

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.]

VOL. XIV NO. 7.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

[WHOLE NO. 683.]

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.
C. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

WAR, FINANCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

As a people we are novices in war—subject to military, financial and commercial blunders. Mourning our mistakes, we should remember they are the legitimate growth of peace and prosperity. If persistent treason drives us to it, we shall have to learn war, and learn to adapt our affairs to a state of war. War embarrasses business chiefly from its uncertainty,—we no more know when it will stop than when it will begin. While it exists, it sets in motion new, and stimulates old, branches of industry; but with no basis but passion or principle, it is too evanescent for the arithmetic of the exchange, and laughs at calculations of "supply and demand." It is a state of uncertainty; the channels of business are liable to sudden interruptions, especially such as are most intimately connected with army and navy supplies. The necessity of large disbursements, by augmenting the currency, increases the danger of over-action in all departments, and the consequent danger of spasmodic and violent contraction. Business men should feel in honor and in duty bound to keep within prudent limits, and not aggravate dangerous tendencies. All this being premised, there are other things to be said.

God's world rests on a foundation that war cannot shake. Providence has indorsed Democratic principles and institutions, and Providence never backs down. If our country has had a mixed policy and a mixed history, prosperity has kept fast hold of freedom all the way, and been as true to us as we to liberty. This record shall stand:—*Since the world began the freest people prospered best.* Doubt as to the stability of our institutions is not so much distrust of man as distrust of God! This has a place here, as connected with every business interest. You may as well debate whether the Rocky Mountains are about to dissolve and disappear, as whether the Government of the Union will be found twenty years hence to pay its bonds. Granite is perishable; truth and right are eternal.

The rebellion has involved our Government in vast expenditures, necessarily resulting in the issue of bonds, and other forms of indebtedness to a large amount; these, to a great extent, are the basis of our business operations, and distrust of them, is a blow at national prosperity. Fortunately there is no ground for distrust. Whoever discredits Government obligations, discredits himself, and discredits every other man; for what he has, and what all have, is pledged for their payment. Repudiation, if morally possible, would clash with too many interests, and can never be entertained. Capitalists, distressed with a superabundance of means, have here an ample field for the safest of all investments.

If one owes, and can't pay down, the simplest way is to give his note. This the Government has done, and so supplied a paper currency in the least exceptional form possible, for the "Treasury Notes" have an element of stability and security not possessed by the Jack O'Lantern issues of banks swayed and governed by Wall Street caprice. Dependent on the latter, we should be at the mercy of every wind that blows; for when cupidity had induced over-issues, the bursting of a speculative bubble would again, as heretofore, produce a "stam-

pede" among "financial" wise-acres and capitalists that would throw Bull Run into disgrace. If capitalists invest liberally in U. S. Stocks, they will show a good deal of sense and some patriotism. If they do not invest, let the Government issue Treasury Notes to meet all present and pressing wants, and the people will take good care of the "green backs," and the greener bank managers and capitalists whose foolish timidity or reasonable indifference has forced the Government to proceed in this direction further than it desired. I beg to assure Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. CHASE that no soldier should wait one day for a handsomely engraved evidence of indebtedness, if the Government owes him anything. Theorizers about "gold" ought to be able to see that that commodity can become as hysterical as they are,—the foot-ball of sportsmen, it measures the value of the sun about as nearly as it does Treasury Notes.

Assuming, then, that we have the most unexceptionable currency that we ever had, because based upon the entire property of the Union, and not liable to sudden withdrawal; and assuming, also, that there is a large prospective and present demand for every variety of agricultural and manufactured products, we have reason to expect a large and prosperous business in all departments of industry. Except in gold, and a few "fancies," there seems to be, so far, but little disposition to engage in reckless speculation. Farming lands can now be bought as low as the average price for the last ten years, and capital can here find room enough for some time to come.

Farmers will, of course, feel the necessity, in the absence of so many farm laborers, of making their arrangements early, doing *you* whatever can be done,—providing every facility which machinery and all other conveniences and contrivances can afford, to help on the farm business. Advancing prices promise to reward labor much better than for a few years past. But in all our doings let us not forget what we owe to the best Government the world ever saw.—H. T. B.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

SUGAR CULTURE IN ILLINOIS.

I HAVE been spending a week in the city of Springfield, Illinois, attending the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, the "Farmer's Convention," and watching the *modus operandi* of legislation. I propose to write of some things I have seen and heard. The most important feature of the State Society's rooms, the past week, was the exhibition of Illinois sugar. Here is evidence enough of the practicability and profit of sugar culture and manufacture.

THE IMPHEE CANES.

The great bulk of the sugars on exhibition here—indeed all, with the exception of one or two samples—are made from some of the varieties of the Imphee. It is no longer Sorghum sugar which the people of the West are going to seek for and labor to secure, but it is Imphee sugar which they may and will produce. It is the testimony of all cultivators, that it is exceedingly difficult to make sugar from the Sorghum. The only sample exhibited here is from Cook, of Ohio. It is called, and supposed to be, Sorghum sugar. Of the difficulties attending its manufacture, he says, in his statement:—"I have found to my sorrow the necessity of cutting up the cane immediately when ripe. Early in September I crushed and evaporated a portion of cane from one of my fields, and the result was a beautiful crystallization in a few hours. But being much driven in the manufacture of my neighbors' cane, I neglected my own, and allowed it to stand in the hill several weeks, when I found it so much deteriorated, as to be of comparatively little value."

I find no such complaint with regard to the Imphee. Indeed, here is a sample of sugar made by J. H. SMITH, of Quincy, from frosted cane—a very good sample, too. The Imphee sugars on exhibition, are mostly the product of four varieties of the Imphee—that known as the Otaheite cane, which is only a variety of Imphee, and no better as a sugar-producing plant than some others I shall name—Oom-see-a-na, Nee-see-a-na, and Nee-a-za-na. This Otaheite cane very much resembles in character of seed and habit of growth the variety Oom-see-a-na. They are so nearly related that any other than a critical observer would fail to discover a difference. These four varieties are the sugar-producing plants of the West, and cultivators and manufacturer say there is no difficulty in getting sugar from them at all—it is as easily and surely

done as from the sap of the sugar maple—and here we have the evidence of it.

OOM-SEE-A-NA AND NEE-SEE-A-NA.

Mr. J. H. SMITH, of Quincy, exhibits and receives the premium for the best 100 pounds of sugar. If Mr. SMITH's statement is to be believed—and I have no reason to doubt it—no man has been more successful in the culture of these canes and the manufacture of sugar than he has. The samples he exhibits here are regarded and adjudged by experts as quite equal to sugars that now sell at ten and eleven cents per pound at wholesale. These sugars are made from the above varieties of Imphee. I talked with Mr. SMITH concerning the character of these varieties, his mode of cultivating them, and the process adopted in the manufacture of the sugar on exhibition.

He says these sugars were made from the juice of the two varieties above named mixed. He is careful to grow and keep these varieties distinct. But there is so little difference in the saccharine qualities of the juice expressed from them, and in the character of the sugar product of each, that it is mixed in the manufacture.

These varieties do not sucker with him. They grow from 8 to 12 feet high—not quite so high as the Sorghum, but stockier. He has had these varieties ripen in 70 days. They are earlier than the Sorghum. He got his seed from Liberia. Has imported other varieties, which he is testing. He prefers the Sorghum for sirup, but the Imphee for sugar.

It is easy and safe to transplant these plants. They may be started in a hot-bed and transplanted with as much safety as a cabbage plant. But he prefers to sprout his seed. And by his method he claims that he gains three weeks in the growth of the plant.

HOW HE SPROUTS THE SEED.

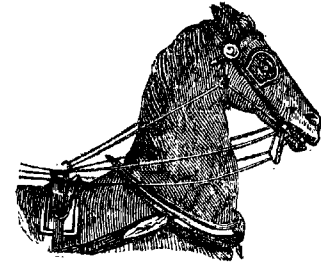
Ten days or two weeks before he wants to plant the seed, he puts about two ounces of chloride of lime in ten or twelve quarts of warm water; in this solution he puts the seed and lets it soak in it about twenty-four hours. He then takes the seed from this solution, puts it in a bag, and buries it in the warmest soil he can find, and lets it remain there ten or twelve days—until it sprouts thoroughly—until the sprouts are two or more inches long.

HOW HE PLANTS IT.

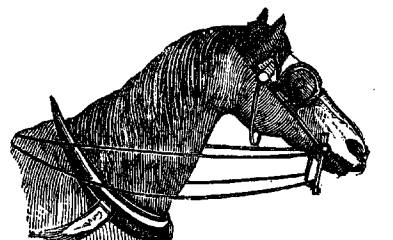
He plants about the 15th of May, in rows three by four feet, and fourteen kernels in a hill. He don't care whether these plants are thinned or not. He finds it better to have a large number of small stalks in a hill than to be compelled to re-plant. The amount of saccharine matter got from a field is no less when the plants are thick in the hill than when there are few. He says ten or twelve stalks in a hill are better than a less number. If the ground is foul, he would plant in rows, both ways, as above; but if the ground is clean, he would plant in drills four feet apart, and one or two inches apart in the drill. Thus, the crop per acre is much increased.

HARVESTING AND MANUFACTURING.

He begins the harvest when the plant is in bloom, stripping, topping, cutting and grinding, and evaporating as fast as it is cut, if he can. This first product, when the cane is in this condition, is made into sirup. As soon as the seed is in the doughy state, the manufacture of sugar begins. He uses Cook's Evaporator in the first part of the process of evaporation, concentrating the juice to about 15° Baume. Then it is transferred to a long pan, 25 feet long, with three compartments, to which the juice is transferred successively, until it shows a concentration to 30° Baume, when sugar results. He gets sugar from ripe Imphee invariably, when boiled down to that degree. It is only boiled to 36° for sirup. He says he uses no chemicals of any sort in the manufacture of this sugar. He takes off the scum cleanly. When he wants to make a fine quality of sirup, he passes it through bone charcoal filters when reduced to about 15° Baume; but no filtration had been used in the manufacture of the sugar on exhibition. He asserts that it is as easy to make sugar from the Imphee as sirup from the Sorghum—that sugar can be made from it profitably for five cents per pound. He has made four or five hundred pounds of the quality exhibited the present season, and has from five to seven tons of it in the mush state—that is, undrained—fifty per cent. of which, at a low calculation, is sugar. At five cents per pound for the dry sugar, he says this crop will yield as good a profit as any the farmer grows. He says he has taken eight pounds of dry sugar from a gallon of the "mush." He regards 200



A Horse's Head pulled up by the Bearing-Rein.



A Horse's Head without the Bearing-Rein.

THE CHECK, OR BEARING-REIN.

THE above illustrations, from MAYHEW'S Horse-Doctor, scarcely require any explanatory remarks. One engraving represents a horse undergoing the torture of the bearing-rein, while the other exhibits him carrying his head as he would if free to exercise a choice. We will not ask which delineation is the most easy, natural, and, we may add, humane—for, as our author says, "the generality of eyes are perverted by the dictates of custom"—yet we have a very decided opinion on the subject, and think the bearing-rein (as used in many cases) most injurious and abusive to the noblest of all our domestic animals. Mr. MAYHEW says:—"The modern carriage horse, whether galloping, trotting, or standing still, always has the head in one attitude, save when the muzzle is thrown into the air to ease, for an instant, the pained angles of the mouth, inhumanly tugged at by the bearing-rein. Which of the foregoing engravings looks most at ease? Does not the fashionable horse appear suffering constraint and torture? The face is disguised and con-

cealed by the harness; but enough is left visible to suggest the agony compulsion inflicts. 'Pride,' says the proverb, 'has no feeling.' Therefore, no expectation is formed of any appeal to the fashionable circles; but by the ignorance of the public is this barbarity licensed. Were the mass properly informed the hating of the populace would soon drive fashion into a more humane usage."

HERBERT, in his "Hints to Horse-Keepers," thus strongly condemns the use of the check-rein:—"The check, or bearing-rein, is another unaccountable mistake in harness invention. While it holds the horse's head in an unnatural, ungraceful, and uncomfortable position, it gives the mouth a callous, horny character, and entirely destroys all chance for fine driving. The check-rein is considered valuable, especially to prevent horses from grazing, or from lowering the head. The same end may be equally attained by substituting a simple bridle-rein, to be fastened to the saddle without passing through the loops of the throat-lash."

gallons of this mush the maximum product from an acre—he has, obtained as high as 400 gallons. He does not regard it a difficult feat to make 600 pounds of sugar, of the quality exhibited, from an acre. At five cents per pound, this would be thirty dollars—at ten cents, which is the present value of this sugar in market, sixty dollars. To this must be added the drainings, or sirup, which does not crystallize. That it will be found more profitable than corn or grain growing, there is no doubt. For sirup alone, it is more profitable. But that it is the most profitable crop that can be grown in this State is doubted, since the demonstrations of tobacco culture the past year in this State—of which more anon.

OTAHEITAN CANE SUGAR.

There were some excellent samples of sugar said to have been made from this cane, on exhibition—not as good as those exhibited by Mr. SMITH, but evidently because of crude process of manufacture. Mr. SAMUEL HOOKER exhibited samples which were made after the following process:—The manufacture is commenced as soon as the cane begins to ripen. He uses a small evaporator, holding about fifty gallons. He fills it partly with juice, boils and skims until the scum is off; fills up with juice again and skims as before, till the scum ceases to rise; pours in cold juice a third time, and then adds soda—a tablespoonful to about three gallons of the liquid, first dissolving it in some cold juice, and then mixing it with the boiling juice. Again the skimmer is used until the scum ceases to rise, and when a good bodied article, (not too thick,) [no degree is given,] it is put in a vessel and set away in a moderately warm place. It soon granulates, and the "mush" is put in bags and hung up to drain. So the sugar is made.

There were other samples of sugar from the same cane made in a similar manner. The statements are not essentially different.

NEE-A-ZA-NA.

C. D. ROBERTS, of Jacksonville, showed a fine sample of sugar made from this variety of Imphee, which he distinguishes as the White Imphee, because of the color of its seed. I give the substance of his statement:

He secures good seed, plows deep, plants in rows three feet apart. When about three inches high works with a hoe, and afterward plows as for corn. The cane, from which the sample of sugar was made, was cut, stripped and topped about two feet below the head. After leaving it five days in piles to cure, the juice was expressed and boiled immediately, on one of Cook's Evaporators, to the proper consistency, using no chemicals whatever. It was removed to a warm room, and in four days commenced crystallizing. It was afterward subjected to pressure, water being used to aid in the separation of the sirup from the crystal particles, and spread out to dry.

With one exception, this was the whitest sample exhibited—the whiteness being secured by washing.

Mr. ROBERTS says his experiments the past three years have demonstrated the fact that sirup and sugar can be made, with profit and success. Cleanliness should be observed throughout the manufacture of the sirup. Quick evaporation is absolutely necessary, since continued boiling over a heated surface colors the sirup and prevents conglutination. Different degrees of heat are also necessary for the effectual removal of impurities. It is highly important the cooling surfaces are secured, that the scum may form and be taken off without being agitated by boiling. Substances once formed and thrown off should never be allowed to re-mix with the sirup or be re-boiled.

By the use of the evaporator named above, these results are obtained. The juice, as it passes through the different channels, over the pan, is exposed to different degrees of heat; since it passes over heated and cold surfaces, a shallow stream may be used without danger from burning.

The cold surface affords rest for the scum; and it is so secured by the boiling through the center of the pan, that there is no possibility of its being incorporated with the sirup. Subjecting the juice to this continued process, renders it perfectly pure.

The above is a very good argument in favor of a particular evaporator. I publish it because I like to put men on the record. But I don't believe the evaporator named is the best, or a necessary apparatus for the evaporation of cane juice in the manufacture of sugar; and I do not regard it any particular merit as belonging to the process, that chemicals are ignored in its manufacture. If I can save time, labor, and increase the value of the product, by the use of soda, lime, or any other alkali, without engendering my profits, I shall do so.

THE USE OF LIME WATER.

D. S. PARDEE, of Rockford, sent a sample of sugar to the Secretary, made from immature cane. He says:—"In listening to the remarks of Rev. W. I. SMITH, at the Rockford Convention, on the manufacture of sugar in the West India Islands, I got the idea that lime water would destroy the gum, or glucose, as some call it, from our sugar; then it would drain dry without the aid of the cheese or the cider press, leaving the sugar free and usable, without a mill to grind it, or hot water to dissolve it. I came home and tried the experiment. It was a sort of hap-hazard experiment, but the result was all that we could expect. The second experiment was more satisfactory than the first, and the result I forward to you for examination. Though made from the immature cane, it has drained dry in so

short a time with rude implements. Allowing me to be a judge, I call it a success; and when we bring experience and practical knowledge to our aid, we will produce sugar equal to any made in the South."

