TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. SIX CI JTS.

VOL. XV NO. 51.}

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.

{WHOLE NO. 779.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER. CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE. OHARLES D. BRAGDON, Associate Editor.

HENRY 8. HANDALL, LL. D. Editor Department of Sheep Husbandry.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: P. BARRY. C. DEWEY, LL. D., L. B. LANGWORTHY.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsursed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and passed in value, Furly, and variety of Conductor 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 duide 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 LITTE RARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the RURAL is \$3.00 per annum. For particulars as to Terms see last page.

Agricultural.

WHAT WILL YOU DO, AND HOW?

HAVING been answering interrogatories, thrown at us from all points of the compass, for a long time, we now propose to reverse the order, and ask a few for our "inquiring friends" to consider. Possibly some of them may discover, as we have, that it is much easier to ask than answer questions. Please, Gentlemen Farmers, and Fathers, take the stand and "true answers make, according to your best knowledge and belief" to the queries which shall be propounded. It is understood, however, that those who cannot answer promptly will be granted sufficient time to respond and take action in the premises.

First, though not perhaps most important, have you made suitable provision for the physical wants and comfort of your family? Is your "house set in order" to meet the blasts of Old Boreas, and the penetrating and inexorable visits of the Frost King? Are your generators of heat—stoves, furnaces, fire-places or grates, and good fuel-in order and convenient? In other words, are the women folk of the household satisfied with the arrangements?-If so. you have been wise, and are fortunate indeed. And how about the provision made for, and daily attention given to, the care and comfort of your domestic animals? Are the barns, sheds, racks, etc., all right?-and all animals fed regularly and sufficiently? Do you realize the importance of extra care and feed at this season, not only as a matter of interest and economy, but as a preventive of the loss and disgrace of having bones and hides for sale in the Spring? Are hay and stalk cutters, steamers for cooking food for stock, and like inventions, in use in your

How about the District Schools - the "People's Colleges" whereat most of the Boys of America, and especially farmers' sons, must graduate? Have you a good teacher, and is the school house pleasant and comfortable? Do you give personal attention to these things, and know about the studies pursued, and progres made, by your sons and daughters? If n' why not? - for is not this an item of vital sequence, and next in importance to the? training they are entitled to receive? speaking of home and children, how is your family circle at this season of cor leisure? Is your home made pleasar you the accessories for the comfort. t? Have and innocent amusement and entethose who surround your fireside? derstand the economy, as well providing suitable books and your family?-and have you f periodicals for great desideratum in this re households? If not, is it v spect in too many dent investment in such rise to delay a pruinstruct, interest and ent mental food as will knowledge, contentmer ertain - adding to the

(and love of home) of t and home happiness Is there a Farmer wife and children? tural Society, in yc d'Club, or local Agriculare you an active



PORTRAIT OF THE ARABIAN HORSE "TARTAR."

proceedings? Do you have discussions, and take part in them? If you have no such organization, now is the very best time to form one, and enter upon active operations. Why not form a Club at once, even if but few men bers can be obtained, and discuss and talk ov ar your experience?-thereby "teaching one another" in regard to the various operations branches of farm husbandry, the bree ding, rearing and fattening of stock, the v se of improved machinery, &c. Would it not devote at least one evening a week, or fo rhight, pay to in this manner? - and if your Society, Club, or whatever you call it, has not many members, perhaps your wives might also meet at the same time and place, (at the house of one of the members,) and discuss their success as and failures in matters pertaining to Domestic

Economy, &c. What about the families of t hose who have left your neighborhood to " fight the good fight" which is to save the Union and Country? Have you a Relief Cor amittee which sees that the wives and childre en of volunteers are suitably provided for duri ag this inclement season? If nay, are not you and your fellow towns men at fault? Is it ch arity, this helping the families of those who ? trow not.—but that it I, and all of us" at h alacrity and cheerf charge it thus. A nd will you not also remember the soldiers i n the field—at the front—not only by contri butions to the Sanitary and Christian Cop amissions, but by personal efforts -- includ' mg the writing of letters and sending of cokens of esteem and encouragement? --- Conc

Ining the above and other matters of timel , importance, WHAT WILL YOU DO, AND HO W? Answers through the RURAL, and ner proper action, are now in order. er, you have the floor.

by ot'

Read

:en-

10me

And.

it with

THOROUGH-BRED HORSES.

