TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

ISINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

**VOL. XIV** NO. 6.}

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

{WHOLE NO. 682.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors C. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor

THE RURAL NEWAYORKER is designed to be unsurpasse 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 depart ments, and earnestly labors to render the Rural an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticul tural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,-rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

# Agricultural.

#### FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

Ir is astonishing how much money has to do with us, John. Take my neighbor Swizzle as a sample. He used to spend more time and money at Dick Dashaway's saloon than I spent for newspapers and periodicals. He was always ridiculing my "hifalutin notions" about farming; especially was he down on my Dick there, whose notions are several pegs higher than mine. One day-it was a good deal such a day as this-wet, drizzly, nasty, and too unpleasant to be out of doors,-I was saying, one day he came along, and Dick and I were under the shed that we've built over the stable windows to protect the manure. Dick had hauled up a half a dozen loads of leaves that he had raked up in the fall, and there was some old lime, and a few loads of muck, and the rakings and cleanings of the garden and the yards in the fall. He had set about turning the manure over, cording it up solid, and mixing with it the muck, lime, leaves, &c. Along came Swizzle. He looked in upon us. "Why," said he, "you've a good, snug place to work of a rainy day. But what the deuce are you doing? Turning over and composting manure? What for?" "Because it pays," answered DICK. "Fudge; some of your book-farming nonsense," said Swizzle.

"Nonsense or not, 'it pays,'" persisted Dick.

"And I can prove it to you."

"Well, now, I'd like to see you do it!" "Yonder, under that other shed, is a heap of manure composted last winter. We intended to ous and rapid, the hedge should be cut the second have put it on the back meadow this fall past. | time about the last of June (not later) from four But we were prevented from doing so. Now, I'll tell you what I will do. I was going to draw it on to that meadow this winter, but you have got a meadow that needs it more. How much hay did you cut from the old Brown meadow last season-per acre, I mean?"

Swizzle thought not more than a tun to the acre. Said it had all run out and did not pay the interest on the money he had paid Old Brown for it. Dick asked what he did with the hav. He sold it at ten dollars per tun. "Well,' said Dick, "now, if I double the product on that old meadow, will you stop going down to Dick Dashaway's saloon, and set about making a little comfort for yourself?" Swizzle vowed that he would, but Dick could not do it. At any rate, he wanted to know how he'd set about it. Dick told him that the compost heap yonder contained animal manure, lime enough to assist decomposition, a good large proportion of leached ashes, muck, leaf mold, a little chip manure, and sundry other items picked up wherever he found anything he could save in that way. He would, as soon as the ground froze a little more, so that it would bear a team, draw a few loads on to the "Old Brown meadow," and see what would come of it.

Swizzle was incredulous. He wanted to know why Dick did not wait till spring before drawing on the manure. "Because I've something else to do then, and because it will cut up your meadows to travel over them then." "Exactly," said Swizzle, "but it is the first time I ever thought of hauling manure in winter. How much a man can do if he tries in winter on a farm! I declare, I did'nt know you had got such a shed here for manure before. But where does water go to from this roof? It don't appear to the other hand, we cut the top more and the drip any." Drox showed him how it was con- bottom less, we shall be more likely to promote

ducted by a few wooden troughs into the cistern and pumped from thence into the stable. It was a new-fangled notion to him, but after looking at the operation he had to call it "mighty convenient" any way.

"Well, the manure was drawn on to the meadow by Dick, and when grass cutting came there stood on it as good a crop of grass as need be asked for. Swizzle was delighted and confounded. He forgave DICK his book-farming from that time. He also did as he agreed to do. And to-day as I came past his yards, he was busy with two men turning over his heaps and adding the material he gathered last summer to it, and he got a heap of it from that old swamp of his. What a change there is in the appearance of that farm since that experiment of Dick's. Swizzle was saved by that, and Dashaway has been broken up by it and left town. He evidently was considerably more than half supported by

If I had time, I would tell you about Swizzle's progress since, but I see an ewe yonder that needs looking after. I tell you these "weak ones of the flock" need watching and nursing, sheep and farmers.

#### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

#### OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES. In reply to P. E. L., page 7 current Vol. RURAL

I give him the practice of a "Western man who knows whereof he affirms." I refer to C. R. Overman, who has had a large experience with the Osage in the West. He says it is found to be the true theory to thicken the row at first by close planting, and to cultivate well for two seasons before cutting at all, to get as strong roots as possible without reference to the shape of the top. Then, at the proper time, the second spring after planting, just before the buds put forth, clear away the ridge of dirt (if any has been drawn to the plants) down level with the ground, and with a strong shrub scythe, cut off all smooth to the surface. Be sure to cut below all the buds on the stems, and if into the yellow root no matter. The effect will be to send up numerous forced shoots all around the stump, which being of more equal size and vigor, will all be equally durable. These numerous shoots, spreading in all directions, will completely fill the row with substantial material; whereas, if in the first cutting one or more buds are left, these buds put forth shoots stronger than those of forced growth, and the latter will finally dwindle and perish, and the bottom of the hedge instead of thickening will grow thinner, and the object sought in cutting back will fail. It is quite as necessary to lay the right kind of a foundation for a hedge as for a house. Without this the one will be as likely to succeed as the other. If the growth is vigorto six inches above ground. Subsequent trimming must depend upon its growth and the season. It should never be clipped over four or six inches above the last clipping, and should rarely or never be cut after the middle of July. A year from next the spring it should again be cut. back to within eighteen inches or two feet of the ground. It will, doubtless, make a fence against stock in time if not so clipped; but this is the better way to insure it. Except along the highway, after the hedge is made effective, it may be allowed to grow rampant, as a windbreak or protection, if desired. But it will soon shade the ground unless it is kept trimmed back; and it looks much neater to trim it; and it is neater. The pyramidal form is the best for a hedge, and if P. E. L. proposes to make his eighty rods ornamental as well as useful, he should, at the clipping a year from next June, clip it in this form, shortening the side branches somewhat, but leaving a wide base, and tapering to the top. The satisfaction a regular wall of green foliage of this shape will give him, will repay the cost of trim-

Mr. Overman gives the following reasons why a pyramidal form of hedge is preferred :- 1. The general direction of vegetation is known to be upward. 2. One of the principal requisites of a hedge is a thick base, a condition which depends entirely upon the number, strength and vitality of the side branches, near the ground. 3. It is plain that if the hedge is allowed to follow its natural tendency, and force numerous strong and gross shoots at the top, the result will be a shaded, starved and sickly growth at the bottom, consequently the lower branches will perish and fall off, and the hedge will grow thin. But if, on

an equilibrium of vigor in all the parts. The theory, then, is to trim with a wide base, and bring the top of the hedge to a point. The dimensions of a finished hedge should be four feet wide at the base and five feet high.

There are other important suggestions in the treatment of hedges that will be given hereafter. Your correspondent is answered.

#### SWEET POTATO CULTURE.

S. W. ARNOLD, of DeKalb Co., Ill., was a competitor,—the only one I am sorry to say,—for the remium offered by the State Society for a Sweet Potato Crop. He got no award from the State Board, because his statement was not quite spe cific enough. But there are items in it which I think worth repeating. He planted an acre and a half, which was manured slightly last year, plowed very deep in the spring, harrowed, rolled, back-furrowed with two horses and plow throwing the land into ridges about three feet from center to center. The top of the ridge was smoothed off with a garden rake, and plants set, 18 to 24 inches apart, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June. Those set about the 10th of June were the most thrifty, and yielded the largest potatoes.

The culture consisted in twice working between the rows with horse and shovel-plow; hoed by hand three times, and lifted the vines with a pitchfork once.

The amount received for those marketed, was .... \$50.89 Eight bushels consumed in the family, at \$1,..... 8.00

\$58.89 Labor bestowed equal to 18 days work at 75 cents

per day, \$13.50 Four thousand plants purchased at \$2 pr 1000, 8.00 21.50

About half of this crop was sold at \$1.25 per bushel: the other half,—except five bushels sold at 75 cents,—was sold at \$1.00 per bushel. It should be remembered that this crop was grown in North Illinois, where many farmers are in the habit of thinking that sweet potatoes are, at least, an uprofitable crop to grow.

### MULCHING WITH STRAW.

In the discussion of sweet potato culture by the State Board, Dr. Kille, a member of the Board from Edgar county, said that the best way he had ever seen adopted to grow sweet potatoes was to prepare the ground and set out the plants in the usual manner, and then mulch the ground thickly with straw. They will need no culture. The straw will keep the weeds down, the land moist and light, and will prevent the vines taking root, thus rendering the labor of lifting them unnecessary.

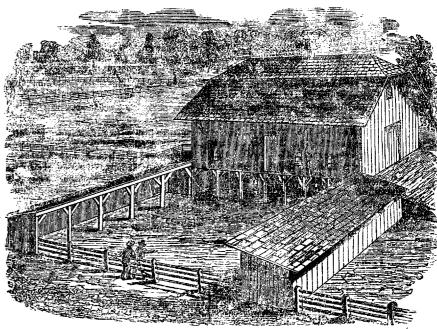
I may say here that there were splendid specimens of English Flukes on exhibition in the Society's rooms, that had been grown under straw—the seed scattered on the surface of the ground and thickly covered with straw. No culture was given them, and they produced a good crop of good large potatoes, of good quality. I did not learn the name of the party who grew them.

### DRAINING-No. II.

SECOND. The temperature of retentive soils is very much raised during that period of the year in which vegetation is active by the removal of water by drainage.

Many experiments have shown that in retentive soils, the temperature at two to three feet below the surface of the veter-table is, at no period of the year, higher the from 46 to 48 degrees, i. e., in agricultural Britain. This temperature is little affected by summer heats for the following reasons. Water, in a quiescent state, is one of the worst conductors of heat with which we are acquainted. Water warmed at the surface transmits little or no heat downwards. The small portion warmed expands, becomes lighter than that below, consequently retains its position on the surface and carries no heat downwards.\* To ascertain the mean heat of the air at the surface of the earth over any extended space, and for a period of eight or nine months, is no simple operation. More elements enter into such a calculation than we have space or ability to enumerate, but we know certainly that, for seven months in the year, air, at the surface of the ground, is seldom lower than 48 degrees, never much lower, and only for short periods; whereas

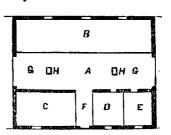
\*When water is heated from below, the portion first sub jected to the heat rises to the surface, and every portion is successively subjected to the heat and rises, and each, having lost some of its heat at the surface, is in turn displaced Constant motion is kept up, and a constant approximation to an equal temperature in the whole body. The applica tion of superficial heat has no tendency to disturb the



A PENNSYLVANIA BARN.

some changes which are thought to be improvements. Though given in a former volume of the RURAL, the plan will be new to thousands of our readers, and possesses sufficient merit to bear at least occasional re-publication.

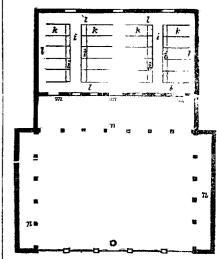
This barn is calculated for a grain and stock farm—the "mixed husbandry" most profitable in many sections of the country. It has underground stables and a stone-walled basement, with sheds on three sides of the yard. The body of the barn is 60 by 46 feet; the posts 18 feet high above the sides, the roof spreading and gables hooded, but the engraving is incorrect in representing the roof as hipped, or gambrel fashion. The large doors are 14 feet high, and double. each seven feet wide. A slatted blind window is in each gable, for ventilation, and a door 9 by 6 feet on the yard side.



The interior arrangement may be described as follows:-A, main floor, 12 feet wide, through the center of the barn. HH, are trap-doors, to let hay or straw down to the alleys of the stables underneath. B, principal bay, 16 feet wide, runs up to the roof. C, bay 16 by 26 feet, for the grain mow, if required. D, granary, 13 by 16 feet, and 8 feet high. E, storage room for fanning mill, cutting box, &c., same size and height as the granary. F, is a passage 8 feet wide, to the yard door, through which to throw out litter. G G, are the large doors. A line of moveable sleepers, or poles, may be laid across the floor, 10 feet above it, so as to add to the capacity of the barn for storage of hay and grain, and the space over the granary, store room, and passage, will of course be used for that purpose.

The underground plan and yard may be arranged to suit the convenience of the ownerthe cut here given divides it up into stalls for stock—though a root cellar, calf pens, &c., might occupy a part of the space. At the ends, it, are the price of materials, and the convenience of passages for the stock to go into their stalls; and | procuring stone on or near the farm.

In response to the inquiry of a Canada sub- | also on the sides, for those who attend them. scriber who wishes the plan of a stock and grain | The main passage through the entire double line barn, we present the above, from ALLEN'S of stalls is 8 feet wide, and on each side are "Rural Architecture." It is partially on the double stalls 61 feet wide. From the two end plan of the famous Pennsylvania barns, with stalls the cattle passages are five feet wide, the partition between the wall running back in a slant, from five feet high at the mangers to the floor, at that distance from the walls. The mangers, jj, are 2 feet wide, or may be  $2\frac{1}{6}$  feet by taking 6 inches from the back passage. The passage between the mangers is 3 feet wide, and communicates with the floor above by trap doors.



In front of these stables is a line of posts, the feet of which rest on large flat stones, and support the outer side of the barn, forming a recess of 12 feet in width, under which may be placed a line of racks or mangers for outside cattle, or the manure may be housed under it, which is removed from the stables by wheelbarrows. The two lines of sheds may be occupied in this way, or used for sheltering carts, &c., or they may be carried higher than shown in the plan, so as to furnish storage room for hay and other fodder.

It will be seen that a driving way is built up to the barn doors at the ends, as indeed there always should be. It is hardly necessary to remark, that this barn is designed to stand on a shelving piece of ground, or on a slope, which will admit of its cellar stables without much excavation of earth; and in such a position it may be economically built. The size may be expanded or contracted to suit the requirements of the farm, and the cost will depend upon this,

and in a southern exposure in hot sunshine double that temperature is not unfrequently obtained on the surface. Now let us consider the effect of drains placed at two or three feet below the water-table, and acting during the seven months of which we have spoken. They draw out water of the temperature of 48 degrees.

at four feet from the surface, in the shade, from down into the earth. The temperature of the 70 to 80 degrees is not an unusual temperature, soil, to the depth to which the water is removed, is in a course of constant assimilation to the temperature of the air at the surface. From this it follows, necessarily, that during that period of the year when the temperature of air at the surface of the earth is generally below 48 degrees, retentive soils which have been drained are colder than those which have not. Perhaps this is no Every particle of water which they withdraw at disadvantage. In still more artificial cultivation this temperature is replaced by an equal bulk of | than the usual run of agriculture, gardeners are air at a higher, and frequently at a much higher, not insensible to the advantage of a total suspentemperature. The warmth of the air is carried sion of vegetation for a short period. In Britain

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# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

we suffer, not from an excess of cold in winter, but from a deficiency of warmth in summer. Grapes and maize, to which our sombre skies deny maturity, come to full perfection in many regions whose winters are longer and more severe than ours. However, we state the facts, without asking to put a large amount therefrom to the credit of our drainage. A friend of ours, who lived on the north side of a hill in a sub-Alpine district, did not see the sun for three months in the year. He maintained that this was an advantage; that during those three months the sun was worth nothing to any one; whereas in summer he enjoyed the early beams of that luminary for some hours before he appeared to his neighbors on the south side of the hill, as well as his declining rays after they had lost him. Perhaps our readers may think that what we and our friend take by our respective notions is much on a par. To a beautiful provision of nature, by which during seasons of excessive heat, summer rains are made subservient to the double purpose of cooling the arid surface and conveying warmth to the deeper recesses of the soil, we can advert only cursorily on account of insufficient data. We have no satisfactory British experiments with reference to the surface heat of the earth. Professor Leslie's only commence at one foot below the surface. Schubler's experiments, made near Geneva, in the year 1796, are strictly superficial. His thermometers were sunk in the soil only to the depth of 1-12 of an inch. In that sunny clime he found the mean heat of soil, at that depth, to be at noon, for six successive months, 131 degrees. If that were his mean heat for six months, we cannot doubt that it is frequently obtained as an extreme heat in the hottest portion of our year in England. Mr. PARKES gives temperatures on a Lancashire flat moss, but they only commence at seven inches below the surface, and do not extend to midsummer. At that period of the year the temperature at seven inches never exceeded 66 degrees, and was generally from 10 to 15 degrees below the temperature of air in the shade, at four feet above the earth. At the depth of thirteen inches the soil was generally from 5 to 8 degrees cooler than at seven inches. Mr. PARKES' experiments were made simultaneously on a drained and on an undrained portion of the moss, and the result was, that on a mean of thirty-five observations, the drained soil at seven inches in depth was 10 degrees warmer than the undrained at the same depth. The undrained soil never exceeded 47 degrees, whereas after a thunder-storm the drained reaches 66 degrees at seven inches, and 48 degrees at thirty-one inches. Such were the effects at an early period of the year on a black bog. They suggest some idea of what they are, when, in July or August, thunder-rain at 59 or 70 degrees falls on a surface heated to 130 degrees, and carries down with it into the greedy fissures of the earth its augmented temperature. These advantages porous soils possess by nature, and retentive soils only acquire them by drainage.

Third. In all soils the existence of the water table nearer than four feet from the surface of the land is prejudicial to vegetation. Here open upon us the yelpings of the whole shallow pack. Four feet! The same depth for all soils! Here's quackery! We think Mr. PARKES must have stood in very unnecessary awe of this pack, when he penned the following half apologetic sentence. which is quite at variance with the wise decision with which in other passages of his works he insists on depths of four feet and upward in all soils:-"In respect to the depth at which drains may, with certainty of action, be placed in a soil, I pretend to assign no rule; for there cannot, in my opinion, be a more crude or mistaken idea than that one rule of depth is applicable with equal efficiency to soils of all kinds." Those words - equal efficiency - are a sort of saving clause; for we do not believe that when Mr. PARKES wrote them, he entertained "the crude or mistaken idea" of ever putting in an agricultural drain less than four feet deep, if he could help it. We will supply the deficiency in Mr. PARKES' explanation, and will show that the imum denth of four feet is neither crude or mistaken. And as to "quackery"-which occurs passim in the writings and speeches of the shallow drainers-there is no quackery in assigning a minimum. Every drainer does it, and must do it. The shallowest man must put his drains out of the way of the plow and of the feet of cattle. That is his minimum. The man who means to subsoil must be out of the way of his agricultural implement. These two minima are fixed on mechanical grounds. We will fix a minimum founded on ascertained facts and the principles of vegetation. We believe we shall convince every reader who is worth convincing. Every gentleman who, at his matutinal or ante-

prandial toilet, will take his well-dried sponge and dip the top of it into water, will find the sponge will become wet above the point of contact between the sponge and the water, and this wetness will ascend up the sponge, in a diminishing ratio, to the point where the forces of attraction and of gravity are equal. This illustration is for gentlemen of the Clubs, of London drawing-rooms, of the Inns of Court, and for others of similar habits. For gentlemen who are floriculturists we have an illustration much more apposite to the point which we are discussing. Take a flower-pot a foot deep, filled with dry soil. Place it in a saucer containing three inches of water. The first effect will be that the water will rise through the hole in the bottom of the pot till the water which fills the interstices between the soil is on a level with the water in the saucer. This effect is by gravity. The upper surface of this water is our water-table. From it water will ascend by attraction through the whole body of soil till moisture is apparent at the surface. Put in your soil at 60 degrees, a reasonable summer heat for nine inches in depth, your water at 47 degrees, the seven inches temperature of Mr. PARKES' undrained bog; the attracted water will ascend at 47 degrees, and will diligently occupy itself in attempting to reduce the 60 degrees soil

to its own temperature. Moreover, no sooner will the soil hold water of attraction, than evaporation will begin to carry it off, and will produce the cold consequent thereon. This evaporated water will be replaced by water of attraction at 47 degrees, and this double cooling process will go on till all the water in the water-table is exhausted. Supply water to the saucer as fast as it disappears, and then the process will be perpetual.

#### WORN OUT LANDS OF NEW JERSEY.

A VERY interesting and practical article have ing the above heading, written by CHARLES STOKES, of Stokingham, Burlington County, New Jersey, appears in the Patent Office Report for 1861. Its facts—the results of his own observation and practice-are so valuable, that I propose sketching a compendium of the article for the RURAL.