Describing the process, he says he took the "mush," placed it in a gauze wire strainer, let it drain twenty-four hours, and then added a pint or more of clean lime water, (to 12 lbs. of mush.) In forty-eight hours, finding the gum or glucose matter not wholly gone, I repeated the dose of lime water. In a week from the time of putting it in the strainer, the sample was presented to the Winnebago County Farmers' Club, and was pronounced equal to the second grade of New Orleans sugar.

Such are some of the experiments by which the successful, profitable process of manufacture is yet to be established.

COTTON CULTURE IN UTAH TERRITORY.

THINKING that some items in regard to the culture of cotton in this Territory might interest your readers, I have been at some pains to obtain information on that subject, which I embody in this brief communication.

The cotton country proper—universally called "Dixie" here—embraces portions of Washington county, the extreme southern county in the Territory, and the lands adapted to the culture are the bottoms lying along the small streams forming the head waters of the Rio Virgin river, which flow southwardly, and ultimately empty into the Gulf of California. The sources of these streams are separated but a few miles from those of Sevier river, which flow to the northward and debouch into Sevier Lake. The general features of the country are very uninviting, being rough and mountainous, and aside from its adaptability to cotton growing, presents but little inducement for settlement. The grasses indigenous to the country, however, grow luxuriant, and will doubtless be made subservient to a somewhat extensive system of grazing, when that section of country shall have become well settled. The first colony was established in 1852, being sent out from the great parent hive of Mormonism, whose symbol of industry is "Deseret," the honey-bee. The settlements increased but slowly in population, there having been but seventy-three families in the whole extent of the cotton country so late as the autumn of 1861. Since that date, however, a great impetus has been given to the movement through the direct agency of "The Church," which has sent off hundreds of individuals and families, with the assurance that they had "a call" to labor in that field of duty. Some two hundred families were thus transferred to the cotton country during the autumn of the last year, and I am informed that there are some five hundred families now resident in that section of the Territory.

The culture of cotton was only inaugurated as a *derriere resort*, owing to the great scarcity and consequent high price of the staple, and fabrics manufactured therefrom, both in the States and here. It was not expected that enough could ever be raised to make a surplussage over home wants, perhaps not in sufficient quantity for that, even—as it was found, after a careful calculation, that no greater area than eight to ten thousand acres, in the whole Territory, was adapted to the cultivation of the staple. Cotton was first planted last spring, and was found to be eminently successful, although requiring an extensive and laborious system of irrigation, in common with all operations in this Territory looking to success in Agricultural pursuits. No large tracts or extensive fields were planted, but a small "patch," or perhaps an acre or two, by each of the families then resident there. It is estimated that not far from two hundred acres was the entire area thus cultivated, the total yield of which is calculated at seventy-five thousand pounds, or an average of three hundred and seventy-five pounds to the acre. The heaviest yield was thirteen hundred and fifty pounds, "in the seed," per acre, equivalent to four hundred and fifty when ginned.

The best locality for the cultivation was found to be at Santa Clara and at Washington, some three hundred and sixty miles south from this city, and but a few miles north from the southern boundary line of the Territory. The quality is a fair upland, of which I inclose a sample, that you may judge for yourself of the length and fineness of the fiber. There were but two gins in the country prior to the return of the "Church trains" from the States, late in the season, which brought four of the most improved construction, precisely the same as those in use in the Southern States. The two originally in use were made here, and were somewhat clumsy affairs, and consequently inefficient in operation. It is confidently hoped that with the experience gained by last season's operations, with the improved appliances now at hand for ginning and saving the product, that next year, and henceforth, the production will be largely increased, sufficient at least to supply the more urgent necessities of the people of this Territory. At any rate, the development of home resources in that respect will be thoroughly tested by the application of an extended system of labor, made effective by the enterprise and industry characteristic of the working classes here.

I will say, while on the subject of "Dixie," that Sorghum is also extensively cultivated, far more than a home supply being manufactured, the surplus being exported and exchanged for wheat or flour produced in Iron county, which lies immediately north of Washington. The farmers in the latter county find it far more remunerative to cultivate cotton and cane, than in raising cereals. Grapes succeed in perfection there, rivaling California even in that respect, and thousands of cuttings have been procured from the latter State, as well as from this city, to start their vineyards. The vines need no pro-

tection whatever, but grow luxuriant in the open air, and produce most luscious fruit in great abundance. Apple trees likewise grow thrifflily, and will succeed admirably; but peach trees are a failure, the winters being severe enough to kill them. The keeping of bees is likewise a decided success, and efforts are being made to introduce and feed them on an extended scale. It is a remarkable fact that in no other portions of the Territory can bees be made to live and thrive.

I will remark, *en passant*, that the "Mountain Meadows Massacre" was perpetrated in the cotton country, at a point some forty miles northward from Santa Clara. This occurred in 1857, when some one hundred and twenty emigrants from Arkansas, while on their way to California, were inhumanly butchered by the Indians. There is a Rancho now established within three miles of the scene of that sanguinary conflict.

For much of the above information, I am indebted to Hon. GEORGE A. SMITH, Church Historian and Recorder, and member of the present Territorial Council, to whose kindness and courtesy I am under much obligation.

C. H. HOWARD. Great Salt Lake City, U. T., Jan. 10, 1863.

SHALL WE WASH OUR SHEEP.

My attention was called to this subject by the proceedings of the Vermont Wool Growers' Convention, as reported in the *Semi-Weekly Tribune* of September 12, 1862, in which the opinion seemed to prevail that it was not profitable to wash sheep, for the following reasons, viz.:—It was an expensive, unpleasant job, and unhealthy for man and sheep,—that unwashed sheep can be sheared earlier than washed, and thereby gain a heavier coat of wool for their protection the next winter,—that the manufacturer can cleanse the wool cheaper than the grower, and that the disposition of manufacturers to buy unwashed wool was largely increasing. The buyer makes about 25 per cent. difference between washed and unwashed wool, but no discrimination between that which is thoroughly clean and that of a man who has only washed his sheep to make his wool sell at a higher price, while it is but little cleaner than that sheared without washing.

The Convention seemed to be unanimous against washing sheep, and if it is unprofitable to wash sheep in Vermont, why not here? For the length of time required, I consider it the farmers' most expensive, perplexing and unhealthy job. I can afford and am willing to sell my wool for a number of cents less per fleece, unwashed—and am resolved to wash no more sheep unless I become convinced, before the first of June next, that wool cannot be sold for its fair value unless it has undergone that old fogy process of being washed on the sheep's back. In the meantime I would be glad to learn, from some candid, practical manufacturer, the difference in expense, if any, between cleansing for the cards unwashed wool and that washed on the sheep's back in the usual manner.

I introduce this subject thus early that wool-growers and buyers may give their views on it if they think it worthy their consideration.

SOLOMON HITCHCOCK. Conesus Center, N. Y., Feb., 1863.

LETTER FROM JOHN JOHNSTON.

FATTENING SHEEP—SHORT-HORNS FOR BEEF, &c.

*EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I notice one of your correspondents inquires what has become of JOHN JOHNSTON. You may tell him indisposition, or rather infirmity, has kept my pen still for several months, but I hope I am improving, and will soon get out again for a time. You can also tell him I have 150 Merino wethers that I have fed half a pound of corn and the same quantity of buckwheat each, daily, since December 1st, with straw for fodder, and they are fat now. I have just commenced feeding them hay, but think it doubtful if they pay for the hay. If I could ride out to buy lean stock, or half fat stock, I would sell them at once, as they would now pay well for what they have eaten; but I cannot go from home, and they may still pay for feeding until April or May. I have almost always made most by fattening stock when grain was high. Fat stock is never long low when grain is high.

I have sold, to go away next week, an extra steer and cow. The steer weighs 2,800 pounds; and the cow over 2,000 pounds. She is nearly full-blooded Short-horn—not very large; but fat—has been milked since April, 1861—has not had a calf since—is milked twice a day now. She is five years old. Too much cannot be said in favor of Short-horns for making beef. They are profitable to fatten. The steer is also five years old—a mixture of breeds—part Durham, part Hereford, and part common stock—but still hide, hard to fatten, as all stiff-hided cattle are. He is, however, fat and handsome as can be.

I laid by a RURAL with a letter in it from one of your correspondents from Ohio, in which he mentioned me. I thought of answering when I got better, but now cannot find it. He had a rather singular name. If I had it now, I would again write you, but I suppose you will know nothing of it.

JOHN JOHNSTON. Near Geneva, N. Y., 1863.

The Bee-Keeper

Bee-Keeping in Wisconsin.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I take a deep interest in the Bee-Keeping Department of your paper, and hope all of your bee-keeping subscribers will, from time to time, add their experience thereto. If it were not for our cold and backward springs, Wisconsin would stand first among the North-Western States for bee-keeping. I have no wonderful story to tell you of my experience. The spring of 1862 was very backward. My bees began to live the 15th of May,

from the early flowers. I brought out from my cellar 24 swarms; 21 of them swarmed. I do not remember the number of second swarms I had out; for I double them up two or three in one hive, making one large and strong from two or three second or third swarms. I find no trouble in doing this, and keeping my swarms all large and strong. From my 21 swarms I saved 34 new and strong swarms, and from 42 swarms I sold last fall 760 pounds of box honey, and my hives are of the old box style, too. I had only three swarms out in June—23d and 24th. These swarms made 42 pounds of box honey, and filled their hive of two thousand square inches.

July is our swarming month. I am quite willing to let bees do their own swarming. My experience is, if the season is right and honey plenty, nine out of every ten will swarm, and I find, too, if I have old and strong stocks that do not swarm through the season, they will make me surplus honey enough to more than pay for a good swarm. I have no trouble in getting all the bees I can take care of by the old way of swarming. I use the old box hive, but am sure the movable frames in all hives are much the best; they winter finely in them, and are very handy to feed in, and give us perfect control of the bees at all times.

I find the most difficult part of the season to carry bees through, is from the first of March to the tenth of May. I winter my bees in a large, dry cellar, and am trying to carry through, this winter, 50 swarms. I find that in our coldest winters my large swarms will eat 40 pounds out doors and not over 20 in the cellar. A good place for wintering is more than half in bee-keeping. Our part of this State is covered with white clover, coming on the fore part of June and lasting to the middle of September. We have some basswood, but it is short-lived. Clover and buckwheat are our main reliance. We bee-hunters have fine sport in our woods in the fall. I found a number of fine bee-trees last fall. From one I took out 130 pounds of beautiful honey; brought the bees home and hived them into a full hive of honey that I had lost the bees from in swarming season, by loss of queen. The wild swarm is now doing finely.

Will you be kind enough to tell me what the *American Bee Journal* can be had for a year? Is it a weekly or monthly paper, and where is it printed? R. DART. Ripon, Wis., Jan., 1863.

[The *Bee Journal* has been discontinued. It was a monthly, and published in Philadelphia at \$1 per annum.—Ed.]

THE Bees should be looked to every few days, to prevent the accumulation of moisture in close weather, which will freeze some cold night and stiffen the swarm. Take advantage of very fair days to give extra ventilation, so the bees may fly out to take the air, and that the inside of the hives may dry. A little upward ventilation, at all times, will prevent the collection of moisture from the heat of the swarm, and also secure it against damp chills.—Ohio Farmer.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Management of Poultry.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* tells how he cares for his poultry, in the following terms:

Hens will try to continue their species, by laying eggs, when confined to a grain diet; but as a rule, the more animal food, the more eggs. If they can get no animal food otherwise, they will even peck out or eat each other's feathers or quills. Their natural food embraces insects and vermin, and when allowed to roam at large to find these, they lay well. To get eggs in winter, give them all the odd bits of fresh meat, lime, &c. Butcher's offal is a cheap source of animal food for hens. We use scraps from the fat-trying establishments, buying it in cakes of from 50 to 100 pounds, and throwing them into the yards, where they lie until gradually pecked to pieces and consumed. This material costs one-half to one cent a pound—usually one cent; and it is the cheapest meat we can get for poultry. Grain is good for fattening fowls. Water, always accessible or regularly supplied, is as necessary for fowls as for other animals. They eat the kitchen offal as readily as pigs, and turn it to a more profitable account. Avoid giving them salt food. Comfort—that is, shelter from storm and wind, with good feed—is the best "hen-persuader" we know of. Whitewash on every inch of the poultry-house will keep out lice. A bed of unleached ashes to roll in is a good protection against the small vermin. Lime in some form—as oyster shells, or bones finely powdered—is needed by laying hens; gravel, or coarse sand, is needed by all fowls.

Fermenting Bones.

THE *Irish Farmer's Gazette* gives the following inquiry and answer on this subject:

A correspondent asks:—"If I put half a tun of bones, broken in two inch pieces, in the corner of a shed, heap clay, tan or turf mould on it, and form a hole in the top for pouring boiling water, will the bones dissolve, and how long will it take? Will the smell be very offensive, and will it induce dogs to tear them about? What weight of superphosphate will it make when dried out?"—The bones will ferment in the way proposed, but they will do better if mixed with the water, and ferment more equally if wet with it before covering with the clay than after. According to the state of the weather, &c., it may take from a fortnight to three weeks or a month to decompose them. The covering of earth will keep down the smell, but you must keep any cracks that may appear in the covering closed. If dogs have access to the heap, there will be some danger of their pulling the heap about. A tun of bones may make in this way one and one-half tuns, or something more.

Inquiries and Answers.

SNUG AND CHEAP COTTAGES.—Can you insert in your excellent paper one or two plans for a snug, convenient cottage?—not a farm house, exactly, but a small, cozy little house. By so doing you will greatly oblige—A. KRADIN, Little Neck, N. Y.

Will try to comply with request in a few weeks. Meantime can any of our readers furnish a plan that will "fill the bill?"

CARROTS VS. PARSNIPS.—Cannot you keep carrots in the ground where they grow as well as parsnips during the winter? I see one of your writers recommends the parsnip, and especially because of this feature.—A. P. COON.

It is rare that carrots can be so kept. It is only where there is an early snow which continues on all winter, or when the culture has been such as to cover the roots with soil. We have tried the experiment the present winter. The crown of the carrot is decayed, while the parsnip is all right.

POLAND HENS.—Will you inform me through your paper where I can obtain the pure blooded Poland hens? and oblige—THOMAS ELLIOTT, Syracuse, N. Y.

We presume the dealers in fancy poultry have them, and that they will ere long so advise the readers of agricultural journals by advertisement.

STEAM POWER FOR THRESHING, &c.—Can steam power be used to any advantage in threshing grain? If so, what will be the cost of an engine of sufficient strength to do the work, and what the weight? Are they used in this State? Perhaps some of the readers of the RURAL will oblige me by giving the desired information.—A. FRIEND, Geneseo, N. Y.

Several of our readers use steam power for threshing and other purposes, and we trust some of them will answer the above definitely. Give us the figures, friends, that those interested may be advised.

HOW TO TRACE A HORSE TO BACK.—I read in the RURAL of Jan. 3d, an inquiry on horse training, or learning a horse to back. If the inquirer will put the harness on his horse, and hitch a team of superior strength headed the contrary direction, then place himself with lines in hand, speak kindly, "back," and gently pull the lines, the horse will naturally press forward. Let your team pull him back a foot or two; then pat and encourage him, and be sure not to strike him. My word for it, you will have a horse in an hour that will back as well as go forward.—S. L. Wyoming, N. Y.

CHURN.—Have you, or any of your numerous readers, ever found a churn that you can recommend ahead of the old dash churn? (We have several new patents, but have abandoned them.) If so, please inform me through your columns, and oblige—A. SUBSCRIBER.

