian200	ā42	
Gane 4K	<i>a</i> /48	
Crimes :	യക്ക	
Ruenos Avres 200	ω42	
Peruvian washed	7 042	
Canada	a 76	
California	2.55	
Comportation		

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—Wool, little offering at 86@41% 等的.—Globe.

Married

AT Oak Ochard, N. Y., Dec 2, by Rev. P. Goo, Mr. N. K. REKD, of Holley, and Miss J. H. DYKEMAN, of Oak Orchard.

New Advertisements.

TOP ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Thirty FIVE CENTS & 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

15 BUSHELS APPLE SEED, now ready, \$3.50 per P. BOWEN, East Aurora, N. Y.

TWENTY SEVEN ACRES OF STRAWB-RRIFS-Choice roots, for sale at the lowest figure, next-pring Send for my Pri e List. A. M. Purdy, South Bend, Ind.

A GENTS WANTED.—SIX ACTIVE MEN are wanted immediately to travel for an old established and relevated Nursery. For particulars address W. M. J., drawe 15, Rochester, Post-Office.

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Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Gold Vest and Neck Chains, &c. The whole of this novelty packet, we sell at \$15 per 100, which yield. Storekeepers and Agents, handsome profits and in saidino we present them free with every 100 pkts a splendid solid silver watch, thereby giving them the best chances to make money ever offered. A single packet mailed free, upon receipt of 50 cents.

G. S. HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman St., New York, Whol-sale dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Prize Station ery Prize Packets. For further particulars send for circular, mailed free. 725-4t.

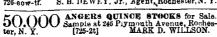


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726-eow-tf. S. B. DEWFY, Jr., Agent, Rochester, N. Y.



STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY OF ROCHESTER, MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 7th, 1863. MEN WANTED!

FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY! Rochester, State of New York, is the place to enlist. New recruits will be paid in CASH, before they leave the State, and when mustered in, Bounties as follows:

Total Bounties, paid in Cash, \$450,00 In addition to which, the Government pays, besides clothing and rations and \$13,00 a month, a bounty of \$40 at the end of every two months after enlisting. The above bounties will be paid to all able bodied men who apply until January 5, 1864. Men coming to Rochester to enlist can make application

at any of the numerous recruiting offices in the city or at the office of the undersigned.

N. C. BRADSTREET, MAYOR.

5-20'S.

U

THE BONDS, will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations, now organsing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties and Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest Bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCI-PAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most nonular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a hand-some premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loap, when it was all sold and could no longer be sub

cribed for at par. IT IS A SIX PER CENT. LOAN, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN, THUS YIELDING OVER NINE PAR CENT. PER ANNUM at the present ate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on Imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted

Ouarter of a Million of Dollars daily,

sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all lisbilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that while the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years. THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to hearer, and are \$10, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, \$5,000 and \$10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies, the Registered Bonds are preferable. These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, Citics, Towns, or

Counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and half per cent, on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred Dollars per annum; al other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent tax on the income.

BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will

continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders sent to us direct by mail, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to The inconvenience of a few days delay in the delivery of the Bonds is at times unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscrip ion, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to deliver the Bonds as promptly as possible.

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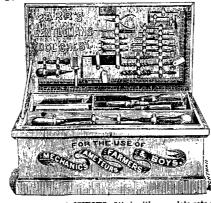
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Title perf. ct, price moderate, and terms easy, if required. For further particulars apply to 725-tf HAMPTON DODGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

200 RUSHELS PEACH STONES, FOR SALE FITHIAN & POGUE, Bridgeton, New Jersey.

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The author has brought together in this volume a rich fund of information on the round of topics connected with the subject.—New York Observer. The book (e got up in a very creditable style, finely illus trated and clearly printed on good paper, and handsomely bound and ornameuted.— Wool-Grower & Manufacturer. In looking it over we find evidence on every page of the great service he has rendered to the wool growing population and the country.—Utica Morning Herald.

It strikes me as much the bestwork yet published for the American breeder; and it is unquestionably thorough, honest and impartial.—A. B. Aulen, former Editor Am. Agriculturist.

It is the best practical sheep book, I think, ever published, and does great credit to Dr. RANDALL.—B. P. JOHNSON, Secy N. Y. State Ag. Society.