L. G. M., St. Johns, Mich., writes:-There has been some dispute here on what is termed "Thorough-bred or Blooded horses. I have contended they are running stock. Please tell us through the RURAL and oblige." The term thorough-bred is now very differently applied to horses in different localities, and is causing considerable confusion among horsemen and parative judges at Fairs. But well informed people, when they speak of a thorough-bred horse, instruction | mean such as are descended in direct line from rtainment of the Arabian horse, with perhaps, long ago, Do you un- a slight admixture of the best English blood. as wisdom, of These horses are generally too valuable for other than turf horses, and are generally used upplied what is a for running stock. Hence this term thoroughbred or blood horses, is generally applied to running stock.

But, as we understand this term thoroughbred, or blood horse, any animal which has descended in direct line from any one source is pure-bred, "thorough-bred, or blood"-no matter whether that source is five or fifty generaaur vicinity?— and, if aye, tions distant. It is no more right to say there these three gaits, must depend somewhat on the member, participating in its may not be a thorough-bred Black Hawk, than character and breed of the animal.

i', is to say there may not be a therough-bred Devon, and Durham, and Ayrshire bull. If we have an animal that we regard a type worth perpetuating, and breed accordingly so as to preserve the type, and the blood of that type as pure as possible, we call the descendents of that type thorough-bred.

—In this connection we give an excellent portrait of the Arabian horse "Tartar," sired by the celebrated stallion "Imaum,"—a pure Arabian stallion, presented by the Sultan of Muscat, to Mr. PINGREE of Salem, Mass., and said to have been selected as the best of a stud of one hundred favorite horses. "Tartar" was bred by ASA PINGREE of Topsfield, Mass., and subsequently owned by J. S. LEAVITT, of Salem.

SOME OF OUR CONDENSINGS.

Peas vs. Corn for Fattening Hogs .- A Pork Packer having asserted the superiority of peafed pork over corn-fed, a Canadian farmer suggests that he publish a supplement telling farmers how to grow larger crops of peas, and expresses his willingness to believe shat peas is a duty which "you, and as much difference in the price they pay for ome should discharge with pork as there is in the cost of fattening it. He alness Aye, and let us dissuss, "Either Canadian farmers must continue says, "Either Canadian farmers must continue to fatten pork at a loss, or reduce the cost of feeding it." He could never make peas converted into pork pay him fifty cents per bushel.

Breeding and Matching Horses .- A correspondent of the Canada Farmer makes some good suggestions when he advises farmers to match their horses when young. "When you raise a colt, put your mare again to the same horse, and get a span out of the same mare and horse. Let them grow up and run together. If of the same color, so much the better; but there are other points to be looked at before this. They are generally of the same temper, size, gait, &c., which are the best points in a span of matched horses for sale or for service."

Value of Oil-Cake for Feeding.-An English lecturer commending this feed, says we have present in oil-cake the important feeding properties of the ordinary food for animals in a concentrated form, and readily capable, when partaken of by the animal, of becoming flesh and fat. One of the great advantages of feeding stuff with the composition of oil cake is the presence of so much ready formed oil.

Value of Orchard Grass for Pasturage.-It is valued for pasturage because it stands drouth better than any other, will bear heavier stocking, and comes forward in the Spring very early. "No grass grows so rapidly, or continues growing so long throughout the season, or allows to be pastured so early." It grows better than most grasses under shelter.

Training Farm Horses .- A writer on this subject says train your colts to three gaits in harness—the fast walk always, the moderate or road gate for distance, and the rapid trot. We think success in the effort to train a colt to go

Sheep Kusbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY 8. RANDALL, LL. D.

INFANTADOS AND PAULARS.