SCRATCHES IN HORSES.—I have a valuable horse that is troubled very bad with the scratches, and I would like to have some of your subscribers, or some one else, give a recipe through the RURAL that will cure the scratches or kill the animal. His heels crack, and legs swell as big as a stove pipe.—HOWARD, Hector, N. Y.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE AG. SOCIETY elected the following board of officers at its annual meeting, held in Trenton, Jan. 20: President—P. A. VOORHEES, Somerset. Vice Presidents—First District, J. B. JESSUP; 2d, N. L. RUE; 3d, G. W. SAVAGE; 4th, LEWIS DUNN; 5th, S. H. CONDUCT. Secretary—Wm. M. FORCE. Treasurer—Benj. Harris. Executive Committee—E. A. DAUGHTY, Atlantic; Wm. PARRY, Burlington; D. HOLMAN, Bergen; John GILL, Jr., Camden; Dr. LEAMING, Cape May; B. F. LEE, Cumberland; C. M. SEXTON, Essex; Samuel Hopkins, Gloucester; N. H. HALSTED, Hudson; Geo. A. ETON, Hunterdon; J. G. J. CAMPBELL, Mercer; J. S. BUCKLEAF, Middlesex; Arthur V. CONOVER, Monmouth; Wm. HILLARD, Morris; Richard CONOVER, Ocean; Abram GOODWIN, Passaic; Benj. Acton, Salem; J. V. D. HOAGLAND, Sussex; Thomas Lawrence, Sussex; C. S. HAINES, Union; Isaac Wildrick, Warren.

ONTARIO CO. AG. SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting and Winter Exhibition of this Society was held at the Town House, in Canandaigua, on the 28th ult., when the following officers were elected for 1863: President—DAVID PICKETT, Gorham. Vice Presidents—Billings T. Case, Bristol; Henry Howe, Canandaigua; O. C. Chapin, East Bloomfield; Sylvanus Burriss, Phelps; Pitt May, Hopewell; Jedediah Dewey, Manchester; Wm. Johnson, Seneca; Lindley W. Smith, Farmington; William S. Clark, Victor; David Coye, South Bristol; Henry Metcalf, Gorham; Perez R. Pitts, Richmond; Stephen H. Ainsworth, West Bloomfield; A. W. Austin, Canadice; Joseph Parker, Naples. Corresponding Secretary—Gideon Granger. Rec. Secretary—J. Albert Granger. Treasurer—John H. Morse.

YATES CO. AG. SOCIETY.—Annual meeting at Penn Yan, Jan. 10, 1863. Premiums on Field Crops—First premium on Spring Barley to ADAM HUNT; crop 48 and 14-48th bushels per acre. Second, to JOSEPH ABBOTT; crop per acre, 49 and 10-48th bushels, but quality of grain not so good as that of Mr. HUNT. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$368.52 on hand. The following board of officers was elected for ensuing year: President—GEORGE WAGNER. Vice President—John Sutherland. Secretary—William S. Judd. Treasurer—Benjamin L. Hoyt. Managers—Erasmus Wright, of Barrington; Wm. T. Remer, Benton; Wm. S. Green, Italy; Joseph Abbott, Jerusalem; Adam Hunt, Milo; Peter Dinturf, Middlesex; Ambrose L. Thomas, Potter; Saml. Wright, Starkey; Darius Baker, Torrey.

THE STURBEN COUNTY AG. SOCIETY held its annual meeting at the Court House in Bath, Jan. 14th, 1863. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted, showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—Hon. G. DENNISTON, Prattsburgh. Vice Presidents—T. M. Younglove, Urbana; David McMaster, Bath; Lyman Balcom, Painted Post; A. C. Morgan, Lindley; John W. Whitney, Howard; James G. Bennett, Wayland. Secretary—Dr. A. H. Crittenden, Bath. Treasurer—A. E. Brown, Bath.

THE CLINTON CO. AG. SOCIETY held its annual meeting Jan. 31st, and elected the following board of officers: President—F. L. C. SAILLY. Vice Presidents—Elisha Allen, Ausable; Darius Marsh, Beelmontown; Halsey Rogers, Black Brook; Luman Vaughan, Chazy; Lemuel North, Champlain; Wm. Thorn, Moores; John Keese, Peru; Miner Martin, W. P. Davis, Plattsburgh; B. J. Weaver, Schuyler Falls. Secretary—John W. Bailey. Treasurer—H. H. Halle.

THE SENECA FALLS UNION AG. SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Society was held on the 31st inst. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of \$482.42. A dividend of eight per cent. was declared upon all shares of stock paid into the Treasury by the 1st of March, 1863. The following are the officers for ensuing year: President—G. W. RANDALL. Vice President—Deming Boardman. Secretary—George Pontus. Treasurer—John Cuddeback. Directors—R. F. Merritt, John G. Hoster, Peter Pontius, L. C. Patridge, Geo. Cowing, J. B. C. Vreeland.

THE SANGERFIELD AND MARSHALL AG. SOCIETY (Oneida Co.) elected the following officers for 1863: President—L. ROUSE. Vice President—Platt Camp. Secretary—G. H. Church. Treasurer—H. W. Tower. Directors—O. B. Gridley, C. F. Haven.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON.—On Wednesday and Thursday of last week we had a heavy snow storm in this region. Snow fell to the depth of 12 to 15 inches, without drifting. The thermometer marked from 5 to 8 below zero for a few hours on two occasions. The sleighing has been excellent for a few days, and business lively. On Saturday (7th) our streets were crowded with all sorts of vehicles on runners, and everybody and all their friends were apparently intent on business or pleasure riding. The snow and sleighing—so rare this winter—must prove of great benefit, and a blessing beside. But we fear it will soon depart—for a rain storm last night, and soft, thawing weather to-day (10th) indicate that the excellent sleighing will prove but temporary.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, noticed at some length in our last volume, seems to be in a prosperous condition. The Fourth Annual Catalogue, recently received, gives the names of 110 students at the last session, nine of whom graduated. The Faculty consists of five professors; with two assistants, and several superintendents in charge of the farm, garden, etc. The standing of each pupil in his studies, and also in manual labor, is given in the catalogue—a plan worthy of adoption by other institutions. The success of the College is encouraging to its officers, as it should be to patrons and friends. The next session opens on the 18th instant. The terms are \$100 for tuition, board and washing, for ten months. Those wishing information should address the President, Dr. E. PUGH, Farm School P. O., Center Co., Pa.

EASTMAN'S STATE AND NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.—We are in receipt of the Illustrated Catalogue of this institution. It is a beautiful work, and comprises a very interesting account of the objects of the College, and plan upon which it is conducted. Mr. EASTMAN is still a young man, but with "Excelsior" as his motto, and possessing peculiar talent, tact and energy, has achieved remarkable success, and established the most popular institution of its class in the country. His aim is to carry out the idea of the Spartan King—"Teach your boys that which they will practice when they become men,"—and if all our institutions of learning would regard the same wise maxim, Education would soon mean and be something useful and reliable for life. Those desiring information relative to Mr. E.'s College are referred to his announcement on fifth page, with the assurance that we should hesitate to thus infringe upon reading departments did we not believe the institution worthy the attention and patronage of the public.

UNITED STATES AG. SOCIETY.—We supposed this Society defunct, but according to a report in the *National Intelligencer* its annual meeting was held in Washington on the 14th ult., and the following officers elected for 1863: President—Wm. B. HUBBARD, Columbus, Ohio. Vice Presidents—Representing each State and Territory. Executive Committee—W. B. Hubbard, (ex-off.) Ohio; Chas. B. Calvert, Md.; Marshall P. Wilder, Mass.; J. H. Sullivan, Ohio; Isaac Newton, Penn.; A. H. Myers, Cal.; Frederick Smyth, N. H.; Ben. P. Poore, (ex-off.) D. C.; LeGrand Byington, Iowa. Treasurer—Benjamin B. French, Washington, D. C. Secretary—Ben. Perley Poore, Washington, D. C.

If the U. S. Society is really alive, we beg leave to ask its officers how much longer its creditors are to "wait for the good time coming"—pay day? We know one, in this city—Mr. JAS. FIELD, who furnished tents, etc., at the Society's last Fair—whose visual organs would like to see some of his actual expenses, to say nothing of the amount promised. How is it, Messrs. HUBBARD, FRENCH & Co.?

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FARM LANDS IN NEW YORK.—The valuation of Farm Lands, as fixed by the Board of Assessors of the State, gives but a faint idea of the comparative value of the land for farming purposes in the several counties, for the reason that city and village property is included in the aggregate valuation from which the average value is obtained. But the table is nevertheless of interest, and we give it below:

Table with 2 columns: County and Average Value per Acre. Includes Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Conestoga, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, New York, Niagara.

AMERICAN SHORT HORN HERD BOOK.—A circular from LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq., of Black Rock, N. Y., announcing that the usual period—two years from the compilation of the fifth volume—having elapsed, and receiving numerous applications from the more spirited among our Short-horn breeders to go on with the work as before, he has concluded to receive pedigrees for Volume Sixth of the American Short Horn Herd Book, to be issued as soon as they can be received and compiled in sufficient number. For the information of breeders we quote the Terms, &c., as follows:

1. For every pedigree recorded, the charge will be fifty cents, to be remitted with the pedigree. 2. The pedigree of every bull occurring by name in the lineage of the animal sent for record, if not recorded in either the American or English Herd books, must be sent for record, and for which the same charge of 50 cents will be made. Such bull will be recorded by number in this volume, so that the lineage of every recorded animal can be complete without further question. 3. State name, color, age, and sex of the animal; also the name of the breeder and owner, and his post-office address. 4. State, with the list of the pedigrees you send, the number of copies of the 6th volume you wish to subscribe for, the price of which will be as for the past volumes—\$5 each per copy. 5. I will print and insert well executed cuts of animals, (the cuts being furnished and sent to me without expense on my part, as usual) at \$5 each for the whole number of copies printed of the book. 6. I will send in the book furnished to me, as above, good lithograph portraits of animals, at \$2 each. I shall endeavor to have the book ready for delivery in the month of May next, and I shall print not to exceed two thirds the number of copies of the previous editions. [Pedigrees should be forwarded as soon as convenient,—before the 1st of March if possible.]

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Under date of Feb. 2, a Brown Co., Wis., Agent-Friend writes—"I enclose I send \$33 for two copies of the RURAL, but fear it is too late to be accepted as an addition to the club from this place. If so please do the best you can and accept the best wishes of RURAL readers in these parts."—In reply we would state, for the information of all our club agents, that ADDITIONS TO CLUBS ARE ALWAYS IN ORDER any time during the year or volume for which the original club was formed. We prefer to have the subscriptions of all the members of each club commence at the same time, yet the rule is not imperative, and additions can be made to begin at any time, if sent by regular club agent.

Horticultural.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires if we endorse as truth all that is said by our correspondents, and recommend the practice of all their recommendations. To this we reply, that while our correspondents are practical men, and in most cases give the lessons they have learned by long and sometimes dear-bought experience, we cannot vouch for the truth of all we publish in this form, nor would we urge our readers to adopt our own opinions, or those of our correspondents, without careful trial. The horticulturist, above others, should try all things and hold fast only to that which proves good. Correspondents write over their own signatures, and of course are responsible for what they say. When a course is urged that we think may prove injurious, we always give a caution. A few weeks since we published an article advising the value of salt as a manure. Knowing this to be a dangerous article in the hands of the inexperienced, we advised care on this point. In a more recent number we gave an article from W. R. PRINCE, on varieties of grapes. Mr. P., as is his custom, classed the Delaware among foreign varieties, but stated that it would succeed as far north as Maine, if covered. There are not many who will agree with this classification, and as for hardiness, we know few native vines equal to the Delaware, but covering in the winter will do no hurt, and in fact is beneficial. In the present number we give a remedy for the curculio, or a mode of driving them off by the use of lime; in this plan we have but little faith, yet our correspondent gives his experience, and as such we place it upon record, so that all can try it. Our mode is to shake the trees and kill the insects. This, if done faithfully, will save the plums, without failure.

A few weeks since we gave the experience of a correspondent in Canada with native grapes, in the culture of which he had been eminently successful, but in the present number will be found an article from a neighbor, in which he calls in question some of the statements made by our former Canada correspondent. Of the facts we know nothing, but we have no faith in wine made of water and sugar, and a little grape juice for flavoring.

GRAFTING, ADVANTAGES AND MODE.

MUCH has already been said to encourage the raising of fruit more extensively and to better advantage, yet there is a manifest lack of interest in some sections, among farmers, concerning this branch of agriculture. There are hundreds of old orchards scattered around, bearing from nothing to a few bushels of sour, crabbed, defective fruit to a tree, where a dozen selected, first-rate kinds, with good cultivation, would have furnished an abundant supply of the finest fruit. To affect the change from sour, worthless fruit, to one of the best kind, is wonderful, and even now many of these old orchards, spoken of above, can be made to yield good selected fruit, abundantly, by grafting and right management. Any person of ordinary ingenuity can set grafts so that they will live. It takes but a few moments and a little patience to learn, and it is well worth every farmer's while to know how to do his own grafting, and when thrifty trees are producing only sour, indifferent apples, by a little labor and good management, they may as well be made to bear Tompkin's County Kings, Baldwins, or Rhode Island Greenings, and other choice varieties, as to be allowed to waste the soil.

Grafting is effected in various ways, all having but one principle upon which success is based, that of a perfect union of the inner bark of the scion and stock. When the continuity of the flow of the sap is broken by the scion being misplaced, it is impossible to cause it to grow. The principal question, therefore, in grafting is, how can we best affect the continuity of the flow of sap from the stock into the scion? Answer, by cleft grafting, as a general system, and by having the scions in the best possible condition, and doing the work in the best possible manner. It is essential that the stocks should be healthy and vigorous. Grafting may be attended to from the time the buds begin to swell till the trees are in full bloom. Undoubtedly, the best time to set them to have them attain the greatest growth, is when the leaves are nearly ready to burst forth, but it may be commenced earlier and continued later than the above time.

After the scion is properly inserted, it is necessary that the pressure against it by the stock should be quite forcible, in order to render the contact of the two inner barks firm, that the sap meets with no obstruction in ascending into the scion. If the stock be an inch or more in diameter, the natural pressure of the stock will be sufficient; but if the stock be small, artificial means, by the use of bandages, must be resorted to.

The next important desideratum is to exclude light and air from the cleft, which is done by using grafting wax. An excellent wax is made as follows:—One pint linseed oil, six pounds rosin, and one of beeswax, and these ingredients, after being melted and well incorporated together, may be applied directly to the cleft and top of the stock, with a brush, while the wax is in a melted state. The wax, after cooling, should be firmly pressed around the cleft, and around every place where there is the least possibility of air being admitted. In grafting trees that have attained considerable size, I would be two or three years in doing it. It is injurious to large trees to lose all, or nearly all, their tops at once, as there is danger, when too much of the top is removed, of losing the tree. Scions for grafting may be cut after the leaves



MONSTREUSE DE MEZEL CHERRY.

The largest black cherry we are acquainted with is the one of which we now give a very accurate engraving. It is not yet much known, but when it becomes so will be very popular, especially for market purposes; for it sells for twice as much as cherries of ordinary size. In quality it is very good, and though some complain that it is not productive, we have never seen a tree that did not bear a large crop. The tree is not a handsome grower, but any one with a little skill at pruning can soon remedy this defect in its character, and make of it a very handsome tree. Those who grow the cherry for market should obtain this variety. It can now be obtained at most of the nurseries, we think. The specimens from which our engraving was copied were rather below the usual size, as the tree bore an enormous crop.

In the New Catalogue of Fruit of the American Pomological Society, we see that it is recommended in the District of Columbia, Massachusetts,

fall, and before vegetation commences in the spring, but the danger lies in the manner in which they are kept, after cutting, till used. There are various ways of preserving them, but the principle arrived at, is to keep them sufficiently moist that they will not lose any of their vitality, and not so wet as to produce premature decay. Probably there is nothing better than moist sand in which to bury them, to be kept where the moisture will be uniform till wanted to insert in the stocks. Scions should always be selected from the growth of the previous year, and from healthy, bearing trees. Much may be gained by selecting from trees that bear the most fruit, both in odd and even years, and the favorite and best to keep. Apples of the same kind, will be on some trees early and small, and bear only once in three or four years by the same treatment. Scions should be of firm, well-ripened wood, and if the upper portions are pithy, and not fully matured and compact, they should be cut off and rejected at once, as such grafts are not likely to unite readily, nor will they grow well afterward. In my experience, I have found that upright shoots from the ends of the limbs of young, thrifty trees make the best scions. Never cut them longer than to contain two or three buds, and care should be taken, in preparing the scion, to have a bud directly above the place of union with the stock.

H. J. V. Tremansburgh, N. Y., 1863.

WHAT IS PURE, UNADULTERATED WINE?