INIVERSAL Clothes Wringer



The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until after ten days' notice has been given, the undersigned, as AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE BONDS will continue to unpuly the nubble.

It twas pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair, in London, 1862. It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the great fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New York City, 1873, where the judges were practical mechanics, and appreciated COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the

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CABLE!

IT SAVES Time, Labor, Clothes and Money.

It is easily and firmly secured to the tub or washing machine, and will fit tube of any size or shape.
It is simple in its construction, and does not easily get out of repair.
It is not only a PERFECT WRINGER, but the cognesses give it a POWER which renders it a most EXCLIENT WASHER, pressing and separating as it does the DIRT with the WATER, from the clothes.

ANY WASHERWOMAN CAN USE IT. A CHILD TEN YEARS OLD CAN WORK IT.

It will save its cost every six months in the saving of clothes. We have seven sizes, from \$5.50 to \$30. The ordinary family sizes are No. 1, \$10, and No. 2, \$7. These have COG-WHEELS!!

and are Warranted in every particular.
This means, especially, that after a few months' use, the

WILL NOT TWIST ON THE SHAFT.

and tear the clothing, as is the case with our No. 3, and other Wringers without Cog. wheels.

In our monthly seles of over 5,000, only from one to two dwen are without Cog. In our retail sales we have not sold one in nearly two years! This shows which style is appreciated by the public. This is the only Wringer with the

Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, and though other Wringer makers are licensed to use our rubber rolts, yet none are ever licensed to use the Cogwheel regulator. Therefore, for cheapness and durability, buy only the

Universal Clothes Wringer.

On receipt of the price, from places where no one is sell-ng, we will send the U. C. W. free of expense. What we especially want is a good

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W and boarded. Good workers for the Nursery; mus be sober, active, intelligent, worthy. Some experience belp preferred. Write or call Agents wanted. Address 725-3t F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill. NURSERY FOREMAN WANTED—An active, capable, experienced man, who has become acquainted with the different branches of the business, and can furnish satisfactery testimonials of character and ability, may find a permanent situation by addressing, in swn handwriting,

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Schenactady, N. Y. Circulars containing full description, cuts, rrices, the above machines will be mailed, free, to all appl The following letter refers to one of our new Threshers and Cleaners sent from our Factory, Ser NEW BALTIMORE, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1863.

MESSRS. G. WRSTINGHOUSE & Co.:—The new Cleanet came duly to hand, and we have run it ever since. I works very nicely and to our satisfaction. We think it beats any there are here.

We have already earned nearly enough to pay for it.

Yours. &c.

HENRY S. MILLER.

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sable by all who have used it. Address [722-3teo
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D 75 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every O 70 county at \$75's month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address 720-13t S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.



\$50.000 WORTH OF THE RAREST AND Choicest Furs to be found in Western New York, comprising Hudson Bay Sable and Mink, Sable Mink Hoyal Ermine, French Mink and Sable, Fitch, Coney, Siberiun Squirrel, Chinchilla, &c., &c., in sets for Ladies and Children. Othar, Beaver, Neuter, and South Sea Seal Gloves, Caps and Mufflers, for gentleman's wear.

Buffalo and Fanoy Sleigh Robes, in an endless variety, Hudson Bay Wolf, Grey Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Grey Fox, Genett, and an immense quantity of Hudson Bay Company's Builalo Robes, Indian lanned, to which I would invite the special attention of those in want of the n-ry best Robe in market.

Hars and Cars for men and boys, of the latest style and fashion, at prices that defy competition. Be sure and remember the name and number.

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A new thing

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Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become cor-rupt or emit any offensive smell. Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not a ffected by any change of temperature.

JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER. And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT EXTANT It is a Liquid. That is a sure thing for mending Furniture, Crockery, Toys,

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CEMENT is in a liquid form and as
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adheres oily substances.
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\$1

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

- CONTRACTOR

BY ANNIE S. THOMPSON.

THE word was borne on the evening breeze, Kind angels whispered it through the trees, And far away o'er the fairy seas, It floated silently.

The word was borne on the battle plain, Where many brothers had fought in vain. And softly on through the misty rain, 'Twas whispered solemnly.

In a noble cause a soldier lies. Struck down by the fatal ball that flies, And gently he veils his weary eyes, In tear-dimmed agony.