WE have received inquiries from "Spectator," Rochester, N. Y., from R. SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa., and from John W. ZEIGLER, Rolling Prairie, La Porte Co., Indiana, concerning the varieties of sheep named at the head of this article. We confess we think portions of this topic are growing a little threadbare; and our correspondents must excuse us if we answer them in a lump, and without too extensive rep etitions of peviously published statements.

1. In 1802, Col. DAVID HUMPHREYS imported into Connecticut 70 Merino ewes and 21 Merino rams. They are believed to have been Infantados, and are the origin of the flocks so called in the United States.

2. In 1809, 1810 and 1811, Hon. WILLIAM JARVIS shipped 1,400 Paulars to different parts of the United States. Other cargoes of them were imported the same year by other persons.

3. Having suffered an extensive collection of foreign works on sheep to become scattered among our friends, we cannot find a detailed description of the Infantados of Spain-nor, indeed, do we remember whether those works contained one, or whether there is one extant. PETRI'S table, (given in Practical Shepherd, p. 15,) shows that they were large Merinosthose measured by him exceeding in size the Negrettis, usually considered the largest of the Leonese flocks. LASTEYRIE, in pointing out the characteristics of the principal cabanas, merely says of the Infantados that they have the same hairy coat when young" with the Paulars. From this silence on the part of so experienced and so discriminating an observer, we may probably infer that this variety had nothing to distinguish them, in a special manner, from other prime cabanas.

4. Mr. JARVIS has given several different accounts of his importation of Merinos — all, however, agreeing in the main particulars. One of these, embodying a still earlier communication on the same subject, was addressed to us December 22, 1841, and was published in the Trans. N. Y. State Ag. Society the same year. Another was addressed to us in 1844, and is published in part in Fine Wool Husbandry. Another was addressed (we think about the make better pork than corn does, but does not same time, but we have not the date,) to re fighting for us? We believe that pork packers are willing to make L. D. GREGORY of Vt., and was republished in Still another, addressed to Mr. MORRELL himself, was published in the same work.

5. Mr. JARVIS does not describe the Infantados in any of these letters. He describes the Paulars, in his letter to Mr. GREGORY, as

"The Paulars were undoubtedly one of the handsomest flocks in Spain. They were of middling height, round bodied, well spread, straight on the back, the neck of the bucks rising in a moderate curve from the withers to the setting on of the head; the head handsome, with aquiline curve of the nose, with short, fine, glossy hair on the face, and generally hair on the legs; the skin pretty smooth, that is, not rolling up or doubling about the neck or body, as in some other flocks; the crimp in wool was not so short as in many other flocks; the wool was somewhat longer, but it was close and compact, and was soft and silky to the touch, and the surface was not so much covered with gum.

6. We never have attempted, in any of our works on sheep, to describe the Paular as it was found in Spain, or as it was when first introduced into the United States. We have contented ourselves with adopting the meagre description of LASTEYRIE, which is as follows:-The "Paulars bear much wool of a fine quality; but they have a more evident enlargement behind the ears, and a greater degree of throatiness, and their lambs have a coarse, hairy appearance, which is succeeded by excellent wool." We alluded to the discrepancies between a portion of these statements and those of Mr. JARVIS in Sheep Husbandry in the South, and in Fine Wool Husbandry - giving, in the last named work, some of our reasons for preferring to rely on the authority of the former. These were that Mr. JARVIS' "opportunities for judging, good as they were, were not equal to those of Lasteyrie's; that Mr. Jarvis wrote some years after he had seen any pure bred animals of the separate cabanas; " * and that

*He mixed all his different varieties of Merinos in 1816 or 1817, and bred them so ever afterwards

"LASTEYRIE'S description is adopted by some eminent writers, familiar with Spanish sheep near the opening of this century, and that we did not remember to have seen it contradicted by any European author of reputation."