Light, and even, in many cases, drifting sand, largely composes the soil of the State of New Jersey, especially south of the Delaware Falls at Trenton. This soil, which appears to have borne the character of having been originally fertile, was, very generally, unskillfully cultivated for upwards of a century. The usual rotation of crops was first, Indian corn, then among the corn rye or wheat was sown, then followed a rest in natural [grass. What stock-yard manure accumulated was applied to fields near the barn, the rest was left to nature. As a natural result the land became impoverished; "worn out" farms were common; and "garlic poverty grass, briars, and burr grass became the covering of many fields." Farming became comparatively a poor business. A change for the better, or ruin, were unavoidable alternatives, and about the commencement of the present century the high price of farm produce stimulated the New Jersey farmers to turn over a new leaf. An improved rotation was adopted; clover, that great fertilizer, was introduced; and leached ashes, at the rate of about one hundred and sixty bushels per acre were applied. The author states that one such application of ashes raised the product from "hardly five" bushels of corn per acre to fifty! "The effect upon rye was equally beneficial, but not so much upon wheat." When the demand for ashes so raised the price as to make their application too dear, marl, muck, lime, gypsum and clover, in addition to barn-yard manure, completed the renovation of New Jersev's worn out lands. In the language of the article, "nearly the whole agricultural population have become stimulated, so that a poor worn out field or farm is now but very rarely seen.' Further, the author states that two tuns of hay are, in a favorable season, gathered from an acre of land, where previously there had been nothing but sand bars.

I will conclude this brief compendium of a very interesting essay by stating an example in arithmetic :- An acre of ground yields "hardly five" bushels of corn; 160 bushels of leached ashes applied raises the product to 50 bushels per acre; an increase of 45 bushels; that is, 31 bushels (nearly) of leached ashes produces one bushel of corn. Quere 1st-Was this land really worn out? Quere 2d-May not the owners of worn out sandy land everywhere take courage? Quere 3d-Do farmers do well to sell their un-

leached ashes for 6d. per bushel? PETER HATHAWAY. Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, 1863.

### SENSIBLE FARMERS.

DEAR RURAL :-- Permit me to say a few words about sensible farmers, or why it is that, while looking around us, we see such a vast difference among farmers. One is wealthy and prosperous, while his neighbor seems to make little or no advancement. We must attribute this to something. It can not be the soil that makes the difference; neither is it always industry, although without industry the farmer would be nothing; but it is good sound thinking. Thus we hear people speak of a farmer as understanding his business and seeming to know how to do rything connected with

For instance, Farmer A. seems to glide along with nothing to trouble him. His improved flocks are well taken care of, and his fields of grain are excelled by none. He has substantial buildings always well filled with the best the land yields. He never has more land than he can cultivate to advantage, but always takes good care of what he has. He believes in underdraining, building fences and manuring, all of which he has ample time to do. In short, he is a man that makes it a rule to have the best of everything, to take the best kind of care, and to do everything in the best manner.

On the contrary, if we call on Farmer B. we will find him in a hurry to get rich, and purchases a large farm, and gets in debt. He stocks his farm with inferior breeds. They look bad for the want of better care, but thinks it don't pay to spend too much time, yet would like to put in a few more acres of corn, when he has more than he can take care of. Having two teams, he purchases an extra plow to plow for wheat, instead of putting both teams on one plow. His land grows poor for want of manuring. He never finds time to underdrain, and if necessity urges him to build fences, he is sure not to have time to do it well. He don't believe in bookfarming, and never takes an agricultural paper or joins the Farmers' Club. But for all he seems industrious, yet he is a poor selfish farmer, who knows little of his business.

And so with many. They think that if they have good muscles, that that is all that is required for farming, and thus they enter upon their business. But, to cultivate, a farmer requires much thought and study, and ought therefore to receive it. It is true that it does not require much thought to swing a scythe or use an axe, but it requires thought to know always when and where they should be used, and this the farmer

is to study and know. Troy, Bradford Co., Pa., 1863.

#### HOW CAN WE IMPROVE OUR HORSES?

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - In my first attempt to write for the public, I do not expect "immense applause, but hope to express my views without offending. I have read and experimented some, and think my views may be useful if I explain them so as to be clearly under-

Our farmers who raise horses, (with few exceptions,) appear to exercise but little discretion or judgment in their selection of stock from which to breed. Many use any mares they may have unfit for other purposes, and a stallion nearest their farm, without question, except price of service-not considering, or thinking, that the only difference in the cost of a horse at a suitable age to sell is in the cost of service. It is not probable that from such sources our breed can improve, but on the contrary must deteriorate. Very few breeders are able to give any information of the pedigree of their stock. It cannot be expected that farmers, breeders, will exchange their mares, to breed from, and the question of most importance, therefore, is:-What kind of horse, in use to all our mares, will produce the largest number of valuable, useful horses, for saddle, carriage or draft, and also at the same time improve the quality of our mares to continue breeding with success?

For several years past the Morgan has been the fashionable horse, but producing stock too small for general use, the public are taking the opposite extreme of large and heavy horseswhich will produce too many leggy, weedy animals, worse than the Morgan. Both will, no doubt, produce some good ones, but far too many poor ones. In order to secure an improved class of marcs, and to produce valuable, stylish, fast and useful horses from a majority of the stock of mares now owned by farmers, I consider it will be a necessity to use a stallion of pure blood. From the thorough-bred running horse, crossed with common mares, all our trotting stock are descendants. The cross will be a decided improvement. The form and locomotive powers are improved, the bones more dense and stronger for their size, and the muscles and tendons also stronger in the same proportion. CRICHTON.

## Rural Spirit of the Press.

Cotton Growing in Utah.

THE Mormons are turning their attention to to the cultivation of cotton. The Deseret News says:-"Several gentlemen who have recently arrived from Washington county, report that the cotton crop, when they left, was far more promising than expected the fore part of the season. Much of it having been planted late, fears were entertained that it would not fully mature before it would be nipped by frost, but the late warm weather has been very favorable to the cotton growers, and a good yield will be realized where it has been properly cultivated. All with whom we have conversed on the subject are sanguine that the growing of cotton in that part of the State will be a success, and that next season a very material increase in the amount produced will be

### Foot Disease in Cattle.

At the dinner given in connection with the annual inspection of Lady Emily Foley's Stoke-Edith estates, (England,) says Bell's Messenger, Mr. McCann called attention to the disease among cattle in the neighborhood, and described the means of cure which he had successfully adopted. He said, as soon as the disease made its appearance, it should be dealt with, so that it might not get into the feet of the animal. He himself had had fifty head of cattle down at one time, but now they were reduced to two or three. The feet should be well cleaned, and then bathed with a lotion composed of equal quantities of water and vinegar, with a small quantity of salt, put on with a piece of rag or sponge. The disease will succumb to this treatment in the course of four or five days. In the case of pigs, Mr. McCann says he got three pieces of board, of which he made a trough, into which he put the same proportions of vinegar and water, and then, placing the trough against a wall, he put a hurdle on one side, and made the animals wade through it. A cure was effected in three days.

### Treatment of Galled Back-

THE celebrated veterinary surgeon, George H. DADD, gives, in the Prairie Farmer, the fol-So soon as an abrasion is discovered on the

back of a horse, the animal should be excused from duty for a few days; the abraded parts should be dressed twice daily with a potion of tincture of all and myrrh. This simple treatment will soon heal the parts. Should there be no abrasion, but simple swelling, attended with heat, pain and tenderness, the parts should be frequently sponged with cold water. Occasionally the skin undergoes the process of hardening, (induration.) This is a condition of the parts, known to the farriers of old as "sitfast," and the treatment is as follows:-Procure one ounce of iodine, and smear the indurated spot with a portion of the same, twice daily.

Some cases of galled back and shoulders are due to negligence and abuse, yet many animals, owing to a peculiarity of constitution, will chafe," as the saying is, in those parts which come in contact with the collar and saddle, and neither human foresight nor mechanical means can prevent the same.

### Experiments in Top-Dressing.

Mr. S. Rogers, of South Danvers, Massachusetts, contributes to the New England Farmer a very interesting account of five experiments in top-dressing a meadow the past season, which we copy and condense below. He selected in April last a field of uniform sward, free from

shade and other objections-and staked out five several lots, each measuring two hundred and fifty feet long by forty-five feet wide, and topdressing them with the various fertilizers, as follows:

- No. 1. -2 cords of manure well rotted and mixed with  $1\frac{1}{2}$
- horse-carts of soil.

  No. 2.—120 bushels leached wood ashes.

  No. 3.—2 cords green cow manure, the droppings of only a few days before.

  No. 4.—80 bushels unleached or dry wood ashes.

  No. 5.—255 pounds Peruvian Guano, mixed with 1½ horse-carts of brook mud.

The cost or value of the top-dressing for each lot was as near ten dollars as possible. The grass was very carefully cut and made, the first crop in July, the second in September, and accurately weighed, yielding as follows:

1st Crop. 2nd Crop. Aggregate.
No. 1, 790 ibs. 380 ibs. 1,170 ibs. Compost
No. 2, 680 " 440 " 1,120 " Leached ashes.
No. 3, 960 " 640 " 1,600 " Gr. cow man'e.
No. 4, 900 " 550 " 1,450 " Dry ashes.
No. 5, 1,300 " 370 " 1,670 " Peruvian guan. 4,630 2,380 7,010

Upon these results, and in explanation, Mr. ROGERS remarks:-"The early spring was very dry, and quite a drouth prevailed during the months of April and May. This no doubt retarded vegetation, and checked, particularly, the fertilizing qualities of the ashes, as they lay in the sward for a length of time as dry as when first spread. The copious rains afterwards produced a wonderful change in thickening up the grass. The guano dressing produced much the largest quantity on the first crop, although very little more than the green cow manure with the aggregate of both crops."

#### Inquiries and Answers.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.—This disease has broken out in my flock, and I apply to you for a speedy and effectual remedy. If you can give such you will not only help me out of trouble, but no doubt benefit many other flockmasters.—J. A. B., Genesee Co., N. Y.

We have published many so-called "sure-cures" for foot-rot, but that given in the RURAL of Feb. 23, 1861, by ROB'T DOUGLAS, of Truxton, is probably as reliable and speedy as any. Some of our subscribers who have tried it say the remedy is what Mr. D. calls it, infallible. We quote it substantially as published in our issue of the date above named:--"I will give an infallible remedy for Foot rot. I have tested it myself, and never had to use it more than once, one application being sufficient either for the Fouls in horned cattle or Foot-rot in sheep. Take one and a half gills of vinegar; 2 oz. verdigris; 1 oz. of white arsenic; 2 oz. of bole armoniac; 3 oz. of honey; 2 oz. of saltpeter; 1/2 oz. blue vitriol. The blue vitriol and saltpeter to be dissolved, and the whole to be mixed together and applied with a feather to the hoofs after they have heen well cleaned from mud. If the first application has not the desired effect, I will warrant the second.'

Lick on Colts.—Can you, or some of the readers of the Rural, inform me what will kill lice on colts? We have nine, and they are all lousy, with small bunches in the hair. When combed out, the hair comes with it and leaves a bare spot which scabs over. They also have a sore, scabby spot behind, about one foot below the roots of the tail. They are as large as cattle lice, or any lice I every saw, and have their breeding place below the ear in the crease behind the jaw. An answer as soon as convenient will oblige—C. E. O., Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1863.

A strong solution of tobacco juice, well applied to the parts affected, with a cloth or sponge, will do the business For the nine colts you will want at least 3 pounds of tobacco. Boil in water (say a pailful to each pound,) for half an hour, or until the full strength is obtained. Apply when cold. The application should be made in a warm day, else the colts may take cold. Rub the juice in (under the hair) on the parts or spots most affected. A thorough application will prove effectual.

N. Y. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—Can the RURAL tell whether the State Agricultural College, at Ovid, is now in session, or open for the reception of students —and if so, has it a course of winter lectures which young farmers can attend for a month or two? Is the People's College open, with an Agricultural department or lectures? Please answer, and oblige at least one—FARMER's Son, Water town, N. Y.

The Agricultural College is not in operation, and or course has no lectures. We have heard nothing in regard to the institution of late, and fear it will not soon be again opened. Are not advised whether the People's College is prepared to receive pupils. The plan includes an Agricultural department, but we think the College has not been opened for the reception of students.

BEST BREED OF COWS FOR THE DAIRY.—Will you, or some dairyman who can, please state through the pages of the RURAL, which is the best breed of cows for dairy purposes, especially for butter-making?—J. D. BROWN, Chemana Co. A. Y.

There it is, again !- poor we (or some dairyman who can) called upon to decide a question as difficult as another often asked, viz.: which is the best reaper and mower? We will leave the matter to the dairymen, who will no doubt agree to-disagree. Let us here reiterate the opinion, however, that good cows for dairy purposes are occasionally found among all breeds-except the iron-tailed or pump-handle breed.

HUNGARIAN GRASS FOR SHEEP .-- As F. L. S. wishes in formation about the value of Hungarian Grass for sheep. would say to him that we have fed it more or less for three winters past to from 150 to 300 sheep, and they eemed to do as well on it as when fed with the best timothy and clover hay, the prophesy of some to the contrary notwithstanding. If it is not too coarse, and is well cured, I think it equal to the best hay for sheep or cattle, but it does not seem to agree with horses. - J. M. C., Badger

HORSE-TRAINING .- "Subscriber," in RURAL, Jan. 3rd, vishes to know how to teach his horse to back. We should hitch him up to a cart or waron that stood on an elevation, with a gradual slope one way, so that the cart or vagon would run back itself, and try to back him until successful; then try on level ground; and then a small load. Thus by degrees you can succeed in teaching him to back nearly as much as he could draw .- OBSERVATION, Near Brewerton, N. P., 1863.

WORN OUT LANDS .- Will PETER HATHAWAY, who gav in Rural of 17th inst., a good article on worn out or exhausted land, tell us hove the large tract of poor land a few miles from his residence was so greatly enriched? Was it by manuring or rotation, or both? He tells us how the Virginia plantation of 500 acres was reclaimed (by plaster and clover,) but does not name the remedy in the other case.—Howland, Cayunga Co., 1st Mo., 21st, 1863.

WATER FOR STALL FED CATTLE .- I am stall-feeding water for stall-Feb Cattle.—I am as excessing extention the winter,—stabling and carrying water in to them, and they will drink about three pails full a day. An old farmer tells me they will fat better to give them but one pail full, but I dare not try the experiment without more testimony, which I have learned to look for in the Rural, having been a constant reader for more than ten years.—Young Farmer, Elgin, Ill.

GRAVEL HOUSES.—Will you, or some of the readers of the RURAL, give me some information about Gravel Houses?—the proportions of lime and gravel, expenses, &c.?—and oblige—A READER, Simcoe, C. W.

### Rural Notes and Items.

SULTS OF MONTH.—The temperature of the first half was uncommonly high, and that of last half five degrees less, or was 28.3° The coldest was 1° on the 17th, and the highest was 46° on the 24th; so that the cold was not to zero in the month. The cold of 17th and 18th was not extreme, and with good ice, skating was fine. The mean heat of the month 30.7°. while the mean for 26 years was 25.4°. The mean for January, 1862, was 24.7°, for 1861 was 23.5°, for 1860 was 27.8°, for 1850 was 28.3°, for 1858 was 31.8°, for 1857 was 14.9°, and for 1856 was 16.5. The last two are the coldest Januaries here observed in the last 27 first months of the year. The warmest January in so many years was 31.8° in 1858, while in 1857 the mean of January was only 14.9°; what a difference! One shudders at the thought of so cold a month. The average of this Jan. 30.7°, only one degree less than the highest mean for this month on record. A few days of sleighing followed the cold and snow of the 16th and 18th, and then the moderate weather and mud continued to the end of the month. Water fallen in the month is only 2.23 inches. On 29th a snow storm, which made sleighing from Palmyra eastward to Utica; but only clouds covered us through the day. On the Potomac, rain storm on the 27th, and N. E. snow storm on the 28th. The Cherry Birds have continued here, secuning to feast on the fruit of the Mountain Ash.—C. D., Rochester, Feb. 2d, 1863.

MR. PETERS' HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.-We learn that Hon. T. C. PETERS, of Darien, N. Y., has recently made a fine addition to his herd of Short-horns by the purchase of ten cows, two yearling heifers, two heifer calves, and one bull—the "Duke of Surrey" (3890.) The females are mostly of the Princess tribe, viz., Princess 7th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 28th and 28th, all in calf, and 30th, a yearling, with 31st and 32d calves—the former of which (31st) was awarded the 1st prize in her class at the Rochester State Fair. The purchase also includes the cow Netherby 10th, and the heifer Netherby 12th. These additions give Mr. Peters a grand start for a superior herd. and we congratulate him upon an acquisition which must ere long enable a Western New York breeder to compete successfully with the owners of the best herds in other ections. Mr. P. offers several animals for sale, as will be een by reference to advertisement in this paper.

PORK PACKING IN THE WEST .- The Cincinnati Price Current has a tabular statement of the Western pork trade for the present season, up to the 10th ult., of which the

	Total	Slaut'd	Estim'd	
	in .	to date	Total	
	1861-2	1862-3	1862–3	
Indiana		369,375	387,778	
Illinois	711,264	744,200	1,053,809	
Ohio	523,173	630,871	644,155	
lowa		184,800	233,500	
Kentucky	141,445	126,920	127,920	
Missouri		175,000	198,000	
Totals	1,892,219	2,231,166	2,645,143	

The number slaughtered at the date referred to was 338,947 greater than the total number last season, and the whole number slaughtered and to be slaughtered, 752,924 greater than the total number slaughtered at the places specified last season.

WEIGHTY PIGS .- Mr. HIRAM HALL, of Norwich, N. Y., vrites:-"I send you the weight of three pigs, said to be months old, which we here eall good ones. One, owned by WHITMAN WILCOX, weighs 400 lbs.; one by WILLIAM BREED, 380 lbs.; one by ALEX. FOSTER, 377 lbs." If the breed, kind of feed and time of fattening had been added, the item would prove more valuable to readers.

### Doings of Agricultural Societies,

THE N. Y. STATE AG. SOCIETY'S next Annual Meeting is to be held in Albany, on Wednesday next, Feb. 11.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AG. SOCIETY.—The annual meetng of this Society was held at Harrisburg, Jan. 20th, Thomas P. Knox of Norristown, occupied the Chair. The following Executive Committee and other officers were elected for the ensuing year: President-Thos. P. KNOX, of Norristown. Vice Presidents-1s Dist. Dr. James A. M'Crea; 2d, Frederick A. Shower; 3d, Charles R. Engle; 4th, Robert M. Carlisle; 5th, Adrian Cornell; 6th, Wm. H. Holstein: 7th, Isaac W. Van Leer; 8th, Tobias Barto; 9th, Jacob B. Garber; 10th, John H. Cowden; 11th, John B. Beek; 12th, Daniel H. Driesback; 13th, Geo. D. Jackson; 14th, Amos E. Kapp; 15th, Christian Eberly; 16th, Daniel O. Gehr; 17th, Thaddeus Banks; 18th, Morris Ellis: 19th, James Miles: 20th, Michael Trout: 21st, John S. Goe; 22d, John Murdock, Jr.; 23d, Moses Chess; 24th, Joshua Wright. Additional members of the Executive Committee-William Colan, J. R. Eby, B. G. Peters, Jas. Young, John H. Zigler. Corresponding Secretary - A. Boyd Hamilton. Chemist and Geologist-Samuel S. Halon Librarian-John Curwen, M. D.

WAYNE CO. AG. SOCIETY .- Annual meeting at Lyons, Jan. 24. The Treasurer's report having been read and adopted, the Society proceeded to ballot for President. On the first ballot S. B. GAVITT received all the votes cast, but declined a re-election. Subsequent ballotings resulted in the election of the following officers: President-JAMES ROGERS. Vice President - H. J. Leach. Treasurer-W. D. Perrine. Secretary-Jas. S. McCall. Two Directors. whose terms expired January 1st, 1863, Henry Graham and Eron N. Thomas. Director in place of F. T. Palmer, (resigned,) Jas. F. Wisner. Director to fill unexpired term of H. J. Leach, Daniel Jennison. The Society appointed Messrs Collins and McCall to represent the county at the annual meeting of the State Ag. Sciety, to be held at Albany on the 11th inst.

HILLSDALE Co. (MICH.) AG. SOCIETY .-- At the annual meeting of this Society, the following officers were elected for 1863: President-DANIEL L. PRATT, of Hillsdale. Vice Pres'ts-F. M. Holloway, Fayette; William Cutler, Adams; E. T. Chester, Camden. Treasurer-Lewis Emory, Hillsdale. Secretary-A. Collins, Jonesville. Some ery fine specimens of Sorghum Sirup were exhibited at the meeting. All present resolved themselves into a "Tasting Committee," and after some discussion, the Premium was awarded to A. M. Rising, of Reading.

THE BUCKS CO. (PA.) AG. SOCIETY AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE held its annual meeting at Newtown, Jan. 15, H. C. IVANS, the President of the Society, in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President - HECTOR C. IVANS. Vice-President - John Blacfan. Recording Sec'y-John S. Brown. Corresponding Secretary—Pierson Mitchell. Treasurer—Silas Carey. Fifteen managers were also chosen to constitute a Board for the ensuing year. This is one of the oldest County Societies in the State of Pennsylvania, and numbers over eight hundred members.—A. C.