From quivering lips the sad, sad knell Comes, like the voice of a silvery bell, With the well toned word, farewell, farewell,-Death folds him tenderly,

And far away to that heavenly land, Where ever sings an unbroken band, And the flowers by angel wings are fanned, He's soaring willingly.

Death's shadow reigns. Not a word is said, No sound is heard but the martial tread Of soldiers bearing away the dead, Gone to eternity.

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE PERILS OF TEACHING: OR, MY FIRST ATTEMPT AT PHILANTHROPY.

BY AN HDLER.

As it is customary for an author to give a description of his hero, and as I am to be the hero of my own story, I may as well begin with a description of the personal appearance and social position of myself.—Augustus Washing-TON JENKINS.

If I may trust the veracity of a full length mirror, I am a rather fine-looking fellow, of about six and twenty, standing five feet ten and a half in my boots, full-chested, and straight as a poplar. My profile is Grecian; in fact I flatter myself that the whole contour of my head is decidedly classical. In the matter of whiskers and mustache, I am, if I may credit the compliments of the ladies, not to be excelled. My father is a banker, and has spared no pains with my education and advantages. I got through College very well, actually winning an honor in my Junior year. Yet, everybody says I am a spoiled young man, and, between ourselves, I suppose it is pretty nearly true. A handsome face and a rich father have done the deed.

I would not have you by any means infer from what I have said that I am a scamp or a loafer; I have not energy enough to be the former, and not being a quadruped I could never see any good reason why I should make myself the latter. But somehow I have a peculiar tact at being good for nothing. To dress well, to entertain the ladies, and to maintain the social status of the Jenkins family have thus far monopolized all my energies. For this I hold the "root of all evil" responsible. I make no manner of doubt but that had I the stimulus of poverty, I should find my capacities equal to a pretty stern lifeconflict; and good-for-nothing as I am, I am not so lost to all manliness that I would let a widowed mother deny herself of comforts to supply me with pocket-money, or take the hard earnings of a gray-haired father, just on the verge of the grave, so long as I could earn or save a penny for myself. But when a fellow has all he wants, what's the use of digging continually for more.

There was a period, or rather a little streak, in my life when another idea crept into my head. Somehow I became infected with a desire to do something in the world. My ambition was fired, and I searched history to find some character could never be; statesmanship was more to my taste, but even though a Yankee I had doubts as to whether I could serve my country acceptably. The professions were all good enough, but did not exactly suit my fancy, and at last I concluded that if ever I won my way to fame it must be as a philanthropist.

While my fever was at its height I received a letter from an old chum, then teaching a sort of Had a thunder-bolt fallen upon me I could not prireste Academy in the West. He belonged to a family respectable enough, but "poor as Job's turkey," and only by dint of hard labor and the most rigid economy, had he succeeded in getting through College. I gathered from his letter that the confinement of the school-room was telling upon a constitution naturally delicate, and I knew enough of his circumstances to infer that he was dependent upon his position for support. Here was just what I wanted - the opportunity had presented itself, and I was not slow to seize upon it. A few days found me in the West, and by means which it is not necessary to relate, I at length succeeded in persuading my former chum to commit his family of fifty pupils into my hands for a couple of months while he took a trip to the seashore.

If the reader has never experienced the delightful sensations consequent upon the performance of a magnanimous deed it will be useless for me to describe the state of mind with which I retired to my couch after the arrangements for the transfer were concluded.

On the morrow I entered my new domain The first day was devoted mainly to taking observations. I was not very agreeably surprised I must confess, to find that the so-called Academy embraced all grades, from wee-bits of boys and girls, to full grown ladies and gentlemen. Still I was not daunted. The little boys I would frighten, the larger ones I would thrash into submission; the little girls, I doubted not, might be

The first week glided by. Much of my time had been spent in wearying attempts to adopt myself to my new position and to master the complicated machinery of the Institution. But the schelars took all my blunders and perplexities so considerately that my gratitude overflowed. and on Friday night I returned them public thanks for their forbearance. Little did I dream that they, too, were taking observations, and that this seeming consideration was but the lull before the storm.