Among the "eminent writers" who have adopted LASTEYRIE'S description we will now name Mr. Youatt — by far the most industrious investigator, and most accurate compiler in regard to the history and characteristics of the different breeds of sheep who has written in the English tongue. He expressly declares "there can be no better judge" than LASTEYRIE of the distinction between, and the comparative excellence of, the different flocks of Leonese Transhumantes;" and he avows that he makes him his "principal authority" in giving his account of the progress of those sheep in different parts of the world. LASTEYRIE'S works are not now before us, but we believe he visited and studied the Merino in every country of Europe where it had been introduced. We have the profoundest respect for the integrity and candor of Mr. JARVIS, but we did not think, and do not now think, that his opinionsperhaps we should rather say his recollections in regard to the distinctions between Spanish sheep, were entitled, where they disagreed with LASTEYRIE'S, to equal weight with the results of the far more extensive and continued observations of one of the ablest and most experienced judges of the Merino, in Europe.

7. The present family of Vermont Paulars was introduced from Long Island into that State in 1823. We first, so far as we remember, described them as they were twenty-seven years after Mr. JARVIS' latest importation of Paulars, and at least twenty-one years after that gentleman had ceased to preserve his own as a separate variety. Our description was contained in a Report on Sheep made to the N. Y. State Agricultural Society in 1838, and published in part in its Transactions in 1841. HENRY D. GROVE, FRANCIS ROTCH, C. N. BEMENT and J. B. DUANE, were members of the Committee and concurred in the report. This description of the sheep as they then were, has been repeated - possibly with some additions and subtractions, but essentially the same in all our different Works on Sheep, and we presume in various newspaper publications. It has received the full assent of eminent early breeders of the variety and of other Vermont varieties, (see Fine Wool Husbandry, p. 53,) and we are yet to learn that its substantial accuracy has ever been contradicted by any person.

8. This family of Paulars was considerably modified by later crosses with rams from Mr. parts, and Mr. Arwood's flocks. For an account of these crosses and for "the present difference between these sheep and the Infantados," we must refer our correspondents to the Practical Shepherd, pp. 28-33, 412-418.

9. We think very little difference was made in Spain or in other parts of Europe, between the prime Leonese varieties of the Merino. We never have supposed that it gave a particle more value to any existing family of American Merinos to show that they sprung from one instead of another of those varieties. We expressly declared so when we had occasion, in 1844, to prove, by a connected chain of testimony, the pedigrees of the Vermont Paulars; and we have again and again publicly, and always in private, avowed the same opinion. But it is important to know that sheep are pure-blooded, and that they belong to an established variety. If they trace to an old established variety, the name of which can be satisfactorily ascertained, it is proper to call them by that name. It is better to do so, because that name, to a certain extent, expresses a history, and marks the boundaries of blood between varieties or families. But whether of an old or new stock, they ought to have a fixed name, because it indicates

a family pedigree, and family characteristics in a single word, and without that confusion which grows out of the habit of frequently changing names or adopting different ones in different localities. This will always occur where sheep are named after popular breeders, instead of preserving an established designation. Among that multitude of varieties and sub-varieties of sheep in Great Britain which are regarded as established, we do not remember one that is called by the name of any individual, even in cases where an individual is thought to have developed and established a variety. BAKE-WELL's sheep were once popularly called after him to some extent, but what English writer does so now?

PV SK B WAR

A COMPANY

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

THE U. S. Convention of Wool Manufecturers which met in Springfield, Mass., on the 5th of October last, re-assembled at the same place Nov. 30th. One hundred and seventy-five gentlemen were in attendance. T. S. FAXTON of Utica, N. Y., was called to the Chair. The Convention organized itself into a permanent National Association, and adopted by-laws for its government. By these, every member, except corresponding and honorary ones, is required to pay an admission fee of \$25, and an annual assessment of the same amount. Every new candidate for membership must be proposed by a member in writing to the President or Secretary, and he cannot be admitted if five negatives are given against him. Besides the officers, four Standing Committees are appointed, viz., on Finance, Statistics, Machinery, and Raw Materials. The annual reports of these Committees are to be printed and forwarded to each member. There is an annual meeting, and provision is made for special meetings.