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Will you, or some of your numerous correspondents, please answer the above question? I had always supposed it was the clear juice of the grape, until I read the article of your correspondent, W. W. KITCHEN, of Grimsby, C. W., in the first number of this volume of the RURAL. He informs your readers that he has 800 gallons of beautiful, pure, and unadulterated wine, of his own growing; and he informs me that his wine is made of one gallon of water to one of grape juice, and three pounds of sugar. Now, Mr. KITCHEN, or I, don't understand what pure, unadulterated wine is, and as he made some other crooked statements in his article, I did not know but he might possibly be mistaken in this matter, so I thought I would refer it to the RURAL.

The crooked statements referred to are that Mr. KITCHEN says his wine is of his own growing, when he bought a good share of his grapes

sets, Eastern and Western New York. In other localities, we presume it had not been well tested. We give the remarks made upon this variety, at the American Pomological Society:

ELLIOTT—Large and fine, but second-rate bearer.

PRESIDENT—Handsome, and as good as anything. The tree is an ugly, coarse-growing tree, with me. I think Mr. BARRY and Mr. DOWNING believe it to be the same as the Great Bigarreau.

BARRY—It is doubtful yet.

THOMAS—The Mezel, with me, especially if cultivated as a dwarf, is an exceedingly good bearer. The present year I have had a young tree, five years old, with branches so heavily loaded that they lay upon the ground.

BARRY—It has always been with us a remarkable bearer. The great objection is awkwardness in the growth of the tree. That can be remedied by pruning. The fruit sells for more than double the price of other cherries in our market.

of his neighbors; and again, he says he has 1,000 vines, planted at the same time he planted his fruit trees, (three years ago,) when, if he was required to take his oath, he would not say he set over 300 of them, and instead of getting them from Rochester, as he would have his readers infer, he got them at a nursery in Grimsby. I have no personal feeling in the matter; on the contrary, I esteem Mr. K. as a neighbor and friend, nor would I eradicate the impression that Grimsby, C. W., is as good a fruit country as Rochester, N. Y., for I believe it is; but when a person writes an article for a paper, even if it should be a puff of Pure and Unadulterated Wine which he may have for sale, I like to see him stick to the facts in the case.

Grimsby, C. W., 1863. A. M. SMITH.

GRAPE CULTURE AND WINE-MAKING.

THE world is on the move in these, as in some other matters. Our Northern Pomologists—north of the latitude of the city of New York, for instance—have at length ascertained that something besides the Catawba and Isabella grapes are required both for edible and wine-making purposes. Half a dozen years ago, one could scarce find on our show tables at the different fruit exhibitions any but unripe Catawbas and Isabellas, with an occasional Clinton, Diana, or Delaware, thrown in by way of variety, and dubious of public favor at that. They were told better by some blunt, plain-spoken people, who got little for their volunteered opinions but contradictions and sour looks from the contributors; sour, even, as the grapes they had on show.

Men exhibited wines, too, made of their grapes; but on close questioning by Examining Committees, the wines were only cordials, made up of grape juice, sugar and alcohol, with no keeping qualities; and, compared with real wines, the pure juice of the grape—poor stuff enough. Yet, after a while, the grapes, and the wine made from them, told their own story. They would not sell, nor pay, in market. A change has been gradually coming over the grape-growers, and one need only to have witnessed the wonderful grape exhibition at the New York State Show at Rochester last October, to be convinced of its extent and thorough progress. Such a show of out-door grown grapes was probably never before made in the United States. Isabellas and Catawbas were there, to be sure, and in high perfection, grown in peculiar localities and favorable exposures; but the Delawares, the Dianas,

the Concord, the Hartford Prolifics, and Adirondacs, were greatly their superiors. There were vines, too,—some of the old whip-syllabub order, compounded of grape juice, sugar and whisky,—a little better than currant, gooseberry, elderberry, or raspberry; for they were all there together for taste and competition; but the real wines—grape juice alone, by the side of them—showed their superiority altogether. Yet even there were Isabella and Catawba, fair of their kind, grown in deep valleys where the summer sun poured in upon them with a double-lens focus; but they were not what our native wines should be, with body, and saccharine, and spirit enough in their native composition to keep them for years, add, like the foreign wines, still growing better.

There were samples of brandy, too—distilled from the grape—which, had they only several years of age, instead of but one or two, would be infinitely better than nine-tenths of the chemical trash imported—some of it—and sold in our shops at five to ten dollars a gallon, and so pronounced by intelligent medical men who examined it.

Now these few, important facts, show progress. We have an extreme northern latitude for grape-growing and wine-making. Yet we can grow grapes which will ripen in our climate—in proper localities—to perfection, and make good wines and brandies of them. The grapes we have had to invent, or we must invent them. Every locality and every soil will not grow them. One tract of ground will grow them successfully, while another tract, not five miles away, will not grow them at all. It is just here as in Europe. The choicest grape and wines are those produced in small districts where a peculiarity of soil, position and exposure perfects the fruit. Other localities, not so much favored, grow both inferior grapes and produce inferior wine. We have all this thing to learn, and in frequent cases to go "through great tribulation" to find it out. We need not name localities most favorable for the purpose. Grape-growers—and they only, will read and take any interest in this paper—know, and will discover, if they have not already discovered, such localities. L. F. ALLEN. Black Rock, Jan. 23, 1863.

Inquiries and Answers.

SAW-DUST.—Will it pay to draw saw-dust, principally hemlock, one mile to put around old apple trees?—R. S. Hemlock saw-dust is not of much account. No doubt you can find better manure quite as near. Muck, sods from the road-side, &c., will find far more valuable.

HOW I HEADED THE CURCULIO.—I have two plum trees, eight feet apart, one the Jefferson, the other the Magnum Bonum. The latter has been old enough to bear for ten years but never ripened a plum, and the former just commenced to bear. After the plums were large enough I took a pole 15 feet long, the top bent over a little; I tied an old tin sieve to it and sifted the trees with lime a number of times. The result was, I had to tie up the trees to keep them from breaking, and other trees of the same kind that were not treated so did not ripen a plum, although a few rods apart.—R. S.

HOW TO PREVENT SHEEP BARKING TREES.—In the RURAL of Dec. 20, J. S. C., of Florence, Erie county, Ohio, makes the above inquiry. I will give my experience.—Eight years ago I set out a young orchard, and the rabbits destroyed some of my trees. I took old refuse siding, 6 or 8 inches wide, 3½ feet long, and put three around small trees, and the larger ones four. A shingle nail, top and bottom, secured them, and the work was done. It effectually kept the rabbits and mice away for four years. I have pastured with sheep, and shall continue to do so. My pasture improves every year, and all briars and bushes are kept down, and my trees grow finely. It will not cost over five cents a year for each tree. Try it.—R. S.

Horticultural Notes.

NEW AMARANTHUS. (*Amaranthus melanocephalus ruber*.)—A new variety of the common amaranthus has been introduced from Japan by Messrs. VETTON, similar, but more distinct than the well-known and pretty A. tricolor. Mr. BEATON, who has grown it, thus alludes to it:—"So far as I can judge of its habit and growth, it will take the place of Perilla in many cases, and very likely will be harder than that popular plant, as some plants here seem to stand the cold winds very well, though only recently planted. But it is mostly in the color of the foliage that its merits especially lie, and this is not easy to explain; but those who have seen the Virginia creeper when at its best, will have a good idea of the rich hue the plant presents. The brightness of its coloring I expect will continue during the entire summer, as the oldest leaves have not that sombre hue the Perilla has very late in the season. It is, however, too early to prognosticate what its appearance so late in the season may be, but at the present (August) it seems all that can be wished for; and to those that have not yet made its acquaintance I would strongly advise them to do so, and to judge for themselves."—Honey's Magazine.

PLANTS OF THE AMOOR REGION.—Some of the Amoor plants surprisingly resemble some of the species of the eastern parts of the United States; a similarity already pointed out in the Japan Flora, and even in that of Daouria. A recent and more thorough examination has hitherto, however, shown unquestionably either a specific difference between the Asiatic plants and their representatives in America, or, where identical, an unbroken line of their geographical distribution. This last statement, we suspect, to be taken with some reserve, now that Dr. ASA GRAY has ascertained beyond all question that the *Pogonia ophioglossoides* and *Malaxis liliifolia* of the United States occur in Japan without the slightest difference of structure.—Gardener's Chronicle.

MIGNONETTE.—May be grown into pretty objects by keeping all the side shoots pinched off, and encouraging the central or leading one to grow. Whenever any flower buds appear, they should be pinched off, also. The leading stem should be trained up to a light stake until it has reached any desired height, when it may be suffered to bloom.

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS, like Geographies and Maps, soon become obsolete; and it is in Periodicals alone that we have to look for all the recent improvements and inventions.

GOURDS.—The culture of gourds is becoming very popular in Europe, especially in England. There it is a good deal of trouble to grow them, but in this country we can obtain them with ease.

Domestic Economy.

CLEANING PIGS HEADS AND FEET.

EDS. RURAL:—The following mode of cleaning pigs heads and feet is good, being efficient and saving time. It was recommended to me by a friend several years ago, and is worthy a place in your columns. Chop off the snout from the head and divide it into four pieces—after cutting off the cheeks to salt,—saving them to bake with beans—wash all thoroughly and put into a suitable vessel, covering them with water in which a little salt has been dissolved—merely sufficient to draw out the blood; let them soak two days, changing the water each day. The third day take them from the water, scrape them well, but without attempting to remove the bristles. If they do not seem pretty dry after scraping, wipe the skin side; then light a spirit lamp and singe off the bristles in the flame. It will take them off completely leaving them white and smooth after a slight scraping. An ordinary fluid lamp, with alcohol in it, may be used for singeing the bristles. Yours,—MRS. JANE OVERTON, Weedy Nook, 1863.

CARE OF BOOTS.—I have had three pairs of boots for the last six years, and I think I shall not require any more for the next six to come. The reason is, that I treat them in the following manner:—I put a pound each of tallow and resin in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, I warm the boots and apply it hot with a painter's brush, until neither the sole nor the upper will soak any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of wax in a teaspoonful of lamp-black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the tallow and resin, rub over them this wax and turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow or grease becomes rancid, and rots the stitching and leather; but the resin gives it an antiseptic quality, which preserves the whole. Boots and shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing cork soles. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat, that with it in the boots the feet are always warm on the coldest stone floor.—Mechanical Magazine.

GLOSSING LINEN.—Inquiry is frequently made respecting the mode of putting a gloss on linen collars and shirt bosoms like that on new linen. This gloss or enamel, as it is sometimes called, is produced mainly by friction with a warm iron, and may be put on linen by almost any person. The linen to be glazed receives as much starch as it is possible to charge it with, then it is dried. To each pound of starch a piece of sperm paraffine, or white wax, about the size of a walnut, is usually added. When ready to be ironed, the linen is laid upon the table and moistened slightly on the surface with a clean wet cloth. It is then ironed in the usual way with a flat-iron, and is ready for the glossing operation. For this purpose a peculiar heavy flat-iron, rounded at the bottom, and polished as bright as a mirror, is used. It is pressed firmly upon the linen with much force, and this frictional action puts on the gloss. "Elbow grease" is the principal secret connected with the art of glossing.—Scientific American.

ABOUT CATS.—Please insert the following in your paper for the benefit of Mrs. R. SMITH. Probably your cats have died of a cat disease, such as has prevailed to a great extent, during the last year, in the Western town where I live. A month ago I lost one of my two cats that had all of the symptoms you describe. About a week ago the other began to cough, and I fed her on salt food and she soon got well. One of my neighbors had a kitten that was so far gone with the disease that it could not eat or drink, and it was forced to swallow salt and water, which cured it. That is the best remedy I know; do not let it be too strong, and it must be cold. The best preventive of this disease is to give cats fresh beef with a pinch of salt rubbed on it, two or three times a week, and corned beef and fresh milk, and let them have free access to the open air and catnip. I hope you will succeed in raising cats, for I think with my mother, that no home is complete without them.—A SUBSCRIBER.

HOW TO MAKE FINE VINEGAR.—Seeing an inquiry in your valuable paper, a few weeks ago, for a recipe for making vinegar, I send you mine, which we think excellent. Dissolve one pound of coarse brown sugar in a gallon of soft water, (but do not boil it.) Then add one quart of good whisky; work it with a little good yeast spread on white paper. Put it in a cask, and expose it to the sun, with the neck of a clear glass bottle inserted in the bung-hole. It will soon become fine vinegar, fit for pickling or any other purpose.

Will some of your numerous readers please inform me, through the RURAL, how to make snow custard? and oblige—C. V. WOODWARD, Lobo, C. W., 1863.

A SWISS SOUP.—Boil three pounds of potatoes, mash them well, and add slowly some good broth, sufficient for the tureen. Let these boil together, then add some spinach, a little parsley, lemon, thyme and sage, all chopped very fine. Boil together five minutes; pepper and salt to taste. Just before taking it off the fire to serve, add two well-beaten eggs.

SODA CRACKERS.—The following recipe for soda crackers, (in answer to an inquiry some time ago,) has been mislaid:—Four teacups of flour; 3 do. of water; 1 of butter, rubbed into the dry flour; 4 teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; 2 of soda. Salt to the taste. Roll very thin.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL.—Thus exclaim many thousands after trying the celebrated Chemical Saleratus of DELAND & CO. They say it works like a charm, and they always have nice light bread, biscuit, cakes, &c. It never fails.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

JENNIE.

A GENTLE presence in each room,
A sprig of rosemary in bloom—
A curtain looped with graceful skill,
A wild bird taught by her sweet will,—
Dear JENNIE.

A blithesome step upon the stair,
A gleesome laugh trilled on the air—
A fairy form, with brow of light,
Brown hair, and eyes forever bright,—
Fair JENNIE.

Gay smiles, and words that only breathe
Of love: nor bid the erring grieve;
Kind thoughts—her heart is ever true,
Her tears e'en like the sunlit dew,—
Sweet JENNIE.

Her love is constant, though it be
On wintry wave, or summer sea;
E'er shadowing with its fadeless bloom,
The darkness o'er affection's tomb.
My JENNIE.

Rose Hill, Mich., Jan., 1863.

Rob. Rot.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOOK INTO THE YOUNG LADIES' ROOMS.

ONCE, with another lady, I went hunting for rooms and board. We called at several establishments, and looked at a large number of rooms. But there was one suite of rooms that we visited which made a most profound impression on both myself and my companion. The lady, in response to our inquiries, said she had rooms soon to be vacated which she thought would suit us. They were occupied by two young ladies who were absent, but she would show them to us if we would like to look at them. She remarked as we ascended the stairs that she didn't know as the young ladies would thank her for admitting strangers, but she had told them that she should rent them the first opportunity; and they could not expect people to take rooms without first looking at them.

The door was thrown open and we entered the *bovadoir* of these fair girls; for they were both beautiful belles. Such a sight! I would scarcely have believed that it was the home of the young ladies whom I often met on the street and knew very well through our mutual friends. Such a litter of clothing—a costly dress thrown down on a chair; another on a sofa; dirty skirts scattered in all directions, ditto, hose and other articles under the lounge and in the corners. All this in the sitting-room. The bed-room was worse, if anything. The bed was a picture of disorder and discomfort. The dressing bureau, a melange of feminine apparel and toilet articles in the wildest confusion. The furniture looked as if it had not been dusted in a month. The room, evidently, had scarcely been swept in that time. I suffered for these young ladies. Had my daughter such habits? I confessed I had not inspected her room as I ought. The slightest relaxation from the discipline of Order, would result in just such a demerit as this some day. I was startled! I will see.

The good woman who led us thither, recalled me from my reverie by saying that these rooms did not look very pleasant now. But when properly "put to rights" they were pleasant rooms. She and her servants had nothing to do with them. The young women said they would take care of their own room, and that was the way they did it! It was not the way she taught her girls to take care of their rooms. And if she had a servant girl who left her room in such a condition she would discharge her at once.

I left that house conscious that I had learned a profitable lesson. No girl of mine should ever become so abused in anybody's opinion from such a cause, if I could help it. Since that time, when I see a fair, accomplished, and gay girl, resplendent in her beauty, witty and accomplished, I have a desire to know something of the order in which her room is kept—something of her home-habits—before I accept her friendship and give her my respect and love. For I do not desire to have it shattered by any such revelation as the one above described. I have been more watchful since. I have detected in some instances a wonderful nervousness in certain young ladies when ever any one has been sent to their room. There is often a precipitate rush and a general packing away of clothing, &c., before the proposed visit is made.