THE UNION AG. SOCIETY OF RIDGEWAY AND SHELBY (Orleans Co.,) held its annual meeting at Medina, on the 14th ult. After the reading and acceptance of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, the following board of officers was elected: President—D. B. ABELL. Vice President - A. B. Edmonds. Corresponding Sec'y-Wilson Hoag. Rec. Sec'y-S. C. Bowen. Treasurer-B. M. Anthony. Directors—J. C. Davis, R. Becker, E. B. Simonds.

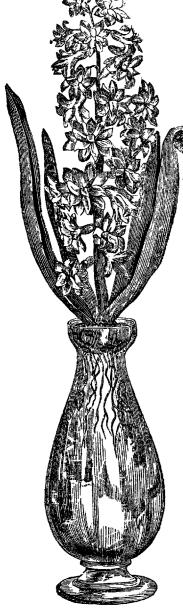
# Korticultural.

FLOWERING BULES IN WINTER.

WE have been requested to give the best method of flowering bulbs in the house during the winter, particularly the Hyacinth, and although the season is getting somewhat advanced, we will give the desired information as briefly as possible.

CULTURE OF THE HYACINTH IN POTS.

The soil most suitable for the Hyacinth is composed of two parts sandy loam, one-quarter leaf mold from the woods, and one-quarter thoroughly decomposed manure. The common pots, rather deeper than wide, will answer. A succession of flowers may be had for two or three months, by adopting the following method:-Fill as many pots as you desire to have plants with the compost already described, in November or December, insert the bulbs and put them in some cool place, where they can be kept for some time without being excited into growth-a cool, dry cellar is about as good a place as any. Then, at intervals of a fortnight, or so, remove some of them to the parlor and give them a good watering with tepid water, and they will immediately commence to grow, and the result will be a succession of fine flowers for a long period. It is now so late in the season, it will be necessary to start them into growth at once.



THE HYACINTH IN GLASSES.

This is a very easy way to obtain fine flowers in winter. Place the bei in glasses of rain water, the darker the color of the glass the better, because the roots dislike light. Set them in a dark place, and not too cool, for a few days, until you see the roots have got a pretty good start, when they may be removed to the parlor, but not placed where the light is strong for a few days. As soon as the leaves get a good healthy green, place them in a strong light, and where air can be obtained. The water should be changed every week or so, and this must be done without removing the bulb, or the roots will be injured. The window is a good place for flowering all bulbs, because the light is good, and there is always some air. Turn the glasses frequently around, to prevent their growing too much to one side, and change the water about once a week. To invigorate them, dissolve an ounce of guano in a quart of rain-water, adding about one-quarter of an ounce of chloride of lime, and apply about two teaspoonfuls twice a week, after the flowers begin to show themselves.





CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

Crocus Pots are now in common use, and are of various patterns, and may be obtained at almost every seed store and at some of the crockery stores. They are perforated with holes, large enough to admit the bulbs, so that the pots, after being filled with a compost such as is recommended for Hyacinths, may have the bulbs, or tubers, inserted through the holes. There are

a large number of varieties of the Crocus, some of the best of which are, Crocus Versicolor, or Feathered Purple; Suisians, or Cloth of Gold, striped orange and purple; Biflorus, striped, white and purple; Sulphureus, or Cream Colored; and Luteus, or Common Yellow. These require about the same treatment as Hyacinths in pots. The Crocus is very pretty when grown in a common pot, the surface being covered with moss. Nothing could look finer than a wire basket suspended and filled with moss, in which the bulbs of the Crocus may be planted. If the moss is kept constantly wet they will flower beautifully. Those who live near cities can obtain hanging vases of porcelain and other materials, in which the Crocus may be grown in earth, as in pots; and those who have not the means or opportunity to obtain them in this way, can go to the woods and find knots and cones, that with a little taste and ingenuity will make vases as beautiful and more appropriate than anything to be found in the stores.

#### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

SALIX ALBÅ A "MILITARY NECESSITY"—ANCIENT HISTORY PROVES IT.

I CANNOT forego the pleasure of publishing the following extract from a private letter, written by as shrewd, intelligent and practical a Horticulturist as there is in the West. And I publish it without his knowledge or consent, simply because of the important military suggestions it contains.

"I wish you a very happy New Year! I hope to see you oftener than I did last year. I have, however, tracked you often within the last twelve months, and by the prints I think you were generally headed in the right direction.

"But would it not be more sociable in you to keep right along with your friends, than to jog right off in another direction? Cannot you make a whistle out of a White Willow? I think you can—yes, I think you can accomplish more with it than McClellan ever accomplished with the spade, or BURNSIDE with the bayonet.

"The great trouble with our distinguished men of the day is, they do not look back into history and profit by the past. If they had done so they would have seen that the White Willow can do all I claim for it.

"I have been studying Ancient History, and I have come to the conclusion that it was neither more nor less than the White Willow that ROBIN-SON CRUSOE used to make stockades of to keep off the savages!

"I am very sorry I had not gone back to his tory two years ago; since, in that case, we could have had LEE's army hemmed in with an impenetrable barrier, less than forty feet high. But it is not too late yet. Cannot you induce Government to plant one next spring?-and if it only grows fifteen feet high next summer-like the one we read of-it would be a fair commencement toward hemming in Lee and his army where they are, while we are whipping Brage & Co. in detail. And as this willow grows just as well in water as on land, it might be well enough to try a hedge across the harbor at Charleston. If it would only succeed, the cost would be infinitely less than keeping up a blockading squadron."

These are important suggestions. It must be that other people have been studying Ancient History, and that the prospective demand for the cuttings by the Government has been anticipated; for I have heard of one instance where an enterprising farmer paid five dollars per hundred for one thousand of these cuttings!-a well authenticated instance, too!

AN ENTOMOLOGICAL QUESTION.

CHARLES B. PELTON, of Makauda, Illinois, in a paper read before the Executive Board of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, at its last meeting, thus talks of enemies to the peach that he finds it necessary to fight:

"The borer is cut out spring and fall. The earth is removed from the collar of the tree, partly with the hoe and partly with a small wooden paddle, to avoid wounding the bark, and the worm is followed to his lodging with a curved metal, or a straight wooden probe. The use of the probe, made of whalebone or hickory, often expedites the work considerably, as one can cut down upon it without dulling the knife."

BUT HERE IS THE QUESTION.

"We have another worm here, infesting the peach tree, which I have never seen described It is from one-half to three-fourths of an inch long and the thickness of a sewing thread, white, with two brown bars on the back near the head These bars are only seen under a magnifier. My sons and I call them 'thread worms' for want of a better name.

"Unlike the borers, each of which has its own burrow, these worms are found in numbers together-dozens, scores, and sometimes near a hundred, attacking the tree below the surface of

the ground. "They are not 'cut out,' but pulled out of a broad, shallow hole, often twisted together as the common earth worms are sometimes found. Indeed, they might readily be taken for young earth worms by a careless observer. After clearing the tree of them we apply lime or ashes, or a mixture of both, which destroys any we may have overlooked. I think them more injurious to trees over two years old than the borer."

I conversed with WILLIAM HADLEY, Esq., one of the largest peach growers in Illinois, on this subject. He is familiar with these "worms" described by Mr. Pelton,—he thinks them borers in one of the stages of growth. Other experienced gentlemen who had seen them, doubted if they were borers. Mr. P. fails to tell us in what manner they affect the tree. Had he been a little more specific the question might have been settled, perhaps. It may be easy for some one to do it now.

THE USE OF HAZEL BRUSH.

grub it up. He uses it about his apple and other

fruit trees for a mulch. He says it makes as good mulch as corn stalks, and will decay quite as soon. He mulches his pear orchard with it, and regards it equal in value to any straw or corn stalk mulch he has ever used.

#### VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- At this time, when such an accumulation of varieties of the grape has taken place; when so many worthless varieties are still finding sale and circulation, and many of a quite tender character are being indiscriminately planted in Northern localities where they cannot possibly succeed; it would seem that a list of the hardiest varieties of Table and Wine Grapes, of fair (good) to best quality, is specially called for by Northern cultivators. I now send such an one, and I also add the names of some varieties that should be generally rejected as utterly worthless.

Alvey, or Hagar, Table, black, very good, greatly esteemed.

Albino, Table, white, very good, estimable. Alexander, Table and Wine, black, fair for table, fine for wine.

Ariadne, T and W, deep purple, fair, fine for

August Coral, T, red, very early, honeyed sweet, estimable. Baldwin, see York Madeira.

Black Guignard, Wine, makes superior dark

Braddock, T, purplish, very early, sweet, good. Black Imperial, T, earliest, black, very large, very sweet, melting, hangs on long, estimable. Black King, T and W, early, small, good.

Bowman, T, dark purple, quite early, very

Carter's Favorite, T and W, black, fair for table, fine for wine.

Canby's August, see York Madeira. Catawissa or Creveling, T, black, large, very early, finest early market berry.

Clinton, T and W, black, very early, fair table, fine wine.

Cassady, T, greenish white, sweet, very good. Concord, T and W, black, large, very good, fine for wine, hangs long.

Conell, T, very large, deep purple, excellent. Cunningham, T and W, black, small, excellent fort able and wine.

Early Amber or Northern Muscadine (Shakers) T and W, amber, rather sweet, but little flavor, drops off.

Elizabeth, T, dull white, sweet, very good stimable. Elsingburg, T and W, black, small, sweet, ex-

ellent Empire, T, dark, very large, sweet at maturity,

angs long. Eugenia, T, black, early, sweet, good. Franklin, T and W, black, small, early, sweet,

very good for table and wine. Golden Clinton, T, yellowish, small, mild acid good.

Gridley, T and W, purple, small, quality like Clinton.

Hannah, T, dark purple, sweet, beautiful, very good. Holmes, (Fox) T and W, purple, large, good

for wine and preserves, hangs late. Hart's White, see Elizabeth, white. Hartford Prolific, T and W, black, large, very

early, very good, often falls off. Kilborne or Kitchen, W, black, large, good, for vine and preserves.

Labe, T, black, large, very good. Lake's Seedling, T, black, large, early, sweet, good.

Logan, T, dark purple, early, qualitity of Isabella. Louisa, T, black, large, quality of Isabella.

Mary Ann, T, black, large, very early, quality of Isabella. Monteith, T, dark, early, sweet, good.

Miles, T, black, early, medium, pleasant. North American, T and W, black, large, early, weet, excellent.

Norton's Virginia, T and W, black, small, very early, good table when matured, very fine for wine.

Narcissa, T, very dark, large, very sweet, delicious. Oporto, W. black, medium, astringent, wine

like Port. Osmond, T and W, dark, medium, very good. Perkins, (Fox) T, bronze red, very large, early, beautiful, somewhat foxy, some aroma, sweet and

good at maturity. Pond's Seedling, T and W, blue, small, round, pleasant.

Potter, T, dark amber, very large, somewhat foxy, pleasant and sweet at maturity. Ramsdell, (Fox) T, dull red rge, very early,

weet and pleasant. St. Catherine, T, purplish red, large, juicy, delicious.

Swatara, T. blue, small, excellent. Taylor's Bullitt, T, white, early, small, sweet, excellent.

Troy Hamburgh, T and W, dark purple, large. sprightly, similar to Isabella, not equal in quality, but earlier and more hardy. Tryon, see York Madeira.

Warren's Catawba, T and W, bronze white, arge, early, very sweet, makes delicious wine. Warren's Seedling, W, black, thick bloom, makes admirable Port wine.

White Globe, T, bronze, large, musky, sweet, hangs long and improves. Winslow, W. black, small, early, same type as

Clinton, good for wine. York Maderia, T and W, black, medium, very early, sweet, juicy, agreeable, fine for wine.

The following European varieties will, by covering during winter, mature their fruit in the climate of Maine: Auvernaseris, Black July, Black Cluster or Black Burgundy, Delaware, Rauschling, Red Traminer, Rulander, White Dr. Long, of Alton, says, do not burn it when you Burgundy, White Riessling, White Tokai.

Rejected Varieties of Grapes.—The following apples; and the French the finest grapes.

comprise a few of the most worthless of the Fox class:-American Hamburgh, Blood's Black and White, Brown and White Sugar, Burlington, Burton's Early, Charter Oak, Chippewa, (barren,) Dartmouth, Eudera, Fitchburg; Fox, Black, Red and White; Lowell Globe, Massequoit, Massachusetts White, Neponset, Ranney Fox, Sage, Strawberry.

Flushing, N. Y., 1863. WM. R. PRINCE.

#### ORCHARDING IN THE WEST.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - The following observations, though offering but little that is new, may substantiate well known facts, and cause attention to very important points in growing fruit successfully in central Wisconsin.

Orchards of the apple and pear are the most successful planted on dry ridges, with the application of very little if any manure; because the trees make a less vigorous growth, and ripen the wood better to stand the severe cold of winter.

The soil should be cultivated for several years, and the trees should be pruned with low heads; the trunks should not exceed 24 or 3 feet. The reason is obvious,- the principal injury from frost is in the bodies, and low spreading trees are less exposed to high winds.

A mound of earth one foot in height should be made about the tree in the fall, to keep off the mice, and several inches of straw spread five or six feet each way about it, to protect the roots from severe freezing. This protects them like a covering of snow. Many trees are killed at the roots, in light soils, while the tops are apparently uninjured.

The Dwarf Pear is frequently killed in this way, the Quince being more tender than the Pear, hence the standard succeeds best generally. There are trees here eight years from planting, not surpassed in health, vigor, or beauty of form by any of the same age in Western New York.

Fruit trees do not bear as early by two or three years as these, hence planters must be more patient, and they are rewarded by remarkably fair, and even fine specimens, high colored and well flavored. But it is necessary that hardy varieties should be selected. Of these enough have been tried and proved, to give a succession of early and late varieties. A careful attention to these hints will reward the tree-planter for his labor.

Very great mistakes have been made, and because careless and slovenly cultivators have not succeeded, it does not prove that fruit-raising is impossible here. That it is practicable is proved by those who have pursued the care and culture MARK D. WILLSON. recommended. Fox Lake, Dodge Co., Wis.

## Korticultural Aotes.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA.

THE annual meeting of the Fruit Grower's Association of Upper Canada, was held at the Mechanics' Institute Rooms, Hamilton, on the 21st inst., the President, Judge LOGIE in the Chair. E. MOODY, Esq., of Lockport N. Y., ttended as a delegate from the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York. We gather the following facts from the Hamilton Spectator, and we are in hopes of receiving a full account of discussions from the Secretary.

A very valuable and interesting report from the committee on publication was read and approved, and a vote of thanks to the Committee passed the meeting. The report contained a great mass of information respecting the cultivation of fruit in all parts of the Province, and the kinds found to succeed in different localities, and the diseases to which they are subject, obtained from about sixty answers from different parts of the Province to queries put by the Fruit Committee of the Association.

The President read a short address, when the meeting proceeded to the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz:-President-Judge Logie. 1st Vice President-Geo. Leslie, Esq., of Toronto. 2d Vice Pressdent—C. Arnold, Esq., of Paris. Secretary and Treasurer-D. W. Beadle, Esq., of

Messrs. J. C. Small, Robert Ball, W. Holton, John Freed, and George Laing, were named the Fruit Committee.

The Secretary, and Messrs. Taylor and McGivern, of St. Catharines, were appointed the Committee on publication.

Messrs. D. W. Beadle, George Leslie and Geo. Laing, were appointed delegates to attend the meetings of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York.

A Committee, consisting of the Vice Presidents. Secre tary, and Messrs. Freed and Laing was appointed to revise the list of prizes offered by the Board of Agriculture for fruits, to report at the evening meeting.

At the meeting in the evening their report was approved of, and the Secretary directed to send the revised lis of prizes to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture with a request that the Board would take it into consideration in making up the prize list for 1863.

The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Dr. Craigie, were appointed a Committee to take such steps as they might consider necessary to procure the recognition of this Association in the Agricultural Bill to be laid before Parliament at the next Session,

It was decided that at the meeting in Toronto in July next, the subject for discussion should be the small sum-

Papers on grape culture, by Mr. Arnold, of Paris, and on the pruning of fruit trees in orchards, by Mr. Laing, were then read, and votes of thanks to the writers passed by the meeting.

At the meeting a great display of very fine varieties of apples, some pears, and some very fine specimens of the Isabella grape were exhibited and tested by members, and also specimens of wine manufactured from grapes by General Adamson and Mr. Arnold; the wine sent by Gen. Adamson was too new to enable the members present to determine with certainty as to its quality, that exhibited by Mr. Arnold was over a year old, and was of very good

FLOWER LEAVES IN FRANCE.-In the south of France a harvest of two and a half million of pounds weight of flower leaves is gathered every year, and sold for about £250,000 sterling. It consists of 100,000 pounds of leave of the orange blossom, 500,000 pounds of rose leaves, 100, 000 pounds of jessamine blooms, 70,000 pounds of violets, 65,000 of acacia buds, 30,000 pounds of tuberoses, and 5,000 pounds of jonquil flowers

FRUIT IN EUROPE.—The last great Horticultural show at Namur was the most remarkable ever seen in Belgium. There were more than 30,000 specimens of fruit exhibited comprising 8,000 varieties. It required 9,000 plates to hold this immense quantity of fruit. The Belgium gardeners produced the finest pears; the Germans the finest

# Pomestic Geonomy.

CURING HAMS WITHOUT SUGAR.

In the Rural of the 17th I noticed an inquiry from M., Wayne Co., for a recipe for curing hams without sugar or molasses; and in reply would say, I once used sugar in curing hams, and my friends pronounced my hams superior. For an experiment, one season I used simple salt and water, observing to place the hams in the cask, shank downwards, or as they grew in the animal, and when I put them in the smoke house, instead of suspending them on nails, I placed them horizontally on racks, with the rind downwards thus both in the pickle and smoke retaining the juices of the meat, and my friends, ignorant of any change in my method of curing, pronounced them equally as fine as formerly. Since trying that experiment, I have discarded sugar in my pickle for hams, and find no finer ham abroad than I have on my own table.—E. S. H., Niagara Co., N. Y., Jan., 1863.

"M., Wayne Co.," will find the following recipe for Curing Hams not only the cheapest, but the very best in the world: - For every sixteen pounds of ham, take one ounce of saltpeter and one pint of pure salt. Pack in a clean oak cask, sprinkling the salt between the layers of meat. Dissolve the saltpeter and pour it over the whole-adding sufficient pure water to cover, (soft water is the best.) Let them lie in the brine perfectly covered by it, six weeks, and then smoke.-P. P. B., Batavia, N. Y., 1863.

A "BATCH" OF INQUIRIES, WHICH GOOD HOUSEWIVES WILL PLEASE ANSWER.

To Color Silk Black.—Can any one inform me, through the RURAL, how to color silk a good

permanent black?—A. J., Pownal Center, Vt. LIQUID GLUE.—Can any one tell us, through the Rural, how to prepare liquid glue that will not mould by keeping?—L. C., Haverhill, Mass.

CONE FRAMES.—I wish, through your columns, to obtain some instruction about cone frames how to prepare the cones, and which is best, to put them on with glue or putty. Is there any way to make the cones stay closed? Any information will be gladly received in regard to cone frames, or how to crystallize grass or plants.— A Sub-SCRIBER, Fulton, N. Y., 1863.

MOUNTING A MAP .- Will you, or some of your subscribers, please inform me how to mount a map, and the best preparation for fastening on a back of cloth? Also, the manner of doing it? I have a large one of the United States, and wish to mount it.—M. A. H., Avoca, N. Y., 1863.

BLEACHING WITH CHLORIDE OF LIME. - As the RURAL is the best place that I know of to get useful information, I venture to ask for a little through your columns. I would like to know how to bleach with chloride of lime, both linen and cotton. Is it injurious to woolen? and will it bleach straw? If some one, who knows, will answer, they will perhaps oblige more than one.

PUFF PASTE.—Will you be so kind as to ask some of your numerous correspondents, who have furnished those valuable recipes which have appeared from time to time in your interesting paper, the best method of making Puff Paste for tarts ?—and oblige very many of your constant readers.—Mrs. P.

RENNET.-Will you, or some of your subscribers, please state through the columns of the RURAL, the quantity of prepared Rennet - and how to prepare it—necessary for a gallon of milk in making cheese? An answer would greatly oblige-J. MILLER, New Jersey.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

NO CHANCE FOR DISSATISFACTION. - DELAND & Co. authorize those who sell their goods to tell purchasers to use one-half of a paper of their Chem then if they are not entirely satisfied with its superiority over Soda or any other brand of Saleratus to return the balance and get the money for the whole refunded. This Saleratus is perfect, therefore they are willing to let it stand or fall upon its own merit.