By the report of the proceedings given in the U.S. Economist, it appears that the subject of publications was considerably discussed, and that "a supplementary article relative to them was passed." But we do not find that "supplementary article" in the report.

E. B. BIGELOW of Boston was chosen President; T. S. FAXTON of Utica, THEO. POME-ROY of Pittsfield, and SAMUEL BANCROFT of Media, Pa., Vice Presidents; T. Q. Bown of Boston, Treasurer, and the Secretaryship was, in pursuance of the by-laws, left for the selection of the Board, or "Government." Fortyeight directors were also chosen. One hundred and eighteen persons signed the list of members for themselves or the firms they represented. The annual assessment is in addition to the admission fee and must be paid in advance-so should no other members sign, the Society has already a fund of nearly \$6,000. (We hope our Wool Growers' Associations in New York, Ohio, Vermont, Wisconsin, etc., will take example from this liberality.)

We predicted that this meeting of Manufacturers would not, as expected by many, do anything to inaugurate a tariff agitation. We cannot, in the Economist's report, discover any trace of its having done so, or of its having prepared the way for doing so in the future.

That this organization will be an exceedingly powerful one for the benefit of its own members cannot be doubted. It embraces great business talent, enormous aggregate wealth, and it is cemented together by a compact identity of interests. It brings all the leading business men in one of the great industrial interests of the United States into counsel and concert with each other. It enables them to act as one man for themselves, and against other interests with which they are brought into collision. In all legitimate aims, we wish it well. And we will not believe that it will entertain illegitimate ones, until we see the proof of it. Should it sink into an interested combination, seeking to regulate the prices of wool, making itself felt in politics, besieging the lobby of Congress and attempting to control the tariff legislation of the country for its own benefit, then it will become a scourge to all the other woolen interests of our country, and will invite a struggle differing essentially from preceding ones between the same interests. Heretofore the wool growers have been a mob against a phalanx. Hereafter it will be, if at all, organization against organization. If the wool growers are ever again forced into such a struggle, they will attempt to make their voices heard as loudly in Congress and elsewhere as their opponents! And the wool growers are not true to themselves if they do not keep up well organized and vigorous associations in all the leading wool-producing States, to protect their own interests.

While we feel bound to say thus much, we again aver with perfect sincerity, that we d not believe that the sound, able and experienced business men, who constitute the majority of the National Association of Manufacturers, will embark that Association in any aggressions on other industrial interests.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. - The following persons have transmitted their names and membership fee us, since the organization meeting of the Associa tion: - Erastus Corning, Albany; Wm. Chamberlin, Red Hook; John M. Percey, Loan Burgess, George W. Ostrander, Elon Percey, N. Burgess, Jr., Garret Hollen back, George Chase, North Hoosick, Rensselaer Co. I. V. Baker, Jr., E. W. Harrigan, Andrew Clark, M. C. Kingsley, Comstock's Landing, Washington Co.

Ill health has prevented us from corresponnding ex tensively with the sheep breeders and wool growers of the State since the organization of the Association. and we have not as yet been enabled to adopt any sys tematic measures for calling their attention to it. Will gome friend of the cause, in every town in the State. send us the names and post-office addresses of the leading sheep breeders in his town?

HOOF ROT. - J. HEALY, South Dansville, Steuber Co., N. Y., sends us an interesting record of his many years experience with hoof rot; and we wish we had room to give his paper entire. He discovered by many years of trial, that doctoring "none but the diseased sheep, and turning the flock back on the same pastures, would never entirely exterminate the malady; but that 'doctoring' every foot in the entire flock, whether sound or unsound, after thorough paring, four different times, at intervals of five days, keeping the sheep in a dry place for a few hours, and then turning them on pastures where no diseased sheep have run that season, will effect a sure and permanent cure." Mr. HEALY uses no application but a hot saturated solution of blue vitriol applied with a swab. He recommends very thorough paring, but properly cautions against causing the feet to bleed. He believes the disease is only com municated by the virus (contagious matter) from a dis. I of their accounts, which crops are the most

eased foot; and that "this virus will retain its vitality in summer for weeks or months in pastures where diseased sheep have run." He states that he has cured his flock in the way he mentions, and we observe that the remedy was applied when he put his sheep into winter quarters.