There is more that should be said on this subject, but my letter is too long. This is my first letter to the RURAL. I have written it because I think, with Mrs. OVERTON, there are practical subjects that may profitably be considered by women.

Yours, MRS. FLORENCE.

Carrollton, January, 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HINTS TO THE BENEVOLENT.

Now let the subject of "old maids" and "old bachelors" rest for the present, and old letters be cast aside for the more *urgent duties* which ought to devolve upon the Northern ladies. Probably most of us think we have already done what we can conveniently for the comfort of hospital soldiers, but we must not stop with convenience—we must toil and sacrifice. Are not our husbands and brothers sacrificing their lives that this once happy Republic may be restored and handed down to posterity purer than the original? and shall we not even be willing, while we are living in security and ease, to deny ourselves luxuries that we may add necessities to the suffering soldier? Surely, all cannot give bountifully, yet nearly all can give a pair of mittens or socks, or make what some of your neighbors can give.

If not inclined to do this, the long winter evenings can be employed in making arrangements for saving manual labor in various ways, thus

lessening your own expenses. Let each one ask herself what she can do more than she has already done—for we must keep doing, as just so long as this war continues, just so long will our labors be needed. Let us all remember the holy injunction:—"Let him that hath two coats give to him that hath none." M. E. S.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan., 1863.

THE CHARMS OF GOOD HEALTH.

WOMAN'S incapacity is the only real barrier to woman's progress. Whenever women show themselves able, men will show themselves willing. This is what you need—strength, calibre. You do not set half enough value on muscular power. Aesthetic young lady writers and sentimental penny-a-liners have imbibed and propagated the idea, that feebleness and fragility are womanly and fascinating. The result is, a legion of languid head-aches, an interesting inability to walk half a dozen consecutive miles, a delicate horror of open windows, north-west winds, and wholesome rain storms. There is no computing the amount of charming invalidism following in the wake of such a line as

"There is a sweetness in woman's decay,"

a lengthened sweetness long drawn out by some complaining and imitative females. I do not, of course, refer to real invalids, who have inherited feeble constitutions, and by unavoidable, and often unselfish, and unceasing wear and tear, have exhausted their small capital, and to whom life is become one long scene of weariness and pain. Heaven help them bear the burden; and they do bear it nobly, often accomplishing what ought to make their ruddy and robust sisters blush for shame at their own inefficiency. I mean women who have every opportunity to be healthy, but who are not healthy—who are sick when it is their duty to be well. A woman of twenty, in comfortable circumstances, ought to be as much ashamed of being dyspeptic as of being drunk. Fathers and mothers, burdened with cares and anxieties, may neglect physiological laws without impugning their moral character; but for a girl, care-free, to confess such an impeachment, is presumptive evidence of gluttony, laziness, or ignorance, and generally all three. This is not elegant language, I know; but when we have learned to call things by their right names, we shall have taken one step toward the millennium; and it is an indisputable fact, that a great majority of ailments arise from over-eating and under exercising. The innumerable hosts of nervous diseases with which our women are afflicted are always aggravated and often caused by these indulgences. Women do not know this, and if they did, it would be of little use, so long as they consider illness one of the charms of beauty. Let the idea once get firm hold, that illness is stupid and vulgar, and a generation or two—may even a year or two—would show a marked change. If a woman is ill, let her take it for granted that it is her first business to get well, and let her forthwith set about it. A good stout will, a resolute purpose, would work wonders. "Few persons like sick people," says Charles Lamb; "as for me, I candidly confess I hate them." Whatever prophets sing, you may depend upon it, a good digestion is "an excellent thing in a woman."—*Country Living and Thinking.*

THE WOMEN OF A NATION.—We do not hesitate to say that the women give to every nation a moral temperament, which shows itself in its politics. A hundred times we have seen weak men show real public virtue, because they had by their sides women who supported them, not by advice as to particulars, but by fortifying their feelings of duty, and by directing their ambition. More frequently, we must confess, we have observed the domestic influence gradually transforming a man, naturally generous, noble and unselfish, into a cowardly, common-place, pleasure-hunting, self-seeker, thinking of public business only as a means of making himself comfortable—and this simply by contact with a well-conducted woman, a faithful wife, an excellent mother, but from whose mind the grand notion of public duty was entirely absorbed.

SOMETHING IN FAVOR OF MARRIAGE.—Powers, the sculptor, writing to a friend on what people call the folly of marrying without the means to support a family, expresses frankly his fears when he found himself in this very position; but he adds, with characteristic candor:—"To tell the truth, however, family and poverty have done more to support me than I have to support them. They have compelled me to make exertions which I hardly thought myself capable of; and often, when on the eve of despairing, they have forced me like a coward in a corner, to fight like a hero—not for myself, but for my wife and little ones."

It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in our nature that when the heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness or affectionate feeling, the memory of the dead comes over it most powerfully and irresistibly. It would almost seem as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charms, in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those whom we dearly loved in life. Alas, how often and how long may those patient angels hover above us, watching for the spell which is so seldom uttered and so soon forgotten.—*Longfellow.*

SEND your little children to bed happy. Whatever cares press, give them a warm good-night kiss as they go to their pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little ones, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds. "My father—my mother loved me!"

Just thoughts often fail to produce just deeds, but just deeds never fail to create just thoughts.

Choice Miscellany.

MY SHIP.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

DOWN to the wharves, as the sun goes down,
And the daylight's t'umult, and dust, and din
Are dying away in the busy town,
I go to see if my ship comes in.

I gaze far over the quiet sea,
Rosy with sunset, like mellow wine,
Where ships like lilies lie tranquilly,
Many and fair—but I see not mine.

I question the sailors every night
Who over the bulwarks idly lean,
Noting the sails as they come in sight,—
"Have you seen my beautiful ship come in?"

"Whence does she come?" they ask of me—
"Who is her master, and what her name?"
And they smile upon me pityingly
When my answer is ever and ever the same.

Oh, mine was a vessel of strength and truth,
Her sails were white as a young lamb's fleece,
She sailed long since from the port of Youth—
Her master was Love and her name was Peace.

And like all beloved and beautiful things,
She faded in distance and doubt away—
With only a tremble of snowy wings,
She floated, swanlike, adown the bay.

Carrying with her a precious freight—
All I had gathered by years of pain;
A tempting prize to the pirate Fate—
And still I watch for her back again.

Watch from the earliest morning light,
Till the pale stars grieve o'er the dying day,
To catch the gleam of her canvass white
Among the islands which gem the bay.

But she comes not yet—she will never come
To gladden my eyes and my spirit more—
And my heart grows hopeless, and faint, and dumb,
As I watch and wait on the lonesome shore—

Knowing that tempest, and time, and storm,
Have wrecked and shattered my beautiful bark—
Rank sea weeds cover her wasting form,
And her sails are tattered, and stained and dark.

But the tide comes up, and the tide goes down,
And the daylight follows the night's eclipse—
And still with the sailors tanned and brown,
I wait on the wharves and watch the ships.

And still with a patience that is not hope,
For vain and empty it long hath been,
I sit on the rough shore's rocky slope,
And watch to see if my ship comes in.

NOT A CURTAIN LECTURE.

DEAR RURAL:—I find myself seated, pen in hand, addressing you—*mostly* for the feeling of relief people usually experience after throwing off a little surplus irritation, (you see I call things by their right name,) that will accumulate, all efforts to the contrary notwithstanding. And then again I write you because I wish to say a few words in favor of the *unpopular* side of an oft-discussed question,—a side seldom touched upon, because woman dare not come out and be her own champion. As FANNY FERN says, "Woman must keep that everlasting smile," though the heart breaks with the burden of cares, trials, and sorrows which are bestowed upon her in such lavish abundance as she passes through this vale of tears.

And yet there are not wanting many a man who thinks she need not be even so much as *disturbed* in feeling by what she considers troubles and discouragements, but which, from his standpoint, seem so very unimportant and trifling in their bearing upon woman's happiness; while from the same point of view he thinks men have all the important responsibilities of life resting upon their shoulders—reminding one of the great river, flowing so majestically along, paying no heed to the modest tributary streams that silently hide themselves in the great rushing waters, thus proving the great motive power of the mighty stream. So with man. Were it not for the constant, yet too often unrecognized aid of woman in holding up his hands, as really, if not as literally, as did AARON those of MOSES, the sweet waters of life would dry up as surely as would the gigantic river deprived of the little streams that noiselessly bury themselves in its broad bosom. But often much more is required of woman than she can possibly perform. True, "the LORD created a world from chaos," so this frail human nature, if it chance to be enshrined in woman's form is expected to create a *paradise* without a particle of material wherewith to commence operations. If no sunshine exists, she must make sunshine. And here is just where a singular incongruity comes in; for is she not often treated as though to minister to the personal wants, to say nothing of caprices, of him who calls himself her husband, should be the Alpha and Omega of her life. If she allows her *individually* to be entirely swallowed up in his, then I presume it is to be supposed she is *making sunshine*; and when made, what a pity there is *nothing left worth shining upon*.

But what of all this? Women have nothing to complain of. What if she does sigh wearily for rest, and long for *sweet sympathy* to fill the *aching void in her heart*? "Woman's Mission" is to make home happy. No matter if she *did* think, when she took the responsibilities of the marriage relation upon her, she was also taking a partner in *this same business of making home happy*; and that the vows and obligations she, in her simplicity, so willingly assumed, were *equally binding on said partner*. In an incredible short space of time she finds that, by some unintelligible stroke of legerdemain, he has slipped his neck from the yoke, and she is left to buckle on the armor of endurance, and henceforth walk life's path alone. And in some instances the truth of the old adage is learned, that "while one may smile and be a villain," the other must smile while the heart is breaking. *Pride* bids her do it. And as great is a woman's love, so great is her pride, even though all that tends to

make life desirable is remorselessly swept from her path. In all this we may learn that dominant oligarchies, in trampling upon the rights of a free people, are only carrying out, upon a large scale, the small, contemptible, and equally wicked, drama so frequently enacted within the precincts of many a home circle. Alas, that the name should be so desecrated. NOT MRS. C.

-Gaines, N. Y., 1863.

RELIGIOUS NEED OF SOCIETY.

MAN, I conceive, would never know what he is, or ever be what he is, were he dependent on loneliness, however sacred, for the training and affliction of his powers, for the awakening of his latent life; and, therefore, for his self-knowledge as well as other knowledge, he needs the scene and the society around him. The phenomena of his inner experience, when found, do furnish him with a theology; but to find them, he must have also an outer existence, and must belong to a world open to his intellect, and a human history that is a mirror of himself. Set thus in the presence of objects related to his faculties, and divinely graced no less, he finds in them immediate sources of religion—of natural religion, so far as it flows in from the universe—of historical religion, so far as it enters by the path of personal sympathy and reverence, and awakens the manifestation of God in the spiritual record of humanity. Of these two media of divine knowledge, nature, the highest source of Pagan religion, has been characteristically subordinated, not to say neglected, in Christendom. All the leading conceptions of the Christian faith are moral and personal, not cosmical; they arise, that is to say, out of the direct relation of the human spirit to the divine, and would not be much affected though the world were removed out of the way. In the problem of sin and holiness, of ruin and redemption, of estrangement and reconciliation, sun and stars, equator and ecliptic, have nothing to do. Composition of water, speed of light, and laws of crystallization, are irrelevant accidents; the rocks might have a different succession, and the flora and fauna of every clime might be changed without touching the results.—*Martineau.*

IT'S DARK.

THE following beautiful sentiment is taken from "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," entitled "The Night of Heaven." It is full of touching tenderness:—"It is dark when the honest and honorable man sees the result of long years swept cruelly away by the knavish, heartless adversary. It is dark when he feels the clouds of sorrow gather around, and knows that the hopes and happiness of others are fading with his own. But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and assure him even here on earth of a gleam of light in Heaven. It is dark when the dear voice of that sweet child once so fondly loved, is no more heard around in murmurs. Dark when the light pattering feet no more resound without the threshold, or ascend, step by step, the stairs. Dark, when some well known air recalls the strain once oft attended by the childish voice now hushed in death! Darkness; but only the gloom which heralds the day-spring of immortality and the infinite light of Heaven."

MAN AND INTELLECTUAL PLEASURE.—Trace the progress of men in life. When a man is at the bottom, he is one that merely eats and drinks and sleeps; and then he is not only a savage, but the lowest of savages. If, when eating and drinking, he begins to think of what he shall eat and drink to-morrow,—to-morrow being a vision without metres or bounds to the senses,—then he has begun to live by the invisible, and has taken one step upward. And when a man begins, to live—not for eating and drinking to-day or to-morrow, but for higher enjoyments that bring in affections, and ambitions, and plans, and purposes, which lie beyond the visible present, he has gone far toward living for the invisible. What is the whole bent of man's life but a fashioning of his fortune with reference to the invisible future.

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.—Kingsley gives his evidence on this disputed point. He thus declares:—"There is no pleasure that I have experienced like a child's midsummer holiday—the time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go away up the brook, and take our dinners with us, and come home at night tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nose-gay, three little trout, and one shoe, the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down with all hands out of soundings. How poor our Derby-days, our Greenwich dinners, our evening parties, where there are plenty of nice girls, after that! Depend upon it, a man never experienced such pleasures or grief after fourteen as he does before, unless, in some cases, in his first love-making, when the sensation is new to him."

SECRETS.—We must regard every matter as an entrusted secret, which we believe the person concerned would wish to be considered as such. Nay, further still, we must consider all circumstances as secrets entrusted, which would bring scandal upon another if told, and which it is not our certain duty to discuss, and that in our own persons and to his face. The divine rule of doing as we would be done by, is never better put to the test than in matters of good and evil speaking. We may sophisticate with ourselves upon the manner in which we would wish to be treated under many circumstances; but everybody recoils instinctively from the thought of being spoken ill of in his absence.

BOOKS.—A blessed companion is a book! A book that is fitly chosen, is a life-long friend. A book—the unfailing Damon to his loving Pythias, a book that, at a touch, pours its heart into our own.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"LEAD."

BY ADELAIDE STOUT.

STAFF in hand all tenderly,
Israel's Shepherd came to me,
"As a flock,"
Gathered He the long estray,
Leading up thy thoughts to day,
To The Rock.

From the depths invisible,
Lo, the living waters well,
At its side,
Now I drink, tho' tremblingly,
Of its crystal purity,
Satisfied!

Buffalo, N. Y. 1863.

THE OLD-NEW

BY GEO. L. TAYLOR.

A YEAR has gone, a year has come,
The world grows old and older;
The pulse of Time beats faint and numb,
His heart grows cold and colder.

The ages march in grandeur on,
With none but God to listen;
And o'er the wreck of star and sun
New suns and systems glisten.

There is no old, there is no new;
What hath been is forever;
God lives unchanged all changes through,
And rests nor wears nor evers.

God fills the years, and fills the spheres
With life and joy superabundant;
The glow that warms, the light that cheers,
Are His own smile eternal.

SCRIPTURE WRITERS.

THE rhetorical and poetical beauties of Scripture are merely incidental. Its authors wrote, not for glory or display, not to astonish nor amaze their brethren, but to instruct them, and make them better. They wrote for God's glory, not their own; they wrote for the world's advantage, not to aggrandize themselves. Demosthenes composed his most splendid oration in order to win the crown of eloquence; and the most elaborate effort of ancient oratory—the panegyric to which Isocrates devoted fifteen years—was just an essay written for a prize. How different the circumstances in which the speech on Mar's Hill was spoken, and the farewell sermon in the upper chamber at Troas. Herodotus and Thucydides composed their histories with a view to popular applause; and Pindar's fiery pulse beat faster in prospect of the great Olympic gathering and the praise of assembled Greece. How opposite the circumstances in which the seer of Horeb penned his faithful story, and Isaiah and Jeremiah poured forth their fearless denunciations of popular sins. The most superb of modern historians confesses the flutter which he felt when the last line of his task was written, and he thought that perhaps his fame was established. A more important history concludes:—"These things are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the CHRIST, the SON of GOD; and that believing, ye might have life through His name."—*J. Hamilton.*

THE ENDLESS REST.