Another week came and went, and things began to look ominous. The imp of mischief seemed to have been suddenly developed in the smaller urchins, while the larger ones appeared bent on testing to the utmost the elasticity of my rules. I coaxed and threatened by turns, but still forbore to use the rod. One little scamp whom I caught sticking wax into his neighbor's hair, I tied to my desk; another who had been "making faces" at the girls was honored with an hour's occupation of the dunce-block; and others still I kept after school and coaxed with cents and candy. But all in vain. Young America was not to be scared a second time by any threats of hiding or hanging, and the candy arrangement, by some freak of human nature, wrought the very opposite results from those I intended. Before the end of the third week, the foreign powers -- the "big boys"--had agreed upon intervention, and the prospect for a general time was decidedly promising.

At this stage of the proceedings I saw fit to provide myself with a good-sized raw-hide and a formidable iron wood ferule. Armed with this additional authority, matters went more smoothly. A few of the more venturesome tested the material of my new acquisitions, and as a general thing seemed to be satisfied that the manufacturers had done their work conscientiously. The rest contented themselves with taking the same opinion at second hand, and I secretly congratulated myself that at last I was master of the field.

All at once I became aware of a change of tactics. How it could have been, is beyond my comprehension, but it was certainly true that the miserable barbarians to whom I had given their just deserts were decided favorites with the other side of the house, and suddenly I found myself in a hornet's nest. It would be impossible to enumerate the annoyances I had to endure. Ingenuity enough to have invented half a dozen sewing-machines was exercised in adding to the vexations of my position. One day every young lady in school had a sudden attack of weak eyes; the next they were all as deaf as adders. Sometimes a whole class would be attacked with a sudden fit of coughing; at others they were too hoarse to speak aloud.

Comic almanacs came to me through the postoffice, clever caricatures of myself appeared upon the black-board; yet all these things were done under cover of the most reverent politeness, and a profusion of excuses and apologies. You can imagine how much comfort I took! Daily did I pass sentence upon myself as a miserable coward, and as often did I resolve that if they were only boys they should receive a sound thrashing! But to strike a young lady -I was not savage enough for that!

While I was debating upon the course to pursue, the whole school caught a terrible cold. Such sneezing, and such variations of sneezing! Basso, alto and soprano; rounds and fugue tunes; chords and discords; no professional amateurs ever gave a more wonderful performance, or exhibited a more varied programme. An examination of the desks at night revealed the exciting cause of this extempore concert in the shape of sundry packages of Scotch snuff! Things had now reached a crisis. I must either out a stop to the mischief or perish in the attempt. Accordingly, the next morning I forbade, with all the authority I could command, a repetition of any of the previous offences, adding that I would ferule severely the first transgressor. During the day all was quiet, but at which I might make my model. A warrior I | night, as I gave the usual order for silence before calling the roll, my ears were greeted by a universal sneeze, followed by the variations of the preceeding day.

Openly defied! what should be done! Making a desperate effort at self-control, and succeeding only in adding to my agitation, I inquired, in a voice meant to be stern, who brought that snuff into school? "I did, sir," was the demure reply. have been more horror-stricken. The offender was the meekest-looking young lady in school! I would have given a fortune for a single avenne of escape, but escape was out of the question, I was evidently in for it, and the best I could do was to proceed. "You will please stand upon the floor," I ordered with a very perceptible quaver.

She obeyed promptly. With sensations not to be described, I walked to the desk and took the heavy ferule from its resting place. Outwardly I strove to appear calm, but within the tumult raged beyond control. Twice I essayed to, speak but the words, like MACBETH'S "amen." stuck in my throat. My courage was fast cozing out at the tips of my fingers; but at last, with a face glowing to the very roots of my hair, and stammering as badly as you did the first time you asked a girl for her company home, I managed to ask the young lady if she would give me her hand. Dropping her eyes, and blushing beautifully, the little minx replied that "she had no objections if her pa was willing. Would

I be so good as to ask him?" I think I will not attempt to describe the scene that followed, I am pretty sure I didn't swear, for I am not given to that vice; in fact I cannot remember that I said anything. I was as completely routed as McDowell at Bull Run, or the rebels at Fort Henry!