Mr. HEALY's experience so far as it goes subtantially accords with portions of our own recorded in the Practical Shepherd. We have twice, at the beginning of winds, cured a flock by one soaking of the feet-soak ing them from ten to twenty-five minutes-in a hot saturated solution of blue vitriol. (For particulars see Prac. Shep. p. 868.) The disease is, we think, unquestionably communicated by the contagious matter left on the grass; but we cannot convince ourselves that it can remain there "weeks and months" through rain storms which would certainly detach it from the grass, and probably dissolve and convey it into the ground. Many persons believe it always "stays in the ground" until a winter has elapsed-others imagine that one winter is not sufficient to "rid the ground of it." This certainly is sheer nonsense—a delusion occasioned by the remarkable tenacity of the disease when not properly combated, and the necessity of find ing an excuse for, or explanation of, that tenacity.

IS FRENCH BLOOD DISTINGUISHABLE?-L. S. P. SAVS that sheep have been driven into Iowa, this past summer, that "he strongly suspects have French blood in their veins, though they are sold for pure Spanish,' and he asks for "the marks by wnich the French blood can be detected." The French Merino is much larger, bonier and coarser built than the American Merino and its descendants crossed with the latter are apt to show out some of those traits, through a number of ordinary crosses. Some of the animals picked out in France for the American market had also more corrugated hides than most American Merinos, and this trait too disappears slowly from their descendants. But there is in reality no sure mode of detecting by inspec tion of the animal, in all instances, the presence of a slight admixture of French blood-or even, say, as much as one-sixteenth-provided the American crosses have been the best that can be made to breed out French characteristics.

A very close judge of Merino sheep, however, if he cannot decide absolutely that French blood is present, can at least generally say that the animal so crossed does not meet the best American Merino standard in all particulars. The French size and coarseness may be sone. The excessive corrugation may be gone, or not equal that now becoming common on the sheep of a certain class of American fancy breeders. If nothing revealed itself in these characteristees, a close judge would examine the quality and style of the wool. It is rare that a French grade can be made to exhibit that moist, silky feeling, and that flashing brilliancy which characterizes high bred American Merino wool. The surest test of all would be found, we think, in breeding. We should expect that a ram or ewe tinctured with French blood, whatever its own individual qualities, would occasially breed back to some extent-to a perceptible extent-toward some of the French char acteristics.

Some persons put too disparaging an estimate on French cross-breeds. We certainly prefer the pure American Merino-that is, the pure blood descendant of those Spanish Merinos, the last of which were introduced here more than half a century ago. The best American Merinos have, comparatively speaking, reached the goal, and the best French and American cross-breeds have not reached it. But their approach is near enough to render them very valuable for wool growing purposes - much better sheep than many American flocks claiming purity of blood, and which are certainly free from all French admixture.

Some Lips .- L. W. Swan, Geneva, Ashtabula Co., O., writes us that two or three weeks since he discov ered that the lips of his sheep were so much swollen that some of them could not eat unless the grass was long. The lips were inflamed, sore, and those of many of them covered with scabs. The causes of this mala dy are somewhat discussed in the Practical Shepherd. page 271. Rubbing the lips with tar, rendered thin by butter, and mixed with a little sulphur, is an effectual remedy. We have known pot-grease and sulphur to cure them-but would prefer to have tar or turnentine one of the ingredients of the application. We saw a number of cases of sore lips in this region, too, this fall, before the sheep were taken from pasture

CLIMATE OF ENGLAND .- One of those broad dis tinctions between the English and American climate, which affect the physical development of men and brute animals, we take from an old return of observations made at the British National Observatory at Greenwich, on the Thames, quoted in the Edinburgh Review. "On an average of the whole year 1846, during day and night, seven-tenths of the sky were always cloudy;" and the Review adds: "the night on the whole is clearer than the day. The forenoon hours are the most cloudy, the evening least so.