THERE are no weary heads or weary hearts on the other side of Jordan. The rest of heaven will be sweeter for the toils of earth. The value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the troubles of time. Jesus now allows us to rest on His bosom. He will soon bring us to rest in His Father's house. His rest will be glorious. A rest from sin; a rest from suffering; a rest from conflict; a rest from toil; a rest from sorrow. The very rest that Jesus enjoys Himself. We shall not only rest with Him, we shall rest like Him. How many of earth's weary ones are resting in His glorious presence now? It will be undisturbed rest. Here the rest of the body is disturbed by dreams, and sometimes by alarms; but there are no troublesome dreams or alarming occurrences there. Thanks be unto God for the rest we now enjoy! Ten thousand thanks to God for the rest we shall enjoy with Christ! Worned one—look away from the causes of thy present suffering, and remember there is a rest remaining for thee. A little while and thou shalt enter into rest.

GOD IN CHRIST.—The Almighty of God now moved in a human arm. The infinite love of God now beat in a human heart. The compassion of God to sinners now glistened in a human eye. God was love before, but Christ was Divine love covered over with flesh;—just as you have seen the sun shining through a colored window. It is the same sun and the same sunlight; and yet it shines with a mellow lustre. So in Christ dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily. The perfections of the Godhead shone through every pore, through every action, word and look—the same perfections; they were only shining with a mellowed brightness. As the bright light of the Shekinah often shone through the veil of the temple, so did the Godhead of Christ often force itself through the human veil—through the heart and flesh of the man Christ Jesus.—*McChayne.*

TIME.—To show the worth of time, God, most liberal of all other things, is exceedingly frugal of that; for He never gives us two moments together, nor grants us a second till He has withdrawn the first; still keeping the third in His own hands, so that we are in a perfect uncertainty whether we shall have it or not. The true manner of preparing for the last moment is to spend all the others well, and ever to expect its coming. We do not upon this world as if it were to have no end; and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.—*Fenelon.*

Educational Advertisement.

"EDUCATION IS THE CHEAP DEFENSE OF NATIONS."

EASTMAN'S State and National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., On the Hudson River.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The Most Practical Institution of the Age, FOUNDED ON THE GREAT MOTTO OF AGEUSILAUS, KING OF SPARTA, "TEACH YOUR BOYS THAT WHICH THEY WILL PRACTICE WHEN THEY BECOME MEN."

The Right Kind of Education for

Young Men

Fitting them in the best manner, in the shortest possible time, and at the least expense, to insure success in the Business duties and Employments of Life.

FOUR HUNDRED IN REGULAR ATTENDANCE From the different States, Canada, Cuba, South America, and Great Britain.

Course of Instruction and Plan of Operation.

Prosperity of the Institution an Emblem success of the Novel, Original, and Pre-eminent mode of Instruction, combining THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONDUCTED ON THE LONDON "CORN EXCHANGE" PRINCIPLE.

GIVING THE ENGLISH BRANCHES The attention their importance demands.

Superiority of this System

Over all others yet devised, for the correct and rapid acquisition of Business Rules, Laws, Customs and Operations.

Important Course of Study for returned disabled Soldiers.

Business Positions and Situations as Bookkeepers and Accountants furnished those desirous of Employment on completion of the course.

LETTERS AND REPORTS

From ELIHU BURRITT, MATTHEW VASSAR, MAYOR BOWNE, GEO. W. BUNGAY, and other Eminent Gentlemen, indorsing the Institution and the practical and interesting manner pursued in Teaching, Terms of Tuition, Sketch of the City of Poughkeepsie, &c., &c., &c.

LETTERS AND REPORTS

From Eminent Gentlemen indorsing the Course of Study and Practical Plan of Operation, Extracted from Papers and Pamphlets Published by the COLLEGE.

Report

From George W. Bungay, Esq., Author of "Crayon Sketches" - (From a published Letter.)

The City of Poughkeepsie is noted far and near for the purity of its atmosphere, the richness of its soil, the abundance of its natural resources, and the wealth, enterprise, and intelligence of its inhabitants. In a word, it is a paradise of a place—a city of rural palaces and temples of learning. It is situated on the beautiful banks of the Hudson, and is justly celebrated for the weird and picturesque grandeur of its river and mountain scenery, the classic reminiscences of its Revolutionary history, for its famous schools, colleges, and ladies' seminaries, and the high character of its citizens.

It would be difficult to find a more desirable place for a residence. It is within six hours' ride of five of the most prominent States of the Union, and is easy of access from all parts of the United States and Canada, by railway and river. The moral tone of society is excellent, and its educational advantages are unsurpassed by any rural city in the State or nation. It is not a matter of surprise that such men as Prof. Morse, who taught science to speak the language of lightning, and Benson J. Lossing, the artist and author, and Matthew Vassar, Esq., the benevolent founder of the Female College endowed with \$400,000, choose this place for their home.

I visited Poughkeepsie to attend public exercises at EASTMAN'S STATE AND NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, and as this excellent institution is one of the most notable features of this pleasant city, I shall give you a short sketch of it, believing that there are many among your readers who will desire to avail themselves of its rare advantages.

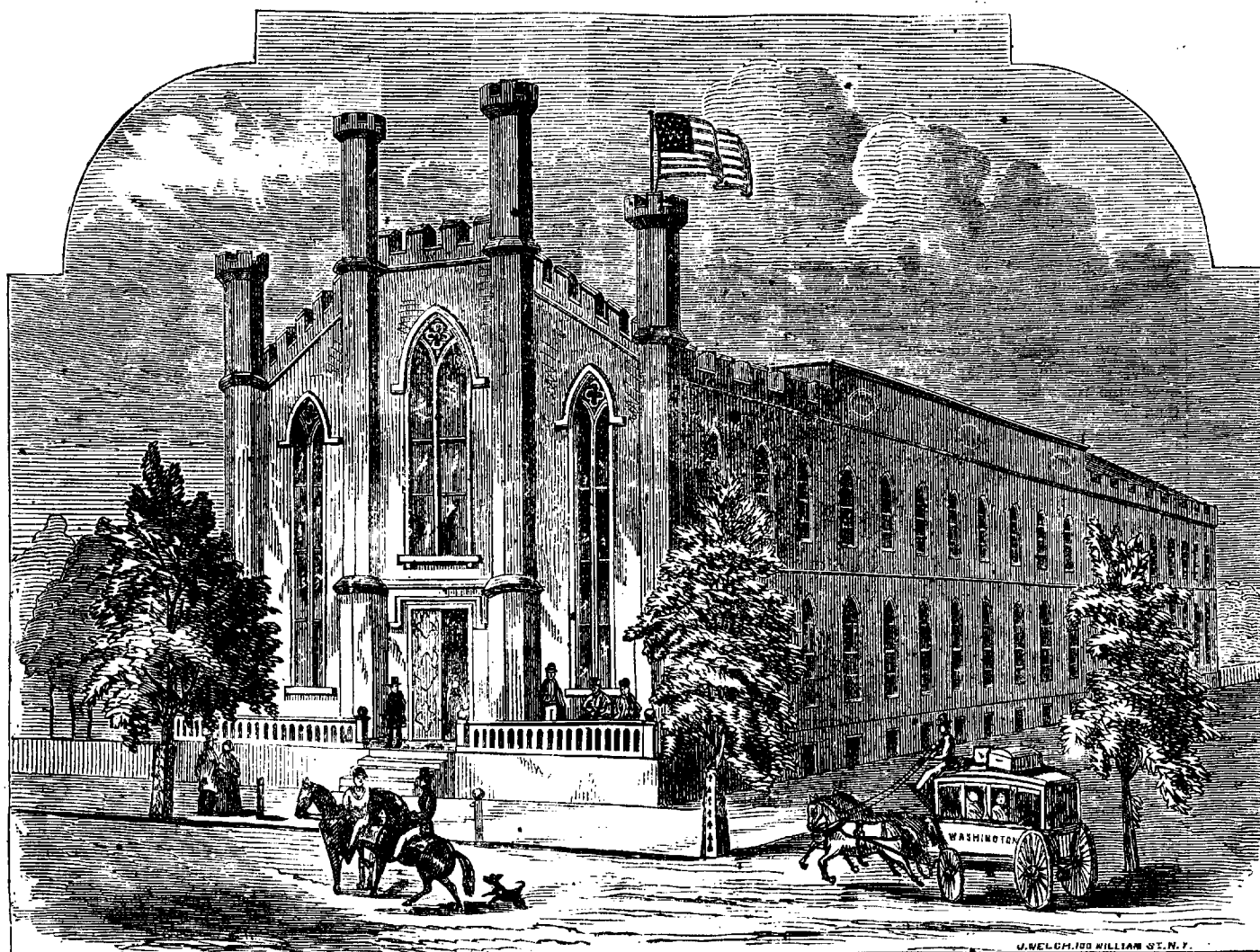
THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS,

two in number, are large edifices, situated on Washington and Vassar streets, with Post-Office and Telegraph communication with each, and are sufficiently large to accommodate Five Hundred Students with the offices, desks, seats, tables, and other appointments needed in a first-class Business College.

The different departments are handsomely fitted and furnished with all the apparatus required for the accommodation of the pupils who seek a commercial or business education here. The walls are adorned with splendid specimens of penmanship, autograph letters from noted persons in Europe and America, and fine photograph likenesses of men and women who have distinguished themselves by their talents and their acquisitions.

The buildings are used entirely for business departments.—Lecture and Recitation Rooms,—the pupils boarding in private families (under the supervision of the Institution) who receive as boarders only the pupils of the College, which system of boarding seems to be very much preferred by parent and pupil.

The Washington street building is used entire for



EASTMAN'S NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. ACTUAL BUSINESS BUILDING, WASHINGTON STREET,

FITTED WITH OFFICES AND ESTABLISHMENTS OF VARIOUS KINDS, EXCLUSIVELY FOR ACTUAL BUSINESS PURPOSES IN CARRYING OUT THE NOVEL, ORIGINAL AND PRE-EMINENT MODE OF INSTRUCTION, COMBINING THEORY AND PRACTICE. CONNECTED WITH THE THEORY BUILDING ON VASSAR ST., BY REGULAR TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICE COMMUNICATION.

ACTUAL BUSINESS PURPOSES, in carrying out the original and pre-eminent mode of business instruction, combining

THEORY AND PRACTICE,

and is fitted with the following offices for officers' business:—Eastman's College Bank and National Bank, Union Store, Insurance Office, Express Office, Rail-roading, Steamship and Boating Departments. Post-Office, Custom-House, and Stationery Department. Telegraph Office, Jobbing and Forwarding and Commission Departments, and Exchange Office and Collection Agency, while the Vassar street building is devoted to theory in preparing the pupil to enter upon the actual business course.

A GLANCE AT THE ARMY OF GENTLEMEN Receiving instruction here is certainly very suggestive. There are representatives from nearly every part of the East, West, North, and loyal South, and also from the Canadas, South America, Cuba, and Great Britain, and a more respectable, intelligent body of young men are seldom seen together.

I cannot say all that I would, in a newspaper letter, of the advantages of this institution.

It is not expected that all who graduate here will become merchants or bankers; for it is equally essential that farmers, mechanics, and all others should have such knowledge as is here imparted.

A very interesting and important feature in the course here, is a SERIES OF LECTURES by our most distinguished Literary and Business Men.

In conclusion I would suggest that young men who desire to succeed in life, whether they be MERCHANTS, FARMERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN OR MECHANICS,

cannot afford to lose the advantages of this school.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

should be interested in this system of practical business instruction. Here your boys are taught that which they will use when they become men, and the whole course is taken up in such an interesting manner that the student never fails to apply himself with an energy satisfactory to teacher and parent.

I will add that the student is also taught the Graces of Polite Learning and Belles Lettres literature, and that the physical and moral welfare of the student are watched over with parental care and solicitude.

But I must close by again making the suggestion that the young man who wishes to excel as a MERCHANT, FARMER, MECHANIC, TEACHER, LAWYER, OR PHYSICIAN,

will find that a short time spent at this Institution will be of incalculable advantage through life.

Letter from Elihu Burritt,

[Learned Blacksmith.]

In regard to this system of Education, Mr. BURRITT has lectured before this College for three years past, and has thus become acquainted with the course of study and the plan of operation.

NEW-BRITAIN, CONN.

H. G. EASTMAN, Esq., My Dear Sir— I have felt a great interest in the character and success of your admirable School of Business. At each visit, my impression of its happy adaptation to the wants of the present day, was strengthened and deepened. Indeed, no institution could be more American—more characteristic of the improvements of the age. The practical education imparted is so ample, varied, and utilitarian, that any young man who takes a fair and honest advantage of it, must be fitted for any department of business which he may choose for life, whether he become a merchant, banker, manufacturer, or farmer. To gain this in a few months, what would cost years of business life to acquire, without such a course of instruction, is a privilege which should commend your institution to the patronage of the whole business community. I would congratulate you on the high character of your College in Oswego, and on the success which has crowned your efforts in this important department of education. I am glad you have transferred your sphere of labor to such a central, accessible and pleasant locality as Poughkeepsie; a city which is so admirably adapted for an institution of this kind.

Wishing you the largest success, I am truly yours,

ELIHU BURRITT.

Letter from the Mayor of Poughkeepsie.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, POUGHKEEPSIE, July, 1, 1862.

H. G. EASTMAN, Esq. Dear Sir— I take great pleasure in indorsing the above from Mr. BURRITT, and as my son

has received the benefits of your Institution, I at the same time cheerfully recommend its superior advantages and your practical mode of instruction to those who have sons to educate.

Letter from the Clergy of Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 1, 1862.

H. G. EASTMAN, Esq.: Dear Sir— Being personally acquainted with your Institution, we are gratified to indorse the above, and having witnessed the practical operation of teachers and pupils, we unhesitatingly commend its superior advantages to young men at home and abroad. G. M. WICKKON, Pastor 1st Reformed Dutch Church. MOSES TYLER, Pastor Congregationalist Church. CHAS. S. HAGEMAN, Pastor 2d Reformed Dutch Church. J. L. G. M'KOWN, Pastor Methodist Church. SAMUEL BUEL, Pastor Episcopal Church. C. N. CHANDLER, Pastor 1st Baptist Church.

Letter from M. Vassar, Jr., and M. Vassar, Esq.,

Founder of Vassar Female College.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 21, 1863.

H. G. EASTMAN, Esq.: Dear Sir— Having visited your School of Business frequently the past two years with great pleasure and satisfaction, and coming in contact, at home and abroad, with students who had finished the Course of Instruction, from their expressed satisfaction, and my own observation of your plan of PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION, I would recommend any young man, who is desirous of preparing himself for the active duties of life—such as Mercantile, Commercial, Manufacturing, Banking, or agriculture, wherein the upright, honest, industrious man is engaged—to place himself under your instruction, and thus reap the advantage which your Institution possesses. Yours, M. VASSAR, JR. I have read the above, and fully concur in the recommendation. Yours, M. VASSAR.

Letter from the Rev. James Cuyler.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 26, 1862.

PROF. H. G. EASTMAN— My Dear Sir— Since my return from Europe, I have not, until now, found time to express to you my thanks for the attention shown my sons, and for the benefits they derived while attending your excellent School of Business. I am gratified with their improvement in the very important, and, as it respects me, most proper, studies they pursued; and, although I intend them to follow agricultural pursuits, the practical training they have received at your hands will be equally valuable to them through life. Thanking you again, I remain, very truly yours, JAMES CUYLER, M. C. Church.

Letter from Graduates who were Assisted to Business Positions.

A. T. STEWART & Co.'s, Broadway, New York City, December 20th, 1862. PROF. EASTMAN, NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:— We accept of our first leisure time, to return our sincere thanks to yourself and your professors, for the valuable practical instruction we received while members of the College, and more especially to you, for the great interest and care you have taken in assisting us at the completion of our course to the positions we now hold in this well-known establishment. Wishing the Institution the success it merits, we remain Yours very truly, H. W. SHAW, D. S. MCKAY.

The Importance of a Practical Business Education

Is now fully conceded, for in this age of the world only educated labor is sure of success.

That, the nation grows more practical as it grows in prosperity, is seen and acknowledged; and that it requires men practically educated—educated for business and the times—to meet its demands, is apparent to every observer of human nature. Henry Clay was never more truthful than when he said:—"Young man, qualify yourself for business. The professions are full, and the age demands it. Educate yourself for business—a business man for the farm, counting-room, and commercial pursuits—and you will succeed now and hereafter."

This being so, and the world understanding it, schools and studies commensurate with the age were long ago felt to be a necessity. Hence the establishment of this Business College ten years since, founded on the great motto of Agesilaus, "Teach your boys that which they will practice when they become men." And the energies of its founder have since been devoted to perfecting a course of study adapted to the large class of young men who desire to be educated for the practical business duties and employments of life—instructing them in those branches that the present day seems to demand, conducting the entire operations in the most interesting and practical manner possible.