A happy thought came to my relief. There was to be a Circus in town the next day, and a coaxed and the larger ones fascinated into tracta- short respite would give me time to collect my bility. Was there ever a more promising plan? I scattered forces. I am not an advocate of Cir.

cuses - never attended but one in my life, and have felt ashamed of that ever since, but you know "a drowning man will catch at a straw," and accordingly I dismissed school, that all

might have an opportunity to attend the Circus. Alas, me! In avoiding Scylla I had run upon Charybdis! Before bed-time a deputation of respectable citizens had assembled to investigate the matter of the Circus. Men who had no scruples on their own account, could not permit such a breach of propriety and morality in a teacher, and poor I, who despised the Circus as heartily as any of them, was obliged --- Well, no matter about the rest of it. I am not aware that the events of that evening are anything to anybody.

How many of my pupils went to the Circus, or how long their vacation lasted I never knew, but a couple of daintily enveloped bits of pasteboard, just received by mail, announce that my old chum has taken unto himself the veritable black-eyed minx who upset all my schemes of philanthropy. Peace to their memories-I only hope she continues to take snuff.

PRENTICEIANA.

THE Rebel Government threatens, through one of its organs, to sweep away the Yankee armies "as by the breath of a hurricane." We guess it will have to wait till it can raise the wind.

Some of General Blunt's troops, in their late march from Fort Scott, discovered "a vinegal spring." The rebels, it is said, are getting to look as if they drank at springs of no other sort.

A REBEL correspondent speaks of "the eagle spirit of John Morgan." Tennyson, in his fine stanzas on "The Eagle," begins with the line,

"He clasps the crag with hooked hands." The line should be slightly changed for application to John Morgan-

He clasps the nag with hooking hands.

JOHN MORGAN complains of having his pocket picked. If he had his deserts, he would be tarred and feathered and need picking himself.

Corner for the Young

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

I AM composed of 26 letters. My 1, 12, 24, 9, 21 is a verb. My 2, 14, 7, 6 is a noun

My 3, 21, 10, 9, 11, 21 is a noun My 4, 9, 21, 11 is a verb. My 5, 6, 6, 23, 6, 6 is a noun My 6, 23, 16, 21 is a verb.

My 7, 16, 21, 11, 1, 5 is a noun. My 8, 21, 11, 14, 11, 3, 17 is a noun. My 9, 21, 16, 23, 26 is an adjective.

My 10, 14, 9, 21, 18 is a verb. My 11, 14, 10, 23 is a noun My 12, 14, 10, 19 is an adjective.

My 13, 21, 11, 6, 12, 16 is a verb. My 14, 7, 6, 16 is a noun. My 15, 12, 20, 9, 21 is a verb.

My 16, 11, 17, 16, 26 is a noun. My 17, 20, 10, 16 is a verb. My 18, 6, 6, 26 is a verb.

My 19, 6, 23, 16 is a noun My 20, 7, 9, 8, 21 is an adjective. My 21, 6, 21 is an adverb My 22, 12, 9, 6, 10, 8 is an adjective

My 23, 12, 3, 8, 21 is a verb. My 24, 7, 16, 3 is an adverb. My 25, 14, 21, 8 is a noun

My 26, 8, 12, 17, 13, 16 is a noun. My whole is an axiom. E. E. MARCHANT. Eagle, Wyoming Co., N. Y., 1863.

Answer in two weeks.

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

I AM composed of 10 letters. My 1, 10 is an article

My 2, 9, 7, 4 is an animal sometimes found in yarn and

garments. 5, 7, 8 is sympa My 4, 1, 7 is an article of clothing, which ladies now wear

as well as gentlemen. My 5, 9, 10 is the fabulous god, of which one of the tribes of ancient Greece was named after.

My 6, 1, 7 is a carnivorous quadruped. My 10, 8, 2, 3, 4 is a goddess. My whole is the name of a noted king of ancient Attica also of a literary society.

Lima, N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

More.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Bovmerne mace no, thiw na yee creave, Dna ihs romyst guagenal aws roaseh ot earh; Nad het tertilggni landrag fo woorb adn dre, Ichwh eh deathrew, orf elihaw droun eth stefros eadh, Ni dunsed ganer, eh tern ayaw, Adn lal saw reechsles, nad rabe, dan yrag.

State Line, Ind., 1863. BELL VAN ALLEN. Answer in two weeks,

For the Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS OF TOWNS.

Bul of Fa. Clean cer.