## The Lublisher to the Lublic.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR RURAL AGENTS .-- In remitting for an addition to her club the wife of a Post Master in Minnesota says:--"Will get more subscribers if I can, as I am desirous that every family should possess a copy. If you have any favors to bestow in the way of choice flower seeds, they would be very kindly received, as we have but little opportunity to obtain choice seeds." Last year we distributed a large number of dollar packages of imported seeds among our Agents, and are almost daily receiving acknowledgments of the unexpected favors. We intended to agreeably surprise many of our agents, in like manner, this year, by sending without promising them in advance—but the above hint constrains us to say that we purpose distributing 500 or more dollar packages of choice flower seeds (imported by the most reliable seedmen in the country,) and that every lady Agent-Friend will be remembered. And we shall take especial pains to send to every person forming a club of six, ten or more, previous to April 1st, and who may fail of securing any of the premiums already offered. Jan. 31, 1863.

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

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

# Padies' Department.

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#### MY LITTLE WIFE.

BY DAVID WINGATE.

My little wife once, ('tis strange, but 'tis true,) Sweet little, dear little, love-troubled JANE, So deeply absorbed in her day-dreaming grew The bell chimed and ceased, yet she heard not its strain And I, walking near her (May love ever cheer her Who thinks all such wandering of sin void and free,) Strove hard to persuade her That He who had made her

My little wife-well, perhaps this was wrong-Sweet little, dear little, warm hearted JANE, Sat on the hill-side till her shadow grew long. Nor tired of the preacher that thus could detain I argued so neatly,

Had destined her heart-love for no one but me

And proved so completely That none but poor ANDREW her husband could be She smiled when I blessed her, And blushed when I kissed her, And owned that she loved and would wed none but me

My little wife is not always quite sure Sweet little, dear little, heart cheering Jane-That joy will not tarry where people are poor, But only where wealth and her satellites reign. In each baby-treasure She finds a new pleasure: If purse and demand should by chance disagree, She smiles, bravely humming, "A better time's coming," And trusts in good health, in the future, and me.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

MR. EDITOR:- Perhaps your long, dignified face will be twisted somewhat askew (this isn't very respectful, but never mind, "taint" only me,) when you discover the subject of my cogitations. But your paper matter must be varietized it seems to me, even if it is at the expense of a few wry faces and contortions. Yes, I'm going to wri-write about love-certainly I'm brave enough to dare, spunky me, who'd a' thought it!

Now, my dear friends (unmarried ones, of course,) take it calmly if I do speak out in loud letters of that awful subject which is generally and customarily whispered over so much. Yes, actually, I've been spending some of my "precious thoughts" about that little, "desperate, curious" chap, Cupid. You know he's always present (don't say "taint so," for any time when I look I can see him in your "jet eye of amber" swinging on a winker, telegraphing dispatches like "murderation.") This which I'm going to say is for the "solemnest" kind of serious contemplation.

Dear friends, I'm afraid you wont be affected deeply and strongly — I don't like to see those thousand and one smiling grins looking so sunshiny, no, I'd rather behold the salt tears rushing like "O, Niagery" down your benighted cheeks. "Going a courting" and "getting married" "won't never meant" to be made fun of and sneezed at, let me tell you, but it's an awful important matter, and must have "sights" and hosts of consideration placed on it. But if you won't exercise the remotest particle of common sense, and won't stop being "silly," why I'll have to call your devoted ears to hearken to the counsel of age and experience (me, for instance. Don't say pshaw! I "aint" no shallower for being decrepid and rheumatic.)

Young beaux, when you start out with your arms full of hope, and your mouths full of compliments, without thinking or hearing advice, you'll be "most sure and sartain" to go back home with your arms full of "mittens" and tasting something bitter, and "can't imagine" why. But I'll tell you why. It is because you're ten thousand times more gallant and agreeable (?) than you need to be. Flatterers "wont catch nothin'" but chaff, nor compliments, either, when they are showered out in multitudes. That are is the truth. But you won't believe it -- no, you'll keep in the same track if it kills you. O, dear, it makes the tears roll down like "balls of yarn" and "strings of pearls" when I fall to cogitating about poor

blind, dumb and contrary "human nature."

And, girls, I've found it particularly needful to say a little to you. You put on miles and miles too many ribbons, bows and "airs." That "aint" what traps "nice young men," mercy on me ! no! I tell you taint, but it's common sense, that every-day, mean stuff you hate so, that traps'em. But you won't believe it, either; no, you'll go on nipping, starching, sighing and fainting everlasting, and it's no more use for me to open my sage lips and shout wisdom against your calloused ears, than it would be to undertake to plow up the whole of Bigfoot Prairie with a "darn-kneedle."

But it's my duty to do my share of scolding the fractious, head-strong, fool-hardy "critters" of this world. Oh dear! what a great "huge" responsibility, and a cause of more than three thirds of my utter despairing misery! It distresses me a mountain height beyond imagination to see you walking right "straight as a string" into the fire, and won't learn to keep out under any possible guidance. Perhaps you'll say you don't; what I mean is that you don't do anything "smarter" than that would be. Now, I'd rather walk right into the fire with all my "rheumatics," and cover up in the merciless embers, than to be so "shocking, ridiculous, foolish" as you are when you commence marching on the road to matrimony. If I had not all the fortitude, patience and benevolence in "creation" I never could bear to go about with my eyes open, and have such obstinate ignorance "stalking abroad" to spoil my sight. O, my goodness, I've got out of patience - I shan't write any more.

Yours a sorrowing, and wailing and crying Mrs. Partington's cousin, "Rier." Walworth Wis., Jan., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

I am not a writer for the RURAL. My duties lie in another sphere; and I would not leave that sphere to appear thus publicly, had not an article in a recent issue of this paper impelled me to do so.

It is with deep regret that I have seen the columns of the Ladies' Department devoted to unimportant subjects; or, to say the least, to subjects incongruous with the feelings and wants of the age. If old bachelors and old maids want to talk over their matters, and quarrel about their affairs, let them form a secret conclave; or, if they must needs make them public, let them wait till the great wave of sorrow and anxious thought which now throbs the Nation's pulses has passed over,-or, if gifted young gents and misses wish to give their education an airing, let them choose a theme worthy of the noble powers God has given them,-let them seek the luxury of doing good. They will find it far greater than they ever experienced in impulsive self-gratification.

Woman's mission in this day is one of anxious thought and toil, of self-denial and devotion, of courage and endurance, of heroic fortitude when cherished hopes are blasted, and the heart is blanched with agony. These are elements in her character that need to be strengthened and fostered-that require the whole energies of her nature and being. And now, good RURAL Editor, I appeal to you, in case we women cannot correct this evil, to put forth your strong arm, and stop this prate and chatter, (does that sound any better than "twaddle?") and make these columns what you so well know how to do-a medium of Light and Knowledge, of Strength and Comfort,-that they may both elevate and purify, refine and strengthen the heart of woman.

I cannot close this article without offering a tribute of thanks to the authors of "The Unwritten History of War," and "My Poor Soldier Boy.' They came to us in the hour of direst need, when from the distant battle-field the dread tidings of a loved one lost smote our hearts with anguish. Blessings on those who can thus skillfully touch the broken harp-strings, causing them to vibrate to sweetest music. "Missing" (a sweet gem in in RURAL of Oct. 4th,) came to us in like manner, when sorrow had spread over us her hoodwings of darkness at the unknown fate of a dear, brave boy, reported "Missing" in one of those terrible

death struggles on the Rappahannock. Alas: Nor bird, nor moon, nor whispering wind Has breathed the tale of the hollow. St. Joseph, Mich., Jan. 15, 1863.

#### LONG AND SHORT DRESSES.

THERE is no denying the fact that a long dress adds considerably to the graceful appearance of its wearer. Whether the figure be tall or stunted, a demi-train is, in either case, both becoming and advantageous to it; but, on the other hand, for out-door wear, how inconvenient a long dress proves itself to be! We are perfectly aware that we should shock, considerably, the nerves of our dress-maker, if in an answer to the usual query, as to how many inches on the ground we should wish our new walking dress to trail, we were to tell her to make it short, and that it must not trail on the ground at all; and although at the time we should be thoroughly convinced that we were giving her a most sensible answer, there are but few ladies of the present day, to whom it would occur to leave such very unfashionable instructions. In every crowded assemblage of people, crinolines are looked upon as nuisances; but their disadvantages are slight in comparison with a sweeping dress, which is always in everybody's way, and under everybody's feet. And then what trouble it entails !-continual apologies on all sides for stepping upon it; the frequent renovation which it necessarily requires. All these drawbacks detract considerably from the beauty of the long dress. If ladies would only make up their minds to wear short dresses when out or doors, and long ones for home and visiting, what a much better arrangement altogether it would be.—Once a Month.

GIRLS.—There are two kinds of girls. One is the kind that appears best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, etc., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is that kind that appears best at home—the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining-room. the sick-room, and all the precincts of home They differ widely in character. One is a moth consuming everything about her; the other is a sunbeam, inspiring life and gladness all along her pathway. Now, it does not necessarily follow that there shall be two classes of girls. A slight education will modify both a little, and unite their good qualities in one.

Domestic Life.-Pleasure is to woman what the sun is to the flower: if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes and it improves-if immoderately, it withers, deteriorates and destroys But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of woman, are perhaps as necessary to the full development of her charms, as the shades and the shadow are to the rose, confirming its beauty and increasing its fragrance.

YOUTHFUL LOVE .- It is only in early youth, in the first freshness of the spring of life, that love can be tasted in its intensest rapture. Youth looks upon everything with fond and credulous eyes, and the air seems one universal rainbow. The emotion will not bear analysis, and what is more, will not bear the test of time; it is but too frequently its own suicide.

NATURE confesses that she has bestowed upon the human race hearts of the softest mould, in that she has given us tears.

# Choice Miscellang.

### THE FATHER'S LAMENT.

CHILD by God's sweet mercy given To thy mother and to me, Entering this world of sorrows By His grace so fair to see; Till death's hand was on thee laid, Scorch'd the beauty from my flower, Made the tender petals fade. Yet I dare not weep nor murmur, For I know the King of Kings Leads thee to His marriage-chamber To the glorious bridal brings.

Nature fain would have me weeping Love asserts her mournful right, But I answer they have brought thee To the happy world of light. And I fear that my lamentings, As I speak thy cherish'd name, Desecrate the Royal dwelling; Fear to meet deserved blame If I press with tears of anguish Into the abode of joy; Therefore will I, meekly bowing, Offer thee to Gov, my boy.

Yet thy voice, thy childish singing, Soundeth ever in my ears, And I listen and remember Till mine eyes will gather tears. Thinking of thy pretty prattlings, And thy childish words of love; But when I begin to murmur, Then my spirit looks above, Listens to the songs of spirits-Listens, longing, wondering, To the ceaseless glad hosannas Angels at thy bridal sing.

#### EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ

TRACEDY predominates, it seems to me. The heroic is a part of the admixture. But a great deal of the loftiest heroism is covered up by a modesty that is akin to it. Scarce a turn in the daily path that I do not dread a new revelation, or having it, experience mingled pleasure and pain. These revelations come in all sorts of forms and guises-in the faces of friends we meet, from the lips of careless gossips, on the broad pages of the daily papers, or covered by the envelopes, white, buff and blue, that are handed us from the post-office.

From a dainty white envelope, with a daintier superscription, I have this morning a revelation of patriotism and heroism which I cannot forbear to share with the reader—a sad but glorious record it is of the spirit which has filled the ranks of the Army of the Union. The following are the contents of the envelope:

### WHITE OAK SPRINGS, WIS. } Jan. 10, 1863.

DEAR SIR-Some years since my brother and I helped to fill the "Boys' and Girls' Corner" of -. At that time you took much the old interest in the "little folks," and their simple efforts in the line of Authorship. Though we ceased to write, we did not cease to remember your kindness; and it is with the hope that you have not entirely forgotten those children, that I inclose you a notice of my dear brother's death. I do not doubt you are "for the Union," and feel proud of our Western Soldiers' noble achievements-not the least noble of which was the victory at Prairie Grove.

My brother enlisted as a private. Neither he nor I could endure the idea of his entering the army for the sake of position, or for any motive beside the wish to avenge the insult offered to our glorious old flag, and to aid in defending our imperiled country. He was deservedly dear to his fellow soldiers, and his Captain loved him

#### Yours Respectfully, FLORA WASHBURN.

The following is a copy of the notice inclosed, it appeared in the

Killed on the 7th ult., at the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, Frank Howard Washburn, of Company "K" 20th Regiment Wisconsin volunteers, late of White Oak Springs, in this Co., aged 20 years.

The deceased was a young gentleman of unblemished moral character, full of all generous and noble impulses. His pleasing manner and amiable disposition, endeared him to a large circle of friends

#### "Who knew him but to love him, Who name him but to praise."

His Captain, HOWARD VANDIGRIFT, pays him the following tribute, in a letter to his mother announcing his death:

\* \* \* "It is with pleasure that I am able to state to you, that he fought and died like a hero. He has proved himself, in all the duties imposed on him, a true and brave soldier. He we well beloved by my whole com-

And while you have lost a beloved son, we have lost a valued comrade; and the country a noble and patriotic

This is not given as an exception, but as an example of the lofty heroism which has animated our brave boys, the mothers who bore them, and the sisters who loved them, in offering their lives a sacrifice on the altar of Our Country. God bless their memories, and sustain those who mourn!

In conversation seek not so much either to vent thy knowledge, or to increase it, as to know more spiritually and effectually what thou dost know. And in this way those mean, despised truths that every one thinks he is sufficiently seen in, will have a new sweetness and use in them, which thou didst not so well perceive before-(for these flowers cannot be sucked dry;) and in this humble, sincere way, thou shalt grow in grace and in knowledge.-Coleridge.

THE dove, recollect, did not return to Noah with the olive branch till the second time of her going forth; why, then, should you despond at the failure of the first attempt.

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

Somenow I always hate to write a new date; I feel as if the strange, unusual figures were a veil between me and the treasures of the year just gone; and so my pen hesitates long before tracing the new characters. But this time it is different. I have been longing for this New Year as a starting point in my life; I have wished for its coming, that I might set it up as a guide-board, by which to direct my wayward steps. And so, to-day, I have been down deep in my heart, and sought to remove all the old rubbish there; I've tried to clean it all out; to sweep down every cobweb of temper, and to brush away the great dusty heaps of selfishness, so that there should be no nook or corner unfit for the reception of my new resolves and purposes. In the past year, I found my worst, most tireless enemies right here in this very heart of mine, so here the most cunning strategy must be practiced on my part, if I win in the next year's strife.

I don't mean to find fault with the old year; I loved that, too; it brought to me a host of joys: some sorrows, too; some real griefs, that have worn deep channels in heart and life. No, I would not quarrel with eighteen hundred and sixty-two. I would not give up the new hopes that came trooping in, while the past twelve months marched, one by one, with stately tread, to the long past. But I do want to act my part better this year. Eighteen hundred and sixtytwo did well enough for me, but not I for him. So I take up my life-song with a deep, holy zeal, to have its strings attuned more perfectly than ever before. O, I am glad to welcome this New Year. I watched its coming with many a prayer, and thus will I watch its going, if my days lengthen to its close. I am glad to write the new date, then, because I seek to have this year's record more pure, more perfect than the one just closed forever.

And there is another reason, why I hail with gladness this new year. Why should we not do good this year?-why should we not rejoice and be glad;-why not begin anew our life; have new aims, new purposes, new hopes, new ambitions, and indeed new songs, new prayers,-for "it is the year of jubilee." Well may our voices rise now with the grand old words,

"The land of the free and the home of the brave." On bended knee, and with bared brows, we can now most heartfully pray for our glorious land of liberty. Never before have I hailed the New Year with half the joy and exultation that tonight fills my heart. ALICH BROWN NICHOLS.

Wilson, N. Y., Jan. 1st, 1863.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. STRAY THOUGHTS

THERE is a vast decrease of magnitude when we come to analyze the vague impressions which haunt the brain, and compel every idea to prove its identity by expressing itself in words. Often we fancy that we have a multitude of thoughts, when, in fact, we have only a great fog.

Wir is not wisdom; bluntness is not smartness and it would be well for us to remember that when we have carried our obstinacy to the sublimest pitch, there is a certain long-eared animal whose capacities in this direction far exceed our

MEN and women, too, often betray their weaknesses by the very means they use to conceal them. You never hear a single lady going into extravagancies over Woman's Rights but you may be sure she will surrender her liberty to the first "tyrant" who offers himself; and it is a well known fact that the man who is always decrying the other sex is either morbidly sensitive to their opinion, or has been terribly disappointed in love. AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

### PICTURE OF NAPOLEON.

HE was everything. He was complete. He had in his brains the cube of human faculties. He made codes like Justinian - he dictated like Cæsar-his conversation joined the lightning of Pascal to the thunderbolt of Tacitus—he made history and he wrote it-his bulletins are Iliadshe combined the figures of Newton with the metaphors of Mohammed-he left behind him, in the Orient, words as grand as the Pyramids-at Tilsit he taught majesty to Emperors, at the Academy of Sciences he replied to La Place, in the Council of State he held his ground with Merlin, he gave a soul to the geometry of those and to the trickery of these, he was legal with the attorneys and sidereal with the astronomers; like Cromwell blowing out one candle when two were lighted, he went to the Temple to cheapen a curtain tassel; he saw everything; he knew everything; which did not prevent him from laughing a good man's laugh by the cradle of his little child; and, all at once, startled Europe listened, armies set themselves in march, parks of artillery rolled along, bridges of boats stretched over the rivers, clouds of cavalry galloped in the hurricane, cries, trumpets, a trembling of thrones everywhere, the frontiers of the kingdoms oscillated upon the map, the sound of a superhuman blade was heard leaping from its sheath, men saw him standing erect in the horizon with a flame in his hands and a resplendence in his eyes, unfolding in the thunder his two wings, the grand army and the old guard, and he was the archangel of war! - Victor Hugo.

INTRIGUE.—There are minds so habituated to intrigue and mystery in themselves, and so prone to expect it from others, that they will never accept of a plain reason for plain fact, if it be possible to devise causes for it that are obscure, far-fetched, and usually not worth the

THE safest calculations are those in which something is allowed for miscalculations.

# Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE NARROW WAY.

The straight and narrow path how few can trace, How few can follow in the way it leads, For scarce our willing feet are in it placed Then worldly pride, or vanity, or some Dark tempter lures us from the way, and we Are led aside we know not where. Sometimes We stray so far that the warm light of grace Is dimmed, and hardly we know whence to see Its soul reviving beams.

For 'tis so oft The stubborn will leads us astray, that but For Goodness Infinite we ne'er might find That secret way. 'Tis oft beset with thorns And dangers oft-times threaten, but the heart That truly knows its course, will never faint Or falter. Beyond, it sees The Better Land awaiting those who love By the pure light of revelation to Pursue that narrow road, and they at last Shall rest in peace disturbed by strifes no more Elkhorn, Wis., 1863. B. C. D.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. PATIENT LABOR.

The slow growth of what is truly valuable is fact which ought to be impressed upon every mind. The impatient aspirant after fame seeks the applause of the hour; his ear is not trained to catch the low but swelling notes of praise which posterity awards to him who has possessed his soul in patience.

Man is essentially poor. He has hands to work. and a head to direct his labors. Nature bestows nothing more, and he who will be rich must force open the closely-barred door of her storehouse, and compel her to give him of her abundance. The boasted progress of the age is but the knowledge how to render subservient to our happiness the elements which have possessed their present qualities since creation; and this knowledge has not been attained by lucky chances, but by patient research and persevering toil. There lives to-day, in his obscure study, the man who shall reveal truths which will move the whole scientific world. We know him not now, but the stern conflict with the unknown goes steadily on: new truths are discovered; those before but half revealed are demonstrated, and at the appointed time the conquest will be achieved, and he shall stand before the world a monarch in the realm of thought.

The experience of daily life shows the honor which is awarded to patient toil and real worth. In "times which try men's souls," when nations are tossed like the ocean in a storm, the popular wave may for a time lift up a man who has not this elaboration of thought and character, but he passes away with the impulse which gave him his momentary elevation. Only he who, long waiting and long working, has solved the problem of national prosperity, may come forth, and, with an authority which winds and waves obey, say to the warring elements, "Peace, be still!"

Brilliant examples of success resulting from patient labor crowd the pages of history. And God has set his seal to the same principle. Geology and the microscope have shown us that Nature is a slow worker—that the present condition of the earth is the result of countless years of time, and of agencies in themselves almost infinitesimal. And we are also told that in that hour when earth's Sin-offering was presented to satisfy the majesty of violated law, the victim was a "Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." Redemption was the work of HILDA. ages.