THE INSTITUTION

has continued to grow in favor, until it is now second to no other college of learning in this country, in point of usefulness and prosperity. It has ever ranked as the first Business School in

the Union; and that its practical plan of operation has now placed it far in advance of all Commercial or Mercantile Colleges in the world, an examination will prove.

The superiority it claims over other institutions of a similar character, is in the new mode of instruction, combining theory and practice, by means of certain counting-room, banking-house, office, and actual business operations, described and copyrighted by law to the college, and in use in no other. It was presented to the world two years ago, with the full belief that it would stand the most rigid examination; and that it has been a gratifying success is fully substantiated by the testimony in recent reports from some of the best educators and business men of the country, who have witnessed the operations of teachers and pupils, as well as from graduates who, thro' its benefits, have risen above the trammels of want, and are filling lucrative and honorable positions. The system of practical instruction, is founded on principles so simple and self-evident, that it requires only an examination, to be admitted and understood; and a personal examination of the institution, in all its appointments is sufficient to fully demonstrate the practicability of the system.

A Brief Synopsis of the Course of Instruction and General Plan of Operation.

THE PUPIL is first instructed in the elements of Penmanship, Book-Keeping, Accounts, Business Forms, Letter Writing, and Business Arithmetic. The time occupied in the preparatory is usually four weeks, depending altogether on his previous attainments and natural capacity. (There are regular Professors and daily recitations in the ACADEMIC BRANCHES, and the student may devote any length of time he desires to this department.) He is then assigned his official desk in the BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, and furnished with a capital consisting of Cash, Real Estate, Merchandise and Stocks, corresponding with the business in which he is to first engage, and opens books accordingly; he receives his Bank and Check Books at the Bank, and from the Stationer his Blank forms of Drafts, Notes, Manifests, Bills of Lading, Insurance Policies, Letters of Credit, Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Railroad Reports, Summary Statements, Abstracts, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Copartnership, Assignment, &c., &c., and then commences business operations, buys and sells merchandise, real estate, stocks, &c., imports and forwards goods, purchases and ships goods on his own and joint account, gets insured and makes out insurance policies, makes regular deposits at the bank, gives and receives checks, receipts, orders, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, acceptances, account sales, receives and manages estates, holds correspondence with different firms and individuals through the post-offices, sends and receives telegraph messages, computes all interest and calculations connected with his transactions, and finally balances his books weekly.

From this he becomes Merchant in the Union Store, and then, in regular turn, Freight Agent, Insurance Agent, Forwarder, Grain Dealer, Importing Merchant, Commission Merchant, with one or two and three partners, Auctioneer, Exchange Broker, Jobber, Real Estate Agent or Operator, Steamboat owner, Shipper, Consignee, R. R. and Steamship Agent, Postmaster, Manufacturer, Nurseryman, and finally as Banker, when the prescribed Business Course is completed.

The COLLEGE BANKS, two in number, are actual Banks of deposit, Discount and Circulation, as complete in every appointment as regular Chartered City Institutions, provided with their own Bills, Specie, checks, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c., furnished with full sets of books, and the business done with as much accuracy and dexterity as in the flourishing Temples of Mammon

in the Metropolis. Students act as President, Directors, Cashiers, Tellers, Book-keepers, &c., and hold their regular offices in their turn.

THE DRY GOODS AND GROCERY DEPARTMENTS are furnished with samples for buying and selling on the London Corn Exchange principle.

POST-OFFICES, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEW YORK.—These offices are furnished with every appointment of a United States office, and actual post-office business is done. All letters are criticised as they pass through the offices, and those containing errors are corrected and sent back to the writer, to be re-copied before forwarding.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEW-YORK.—These offices, the first ever introduced into an institution of learning, are furnished with every fixture of an office of the American Telegraph Company, and every facility is afforded the student for acquiring perfection in the art of Telegraphing.

THE FREIGHT OFFICE, INSURANCE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, EXPRESS OFFICE AND OFFICE OF NOTARY PUBLIC, with the other departments, are all complete in themselves, and an actual business is done with each.

In the RAILROADING AND FREIGHTING DEPARTMENT, eleven different roads and thirty stations are represented.

AN AUCTION SALE takes place once a week, when sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Dry Goods and Groceries are made.—Students act as auctioneers, clerks, and purchasers.

The above synopsis of this new mode of instruction, combining THEORY AND PRACTICE, is sufficient, I believe, to satisfy every one of its superiority over all other systems ever devised or introduced—it placing the pupil at once in ACTUAL BUSINESS and making him practically acquainted with every variety of accounts, and the whole routine of business transactions, from the simple details of a country store to the more complicated operation of our extensive mercantile establishments and banking houses.

It will also be seen that this Course gives a student that practical knowledge of Mathematics, Grammar, Composition, Spelling, Word Studies, and the English branches in general, which cannot be obtained as perfectly or rapidly in any other manner.

BOOK-KEEPING.

In the routine of practical instruction, the student becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock-books to partnerships, and every form and principle of book-keeping known in well-regulated establishments.

PENMANSHIP

Has ever had a prominent place in the course of study pursued at this institution. The Spencerian system was long ago adopted, believing it to possess all the excellencies which are so essential for business purposes, and taught as it is by two of the ablest teachers in the country, with the advantage of the Penman's Assistant, it becomes a most desirable feature of the course.

General Information to Applicants.

NOTE.—This is solely and purely a Business College, as its name purports, as distinct in its design and purpose as a Law College or a Medical School, and every branch of study, with every facility in Buildings, Arrangements, and Professorships, is adapted to that end.

It is essentially different from the so-called Commercial Colleges, the Course of Instruction being more thorough and extensive, and conducted entirely on Practical Philosophical Principles.

What they term a Business Education (!) is not accepted here—as neither is the partial course pursued in Academies and Seminaries in connection with regular Collegiate Studies.

YOUNG MEN desiring admission must be of good moral character and industrious business habits. Their age and previous education is not considered.

STUDENTS are admitted and enter upon the Course of Study any week day in the year. Each person occupies a separate desk and is instructed individually, thus avoiding being drawn along by a class faster than his ability and previous education will admit, or being retarded by a class that cannot progress as rapidly as himself.

The prescribed Business Course can be completed in from Ten to Sixteen Weeks.

TERMS, &c.

Scholarships, giving the student all the advantage of the Business Course until graduation, are issued at the office of this Institution for \$35.

Where two enter at the same time from the same place, for \$30 each. Clergymen's Sons, \$30.

A guarantee signed by the President is appended to each Scholarship, pledging to assist young men who desire to fully qualify themselves to a situation as teacher and accountant. An agency is established in all the principal cities for this purpose.

The Tuition Fee must be paid the day of entrance.

THE EXTENDED COURSE.

For those who can remain in the Institution six months or a year, comprises the French and German Languages, Higher Mathematics, and more extended Course in Business branches.

THE ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP COURSE

is designed for those who desire to teach the branches.

DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES of merit are awarded in each Department.

BOARD is \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00 per week, according to place. Students hire rooms, and board out for \$1.50 per week, entire expense.

Books and Stationery for the entire course cost from \$2. to \$5, according to quality and ruling. There are no extras.

TOTAL EXPENSE.—The whole expense in completing the Prescribed Business Course is from \$55 to \$70. It may be made less than that by selecting cheap boarding houses.

Full Particulars of this Institution, Course of study, Novel and Original Plan of Operation, View of the College Buildings, and other information calculated to be of interest to the Young Men of the Business Community, may be found in

THE COLLEGE PAPER,

issued Monthly by the Institution, and sent free of charge to any address, on application.

TEACHERS, ACCOUNTANTS and BOOK-KEEPERS, will find much valuable information in this Paper.

Address H. G. EASTMAN,

PRESIDENT BUSINESS COLLEGE,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. See "NOTE" (Perpetual Almanac) on seventh page.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Of 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, The Banner of the Sea.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

Department of the South.

DURING the past week a great deal of excitement was created throughout the North by the following rebel dispatches from Charleston.

"This morning (Jan. 31st) the gunboats Palmetto State and Chicora, accompanied by three small steamers, all under command of Com. Ingraham, made an attack on the blockaders, and succeeded in sinking two and crippling a third. The engagement commenced at 4 o'clock. The Palmetto State, with Com. Ingraham on board, opened fire upon the Federal gunboat Mercedita, carrying 11 guns, which was soon sunk in five fathoms of water. Her commander, Capt. Stellwagen, with a boat's crew, came on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Capt. S. and crew were paroled by Com. Ingraham. Capt. Tucker, of the Chicora, reports sinking another Federal gunboat, and disabling of the Quaker City. The Cotton was set on fire by the Chicora and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterwards managed to escape with only one wheel. She was very seriously damaged. The number of the blockading fleet outside at the time of the attack, was thirteen, with two first class frigates, the Susquehanna and Canandaigua. The Federal loss was very severe. It was a complete success on our part with not a man hurt. Our gunboats were not even struck.

"Gen. Beauregard placed a steamer at the disposal of the foreign consuls to see for themselves that no blockade existed. The French and Spanish consuls, accompanied by General Ripley, accepted the invitation. The British consul, with the commander of the British war steamer Petrel, had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders, and could see nothing of them with glasses."

The following are the official dispatches: ON BOARD GUNBOAT PALMETTO STATE: - I went out last night. This vessel struck the Mercedita when she sent a boat on board and surrendered. The officers and crew were paroled. Capt. Tucker thinks he sunk one vessel and set another on fire, when she struck her flag. The blockading fleet has gone southward and eastward out of sight. D. N. INGRAHAM, Flag Officer Com.

[OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.] HEADQUARTERS LAND AND NAVAL FORCES, CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31.

At about five o'clock this morning the Confederate naval force on this station attacked the United States blockading fleet off Charleston, and soon dispersed or drove off of sight for the time the entire hostile fleet; therefore we, the undersigned, commanders respectively of the Confederate States naval and land forces in this quarter, do hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said city of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by a superior force of the Confederate States from and after this 31st day of January, 1863. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Maj.-Gen. Commanding land forces.

D. N. INGRAHAM, Flag Officer, Commanding naval forces.

THOMAS JOURDAN, Chief of Staff. From Acting-Master Van Size, commanding prize crew on the English steamer "Princess Royal," who arrived at Philadelphia with his vessel on the 8th inst., the following important intelligence respecting her capture, and the attack of the rebels on our blockading fleet, is obtained. It shows conclusively that no foundation exists for the rebel report that the blockade of Charleston was ever raised by the departure of the blockading fleet. Only two vessels out of eight or ten have been injured or obliged to leave. Mr. Van Size says:

The cause of the attack of the rebels on our squadron was owing to the capture of the Princess Royal. The captain and pilot of the vessel escaped ashore during the night, and communicated intelligence to the rebels. The Princess Royal tried to run the blockade by way of Beach Inlet on the 29th, and was discovered by the pilot gunboat Blush. On signal the Unadilla proceeded toward her and captured her without assistance. It was then discovered that the captain and pilot had gone ashore by small boats, carrying important dispatches to the rebel government. The Unadilla carried her to the side of the Housatonic and lay there till daylight, when the thunder of guns was heard amid sharp flashes of fire. It was supposed our fleet were making for the Alabama or Florida, who were trying to force an entrance.

At daybreak two rebel iron clads were seen coming down from Stono Inlet toward our fleet. One ram struck the Mercedita on the water ridge, keeling her over, and at the same time firing a shot which entered one of her boilers, killing three persons, including a gunner, by the shot and steam. The ram then hailed the Mercedita, and Capt. Stalwagen was lowered in one of his small boats, after leaving one of the plugs

out, allowing the water to enter it. The boat answered the hail by the Confederate ram "Palmetto State," "Do you surrender?" with "I am in a sinking condition." The rebels answered, with a torrent of oaths, "If you don't surrender we will blow you out of the water! Send your boat aboard."

The boat was conveyed to the side of the rebel ram, and the officer asking to be taken on board, was refused. The Lieutenant then repeated Capt. Stalwagen's statement, that we were in a sinking condition. The rebel replied, "You can't sink lower than the rails—you can't come aboard." The officer then gave his parole as demanded, and returned to his ship. The rebels were thus successfully deceived as to the condition of the Mercedita, thinking that she was in a sinking condition. She lay in shoal water, and hence the reply that she could not sink lower than her rails.

The ram steamed toward the Keystone State and sent a shot through her steam-drum, causing the death of 20 persons, 12 by the shot and 8 by scalding by steam, 20 were wounded, and are lying at Port Royal, some in rather a precarious condition.

In the meantime, the United States gunboat Housatonic engaged the other ram, driving her away, and at half past six A. M. both rams left the scene, and proceeded up to Charleston.

During this attack on our fleet, the Princess Royal, which lay near the Housatonic, and was the chief object of prize on both sides, succeeded in getting off. Although the coal was the anthracite, with which our navy is supplied, she made ten knots an hour on her trip, with three in the heaviest storm. Her usual rate is fifteen knots.

The Mercedita steamed down to Port Royal, escaping with only one boiler injured. She arrived safe, and would be repaired in a day. The Keystone State was entirely disabled, but was towed down by the Memphis.

The rebel statement that the Federal fleet had entirely disappeared from the Charleston Port, are unsubstantiated by the facts. The fleet consisted of the following vessels:—Unadilla, Housatonic, Augusta, Quaker City, Keystone State and Mercedita, besides the pilot boats Blunt, Memphis and other vessels. During the day time our blockade fleet were not particular as to keeping within the station, and on the day of assault most of them sailed toward the Keystone State to ascertain her condition. This may account for their apparent absence at the time of the visit of the foreign consuls, as mentioned by rebel papers. Our vessels resumed their positions at dark. The new Ironsides arrived the next day to re-enforce the blockade.

Rebel papers print an order of General G. W. Lee, dated Dahlonega, Ga., to the effect that he has been dispatched by the General commanding the department, to capture deserters, torios and conscripts, of whom numbers are resisting the laws in Northern Georgia and South-Western North Carolina.

An appeal from Gov. Shaster to the people of Alabama is also printed, calling upon all exempt to form companies to constitute a reserve force, subject to the call of the executive for duty in the State.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, issues an appeal to deserters from the rebel army.

Department of the Gulf.

THE Roanoke from New Orleans 28th, Havana 31st, arrived at New York on the 6th inst.

The World's correspondent with the Banks Expedition, writes that Admiral Farragut's fleet has diminished in numbers to such an extent that it will not be possible to attack Port Hudson until it is re-enforced.

The Delta says the accounts from rebels at Port Hudson and elsewhere show a most deplorable state of affairs, the men only being kept from mutiny by promises of peace within 90 days. Conscription is dangerous, as over 20 officers have been shot while endeavoring to raise men.

It was rumored that the Alabama had received four shots from the Hatteras, and had arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, whence she took prisoners and will remain three days for repairs.

The Rinaldo arrived at Havana from Galveston, bringing an extra Houston Telegraph of the 23d, containing accounts of the capture of the federal brig Morning Light, off Sabine Pass, and an unknown schooner on the 21st, by an expedition from Magruder's fleet.

Magruder on the 4th proclaimed Galveston open to commerce, but Com. Bell issued a proclamation on the 20th, declaring Galveston, Sabine Pass and the whole coast of Texas under actual blockade, and warning all vessels from trading, under penalty of capture. Com. Bell sent the following proclamation to the foreign Consuls:

UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR BROOKLYN, OFF GALVESTON BAR, Jan. 21st, 1863.

Whereas, The city of Galveston is occupied and governed by the troops of the Confederate States, and the said troops are diligently employed erecting defences in and around the said city, in defiance of the laws of the United States, the foreign consuls and foreign subjects and all other persons are hereby warned that the city of Galveston and its defences are liable to be attacked at any day by the forces of the United States, under my command. Twenty-four hours will be given from 5 P. M. of this date for innocent and helpless persons to withdraw from the said city of Galveston and its vicinity.

H. H. BELL.

Movements in the West and South-West.

TENNESSEE.—Stokes' Tennessee cavalry and the 1st Kentucky regiment dashed upon a camp of rebels at Middletown, fifteen miles west of Murfreesboro, on the 2d inst. One rebel was killed and one hundred taken prisoners. Our cavalry made a sabre charge, surprised them and took all their camp equipage, horses, wagons, &c.—Major Douglas, of Douglas' rebel battalion, and all his officers were made prisoners. Davis' cavalry, at Franklin, also captured

twenty-five rebels, and all have arrived in Nashville. About twenty are severely wounded.