In or bel. As nights Dan L. Levec. Halls ram. Jolen lives. Lam basa Hastings, Mich., 1863. O. & F. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 724.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Major William F. Phocks, Ward H., Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—General Anthony

Answer to Anagram: Rose of the garden, how unlike thy doom!
Destined for others, not thyself to bloom;
Culled e'er thy beauty lives through half its day,
A moment cherished, and then cast away.
Rose of the garden—such is woman's lot,
Worshiped while blooming—when she fades forgot. Answer to Algebraical Problem: 80 and 50.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, AND DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT.

DRS. LIGHTHILL,

Authors of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh." &c., &c., can be consulted on DEAFNESS, CA-TARRH, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, MOISES IN THE HEAD, and all the various acute or chronic diseases of the EYE, EAR, and THROAT, requiring medical or sur gical aid, at their office, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New York. To save useless correspondence, persons residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is necessary in every case before appropriate treatment can

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Drs. Lighthill's work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness, its Causes and Prevention," with the illustrations, may be obtained of Carlton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New York, or through any respectable Bookseller. Price \$1.

TESTIMONIALS. From F. L. Cagwin, Esq.,

PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL. Dr. Lighthill—Dear Sir: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elas-

ic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience has been mine so far. My deed, altogether, my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.) I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many

with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those who in time past, may, like myself, have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position among us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith. Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great mportance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me,
Vours. very sincerely, F. L. CAGWIN.

Yours, very sincerely, Joliet, Ill., July 17, 1863.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY

NEW YORK. FONDA, N. Y., April 29, 1863. F. L. Caewin, Esq.—Dear Sir, I received your letter of April 23, to-day. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discharge have been removed and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body and a flow

of spirits, while my fears were, that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous. I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill (for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient,) as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed.

Yours, very truly, JOHN NOTT.

From the Rev. P. R. Russell, Lvnn. Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worstype for some 20 years. It gradually grew worse, produc ing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treat ing catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treat-ment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL. Lvnn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862. From James Cruikshank, LL. D.,

EDITOR NEW YORK TEACHER, ALBANY, N. Y. This may certify that having been afflicted during the year 1856, with severe and almost total deafness, and have ing tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, N. Y., March 7, 1863. To Dr. C. B. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR:-I take pleasure in certifying that you have effected a great deal of improvement in the hearing of my son, Marcus C. Roessle, who had, previous to your taking the case in hand, been quite deaf from the effects of Scar latina. As I know of many other cases which you have cured and benefited, I have no hesitancy to recommend you to the public

I remain yours, very truly, THEOPHELUS ROESSLE. Proprietor Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1863 This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Catarrh for some years, which produced the usual disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lighthill about nine or ten months since, and at once placed myself under his care. Iam now mirely free from Catarrh, my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very much improved.

P. E. NOLAN, Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane St.

No. 740 WATER ST., NEW YORK, June 5, 1862. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my nearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians with out the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st, Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business WM. H. WATERBURY No. 740 Water-st.

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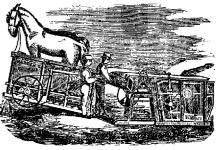
These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Boarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of

the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS Will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. 726-44

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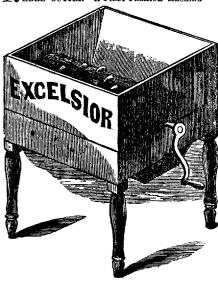
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THE EXCELSIOR VEGETABLE CUTTER took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, held at Rochester, in 1862. Also, at the State Fair held at Utica. in 1863. The FIRST PREMIUM at the Michigan State Fair, in 1863. The FIRST PREMIUM at the Penseylvania State Fair, in 1863, and the FIRST PREMIUM at the New Jersey State Fair, in 1863. The Misching will be shipped the any part of the country on receipt of price—\$10. Address, ROBERTSON & CO., 722-8teow 83 South Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.

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CLOVER THRASHER & HULLER. Patented May 18th, 1858; Dec. 13th, 1859; April 8th, 1862, and May 18th, 1862,

John C. Birdsell, WEST HENRIETTA, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

WEST HENRIETTA, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

This machine operates in Clover thrashing similar to
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machines that do the whole work, not marked Birdenell's
PATENT, are infringements. The public are hereby cautioned not to purchase those that are infringements of said
patent, as any person purchasing and using such will be
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the subscriber, at West Henrietta, will be promptly responded to. Order early if you wish a machine.

This Machine has always taken the First Premium at
State Fairs where allowed to compete, and saves more than
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in time and lator.

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