Gouverneur, N. Y., 1863.

A RESTING PLACE. - John Selden was a most erudite Englishman, possessed much antiquarian, historical and legal knowledge; was master of many languages, and author of works which have filled Europe with his fame, and was possessor of a library of eight thousand volumes. When he lay dying, he said to Archbishop Usher, "I have surveyed most of the learning that is among the sons of men, and my study is filled with books and manuscripts on various subjects; but at present I cannot recollect any passage out of all my books and papers whereon I can rest my soul save this from the Sacred Scriptures:. "The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world; looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Savior Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good

THE BIBLE.

THIS Book unfolds JEHOVAH'S mind. This Voice salutes in accents kind, This Friend will all your need supply, This Fountain sends forth streams of joy, This Mine affords us boundless wealth, This Good Physician gives us health, This Sun renews and warms the soul. This Sword both wounds and makes us whole, This Letter shows our sins forgiven, This Guide conducts us safe to Heaven, This Charter has been sealed with blood, This Volume is the WORD or GoD.

MERCY.-When the sunlight of God's mercy rises upon our necessities, it casts the shadow of prayer far down upon the plain; or, to use another illustration, when God piles up a hill of mercies, he himself shines behind them, and he casts on our spirits the shadow of prayer, so that we may rest certain, if we are in prayer, our prayers are the shadows of mercy.

CULTIVATE your heart aright as well as your farm; and remember "whatsoever a man soweth I that shall he reap."

DUETT

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## The Keviewer,

CAMP AND OUTPOST DUTY FOR INFANTRY, With Standing Orders, Extracts from the Revised Regulations for the Army, Rules for Health, Maxims for Soldiers, and Duties of Officers. By DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Brigadier General of Volunteers, U. S. A. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE military literature of our country, at least that portion at all adapted to a somewhat extended circulation. has been very sparse, because our pursuits have partaker of the nature calculated to develop peace and harmony rather than the noise of camps and the angry jar of cor tending hosts. This era has passed away, however, and the promise now is that Americans are to become a martial people. Under these circumstances we need instruct ors, and we are glad to see such soldiers as Gen. BUTTER. FIRLD coming forward to aid in supplying the wants of the nation. The work before us cannot fail to give very many useful and practical lessons to the soldier, and we wish each of the sturdy sons now in service were possessors of a copy. The benefit which would accrue from its teachings is not to be computed. Sold by STEELE &

THE SOLDIER'S BOOK; A Pocket Diary for Accounts and Memoranda, for Non-Commissioned. Officers and Pri-vates of the U. S. Volunteer and Regular Army. By Captain ROBERT N. SCOTT, Fourth U. S. Infantry. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The foregoing title is sufficiently explicit as to what may be expected by the purchaser of a "Soldier's Book," yet we cannot pass it by without a word of commenda tion. So compact is it that it can readily be carried in the pocket, and yet it contains Blank Tables for inscribing the military history of the possessor,-his physical descrip tion,—the rations and pay to which he is entitled,—amount of pay received,-memoranda of allotments,-amount of clothing received,-important "Articles of War,"-directions for cooking in camp,—writing paper, pencil, etc., all nicely and finely inclosed in a flexible cover. Every soldier should be provided with one. STERLE & AVERY.

THE REBELLION RECORD: A Diary of American Events, 1860-61. Edited by Frank Moore, author of "Diary of the American Revolution." In Three Divisions, viz.:

—1. Diary of Verified Occurrences. II. Poetry, Anecdotes, and Incidents. III. Documents, etc. New York: G. P. Putnam.

This standard work upon the rebellion has reached "Part XXV," the initial number of Volume VI, and we and it as valuable as ever. The editor does not lag in the task of collecting and compiling the events and occurrences which mark the daily history of this unholy war, and we can conceive of no publication likely to furnish the general reader or the student with a clearer and more concise detail of all the transactions connected therewith. To either class it is indispensable. Part XXV is embellished with steel portraits of Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworte and Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG. For sale by DBWRY.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. American Edition. Re-published by Leonard Scott, & Co., Fulton Street, New York.

NOTWITHSTANDING the excessive Tory proclivities of this magazine, and the many hard hits it has dealt us as a people, we cannot forbear the expression that we like it after all. Its spleen we can very well afford to overlook, for Brother Jonathan is not so poor as to ask alms at its doer, nor so weak as to requre its assistance in the jobs now upon hand. Aside from these exhibitions of ill-na ture it furnishes a feast of good things for the lovers of sterling literature. With its next issue will begin a new volume, and the present is a good time for those who would like its visits to extend an invitation. D. M. Dewey of this city is the Agent.

[ WILL BE A SOLDIER. A Book for Boys. By Mrs. L. C. TUTRILL, [pp. 192.] Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

ALL the boys who have an opportunity to read it will be delighted with this volume. Its instructive, moral and natriotic sentiments are calculated to make every youth the better for its perusal. The story has two heroes—boys who, becoming young men, graduate with high honors from the Military Academy at West Point, and now hold high rank in the Union Army. The book is worthy the attention of parents and others wishing to furnish their sons or boy friends an entertaining and timely work. Sold by Adams & Dabney.

LINES LEFT OUT; Or, Some of the Histories Left Out in "Line Upon Line." This First Part relates Events in the Times of the Patriarchs and the Judges. By the Author of "Line Upon Line," "Reading Without Tears," "More About Jesus," "Streaks of Light," etc. [16mo.—pp. 334.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is an excellent volume—beautifully illustrated and admirably written. It is well designed to instruc the young in regard to Scripture History, being both attractive and entertaining, and rendering the study a pleasure. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

EVENING JOURNAL ALMANAU.-The Publishers, WEED, PARSONS & Co., of Albany, have favored us with a copy of statistical matter in addition to the Almanac prope

### Books Received.

IMOST of the works named below will be noticed in future numbers of the RURAL-as soon as we can giv

The Institutes of Medicine. By Martyn Paine, A. M., M. D., LL. D. 'Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica in the University of the City of New York; Corresponding member of the Royal Verein fur Heilkunde in Preussen; Correspoding Member of the Gesellschaft fur Natur und Heilkunde zu Dresden; Member of the Medical Society of Leipsic; of the Medical Society; and of many other Learned Societies. Bixth Edition. [8v. —pp. 1180.] New York: Harper & Brothers. London: Sampson, Low & Co. Sold in Rochester by Strell & Avery.

History of Fredrency and Strond Called Received to the

HISTORY OF FREDERICK THE SECOND, called Frederick the Great. By Thomas Carlyle. In Four Volumes,— Vol. III. [12mo.—pp. 596.] New York: Harper & Brothers. Rochester—Steele & Avery.

THE STUDENT'S FRANCE. A History of France from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Second Empire. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood. [12mo.-pp. 730.] New York: Harper & Brothers. Rochester—STEELE & AVERY.

REPLIES TO "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS." (By Seven Clergymen.) With a Preface by the Lord Bishop of Oxford; and Letters from the Radcliffe Observer and the Reader in Geology in the University of Unford. [12mo., pp. 438.] New York: D. Appleton & Co. Rochester—Steele & Avery.

St. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS: New Translated and Explained from a Missionary Point of View. By the Rev. J. W. Calenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal. [pp. 281.] New York: D. Appleton & Co. Rochester— STEELE & AVERY.

MEMOIRS OF MRS. JOANNA BETHUNE. By her son, Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D.D. With an Appendix, containing Extracts from the Writings of Mrs. Bethune. [pp. 260.] New York: Harper & Brothers. Rochester—Steele & Avery.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE—In Two Parts, Formative and Corrective; in which is developed the True Philosophy of Religious Education. By Rev. EI RAZER SAVAGE, Rochester, N. Y. [pp. 249.] New York: Sheldon & Co. From the Author.

Lady Audley's Secret. A Novel. By M. E. Braddon, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Lisle," etc. [8vo. —pp. 224.] New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

THE NEW SUNDAY SOHOOL TEACHER; or, Children's Concert. [pp.41,] Beston: Henry Hoyt. From the Publisher.

1. All a - round and all a bove thee Is the hush'd and charm - ed air: All things woo thee, all things love thee, Maiden fair! resses, their ca - vern'd, cool re cesses, Songs for thee the fountains frame; Whatsoe'er the wave ca 3. Whereso - e'er thy pre - sence lin - gers, Whereso e'er thy



MAIDEN FAIR

## Gaucator.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yerker. BOOK AGENTS, TEXT-BOOKS, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Traveling book agents seem, from an article in the RURAL of the 19th ult., to have found a defender in a writer signing himself Justus; who also represents himself as a teacher of our Public Schools,speaks a good word, as he presumes, in behalf of teachers and school officers, and attacks me for daring to express an opinion in regard to "traveling book agents," &c. It may be that JUSTUS has been a successful teacher, and all that, but his article shows, very conclusively to my mind, that he is not an apt nor correct reasoner. He writes as if a person had no business expressing an opinion in a public print, unless he thinks as Justus does in regard to book agents, text-books. &c. And that editors are at fault. administers to them a gentle rebuke for admitting within their columns a fair and full discussion of all subjects which affect the public interest. I contend that no interest of our public affairs is better subserved, or could be, than that a watchful eye be kept upon the teachings of our Public Schools and the text-books therein used. For in the Free School System is the foundation. as well as the corner-stone, upon which rests the perpetuity of our Republican form of Government, this fact Justus must admit. JUSTUS SAYS, "SENEX seems to have considered

the question (of book agents, text-books, &c.,) calmly, and deliberately assumed the responsibility of whatever of good or evil may result from his acts." To be sure we did, and in all candor ask Justus if he is not alike responsible, as every writer for the public eye should be, for his assertions also. Then, in taking this view of the case, I assume that Justus, "during his limited experience as a teacher," has not learned much of wisdom, or he would not have made the assertion, at least for the public eye, "that there is far less depending upon the reading matter of text-books than upon their arrangement and adaptation." What logic, pray, is there in this assertion, and that for a teacher of youth to advance? You might as well say that the white paper, properly arranged and illustrated, would do as well for a text-book in mathematics, &c., as DAVIES,' ROBINSON'S, or any other; or, that the RURAL NEW-YORKER would be as acceptable at the hearthstones of its tens of thousands of readers, without the practical and interesting reading matter with which its pages are weekly filled. The position here assumed by Justus is a delusive one, and I cannot, for one, agree with him on the point taken, and I doubt much if he can find teachers of even more "limited expethe benefit of reader, and the host of traveling | still, it seemed "to me that some of his (Justus') book agents, and publishers of "rival series," the | allegations deserved a passing notice, not for the following sentence, which will more practically illustrate the force of Justus' argument. He says:—" The paper of which a text-book is made, is just as good a standard by which to judge of its merits, as the reading matter." What folly for a teacher to preach! And then he says, "nor do I flatter myself that I am enlightening Senex upon this point,"-at which I must agree with him; for I have yet to learn, that to judge of the merits of a book properly, you should not do it by the matter - reading matter - it contains, to the contrary of the assertion of Justus notwithstanding. Again, he says:-"If he (SENEX) is not a

teacher, I have yet to learn by what authority he assumes the right to decide for teachers and school officers what text-books are best adapted to the wants of the various schools in our land." Here is another sentence, replete with practical infor mation, i. e., that no one but "teachers and school officers" are capable of judging of the merits or demerits of text-books used in our Public Schools. I contend that the patrons "of the various schools in our land,"-many of them-are as capable of judging of the fitness of text-books to be used "in the various schools of our land," as are many of our interested teachers and school officers -judging them all by the terse and logicl arguments advanced by Justus.

I am fully aware, as Justus states, "that the competition between several rival publishing houses has resulted in the production of as many rival series of text-books, the merits of which have not yet been fully tested, and therefore re main undecided." And it is for this very reason I penned and applauded the article of IOPAS, which has called out the rejoinder from Justus I wished to put teachers on their guard against

the "rival series," and to warn patrons of Public

text-books—at the instigation of traveling book agents or "rival publishing houses"-unless they are in every respect superior to the text-books in use, in "reading matter" at least, and not in "the paper" alone. This is the ground I purpose to maintain upon this subject, without intending by so doing "to denounce everybody else who may entertain a different opinion." Again, Justus says:-"I cannot dismiss this

subject without calling the attention of all interested to the mischievous effects to result from such innuendoes against teachers, and wholesale | of our country-all, all, is whelmed in one comdenunciation of school officers," &c. I stated, or intended to state facts, and know what I there affirmed to be true! If JUSTUS imagines for a moment that he has enlightened any one by his personal attacks upon me, or changed my mind in regard to itinerant book agents, &c., he is much mistaken; and as regards what is said about IOPAS, and his directions to you, Mr. Editor, in regard to what you, as a public journalist should publish, must be judged of accordingly.

Again, he says, "the two great drawbacks in our schools, in this State, are a lack of competent ('favorite') teachers, and a want of confidence in the integrity of school officers." That is just my opinion, Mr. Justus, and this is the very thing I was trying or endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the readers of the RURAL. If this be a criminal offence, then Justus, with myself, stands convicted. But it is true, too true, that we have "a lack of competent ('favorite') teachers and a want of confidence in the integrity of school officers." No one is a better judge of this fact, in my opinion, than Justus, and he must, from his own admission, come under the head of incompetent teachers, for he says:

"I cannot suppose for a moment that I have been the most fortunate of teachers, or that my own experience is, in any sense an exceptional one; and yet in the nine different localities in which I have been employed, during a period of sixteen years, it has not been my fortune to meet with a single school officer whom I would be willing to accuse, in public print, and over my proper signature, of prostituting his office, or useing his official position to swindle the people in any such manner as described by SENEX; or, indeed, in any other manner."

Upon the above I have but a single remark to make, as the public can judge of the merits of JUSTUS as a teacher, and the success he has met with, by his own admission. When a person acknowledges he has taught sixteen years, and in nine different places, I conceive he has not been a successful teacher - and, perhaps, like the experiments with new text-books, has mistaken his calling, and the "school officer" in those localities was honest and did his duty, and has not been guilty of "prostituting his office, or using his ofcan find teachers of even more "limited experience" than himself who will. But we quote for undoubtedly wearied your patience, Mr. Editor, sake of controversy, but of justice and truth," therefore ask the forbearance of yourself and readers.

Monroe Co., N. Y., January, 1863.

### TEACHER PATRIOTS.

HON. NEWTON BATEMAN, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois, closes a recently issued circular upon School Matters with the following eloquent words, worthy of the man and of his position:

"It is a solemn hour in our dear country's history. The stillness of the waning summer is everywhere broken by martial music and the hurrying tread of armed men. Our duty as educational men, as officers, teachers, and friends of common schools, in this eventful crisis, is plain. If a sense of duty impels us to volunteer, or if the government summons us by name to defend her insulted flag and share the perils of the battle-field, we must not shrink. The call of true patriotism is the voice of God. Let us hear and respond to its impressive appeal. It is noble to rally unbidden to the standard of the Republic. It is no dishonor to abide the issue of a draft. Thousands of conscientious loyal men, who are perplexed as to the question of personal duty, will be relieved and satisfied when the government itself, through the forms of a draft, shall have decided the question for them.

"The maintenance of our system of free schools is a duty on no account to be neglected; the education of our youth is a prime necessity of our political system, but the stern demands of this hour of peril subordinate all other interests. till the storm is past, to the one great absorbing duty of rescuing the government itself, the be-Schools to keep their purse-strings drawn tight, I nignant earthly source of all our blessings, from I least, but know how to prize them the most

and not be led into experiments and expense in the jaws of impending ruin. If the government is overthrown, if the central sun is blotted from the political firmament, the equilibrium of the attractive and divergent forces of the entire system is at once destroyed; States fly from their orbits, anarchy ensues, chaos reigns, business is annihilated, wealth vanishes; and all our schools, and all the beauty and glory of our institutions, and all the lustre of the heroic past, and all the hopes of the opening future, all that we have anticipated as the heritage of our children, all that we have prophesied as the majestic destiny mon and irretrievable ruin.

"Let us, then, do our part to swell the hosts of the Union. 'Our brethren are already in the field.' Hundreds of teachers and pupils from the schools of Illinois are still side by side on the tented field. Side by side, too, in the honored soldier's grave, some 'sleep their last sleep.' 'Never,' said one of our pupil soldiers, 'did I understand the divine pathos of those classic words,

'Dulce, dulce et decorum est, pro patria mori,

till I saw my brave teacher die, pierced by the bullets of traitors.

"To those who remain, teachers and school officers, I would say, work with renewed ardor; relax not your efforts; do your utmost to sustain the schools; strengthen the things that remain; teach with new zeal and faithfulness; visit the schools with fresh interest; labor with redoubled activity; collect statistics and prepare for the most perfect reports ever transmitted to this office. And, brethren, be of good courage; I do not think God wills to let this nation die.'

THE TEACHERS' POSITION .- The school-master is a monarch in government, limited only by a vague constitution and ill-defined laws. He is, for the time being, a father, answerable to other parents, and liable to bear the burden of their neglect, ignorance, or caprice. Does any one say that such a position is a triffing one, and its incumbent may be taken at haphazard? The bar may be disgraced by the pettifogger, the healing. art by the quack, and the pulpit by the hypocrite; but heaven forbid that our profession should be disgraced by the conceited ignoramus. There are few, if any, civil officers required by our social and political system that demand greater variety and perfection of talent than that of teacher. Maine Teacher

## Scientific, Aseful,

### THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

Ir is a remarkable and most interesting fact, says a secular paper, that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied was the production of the Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. Guttenberg was the inventor of the art, and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page, or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair which, if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events. This Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the luster of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental, manual and mechanical labor; and yet, for a long time after it had been finished and offered for sale, not a single being, save the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished:

Of the first printed Bible, eighteen copies are now known to be in existence; four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England; one of them being in the Grenville collection. One is in the Royal Library at Berlin, and one in the Royal Library of Paris. Of the remaining fourteen copies, ten are in England: there being a copy in Oxford, Edinburgh, and London, and seven in the collections of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as eight hundred dollars.

COPPER CENTS, nickel cents and three-cent pieces are all of much less intrinsic value than the sums they represent, and people will make nothing by hoarding them.

Those who have resources within themselves, and can dare to live alone, want friends the

#### IRON FORMED BY ANIMALCULES,

THE Journal de l' Instruction Publique contains a curious article by M. Oscar de Watteerville, in which he announces the fact, not generally known, that in the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers or banks of iron, exclusively built up by animalcules, not unlike those that. have laid the foundations of large islands in the ocean, by silently and for ages cementing matter with matter, so as to create those beautiful forms known as madre-poræ, mille-poræ, corals, &c. The iron thus formed is called in Sweden "lake ore," distinguished, according to its form, into gunpowder, pearl, money, or cake ore. These iron banks are from 10 to 200 metres in length, from 5 to 15 broad, and from a fourth to threefourths of a metre and more in thickness. In winter the Swedish peasant, who has but little to do in that season, makes holes in the ice of a lake, and with a long pole probes the bottom, until he has found an iron bank. An iron sieve is then let down, and with a sort of ladle, conveniently fashioned for the purpose, the loose ore is shoveled into the sieve, which is then hoisted up again. The ore thus extracted is of course mixed with a quantity of sand and other extraneous matter, which is got rid of by washing it in a cradle like that used by gold diggers. A man may get out a tun of iron ore per day by

#### LUCKY DAYS.

THE Anglo Saxons deemed it highly important that a child should be born on a lucky day, on which the whole tenor of his life was supposed to depend; for, in their opinion, each day had its peculiar influence upon the destiny of the newly born. Thus, the first day of the moon was preferred above all others for the arrival of the little stranger; for, they said, "a child born on that day is sure to live and prosper.". The second day was not so fortunate as the first, as the child born on that day "would grow fast and not live long." If he was born on the fourth day of the moon, he was destined to become a great politician; if on the tenth, a great traveler; and if on the twenty-first, a bold marauder. But of all the days of the week on which to be born, Sunday was by far the most lucky, and if it fell on the new moon the child's prosperity was destined to be unbounded. Friday was an unlucky birthday, not only because it was the day of the crucifixion of our Lord, the Savior, but because, according to Anglo-Saxon calculations, Adam ate the forbidden fruit on Friday, and was also expelled from Paradise, and died and descended into hell on that day. - Thrupp's Anglo-Saxon

### CANADIAN PETEOLEUM-ITS ORIGIN.

THE Canadian Journal of Art asserts the Canadian petroleum is not derived from coal, nor is it of recent origin. It says:

"Petroleum was formed long before the coal. and is the result of the decomposition, under pressure, of an infinite number of oil-yielding animals which swarmed in the seas of the Devonian period, long anterior to the coal. The decomposition of marine plants may have given some oil to the rocks of Canada and the United States, which are saturated with this curious substance. The shale beds of Collingwood furnish an answer to those who object to the infinite number of animals it would require to produce the oil locked up in the earth. Those shale beds are composed altogether of the remains of Trilobites—they extend from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario, and far west and east of these lakes. The oil-bearing rocks of Canada were once a vast coral reef, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Superior. There is the best ground for belief that the supply of oil will last for a long period, and that new discoveries will be made in different localities."