On the 5th inst. the rebels attacked Fort Donelson, but were repulsed. The following report has been received at the headquarters of the army:

MURFRESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 6. Major-General W. H. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington.—The rebels Wheeler, Forrest, Wharton and Woodward attacked Fort Donelson yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with 4,000 men and eight pieces of artillery.—We had 800 men in the fort under Col. A. C. Harding. The rebels charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry with great loss. The enemy, as usual, before and after the fight, demanded a surrender, and offered to spare life if accepted.—Col. Harding replied that he was ready for all the consequences. The rebel loss in killed was 146, and 300 prisoners. The forces under Col. Lowe, from Fort Henry, are pursuing the rebels, and others have been sent to intercept their retreat. Our loss was 12 killed and 30 wounded. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

The New Erie was attacked on the night of the 2d at 11 o'clock, near Island No. 10 by guerrillas, with three pieces of cannon. The boat returned fire with shell. The conflict lasted till near daylight, when the rebels retired. Their force is believed to be between 2,000 and 3,000.

MISSISSIPPI.—A special dispatch from Cairo to the N. Y. Tribune announces the arrival of the steamer Adeline from Vicksburg. She reports that the ram Queen of the West ran the rebel blockade on Monday morning at daylight. One hundred heavy siege guns opened on the Queen of the West as she steamed past. A rebel steamer also opened fire on her, which was replied to. The rebel steamer was crippled. The Queen of the West was under fire three-quarters of an hour.

Our forces opposite Vicksburg are now engaged in repairing crevasses of last fall, to keep the water out of camp! The water in the old canal is six feet deep, but doing little execution. The rebel force at Vicksburg is estimated at 60,000, and believed to be the largest number that can be brought to its defence. One thousand negroes are to be sent from Memphis to work on the canal. A Vicksburg letter of the 31st says that the canal project is fully adopted, and that the largest possible force will be kept at work night and day until its completion. It must be wholly cut the required width and depth, it having been demonstrated that no reliance can be placed upon the action of the water. Some weeks must elapse before its completion.—Troops from above continue to arrive.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THERE are rumors of alarm among the rebel leaders, and a rapidly improving disposition to treat for peace. Whether or not these reports have sufficient foundation, they are gaining considerable currency among those who claim to be posted.

Official orders state that the district of country north of the Potomac river, from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction, and the mouth of the Monocacy and south of Goose Creek and Bull Run Mountains to Occoquan Creek, will constitute the Department of Washington, and the troops in that Department will constitute the 22d Army Corps, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Heintzleman.

The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to the inquiry relative to the amount of duties on imports of paper. He says it is not separately classified, but included in manufactures of paper. Imports under present account at New York is \$126,141, yielding a revenue of \$39,634. At Boston, \$30,084, yielding a revenue of \$9,688. At Baltimore and Philadelphia, none. Making an aggregate of \$156,225, giving revenue of \$49,372. The Secretary says it is impossible to state how much of this is for printing paper, but he believes the diminution of duty would considerably increase the revenue.

Contraband goods having reached the rebels from New York city through the West, the Government has ordered that no goods be shipped from that point to the West without special permission from the Custom House.

A letter to Gen. Hamilton from the United States Consul at Monterey, says millions of dollars worth of cotton was sold there recently, all of which was sent back to the rebels in the shape of powder, lead, blankets, shoes, and in fact everything that can be used for their army. An order was then there for 600,000 blankets.

In compliance with a request from the House of Representatives, another large mass of documents, relative to Mexican affairs, has been communicated to that body. These cover 1,000 pages, and form a history of events connected with that Republic for the past six months, including the diplomacy of France, Great Britain, United States and Mexico. These papers, Senor de Romero, Charge de Affaires from Mexico, has so largely contributed to, that Secretary Seward has officially expressed to him his thanks for keeping him so fully advised.

In one of these dispatches, Senor Romero says that the Mexican government has treated the French prisoners with so much kindness as to surprise even their own friends. He informs Secretary Seward that there are many deserters from the French army, because they are convinced of the injustice of the war. Those who have come in, state that rather than continue, they desire to become citizens of Mexico, and betake themselves to peaceful avocations.

Bomero does not neglect to remind our government of the danger to the entire American continent in the possible event of French success in Mexico. This faithful and much respected representative of that government promptly brought to notice the action of Commodore Bell, at Acapulco, and elsewhere on the Pacific coast, showing that that officer had manifested partiality for the French, had departed from the principle of neutrality, and interfered with the maritime pursuits of the Mexicans. The Naval

Department have admitted the conduct of Mr. Bell to have been such as to warrant the charges brought against him by Governor Pesquera, and promised a remedy against a repetition of like offences.

It is stated that during the past week the President has determined upon calling Gen. McClellan to the command of the army again. Upon the announcement being made in the Cabinet council, there was a great flurry. Secretary Chase at once threatened to resign, as did also some others in the Cabinet. For this and other reasons, the President determined at present to make no change. The appointment of Gen. Hooker is only temporary.

The report of Mr. Grimes, into the alleged abuses in the charter of transports, a very voluminous document, arrives at the following conclusions:

- First—That all Government vessels should be secured through legitimate channels, by offers in answer to advertisements.
Second—That the practice of employing agents with unlimited power to fix the rate of charter, cannot be justified.
Third—That all vessels should be thoroughly inspected by competent experts, responsible to the military branch of the Government.
Fourth—That the monopoly of chartering vessels by Hall, Loper & Co., cannot be justified.
Fifth—That S. Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, and James Belger, U. S. A., knew of, and tolerated such monopoly.
Sixth—That no one should be allowed to act in the double capacity of Broker and Shipowner.
Seventh—That Commissions received by Hall, Leper, Danforth and others, amounting to hundreds of thousands, rightfully belonged to the Government, and should be refunded.
Eighth—That many of the charters obtained through these persons were at exorbitant rates.
Ninth—That Collins and Pickrell should be made to refund the ill-gotten gains.
Tenth—That no charter money should be paid to the persons above named.
Eleventh—That Colonel James Belger should be court-martialed.
Twelfth—That J. B. Danforth is guilty of a violation of the law.
Thirteenth—That the War Department should exercise vigilance to prevent loss, and restore confidence in its management.
Fourteenth—That the facts relative to perjury in some of these cases should be inquired into.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE rebel banks, in Virginia, had together less than seven hundred thousand dollars in specie on the 12th of December. This was the basis of a circulation of over three and a half millions.

Capt. ROGERS of the iron-clad Weehawken, in a private letter, says that he stood on the top of the turret in the midst of the storm they encountered and was delighted to see how she behaved.

On the 29th ult., Col. Connor had a desperate battle with the Indians, about 150 miles North of Salt Lake City. The fight lasted four hours. He killed 224 and drove a great number into the Bear River, where many of them were drowned. Our loss was 15 killed and 38 wounded.

In Austria, out of 127 political journals, the most are in opposition to the government, and the greater part of the editors of these are in prisons at the present time. At Vienna, the capital, the editor of every opposition sheet is in jail.

The Governor of Connecticut, in a general order, congratulates the people of the State on being able to announce that their quota of militia under the last calls of the President, numbering 14,290 men, has been completed.

SEVERAL prominent Americans at Toronto have presented Geo. W. Brown, editor of the Toronto Globe, with a gold-headed cane, as a mark of their appreciation of his steady and able advocacy of Northern sentiment.

In Mr. Sanders' (the individual recently captured bearing dispatches for the rebels,) order book and in memorandums are probably a hundred orders for articles for ladies and gentlemen. Among them are the following:

"For Mrs. Jefferson Davis:—One dozen Jouvins' gloves, No. 7's ladies' size, dark, worked with bright colors, long in the hand, two buttons over the wrist; one dozen same 6's, ladies'; one dozen worked cambric bands; three and a half yards Valenciennes lace, five inches wide, nearly straight edge; one whole piece Val. lace, one inch wide."

AN "F. F. V.," calling himself William King Smith, has lately turned up in the English Court of Bankruptcy. He owes \$65,000, and pretends to have \$400,000 in property—which, however, is now in a painfully unproductive condition in the counties of Virginia, occupied alternately by the contending armies. The "F. F. V.," is likely to become a poor, seedy vagabond. His former home was Fredericksburg.

In the engagement at Springfield, Mo., the telegraph operator had quite an exciting experience. Four shells entered the office building, one of them rolling near the operator's feet without exploding. He, thinking it time to move his quarters, immediately packed up his instrument, took it down to the quartermaster's office, which is in the center of the town, made connection with the wire, and telegraphed the condition of affairs to headquarters, and then shouldered his musket and went to fighting.

THE venerable Josiah Quincy attained his ninety-first year on the 3d inst. Two well-known merchants of Boston, both over four score, who were of his military family when he commanded the Hussars, paid their respects to their former Chief, notwithstanding the extreme cold. The united ages of the three gentlemen exceeds the period that has elapsed since the landing of the Pilgrims.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Eastman's State and National Commercial College—H G Eastman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. To Chess, Birmymen—Wm Ralph & Co. Farm for Sale—G H Ralph. Diphtheria—M W Simmons. Farm for Sale—R B Appleby. Farmer Wanted—J M Sheldon. Farm for Sale—E A Heard. The Laws of Health—M W Simmons & Co. Hewitt's Religious Monthly—J T Hewitt. Farms for Sale—G D Johnson, Arcat. Machine Shop and Iron Foundry for Sale. Agents Wanted—W Reid. Roe's Patent Premium Cheese Vat—Roe & Blair. Two Year Old Apple Stocks—A Brannan. Pure Blood Jack for Sale—A E Jerome. Magic Pocket Books—Snow & Hapgood.

Special Notices.

Eastman's Perpetual Almanac—H G Eastman. All's Well that ends Well—D B DeLand & Co. Valuable and Convenient—Brown's Bronchial Troches.

The News Condenser.

- The citizens of Nashville, Tenn., enjoyed sleighing on the 17th.
—The army of the Potomac has fifty-four thousand animals attached to it.
—It is stated that thousands of dollars' worth of horses are stolen in Washington weekly.
—Gen. Magruder has issued a proclamation declaring the blockade of Galveston raised.
—The loyal women of Baltimore are holding Union assemblies to help the good cause.
—Mrs. Mary W. Foster died at Mount Holly, Vt., some days since, aged 100 years and 3 months.
—Eleven hundred convalescents have been sent to the Army of the Potomac within a few days.
—Surgeon General Hammond has decided to locate a United States general hospital in this city.
—The country will regret to learn that the gallant Gen. Roseau is seriously if not dangerously ill.
—Several Indians in Washington Territory have forwarded subscriptions to the Sanitary fund.
—The Milwaukee News says the tide of speculation is setting Westward, and that money is plenty there.
—The total number of enlistments from Pennsylvania since the commencement of the war is over 161,000.
—Five regiments now in the vicinity of New York city have been ordered to depart for the Banks expedition.
—It is said the whole Jewish population of Palestine, including men women and children, in 1856 was 10,689.
—The Confederate Government has purchased 10,000 bales of cotton in Mississippi, and is negotiating for more.
—In consequence of the scarcity of coal at Nashville, the city gas works has been compelled to suspend operations.
—It is calculated that the private property of the imperial family of Austria amounts to nearly £2,000,000 a year.
—A company with \$175,000 capital are arranging to build a new cotton mill at Fall River, Mass., the coming season.
—Hon. P. H. Watson has been confirmed by the Senate as Assistant Secretary of War, and has entered upon his duties.
—Judge Crocker, the oldest District Judge of the State of California, has decided that greenbacks are not legal tender.
—On Saturday week over six tons of oysters arrived in this city from Baltimore via the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad.
—The corporation of Chicago recently sold \$75,000 of 7 per cent. city bonds, twenty years to run, at 9 per cent. premium.
—The British Government is to advance the sum of £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Halifax to Quebec.
—A little daughter of Mr. Edward Jones of Lorain Co., Ohio, was choked to death while eating popped corn, a few days since.
—A man was recently ejected from a railroad car in Canada because he had nothing but silver coin with which to pay his fare.
—Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, Minister to Japan, sends the Mayor of New York two Japanese Golden Pheasants for the Central Park.
—The United States Senate has confirmed the nominations of the 360 Collectors and Assessors under the Internal Revenue bill.
—A Mr. Stokes, of Trenton, has recovered 6 cents damages of the True American for putting his marriage among the deaths!
—There are 615,000 operatives employed in the cotton manufactories throughout France, of whom 250,000 are male and 265,000 female.
—The government authorities have impressed every steamboat upon which they could turn their eyes on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.
—Mr. John Bennett, the inventor of the first threshing machine in this country, died at Lockport on Saturday week, at the age of 64 years.
—At 12 o'clock Monday week gold was sold in New York at 57 3/4 premium, a decline since the previous Saturday of about three per cent.
—A member of the New York Assembly has introduced a bill to repeal all liquor-license laws and restrictions, and go back to the old act of 1845.
—Two million one hundred and forty-one thousand bushels of coal left Pittsburg during the past week, for Cincinnati, Cairo and Louisville.
—A steam engine which consumes its own smoke and steam, and makes no noise, is now in successful operation on a horse railroad in New Jersey.
—Horace P. Russ, the inventor of the Russ' pavement, died recently at Halifax, N. S., where he had been for some years engaged in gold mining.
—The New Yorkers are going to import ice the coming season. A large number of vessels have been chartered to bring ice from Norway and Sweden.
—Thirty three vessels, with a total tonnage of 40,680, are now building in Quebec—the greatest number that have been built there for several years.
—A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature to outlaw all Indians and half-breeds who may venture outside the limits of the reservation.
—The gross revenue of the Canadian Canals for the year 1862 amounts to \$514,000, including \$497,000 from tolls, and \$17,000 from fines and damages.
—Rev. Edward Robinson, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, in New York, died on the 3d inst., in the 69th year of his age.
—The loss by the gorging of the ice at the mouth of Oil Creek, Pa., is now estimated at \$350,000.—150 boats were destroyed, and upward of 30,000 barrels of oil lost.
—Philadelphia papers complain of a large number of thieves in the cars. A regular and profitable business is done in stealing. One day's report is \$70, \$240, \$400, &c.
—The President's Message was published in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in 12 days and 20 hours after its delivery in Washington. So much for the overland telegraph.

MOUNTAIN PICTURES.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

ONCE more, O mountains of the North, unveil Your brows, and lay your cloudy mantles by!

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ALL ABOUT IT.

BY BARBARA G. MOORE.

I HAVE a husband, dear reader, although you may be ignorant of that important historical fact; and now that tea is over, the infantry properly slapped and put to rest, and my husband, in dressing-gown and slippers, is reading the evening paper—handsome fellow that he is!

"It is such a treat to be waited upon," said mama, leaning back in her chair with folded hand. "It gives me a lady-of-leisure feeling that I have not experienced for years."

One evening upon coming home from school I saw, to my surprise, the HOUGHTON carriage drawn up before our humble residence. There was a sound of voices in the parlor, and passing on to the kitchen I found JERUSHA ANN in a very excitable state of mind and body.

be sent for me, and if I did not make my appearance he would come after me himself; and oh, so many other nonsensical things, that I was obliged to consent; but all the time my old black silk stood looking me in the face.

Wit and Humor.



A QUADRUPLE SURPRISE. Or what Mrs. Snooks presented to Mr. Snooks on the morning of the 14th of February, to make "glorious summer the winter of his discontent."

LITTLE JOKERS. A HOP on the "light fantastic toe" may be pleasant, but not when you hop on the fantastic toe of your neighbor.

CORNER FOR THE YOUNG. For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. PROBLEM FOR THE INGENIOUS. MR. EDITOR:—The following "Problem" was taken from an almanac several years ago, and we send it to you thinking it may be worth reprinting.

GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM. A man owns a circular farm containing 640 acres, which he wishes to divide in such a manner as to give to each of his two sons as large a circular farm as possible, and from the remainder he wishes to give to each of his two daughters as large a farm as possible, which are also to be circular. How many acres has each of the children? and how much has he left?

DOUBLE REBUS. A town in Connecticut, A county in Florida, A group of Islands in the Mediterranean, A town in Massachusetts, A town in New York.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 631. Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Longfellow, Bryant, Emerson and Beecher occupy a high niche in the Temple of Fame.

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.