THE POWER OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS. - In animals there is more variety of motion, but in plants there is more real power. A horse is certainly far stronger than a man, yet a small vine cannot only support, but can raise a column of fluid five times higher than a horse can. Indeed, the power which a plant exercises of holding a leaf erect during an entire day without pause and without fatigue, is an effort of astonishing vigor, and is one of many proofs that a principle of compensation is at work, so that the same energy which, in the animal world, is weakened by being directed to many objects, is, in the vegetable world strengthened by being concentrated on a few.—Buckle.

THE universe is the visible garment of the Invisible.

EN CONTRACTOR

# Kural Aew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Or all the flags that float aloft O'er Neptune's gallant tars, That wave on high, in victory, Above the sons of Mars. Give us the flag-Columbia's flag-The emblem of the free, Whose flashing stars blazed thro' our wars For Truth and Liberty.

Then dip it, lads, in ocean's brine, And give it three times three, And fling it out, 'mid song and shout

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

THERE is very little transpiring upon the Rappahannock. The following orders have been published to the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 26, 1863. Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 26, 1883. 

General Order No. 1.—By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of this army. He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust, with a just appreciation of their responsibility. Since the formation of this army he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses, with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged till its destiny should be accomplished. In the record of your achievement there is much to be proud of, and with God's blessing, we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause. To secure these ends, your commander will require a cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier in this army.

dier in this army.

In equipment, intelligence and valor, the enemy is ever interior. Let us never hesitate to

enemy is ever inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to their late commander Burnside the most cordial good wishes for his future. My staff will be announced as soon as organized.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Maj.-Gen. commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
January 29, 1868.

General Order No. 2. — The under-named officers are announced as on the Staff of this Army: Major-General Butterfield, Chiefs of Staff; Brig. Gen. F. Williams, Assistant Adju-tant General; Lieut-Colonel James Dickenson, tant General; Lieut.-Colonel James Dickenson, Assistant Adjutant General; Brig.-Gen. James A. Hardie, Judge Advocate General; Brig.-Gen. N. L. Bright, Brig.-Gen. H. J. Hunt. Chief of Artillery; Brig.-Gen. M. R. Patrick. Provost Marshal; Gen. Bufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. F. Myers, Dep. Chief Quartermaster; Col. H. F. Clark, Chief of Commissary; Surgeon, Jonah Letterman; Medical Director, Capt. Samuel T. Cushing; Chief Signal Officer, Lieutenant D. W. Flagler; Chief Ordnance officer, Major W. H. Lawrence; Aid-de-Camps, Captain Alex. Moore, Henry Russel. Moore, Henry Russel.

Staff Officers, absent, will report without delay.

J. Hooker, Maj.-Gen. General Couch is now in command of the right grand division. General Mead the center, General W. F. Smith the left, and General Sigel the

The following is the Official Order in regard to the recent changes in the Army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WAR DEP'T, ADJ. \\ Gen.'s Office, Washington, Jan. 28, 1863. \ General Order No. 20.—The President of the United States has directed:

United States has directed:
First—That Major-General A. E. Burnside, at
his own request, be relieved from the command
of the Army of the Potomac.
Second—That Major-General E. V. Sumner,
at his own request, be relieved from duty in the
Army of the Potomac.
Third—That Major-General R. W. Frenklin he

Third—That Major-General B. W. Franklin be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Fourth—That Major-General J. Hooker be Potruc.— That Major-General 3. House be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

The officers relieved as above will report in

erson to the Adjutant General of the Army. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION, Jan. 26.
To the Officers and Men of the Left Grand
Division:—In obedience to the order of the highest authority, the undersigned relinquishes the
command of the Left Grand Division. He does so with sincere regret. His connection with the command has been ever pleasant. The prompt obedience and cheerful co-operation you have at all times rendered, your patient endurance upon the march, your steady bravery upon the field, the manly determination with which you have the manly determination with which you have encountered and overcome the dangers and hardships of several trying campaigns, command his admiration and gratitude. All of you are endeared to him by gallant conduct and loyal service, and most of you by the memories of many battle fields, and the proud recollection that from none of them have you been driven back. By these common memories he exhorts you to prove true and fight gallantly in the future, as you have ever fought in the past, for the great cause in which you are engaged, believing that for yourselves you will win imperishable fame, for your country final and enduring victory. In severing a connection which you have made so dear, he asks that no one will believe that he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy.

W. B. Franklin, Maj.-Gen. Vol.

The cavalry raid of the 27th ult., a brief account of which has been already published; was in its results rather an important affair. The force was composed of 100 of the 5th N. Y. cavalry, and 60 of the 1st Virginia cavalry, under the command of Major Hammond, by order of Col. Wyndham. The expedition left Fairfax at 10 o'clock at night and arrived at Middleburg by daylight. Here they captured twelve rebels who have been for some time annoying our pickets, and recaptured fourteen paroled prisoners. Several of these last were evidently deserters. Some of them admitted that they were deserters, while others say

clothes, but this the rebel prisoners indignantly under full head of steam, and exchanging broaddeny, and said they were deserters from our army, and had voluntarily exchanged their clothes in order to escape more readily. Among the prisoners was the Rev. Mr. Landstreet, the chaplain of Gen. Stuart. All the prisoners seem to be well posted in regard to what was going on within our lines. Very important information was obtained in regard to Stuart's movements. They all admit that but little is to be expected from the new conscription act, as nearly every available man is already in the field.

A letter from Yorktown the 26th, states that the previous night two deserters came through our lines and reported that General Wise with 8,000 men was within six miles of Williamsburg, and advancing on Yorktown to take revenge for the late raid made by the 6th New York cavalry to the White House, but General Wise changed his mind, undoubtedly for prudential reasons.

The New York Herald contains the details of the late fight on the Blackwater, on the night of unluckily, the gunboat got aground. Com. the 28th, with three regiments of infantry and four detached battalions of cavalry, 900 of the latter, and fourteen pieces of artiflery. Next night, Gen. Corcoran, under orders from Gen. Peck, advanced to meet the enemy. The rebels were found ten miles from Suffolk, and a cannonading of two hours and a half caused the enemy to retreat.

Gen. Corcoran advanced all his force of infantry with fixed bayonets a mile—they leaving their killed and wounded on the field. General Corcoran continued to follow up, and the rebels took another position two and a half miles from the battle field, and at latest information Corcoran was moving to flank them. The above fights occurred by moonlight.

A telegram on the 31st indicates that the rebels were again driven from their position, and are still pursued. Our loss is 24 killed and 80

Col. Kroderer, of the 167th Pennsylvania, was dangerously wounded in the hip. Capt. Taylor, 130th New York, was killed. Gen. Corcoran had a narrow escape. Capt. Blodgett, of his staff, was slightly wounded. Capt. Kelley, 69th New York, wounded in the arm; amputation is thought necessary. Among the officers wounded is Capt. Leach, 130th New York, arm, slightly; Adj. Brittan, same regiment, slightly; Lieut. Bailey, 11th Penn. cavalry, leg, slightly.

Rebel sources state that the rebel Col. Page, of Virginia, was killed. The rebel regiments engaged were the 54th, 63d, 50th and 29th Virginia.

#### Department of the South.

GOV. STANLEY'S resignation was sent from Newbern to Washington by the last mail. It is based upon the President's emancipation proclamation, which he strenuously opposes. The Army and Navy and Unionists are strongly adverse to the appointment of a successor, as the office is not only universally regarded as needless, but a serious obstacle to the progress of our arms.

A strong movement is on foot at Newbern to establish a provisional Court, similar to that at New Orleans.

The 3d New York Cavalry recently made a brilliant and successful reconnoissance to Jacksonville, 60 miles from Newbern, frightening the rebels fearfully, and capturing valuable stores.

Foster is accepting the services of negroes for garrison duty. The Hilton Head correspondence of the N. Y.

Herald, under date of January 26th, contains the following:

A good deal of anxiety is manifested with regard to matters in Ossabaw Sound. The Montauk went down on Saturday morning last for the purpose of expelling the rebels from their batteries, while the capture or destruction of the Nashville was to be undertaken by the wooden vessels which accompanied her. A contest with the ram Atlanta is also anticipated. Beyond the news of the Montauk's safe arrival at the mouth of the Ogeechee on Saturday afternoon, we have nothing definite from that vicinity.

Capt. Ashcroft, 3d N. Y. Artillery, stationed at Fort Hatteras, has been authorized by Gen. Foster to raise a battalion of artillery from citizens there, and with excellent prospect of success. Foster is desirous of the organization of loyal native North Carolina regiments of artillery and cavalry.

From Southern papers, it appears there has been great consternation in the interior by the reported concentration of the Federals in this department.

It has been ascertained that 75,000 rebel troops have been sent into North Carolina from the Rappahannock, and their force has been withdrawn thence for the Southwest. The rebels believed that the Army of the Potomac is completely demoralized and on the eve of mutiny, hence their withdrawal of troops to these points.

### Department of the Gulf.

THE Navy Department has received official information of the capture and sinking of the Hatteras by the Alabama. The substance is contained in the following:

At about 3 P. M., Tuesday, January 11th, when a vessel hove in sight, southeast, we were signaled from the Brooklyn to give chase. As she came in sight, she appeared to be endeavoring to escape. Just after dark we were able to discover that she was a bark, rigged and set topgallant sail. After dark we gained on her fast and when we got up found her lying to under steam. We had been at quarters about twenty minutes; as we came up, Capt. Blake hailed and asked what ship it was. Answer-"H. B. M's ship Spitfire." Capt. Blake said "I will send a boat aboard."

The boat being lowered away I was ordered to take charge on board. Before we went half a they were stragglers who had been captured. ship's length the stranger opened fire. It was

sides as fast as they could load and fire for about 20 minutes, with guns and then musketry on both vessels. All the time I had been trying to get aboard my vessel, but could not come up with her. After the musketry ceased I discovered the Hatteras was stopped and blowing off the steam with the enemy lying along side to board. I heard the enemy cheering and knew the Hatteras had been captured. I thought it was no use to give myself up and rowed back to the fleet under cover of the darkness to give information of the affair. The Brooklyn went out in the morning and found the Hatteras sunk.

The New Orleans Delta of the 16th contains the following letter:

BERWICK BAY, Jan. 15 .- I have just learned the particulars of an affair of some importance which took place yesterday early in the day. Com. Buchanan went up the Queache with the Calhoun, until he came to the obstructions placed in the channel by the rebels. At this point, Buchanan, however, went forward some distance, and was shot through the head from one of the rifle pits near. A man named Whitehurst, also belonging to the Calhoun, was killed at the same time. Col. Thomas, of the 8th Vermont, hearing the firing, ordered his regiment to charge the pit, which resulted in the capture of 30 rebels, and the dispersion of the rest. Six rebels were killed. The captain of the rebel gunboat Tallen was killed, and it was also reported that the boat was captured.

The New Orleans Delta of the 17th ult., contains the following interesting paragraph:

The news from Berwick Bay last evening brought official confirmation of the destruction of the rebel iron clad steamer Cotton in the Bayou Teche by the land and naval forces under command of Gen. Weitzel. She was blown to atoms and there is an end to this formidable vessel which has been a kind of stumbling block in the way of the advance of our forces on the Teche Gen. Weitzel has succeeded in getting a heavy force of men in the enemy's rear, thereby completely flanking them, and their entire overthrow in that section is only a question of a few days' time. The rebel force is smaller than at first supposed. Gen. Weitzel has ascertained that it consists of only 1,000 infantry, about 1,000 cavalry and three pieces of artillery.

The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune states that the Harriet Lane is blockaded in Galveston Bay.

The rebels are fortifying the island and fitting out the Harriet Lane. A large number of rebel troops are concentrating on the island to resist our attack.

Com. Bell's fleet is large and amply sufficient to retake Galveston, but his desire is to re-capture the Harriet Lane and not destroy her.

A letter written by Assistant Paymaster Thompson, of the steamer New London, has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy:

SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863.

We arrived off Galveston at noon to-day, and as soon as the Captain reported to the Flag Officer, the request went up from the Flag Officer to prepare for action and get under way. The Brooklyn stopped two miles out, and the Sciota and New London went close in to draw, if possible, the fire of any batteries which the rebels may have erected. Surrounding the fort could be seen the tents of the troops, and toward them our fire was directed. The ball was opened by the Brooklyn. She was lying about a mile and a half from us. The Sciota followed with 11-inch Parrott guns. We opened with one Parrott and Sawyer, but elicited no reply. We then went within a mile and a half of the fort, and opened fire on the encampment. The Sciota came after us, while the Brooklyn, with the tremendous range of guns, planted a shell nearly a distance of three miles. We were rolling tremendously, and had to fire as we were rising. Our starboard 30-pounder was fired, and we noticed the direction of its range. The shell exploded in the fort, and soon down came the rebel flag, the halvards being cut. So the crew which belongs to New London ceased action upon seeing the signal from the signal ship. As we turned about, a full battery opened upon us, but the shot fell short about twenty rods. We gave them a broadside, and the Sciota three 11-inch shells, all of which struck and exploded in the battery, the effect of which must have been tremendous. We could see the masts of the Harriet Lane in the town.

To-night our squadron has been re-enforced by two more gunboats, carrying 16 guns each. To-morrow being Sunday, nothing will be done, but when the bombardment is commenced, Galveston is a doomed town. The disgrace attending their capturing the Harriet Lane must be wiped out, and the vengeance upon the butchers and captors of it will be awful. On Monday we shall try to pass the forts at the mouth of the harbor.

### AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THE Administration is engaged, through eminent counsel, in preparing to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the important question of the power of the President, in time of rebellion, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The Administration is determined to settle the question at once, as there are many cases now pending in several State courts, and additional ones are springing up almost daily. The Wisconsin case is one on which the Administration expect to make the issue.

It is ascertained that the rebel government have regularly commissioned agents at St. Thomas, Bermuda, Kingston, Jamaica, and all the Spanish ports on the Spanish Main. These agents continually communicate with the insurgents, and advices received by the pirate Semmes are communicated through these sources.

Full and satisfactory explanations have passed

Department, to induce M. Mercier not to depart from a just and friendly course in regard to our national affairs.

There is the best authority for saying the statement that Napoleon has made a renewed proposal of mediation to the British government since the battle of Fredericksburg, is untrue. The unfriendly interpretation put upon the Emperor's remarks in reference to the United States, by a portion of the press, and reports of conferences with Slidell, are unjust and unfounded.

The President has recently nominated 152 more Brigadier-Generals and fifty Major-Gen-

The amended treaty of peace, friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and the republic of Bolivia, is officially promulgated. There is to be reciprocal liberty in commerce and navigation between the respective countries and citizens. The two high contracting parties recognize as prominent and immutable the following principles: - 1st. That free ships make free goods. 2d. That the property of neutrals on an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of

The Secretary of State, in answer to the Senate resolution of the 13th ult., relative to the capture of English vessels sailing from one British port to another, having on board articles contraband of war for the use of the rebels, sent seventeen papers, dating from July 30th to February 25th, with many other letters. The first is a letter from Stuard, inquiring relative to the capture of the Adela, bound to Nassau, by the United States steamer Quaker City. The captain of the latter denied having fired into the Adela within 21 miles of the coast without showing his colors, and states that he proceeded under instructions of Flag-Officer McKeon, to intercept a vessel of her appearance with a cargo of contraband goods. Mr. Seward asserted that the Government had no desire to claim any unusual belligerent rights, and promised to send the correspondence in evidence to the Maritime Court adjudicating case in Florida. The United States Marshal at Leeds furnishes evidence that the vessel intended to run the blockade. The case of the British vessel Lella is also referred to.

Lord Lyons, of Jan. 6th, 1863, writes to Mr. Seward that Lord Russell had caused a letter to be addressed to the British General P. O., stating that as long as the blockade lasts, great caution should be observed as to the class of vessels to which mail bags should be entrusted.

The order arming the blacks in Massachusetts reads thus:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Jan. 20, 1863. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Jan. 20, 1863.

It is ordered that Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is authorized, until further orders, to raise such a number of volunteer companies of artillery for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for volunteer military service as he may find convenient—such volunteers to be enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into separate corps. He will make the usual requisitions on the appropriate staff bureaux and officers for proper transportation and organization, supplies, subsistence, arms and equipments of such volsubsistence, arms and equipments of such vo unteers. E. M. STANTON.

### BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.

A LADY communicates to the Harrisburg Union the conclusion, resulting from long investigation, that diphtheria is mainly caused by the want of a sufficient quantity of common salt in ordinary

THE ice in the Mississippi river, opposite Winona, and as far up as Lake Pepin, ran out on Saturday week and left the coast all clear for boats. The fact of an open river in January is unknown to the oldest inhabitant in Minnesota.

In summing up the aggregate of important skirmishes, of battles of greater and less magnitude, and of naval engagements, during the year 1862, we find it to stand as follows:—Skirmishes. three hundred and ten; battles, two hundred and twenty eight; naval engagements, eighty-one. A grand total of six hundred and nineteen.

REBEL newspapers say that of 10,000 men led into Missouri in April and May last by Price, not more than 2,500 are now surviving and fit for service. They state their loss in the fight with Rosecrans was 9,000. In Breckinridge's division 1,800 men were killed outright in an hour and forty minutes. Wither's division lost 2,500.

THE report of the Senate Finance Committee upon the Civil Appropriation bill strikes out the clause reducing the mileage of Congressmen to 10 cents per mile, and curtails other minor appropriations; and also reduces the estimate of the Agricultural Department from \$130,000 to \$60,000, and the printing of the laws in newspapers from \$17,000 to \$4,000.

Gov. Robinson, of Kentucky, in his message just printed, violently attacks the Emancipation Proclamation, which he thinks inflicts a fatal blow upon Kentucky, and unites the whole South in one blaze of inexhaustible hate.

THE Treaty of Commerce with Liberia, re cently reported back to the Senate from the Committee on Foreign Relations, was concluded in London last October between Chas. F. Adams and President S. A. Benson, who were duly authorized to act for their respective Governments. It is similar to the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Liberia in 1848. Liberians coming to this country are to enjoy full protection, and to enjoy the rights and privileges accorded to other foreigners.

THE Grenada Appeal, now issued at Jackson, Miss., comes out ardently for peace, and its editor, Dill, is for that consummation on any decent and honorable terms. His late scare at Grenada has taught him a salutary lesson. He wishes to be made a commissioner to the North to urge the necessity of a cessation of hostilities. He iust now sees that necessity in full force, not knowing where next to run to. The price of the They stated that they had been robbed of their returned by the Hatteras and both started ahead between the French Minister and the State Appeal is \$30 per year, in advance.

#### LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Roe's Patent Premium Cheese Vat—Roe & Blair.
The Best Tile Machine—A La Tourrette, Jr.
Universal Clothes Wringer—Julius Ives & Co.
Farm for Sale—L Cochrane.
Guns at a Sacrifice—John G Syms.
Delaware Grape Wood Eyes—Freeman & Brother.
Sewing Machines—Isaac Hale Jr & Co. Special Notices.

No Chance for Dissatisfaction — D. B. DeLand & Co. For Throat Diseases—Brown's Bronchial Troches.

### The News Condenser.

— Paris has 1,616,141 inhabitants.

- Gold has been found at the Cape of Good Hope. - Gen. Hooker is the 7th commander of the Army of

- The State bounty to volunteers in Rhode Island has been stopped.

- The passport system is gradually disappearing from the Continent of Europe.

- The small pox and other contagious diseases are quite prevalent in Washington.

- Ten contrabands died from exposure at Cairo, Ill., on the night of the 15th inst.

- The Post Office London Directory for 1863 contains 2,574 pages in one volume. - The people of Tompkins county, N. Y., are excited

by the presence of mad dogs. Another American ship belonging to Maine, is report-

ed burned by the Alabama

- The marriage of the Prince of Wales is reported to be fixed for the 12th of March.

— The total amount contributed by Canada to the Lancashire Relief Fund is \$94.634. - There have been twelve ballotings for Senator in

California with no practical results. - There are now in use in the New York Fire Depart-

ment twenty seven steam fire-engines. - Large numbers of Chinese continue to arrive in California. One ship recently brought over 200.

- The St. Louis Republican says :- "Small-pox is spreading in every direction over the country.

- Capt. St. Clair Morton, for distinguished gallantry at Murfreesboro, has been made a Brigadier-General. - The city of Providence, R. I., did a good cloth-print-

ing business last year, selling in all 3,616,400 pieces - Our Government has been offered from 1,000 to 10,000

German sailors for our navy at \$45 each and passage. - It is denied that Admiral Wilkes is about to be removed for alleged negligence in regard to the pirate Ala-

— The American Consul at Guayamas was murdered on the 20th by Apache Indians while visiting the silver mines

- The loyal and disloyal Cherokees are slaughtering one another-their new "Confederate" being in a mi-

- Among the ruins of the former town of Hampton, Va., there are now living some 3,000 to 4,000 negro runaways.

 An immense Dahlgren gun, weighing 42,030 poun has been sent to Boston to be used in the defence of that

- Firewood is selling in Nashville at forty dollars per cord. The Union says several houses have been torn down for fuel.

- The attack upon our navy at Galveston was not a surprise, but actual notice was given that the rebels proposed

- Gen. Hunter has left Washington, en route for the Department of the South, of which he will at once take — The St. Louis Democrat estimates the loss of slaves

in Missouri by the war at but 10 per cent, or 15,855 in the aggregate. The Washington correspondent of a Western paper describes the licentiousness at the Capital of the nation as

- Richmond papers report that 92 vessels, including two monitors and six iron-clads, are in the harbor at Beaufort, N. C.

- Anne Carter Lee, only surviving child of the rebel General, died at Jones Springs, N. C., a Union outcast from her home!

- The Federal troops in New Orleans are regularly drilled in street-firing, in order to be prepared for any sudden rebel attack. - Humphrey Marshall's law library has been sold by or-

der of the United States Court in Cincinnati. The library brought \$1.367 19. From 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 revenue stamps, nomi nally valued at \$1,000,000, are engrossed every week. There

are 86 different plates. - Some startling developments will, it is said, shortly be made public in relation to transactions in the Medic

Department of the armv. ... The bodies of all the Sioux Indians who were recently executed at Mankato, have been resurrected by the doc tors for scientific purposes.

- The French have again been badly beaten by the Mexicans. Ten thousand of the latter surprised 14,000 French, utterly routing them. - The January dividends of the two great fire-arms

companies in Hartford — Colt's and Sharp's — together amount to nearly \$1,000,000. - The clerks in the different departments of the Michigan state administration have presented to Gov. Blair a

silver tea-service, costing \$500. - The St. Louis Republican of Friday week has a list of 4,760 names of prisoners captured on the 11th inst., at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post.

— Seven of the chiefs of the Chippewas of Lake Superior have arrived at St. Paul on their way to Washington to have a talk with the President.

- The officers and crew of the United States gunboat Chippewa, at Gibralter, contributed \$270 for the relief of the suffering operatives in England. - The market house at Zanesville, Ohio, was crushed

in on Saturday week by snow on the roof. Several persons were killed and many wounded. - The English fund on hand for the relief of the Laneashire operatives is £386,071. The operatives are now

employed less than three days a week. - A vessel is fitting out at Providence, R. I., to carry a load of vegetables to the army of the Potomac. The people of Providence will freight the vessel.

— The Pasha of Egypt has given Louis Napoleon a regiment of Darfour negroes for Mexican service. They are big, well trained, and proof against hot climates

- It is stated that Gen. Scott's health is fast failing him now. He is confined to his apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, almost entirely helpless.

- Secretary Seward has notified the Medical Bureau that ladies in the Grand Duchy of Oldenberg, Germany, are engaged in preparing lint, &c., for our soldiers.

## Special Notices

FOR THROAT DISEASES

AND affections of the Chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, Feb. 3, 1863.

FLOUR—A stride that is positively alarming to hungry people has been made in Flour during the week. The ave rage advance is fully 75 cents per barrel.

GRAIN—Wheat has partaken of the panic, and the rang

now is \$1,50@1,75 per bushel, against \$1,35@1,40 last week Oats are advancing slightly; so is Buckwheat.

MEATS—In this department of trade there has been a very

general and decided advance. Everything, with the single exception of Hams, has added materially to rates.

#### Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen	14@16c
Flour, win, wheat $$7.25(0)8,50$	Honey, box	12@14c
Flour, apring do 6,50(@1,00 l	Candles, box	12@13c
Flour buckwheat 2.50@2.50	Candles, extra	14@14c
Meal Indian 1.18(໙1.18 1	Fruit and R	oots.
Wheat Genesee 1.5001.75	Apples, bushel	25@30c
Rost white Canada 1.45@1.50	Do. dried R h	4 @ 41%
Corn, old 70@75e	Peaches, do	12(a)15c
Corn new 70@75e	Cherries, do	14@16c
Rye, 60 lbs 4 bush 55@60c	Plums, do	9 @10c
Gats hy weight 50@52c	Potatoes, do	40@50c
	Hides and S	kins.
Barley 1,20@1,35 Buckwheat 60@62c	Slaughter	7 @ 7c
Beans 1,50@2,00	Calf	9 @ 10c
Meata.	Sheep Pelts	1,25@3,12
Pork, old mess 15,50@16,00	Lamb Pelts	25@2,00
Pork, new mess. 16,00(a)16,50	Seeds.	
Pork. clear 17,00(a)17,50	Clover, medium.	5,50@6,00
Dressed hogs, cwt $6.50(a)$ $6.75$	_ Do. large(	6,50@6,75
Beef, cwt 4,00@ 6,00	Timothy	,00@2,50
Spring lambs, each 1,50(a) 2,00	Sundries	
Mutton, carcass. 4 @5%c	Wood, hard 4	
Hams smoked 9 (a)9c	Wood, soft	3,00@3,50
Shoulders 7 @7 c Chickens 8 @9c	Coal, Scranton.	5,75@7,25
Chickens 8 @9c	Coal, Pittston	,75@ <b>7,25</b>
Turkeys 9 @10c	Coal, Shamokin.	75@7,25
Geese 40 (@50c		7 @ 8c
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl	1,75@2,00
Butter, roll 16 @20c	Straw, tun Hay, tun	,00@7,00
Butter, firkin 16 (@18c	Hay, tun	3,00(@16,00
Cheese 11 @13c	{ Wool, †∀πb	DU(4)00C
Lard, tried 9 @10c	Whitefish, 1/2 bbl	1,60@5,00
Tallow rough 7 @ 7c	Codfish, quintal.	5,00(@5,50
Tallow, tried 9½@10c	Trout, half bbl :	5,15@3,50
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MINTER BRATATOR	AND MADERA	ne.

#### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—FLOUR—Market unsettled, and may be quoted 10020 higher, with a fair business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$7.0027.35 for superfine State; \$7.5026.7.75 for extra State; \$7.0027.35 for superfine Western; \$7.5028.10 for common to medium extra Western; \$7.8028.00 for common to medium extra Western; \$7.8028.00 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$8.1028.25 for trade brands do,—the market closing quiet. Sales of choice extra State were made at \$7.6028.00. Canadian flour 10.020c better, with fair business doing; sales at \$7.6027.00 for common, and \$8.0029.50 for odd to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and firm at \$4.50 for odd to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and firm at \$4.50 for odd to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and firm at \$4.50 for odd to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and firm at \$4.50 for odd to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and firm at \$4.50 for odd to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and firm at \$4.50 for odd to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and firm at \$4.50 for odd to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and firm at \$4.50 for odd to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and firm at \$4.50 for odd to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and firm at \$4.50 for odd to choice extra. Rye flour guiet and firm at \$4.50 for extra due to the sale of the s

Pearls.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—During the past week the deliveries on the street market have been very light. Perhaps the bad state of the roads has had some effect upon the supply. FALL WHEAT.—The receips of fall wheat were but limited, and the prices are about Ic better, viz., 90@35c #b bush. Spring WHEAT.—There has been very little spring wheat on the market this week; 80@35c #b bus is freely paid for it. Ryr.—We did not notice any rye on the market this week; 50@50c #b bu, or Ic #b, are the prices offered. BARLEY has been very springly supplied, and prices are about Ic better; it now realizes about \$56@35 #b bushel. OATS, of which there were very few offered, sell freely at 38@40c #b bushel.

Pass have also been lightly supplied, though in active request at 50@35c #b bushel.—Globe.

request at 50(2500 \$4 Dusnet.—ctooc.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Our market opened firm but quiet and during the morning only a limited business has been done, at the closing prices of Saturaday. Holders of Flour are not anxious to realize, and in view of the smallness of the stock and the limited receipts extra white wheat flour can only be obtained in small lots at \$3,25. Other descriptions can be obtained rather more freely at the current prices. Buckwheat is quiet at \$2,00

at \$9,25. Other descriptions can be obtained rather more freely at the current prices. Buckwheat is quiet at \$2,60 from store, and \$2,25 in the street. Corn Meal is firm and in good request at \$1,760,167 Fe 100 bs. GRAIN—In wheat there is but little offering and nothing doing. In corn we notice a sale of unsound Western mixed in store at \$5c; strictly prime lots are held at \$5c; \$31. Rye is rather firmer and in good request, with sales in store at \$10,102 for \$6 and \$60 fbs. Barley meets with ready sale on arrival at very full prices; sales good two-rowed State at \$1-60, and Cayuga county at the same figures. Data firm and in active request, with sales State, in car lots, at \$55\infty 605\infty 60

at \$1,01.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2—FLOUR—The demand is of a moderate character this morning and prices are without quotable change for any variety; sales at \$6,22@6,75 for the range of ordinary to choice extra Canadian; \$8.37½,66,62½ for the range of extra Illinois and Wisconsin; \$8,62½,607,25 for the range of ordinary to choice extra Western, and \$7,-25@7,50 for ordinary to good, and \$7,87½,60,25 for the better grades of double extras.

GRAIN—Wheat market quiet and no sales reported since saturday noon, with the exception of two small lots of red winter Ohio and spring wheat Canadian on private terms.—Corn market steady; sales at 75.0 dats steady; sales at 5½,60,50. Barley quiet; prime Canadian is held at \$1,45@1,50, and prime State and Ohio at about \$1,40. Rye, demand moderate; holders are asking 90c.

SEEDS—Receipts fair, with a corresponding demand; Clover is quoted at \$6,25@6,50, and Illinois Timothy at \$2,50 (22,75.

DRESSED HOGS—In moderate demand, by reason of mild weather; sales at 56,25%,c, as to quality.

### THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 27.—For Beeves, Milch Cows, Veal alves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove (ard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; tchamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinon street; at Brownings, in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street. Cor Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 57th street, N. R.—he current prices for the week at all the markets are is follows:

BEEF CATTLE.		
First quality 70	04 05/2/04 0	
Ordinary quality	200(0,10,00	
Common quality	8,50@9,50	
Common qualityinferior quality.	7,50(a)8,50	
imerior quanty	6,50@7,50	
COWS AND CALVES		
First quality\$4	K 00/20K0 00	
Ordinary quality 4	0,000,000,00	
Common quality	0,000@40,00	
Inferior quality 2	0,00(@35,00	
	5,00@28,00	
YEAL GALVES.		
First quality	5%@6%c	
Ordinary	4%@5%c	
Common	*72(00%)	
Y_6_1_	4%@4%c	
Inferior	4 @434c	
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Prime quality Phead	\$6.50007 50	
Extras	8,00(2)12.5	
Ondinger	5,00(@6,00	
Ordinary	2,20,000,00	
Common	4,75@5,00	
Inferior	4,50@4,75	
SWINE.		
Corn-fed	51/(0)83/n	
Boom Boom	5%@5%c	

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 28.—Whole number of Cattle at market 1,039; mostly Beeves, and no Stores, consisting of working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year

old. MARKET BERF—Prices, Extra \$6,75@7,25; first quality \$6, 00@6,50; second do. \$5,00@5,50; third do. \$4,00@4,00. WORKING OXEN—\$ Pair—None. Cows and Catyss—\$24, \$50@44. Sponss—Yearlings, none; two years old, \$18@20, three

STORES — Yearlings, none; two years old, \$18@20, three years old, \$22@22.
SHENP AND LAMIS—2400 at market; prices in lots, \$4,00@4,600 each; extra, \$5,50@6,00.
HINSS—75@86 \$1 lb. Tallow—8@86 \$1 lb.
PRITS—\$2,00@2,25 each.
OALF SKINS—None. Veal Calves—None.

TORONTO. Jan. 28.—BEBY, of which there was a good supply offered:—lat class sells at \$4,50 % cwt. 2nd class at \$3,50 % cwt. 2nd class or inferior \$3 % cwt. Sheer draw from \$3 to \$4 each per drove. Lambs sell readily at \$2 to \$2,50 each per car load. Calves rather more plenty, and selling at \$3 to \$4 each. Pork.—The supply of pork on the street market this week has been very light; prices very little changed. Heavy hogs sell at \$3,23,50 % cwt; light ones draw \$2,50@3 % cwt.

#### THE WOOL MARKETS.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 29.—The market at private sale the past week has been quite active, and domestic descriptions have advanced 3@&& #h th, and foreign descriptions about 56 #P ct. Transactions have been mostly with manufacturers, and aggregate quite large. Our advice is, from our frequent intercourse with experienced men to hold on, as we think the market will be higher before it is lower. Wools have yet to be in active consumptive demand. The army and civilian demand is as yet meagre, but the interest will find the demand for the staple ere long. The Government advertise for 500,000 pairs pure army wool stockings, 200,000 knit shirts, 500,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, and 200,000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts, and this is only a beginning of the Government wants. The sales at private sale include 250,000 bs fleece at 6@@foc #P b—including 80,000 lbs Michigan fleece at 8%; 600 bales Mestiza at 28@34c; 500 bales Cape at 33%@353c; 900 bales black, gray and white Donakoi at 40@42%c—part from second hands; 30,000 hs pulled at 68@76c, and various other lots of foreign and domestic within range of prices. The public offering of California and Dounestic, Mexican and Adelaide Wool on Friday was the most enthusiastic affair ever held in this country. The attendance was the largest ever seen at a public wool sale, and composed of persons from all parts of New England, N. Y. State, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.—The result surprised the wisest in the wool interest. We were shown catalogues with the private marks of the sharpest and keenest in the wool trade, and the previously current at private sale, and the previously was remarkably well conducted; no buying in, we positively assert, took place. Every lot was taken by a bona fide bidder, and most the entire offering sold.

Saxony Fleece, # Ph, .......................

der, and most the entire offering soid.	
Saxony Fleece, \$\Partial 16, \ldots	68@75c
American full-blood Merino	68(a)72
Do half and three-quarter do	68(0)72
Do Native and quarter do	65(4)70
Extra pulled	65(a)67
Superfine do	65(0)68
No. 1, do	50(0)55
California fine, unwashed	48(0)50
Do common do	30(2)40
Peruvian washed	40(70)50
Chilian Merino unwashed	35(0)37
Do Mestiza do	24(4)25
Valparaiso do	22(0)26
Valparaiso do South American Merino unwashed	32(4)35
Do do Mestiza do	28(0)32
Do do Mestiza do Do do common washed	25(0)30
Do do Entre Rios washed	30/0/32
Do do do do unwashed	21(0)23
Do do Cordova washed	40/2/42
Cape Good Hope unwashed	35/037
East India washed	45(0)60
African unwashed	26 738
Do washed	40(4)46
Mexican unwashed	32(2)35
Техая	
Texas Smyrna unwashed	346336
Do washed	38/050
Syrian unwashed	25/0028

BOSTON, Jan. 23—There has been considerable excitement in the wool market, and prices advanced 204c \$\circ\{\text{i}}\{\text{ b}}\{\text{ the past week.}}\{\text{ Seles have been quite large, comprising upwards of 1,000,000 lbs fleece and milled arge, comprising upwards of 1,000,000 lbs fleece and milled arge, comprising upwards of 1,000,000 lbs fleece and milled arge, comprising upwards of 1,000,000 lbs fleeces at the close were held at 72c, and the fleeces at 70c, and super and extra pulled at 70c and 100 lbs flue fleeces at the close were held at 72c and 100 lbs flue flowers flower and the flue flue flower f

Saxony and Merino, fine	72@75c
Saxony and Merino, fine Do do full-blood	68(a)70
Do do half and three-i	ourths 66@68
Common	62/065
Pulled. extra	79(0)75
Do superfine	68(a)72
Do No. 1	60@65
Western mixed	55(0)65
Smyrna washed	35@52
Do unwashed	21@37
Syrian	20 7042
Cape	33/0070
Crimea	19@35
Buenos Avres	20√20,603
Peruvian washed	28@46
Canada	60(7)65
TORVITT A VALUE THEFT A T OR TO A	

mong	₩.	nich we	re —	
210,0	000	pounds	fine at	5@68c
34,0	900	do	medium	680
8,0		do	medium and fine	69c
10,0		do	common	69c
34,0	υO(	do	medium and common 6	8@70c
10,0		do	half-blood	65c
15,0		do	low fieece	67½c 67½c
50,6	<b>600</b>	do	pulled	67%c
20,0	000	do	tub	74c

ALBANY, Jan. 22.— The sales since Saturday last are very large, principally of fleece Wool, the stock of which is now reduced to about 65,000 lbs, showing that the sales since January lat have been about 160,000 lbs. The maket is very buoyant and prices advance about 1c \$\mathbb{P}\$ ib a day.— The sales of pulled wool are heavier than we report, but the sales unreported are withheld. We quote:

17,000 fbs fine fleeces.	79c ≆2 1b
46.000 The Canada fleece	630
Medium and low fleeces.	66@68c
25,000 lbs city pulled	D. t.
25,000 ibs city pulled	and Argus.

Married

AT the Grove, on the 28th ult., by Rev. Robert Collyer, JAMES REDFIELD, Esq., of Chicago, to CORA E. KEN-NICOTT, daughter of Dr. John A. Kennicott.

On the 28th ult., at the Synagogue, by Rev. A. SMITH. Mr. JOSEPH SHATZ and ROSA MOCK, both of this city.

## Died.

In Ogden, on the 28th ult., ENOCH ARNOLD, one of the early Pioneers, aged 67 years, and 5 months.

On the battle-field of Arkansas Post, on the 11th ultimo, Sergeant FREDERICK JEFFREY, of Company F. 83d Ohio Volunteers, eldest son of William JEFFREY of this city, aged 19 years.

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HARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for TARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Co., N. Y., one-half mile north of N. Y. Central R. R. Depot. The said a farm contains 105% acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, upon which there are good farm buildings, well, and cistern. The farm is well watered with springs. There is on the ground twelve acres of winter wheat and ten acres of corn stubble. The balance of the land is well seeded with clover and timothy. The farm will be sold on very easy terms, and possession given on the first of April next.

For further information, inquire of S. P. Strrling, Honeoye Falls, or B. D. McAlping, No. 22 Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1863.

THE BEST TILE MACHINE,



With La Tourrette's Improvements.

With La Tourrette's Improvements,

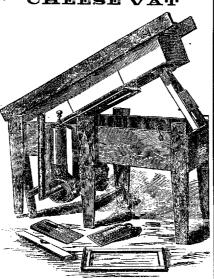
The above engraving represents a Drain Tile Machine which has been used for years, and, with its recent improvements, is undoubtedly the best and most durable Tile Machine in America. It performs the whole labor of grinding the clay, screening it to free it from gravel, and presses it in tile at the same operation, and may be propelled by either water, steam or horse-power. It makes all sizes and shapes of tile and pipe, from 1½ to 12 inches, and molds 100 rods of 2-inch tile per hour. The machine is simple in construction, durable, (being made of iron,) and not liable to get out of order. In the great essentials of SIMPLIOITY, OAPACITY and DURABILITY it has no equal. It was awarded the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1860, which award was approved by a special committee of practical tile makers appointed by the State Board of Agriculture at the special request of interested parties, who were dissatisfied with the decision of the first committee.

This machine was awarded a Silver Medal at the last State Fair at Rochester, and it received from the press the highest commendation from that exhibition.

For further particulars, or illustrated circular, address A. LA TOURRETTE, Jr., AGENT, 682-tf

Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

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AND IMPROVED HEATER

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Some new improvements have been added the present season—one of the more important ones is a measure or scale, to show the number of gallons of milk in the Vat. This is one of those little, but valuable improvements which shows the manufacturer is alive to the interests of his customers.

we pack them to go to any distance with safety. Dairy men in any part of the country, by ordering of us, will get all the improvements and conveniences for cheese-making that are known in the greatest dairying counties of New York and Ohio. For further particulars send for circular.

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20,000 do do do 1 yeur old, 5 inches to 2 feet 10,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 3 to 5 feet high, at \$18 \( \tilde{F}\) 100.

20,000 White Grape and Cherry Currants; 5,000 Diana Grape Vines. A large stock of Peach trees, Cherry trees, Plum trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, most of the new varieties of Native Grapes, &c., &c.

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This machine operates in Cloyer thrashing, smillar to Grain Separators in wheat thrashing, doing all the work at one operation, without re-handling the chaff. In the hands of good operators it will thrash, hull, and clean from 10 to 50 bushels a day without waste of seed. The undersigned are manulacturing the only machine patented that thrashes, hulls and cleans, all at the same operation. All machines that do the whole work, not marked Biadball's PATRNT, are infringements. The public are hereby cautioned not to have the control of the

PRICES. Large Family Wringer ... \$10,00 \ With Cogs: Medium ... 7,00 \ Warranted. 8. Large Hotel " 14,00 \ With Cogs. 18. Medium Laundry" 18.00 \ Warranted. 30,00 \ Warranted.

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678-eo-tf L. J. BILLINGS, Webster, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A SHOUT FOR FREEDOM.

BY A. S. HOOKER

LET now a swelling shout go up from where the rocks of Maine

Atlantic's rolling billows meet and fling them back again, To where Pacific's golden sands flash in the setting sun, And bright Nevada's snowy peaks shine when the day i done,

From where Red River's sea of pines swell with a storm;

To where the white-lipped, whispering shells strew all the

From Washington's tall mountain-cones, black with volcanic smoke, To Florida's rich orange-bowers and groves of princely

Yes, let a swelling shout go up, and spread from sea to

"America, our native land, America is free."

Already dawns a brighter day from out the battle's night, And rolls the smoke-cloud from the sky, before the sun of Right.

Henceforth a holier luster glows above each bloodstaine field--Where Freedom's hosts of noble sons made Slavery's min-

ions yield. Too long the lurid night of war, lit by the bursting shell And musket's flash, and cannon's blaze, has had the glare

But soon the battle's awful roar, the thunder-peals shall

And free America once more shall hail the dawn of Peace Then let a swelling shout go forth, and spread from sea

"Thank God! our home, America, our native land is free."

For many months, on bloody fields our brave have nobly died,

rated many spots to be the Future's pride; And still the storm of iron hail pours from the battle Rent by the bursting cannon's mouth, with hourse-tone

thunder loud. Still flames the meteor flag above the lines of flashing steel Where groans and wails and blood and smoke the battle's

rage reveal. With horrid crash the bursting shell breaks in upon our

dreams; Till every hamlet in our land another Ramah seems But War shall cease his demon rage: how glorious then

twill be, To feel that every hill and dale in our broad land is free

God hath a noble destiny for this our native land: The champion of the cause of Right forever she shall stand.

Far in the distant Future's light, America I see Clad in the shining vestments bright of sacred Liberty: Bearing aloft the glorious flag, each star undimmed, as yet, By foul Rebellion's traitor-hand whose blood her sword has wet.

WE stand within the dawning light that breaks above her head. And gilds, with glory ever bright, each patriot here's bed.

Then let a swelling short go forth, and spread from sea

"At length our home, America, our native land is free." Lima, N. Y., Jan. 5th, 1863.

# The Story-Teller.

### A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

CHAPTER 1.

CHRISTMAS was coming. If you had failed to keep count of the days, you would have guessed as much when you saw the big turkey tied to the post of the "dog machine" adjoining Farmer Maywood's cellar-strutting about in solemn, but trammeled state - all unconscious of his approaching demise. And when sweet Ruth, the farmer's daughter, came with his dainty food on a shining tin plate, you would not wonder at his exultant gobble, or the expression of one eye turned toward you, as much as to say, "You see of how much consequence I am."

But Ruth does not smile nor chatter to him this frosty morning, just a week before Christmas time. The food is put down silently before him, and the girl stands quite still, with her chilly little hands tucked within the shawl crossed and tied around her comely waist. Her crimson hood is flung over her brown locks and around a doleful-looking petite face. And I declare, there's a tear rolling down the round cheek, and the nestled hand comes out to brush it away again and again, then dives in the apron pocket for a handkerchief that is lying there in company with-with-well, what? A tiny note that falls out beside the turkey's plate, much to his astonishment, and he tries to call Ruth's attention to the fact that he don't intend to be fed on paper, ander any circumstances. Gobble!

Ruth don't look up at all, but keeps on crying softly to herself, till her bright eyes are dim, and her charming little nose is very red indeed.

Gobble, gobble! and "the bird" gives the paper an indignant poke. Gobble-gobble-gobbleand Ruth looks around just in time to see through her tears that the precious fragment is flirted into the pan of water from which his turkeyship was about to drink.

It don't take her long to rescue it, and wipe it tenderly-for are they not George Burrill's loving words thereon-and though she has promised to think of him no more, it can surely be no harm to keep those few, sad lines.

"Gobble-gobble-gobble!" "O, yes, 'tis very well for you to talk-you never had a bit of trouble in your life—and I'm sure I wouldn't care if my head was going to be cut off, just like yours. It's a real doleful world, any way," and then Ruth almost laughed to think how foolish it was to talk to her prospective Christmas dinner in that way.

Just then, Dame Maywood, full of household cares, came flitting around the corner of the house so quickly that Ruth could neither hide her tear-stained face, nor the precious letter drying on the side of the churning machine. 'Tis

shoe, but it did not deceive the quick eyes now upon her. By the way, what woman ever did succeed in misleading another in matters of this

Mrs. Maywood came up close and stood beside her daughter a moment in silence, then putting back the hair from her child's fair face, stooped to kiss it tenderly.

"Mother, how good you are," and Ruth put both arms lovingly about her neck. Then, with a shy, backward movement, she laid the damp letter in her hand, and turned away her head, while the kind matron read these words:

"Darling Ruth:—I cannot, dare not meet you, to say 'Good-bye,' for I am afraid I should find it hard to speak no word to change your resolution to abide your father's decision, that we can never be more to each other than now. I trust to time to change him, and I hope that have below heavy stordfort, and convert I have below heavy heavy stordfort, and convert I have below heavy heavy stordfort, and convert I have been heavy heavy heavy stordfort, and convert I have been heavy heavy heavy stordfort, and convert I have been heavy heavy heavy stordfort, and convert I have been heavy when he hears how steadfast and earnes when he hears now steadast and earnest I can be—the time will come when I can fairly and honestly claim you at his hand. But O, my darling, it is hard to wait—so hard. Good-bye—God bless you, and keep you as the good are kept, by angels watching night and day.

"George." "GEORGE."

And Mrs. Maywood echoes the last line, "the angels keep you," and adds, "my dear, dutiful daughter.'

In that time the mother forgot the lapse of years between them, and only remembered they were both women, with women's loving, throbbing hearts.

"Ruth!" and Ruth stood up before her silently. "Ruth-if your father's consent and mine were given, would you risk poverty and all the uncertainties of future happiness? Would you marry George Burrill?"

Then Ruth folded her hands tightly together over her heart, and lifted her clear eyes to her mother's face, and spoke two words-"Yes, mother" - that was all. Nobody spoke after that-not even the turkey, that had been looking on curiously the while. Each turned and went their way, and no mere spectator would have guessed the subject of the brief colloquy held beside the old churning machine in the clear, cold air of the winter morning.

#### CHAPTER II.

Farmer Maywood, and Susan, his wife, were left alone that evening beside the fading fire on the hearth. The children had all crept off to bed-the farm hands were snoring loudly in the chamber above the wide old kitchen-the cat lay curled up on the stone hearth, and a scratch now and then at the door told of faithful Dash keeping the "dog watch" outside. The great logs were burned in two, and lay on either side flickering and glowing amid the filmy white ashes, that quivered like some living thing soon to fly

The farmer had drained his mug of cider, and Susan sat quietly looking in the fire.

"Well, Susan, to-morrow I'm going to the town, and I s'pose I might as well pick up some notions for the children for Christmas time. I promised Ben, the little rogue"-and Farmer Maywood's eyes were gleaming—"I promised him a sled and he shall have one, too-a real tearer. And Harry-well, I suppose a pair of skates will be just the thing for him. He has been very faithful to his work so far, and I guess he ought to have 'em-yes, skates for Harry; and Belle pretty nearly made me promise her a doll; so that's settled; and there's only Ruthie to decide about. I can't tell what to choose for her;" and straightway he fell into a fit of profound musing, that lasted five minutes at least, from which he started with a query, with his hand yet thoughtfully resting on the stubble-field of chin:

"A pink bonnet, with a blue feather?"

He really thought that ought to make any woman happy; but, to use a questionable phrase, Mrs. M. "did not see it in that light," and laughed a little to herself at the figure Ruthie would cut with such finery.

Then another long cogitation, followed by a fresh inspiration:

"A finger-ring, with a red stone?"

Mother Susan vetoed this as well, and the bluff farmer declared he gave it up entirely, coming to the sage conclusion that: "It's mighty hard to suit women folks, any

"Our Ruthie looks very pale and thin, now-adays; have you noticed it?" and Mrs. Maywood smoothed out her white apron. "No, she don't," said the Squire, hastily. "All

stuff and nonsense. You think she's goin' to grieve herself to death about that boy-lover of hers, and it's no such thing. Nothing but children, any way." Susan made some excuse to change her posi-

tion, and sat down on the low chair beside her husband; and by-and-by she said:

"How old were you when we were married? was just Ruthie's age, you know." He took hold of her pretty, dimpled chin, and

turned the demure face toward him. "You little goose, you know well enough that I was just twenty-one. What has that to do with

"Only I was thinking that George would be twenty-one next month."

"Well, I don't care if he is forty-one. It's all the same. She shan't have him."

A long pause, and both looked straight in the fire. Presently, Susan, glancing up, said,

"Do you remember old Uncle Abel?" " Ay, ay."

"Did I ever tell you how he tried to break off our caring for one another?" Ah, artful mother Susan! full well you know

how to touch the hidden springs in that great, rough, blundering nature. Sitting there in the fading twilight, with a face more matronly but scarcely less fair than when you were Harry Maywood's bride some twenty years ago, you speak in your soft voice of your days of early love,-of cruel Uncle Abel, who worked you true she made a feint of stooping down to tie her much ill. Go on, little woman,—the rough

farmer sitting before you is slender, graceful Harry, and the sober wife is the girl clinging through all time and storm to his protecting arm. "Yes; and I would have married you in spite

of twenty uncle Abels," and then she looked askance at the dreaming man.

Dreaming-no, for he was looking at her with a smile that broadened and deepened till you saw his great white teeth; and then he took both her hands in his, and turned toward her:

"You little hypocrite, you think you are making a fool of me, all this while-putting me in mind of those pleasant times just a purpose to see what a foolish soft old heart I've got. You know you are trying to coax me to let Ruthie have that youngster, eh? How do you think I can stick to my word, when you put me in mind

- It's no use. I might as well give in first as last to the two young fools and one old one, eh, Susy? I've been thinking some time that mebbe I was a little hard on Ruthie-and she is so good and dutiful. If she should die, or fall into sorrow, I would mebbe be sorry for crossing her; and, after all, the lad is well enough, I s'nose.'

And thus the mother won the day; and thus we leave them by the hearth and its dying gleam on the sober couple dreaming they were young

#### CHAPTER III.

What an uproar around the house that clear, cold Christmas morning—for Harry was careering up and down the ditch on new skates of most wonderful construction, and rosy, roguish Ben was supremely happy in the possession of a blue sled with swan-heads on the runners, and the name "2:40" in gilt letters on the top; Belle was parading a great doll before her admiring friends, and Mrs. Maywood went about wrapped in a new broche shawl; but Ruth's present hadn't come yet-her father said, "It should have been here before this time," and he looked at the old clock

Ruth did not seem to care very much whether it came or not. In fact she felt quite indifferent to finery of any sort if George were not to see it worn. So she went about admiring all the other gifts, and speaking her pleasant, gentle words, and wishing she, too, could enjoy the Christmas

Thus it happened that she stole softly to her own room, where she remained until there was the sound of unwonted bustle through the house, and her name was called loudly by more than one. A hurried knock at her door, and her father put his head in to say, "Ruthie, your present has come. Don't be disappointedfather tried to suit you;" and then he chuckled to himself. "It is down in the parlor, and you will find it there. I hope you will like it."

Wonderingly Ruthie looked at her father, and followed him down stairs; and when she reached the parlor door, he did not go any further, but putting his great hands on her shoulders, he bent down to kiss her, and she felt warm tears. as he said:-"God bless my dutiful daughter;" and quickly turned to go across the hall, leaving her to see her Christmas present first alone.

Ruthie lived many years, but she never forgot that Christmas morning, nor the looks of that evergreen-decked room, nor the first glance at George Burrill, radiant with youth and happiness—as handsome and gallant a lover as ever won a maiden's love. Ah, no, when they were old and grey she always remembered her Christmas present.

Farmer Maywood soon came in, laughed and cried at the same time; looked happier than man ever did before; while mother Susan, with her shining eyes, softly smiled and kissed her daugh-

But amid the hilarity of that Christmas dinner, our old friend, the turkey, held an honored place and between the two drum-sticks was found a scrap of white paper, which Mrs. Maywood declared must be the one the turkey would not eat; which Farmer Maywood declared was for a pink bonnet with a blue feather for the bride; and which George declared was neither more nor less than a bank check for a hundred dollars, from the most generous father to the best and prettiest daughter living; and all this while sweet Ruth was looking on with eyes shining through her tears of happiness, glancing shyly now and then at her Christmas present.

### IT'S HONDR.

In the Autumn of 1825, some private affairs called me into the sister kingdom; and as I did not travel, like Polythemus, with my eye out, I gathered a few samples of Irish character, amongst which was the following incident. I was standing one morning at the window of mine inn, when my attention was attracted by a scene that took place beneath. The Belfast coach was standing at the door, and on the roof in front, sat a solitary outside passenger, a fine young fellow, in the uniform of the Connaught rangers. Below, by the front wheel, stood an old woman, seemingly his mother, a young man, and a younger woman, sister or sweetheart; and they were all earnestly entreating the young soldier to descend from his seat on the coach.

"Come down wid ye, Thady." The speaker was the old woman. "Come down, now, to your ould mother. Sure it's flog ye they will, and strip the flesh off the bones I giv ye. Come down, Thady, darlin'!"

"It's honor, mother," was the reply of the soldier; and with clenched hands and set teeth, he took a stiffer posture on the coach.

"Thady, come down - come down, now, ye fool of the world-come along down wid ye!" The tone of the present appeal was more promptly and sternly pronounced. "It's honor, brother!" And the body of the speaker rose more rigidly erect than ever on the roof.

"O Thady, come down! sure it's me, your own Kathleen, that bids ye. Come down, or ye'll

break the heart of me, Thady, jewel; come down, then!"

The poor girl wrung her hands as she said it and cast a look upward that had a visible effect on the muscles of the soldier's countenance. There was more tenderness in his tone, but it conveyed the same resolution as before.

"Its honor, honor bright, Kathleen!" And, as if to defend himself from another glance, he fixed his look steadfastly in front, while the renewed entreaties burst from all three in chorus, with the same answer.

"Come down, Thady, honey! - Thady ye fool, come down ⊢O Thady, come down to me!" "It's honor, mother! — It's honor brother! Honor bright, my own Kathleen!"

Although the poor fellow was a private, this appeal was so public, that I did not hesitate to go down and inquire into the particulars of the distress. It appeared that he had been home on furlough to visit his family, and having exceeded, as he thought, the term of his leave, he was going to rejoin his regiment, and to undergo the penalty of his neglect. I asked him when the furlough expired.

"The first of March, your honor-bad luck to it of all the black days in the world—and here it is, come sudden on me like a shot!"

"The first of March!-why, my good fellow, you have a day to spare, then—the first of March will not be here till to-morrow. It is leap year, and February has twenty-nine days."

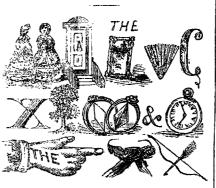
The soldier was thunderstruck. "Twenty-nine days is it! Your sartin of that same! Oh, mother, mother!-ill luck fly away wid yere ould almanac—a base cratur of a book, to be deceaven one after living so long in the family of us!"

His first impulse was to cut a caper on the roof of the coach, and throw up his cap, with a loud hurrah! His second was to throw himself into the arms of his Kathleen, and the third was to wring my hand off in an acknowledgment.

"It's a happy man I am, your honor, for my word's saved, and all by your honor's means. Long life to your honor for the same. May ye live a long hundred—and leap years every one of

# Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA

I AM composed of 26 letters. My 4, 1, 12, 17, 9 is a country in Africa. My 5, 24, 9, 10 is a cape in Asia. My 15, 2, 18, 1, 9 is a river in Asia. My 16, 19, 9, 1, 16, 3, 1, 9 is a volcano in Europe My 9, 11, 13, 20, 25, 22 is a mountain in New England. My 26, 11, 12, 14, 9, 8, 2, 6 is a cape in Britain. My 6, 15, 12, 21, 17, 20, 6, 15, 8 is a county in Virginia. My 23, 5, 11, 25, 19 is a river in Ireland.

My 25, 19, 7, 16, 9 is a river in Washington Territory My whole is a patriotic motto. Middleton, Wis., 1863. RUTH CLEWETT Answer in two weeks.

### CHARADE.

My first is a pronoun of only three letters, So easy to guess that no more shall I tell; My second are made of silk, cotton or Of each or of all they are equally well.

They are used by both sexes, by young and by old, By ladies at parties, by boys when they're cold; They are long and are short, are black, white and gray; Now give a good guess and tell me, I pray.

My whole lived in dark ages, in woods and in caves, On mountains, in deserts; alone, and yet slaves, Bound in fetters more strong than iron e'er made. Yet assumed by themselves and proudly displayed. Answer in two weeks.

#### For Moore's Rural New-Yerker. REBUSES ON A DINNER.

I. ONE of the sons of Noah.

2. Three fifths of impudence, and an herb. 3. A cooking utensil, a vowel, and a part of the foot.

4. Equality, and to cut short. 5. A vehicle, a consonant, and length of life.

6. An under ground room, a vowel, and two-thirds of

7. A bird omitting the last letter, and a kind of fruit. 8. A boy's nickname, a vowel, and a part of the foot. DESSERT 1. Something for bad boys, and the best part of milk

2. To chop fine, a consonant, and an abbreviation.

3. A fruit, one-half of muddy water, a confusion of oices, and a consonant.

1. A harbor, a consonant, and a plant omitting the first 2. Four-sixths of a receptacle for the dead, and two

3. A consonant, a pronoun, and two-thirds of a grain. Rochester, N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 680.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:-Major General Amrose E. Burnside. Answer to Arithmetical Question: -4 2-7 miles per hour Answer to Riddle:-Melodeon.

Answer to Rebuses:-1, Lark. 2, D-rake. 3, G-oat. 4, Fox. 5, Bahoon. 6, Ghost. 7, Fowl. Crow. Answer to Churade:-Lark-spur.

# Wit and Humor.



THE MILKMAN'S FAVORITE COW.

A New Breed of Chickens .- A farmer was greatly annoyed by the scratching of his chickens in the garden, and concluded to experiment with them a little. He therefore procured a Shanghai rooster, and the result of the cross was a brood of chickens with one long and one short leg. When they stood on the long leg and undertook to scratch with the other they couldn't touch bottom; on reversing the order of things, as digging with the long leg while the short one supported the body, the first stroke would result in a grand series of somersaults. The consequence was that the hens soon became "a-weary" of that fun, and left the garden, and the farmer's good wife rejoiced greatly thereat.

Sonnet to ye Skaters.—The following lines, just at this time, will come home to the feelings of many a tyro in the graceful art of skating:

ny a tyro in the graceful art of skating
Wo to the wight when first he feels
The slippery states beneath his heels;
Who, tremblingly, tries the dangerous play;
And scratches out a first essay;
Up fly his feet, he feels with dread
The ice has cracked and cracked his head!
A double damage thus we see,
Misfortunes march in company;
Stars twinkle round his aching eyes,
Amazed, he sees new suns arise;
To him celestial wonders ope,
Without the aid of telescope.
With shuffling haste he seeks the shore,
And vows, at least, to skete no more.

Unintentional Jokes.—The man that makes a joke without intending it frequently amuses us more than the most ingenious of professional jokers—as when the milkman in a play is charged with putting calves' brains in his milk, he answered, "Brains! I never had such a thing in my head!" It was the same sort of a case when a juryman having asked the judge to excuse him from serving on account of deafness, the latter said, "Couldn't you hear my charge to the grand jury?" "Yes, I heard it," said the man, "but I couldn't make any sense of it."

IMPROMPTU-"You remind me," observed Jenks to Fitz-Boozey, who was airing a new suit of gorgeous appearl on Broadway-" you remind me of an ancient cry of the night-watchman."

"Do I? Why?" asked Fitz, surveying himself in a large photograph show case, en passant. "Because you are 'all swell,' " replied Jenks, blandly.

What three words did Adam use when he in-

troduced himself to Eve, and which read the

same backward and forward? "Madam, Pm Adam." To be called a fool is bad enough; but a statterer makes the thing worse by calling you a foo-

foo-fool. Throw a chimney-sweep into the river if you

would make a clean sweep of him. MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.

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