Communications, Etc.

FARM BOOK-KEEPING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I have occasionally noticed in your excellent paper inquiries and suggestions as to the propriety and best mode of keeping farm accounts. I do not think that I have a manner of doing it which is superior to any other. But I do know that there are, I may say, thousands of farmers in this country-and they are considered intelligent farmers, too-who do not keep accounts at all, unless it be some slip-shod way of doing it with their neighbors. And there are other thousands who do keep correct and intelligible accounts with other men, but who are utterly unable, at the end of the season, to give even a tolerable estimate of the cost, yield and profit of that field of corn or that "patch of potatoes:" when with a very few moments spent every evening, and with a little thought and care in the field, every farmer who can write, and figure in simple addition and multiplication, might know the exact cost, yield, and profit or loss of every crop he raises. My object will be to show that such farmers may be as systematically successful in conducting their business as the most successful merchant is in his, and without involving themselves in the minute, abstract details of, what they may term, the merchant's complicated manner of book-keeping. The process is very simple, and. if farmers will only think so, and set themselves about it, the wealth that will accrue to the country will be immense, as the result. These farmers will soon learn from the balance

profitable, and will govern themselves accordingly,-and they who soonest commence the practice will have that proportional advantage, over their neighbors, on the road to wealth. I propose, therefore, to give you my experience in this matter, not because it is the best form, but because it is better than none. Nor do I wish to convey the impression that farming is so different from every other kind of business as to require a different manner of keeping its accounts. On the contrary, I believe that the requirements of skill and practical business education are just as important and necessary in farming as in trading; hence the farmer who has the most thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, other things being equal, possesses the same advantages, in farming, over other farmers, that the merchant, who has the same degree of knowledge, does in his business. But I maintain, that a farmer would better begin in a plain, simple way, rather than not to begin at all. I have only one book-a common ledger-ex-

cept a pocket memoranda, which I seldom use, only when away from home, then, I always carry it. This ledger, with care and taste, may be kept just as neatly as it would be were it filled by posting from a day-book, as in a tradesman's counting room. With careful thought in the cultivation of memory, any one can retain in the mind the most minute transactions and occurrences through the day, and enter them all at night after the work is done. I open an account with every crop raised, with my team, tools, cows, hogs, and with everything which I wish to keep distinct in learning its exact profit or loss. I do not keep an individual account with every cow or with every horse, as does Mr. SULLIVANT, of Champaign Co., Ill.,-I think I have seen a statement to that effect. perhaps in the RURAL. I think when a man knows the exact profit of a team, or a number of cows, if he has good judgment he can easily learn whether each cow or each horse is profitable, without opening an account with each, which might be no little inconvenience on many farms, such as are found in Illinois and other portions of the country. Still a man may do so if he thinks it will pay him. With cows on a dairy farm it would be impracticable. With horses, there might, perhaps, be an advantage in it. Besides those accounts, I open an account with cash, bills receivable, bills payable, family expense, profit and loss, and the personal accounts, as occasion may require. And I open other accounts of minor importance, such as tax, interest and discount, literary, benevolent, traveling, &c. These may be considered optional. The others I would insist on as branches to be kept separate. Having opened my accounts, I proceed to make the entries as the work goes on. I will make "corn crop" a sample for crop accounts. I will say, for convenience, that I own land, team, tools, &c., but hire a man, JOHN JONES, to work them. I pay him \$20 per month and board. I set him to work plowing April 5th. At, night, how shall I make the entry? I find that I can hire Mr. Jones boarded at \$2.50 per week, but I choose to board him myself. With half a moment's figuring, I see that I must pay him at the rate of 77 cents (nearly) per day with board. The board equals about 35 cents per day. Together, I find that he is costing me \$1.12 per day, rejecting very small fractions. Now I make the entry: CORN CROP.

Apr. 5. To John Jones, 1 day... \$1.19 Apr. 5. To team, plowing..... 1 50 Then I immediately turn to the account of JOHN JONES, and make the entry:

Joun Jones. Apr. 5. By corn erop.......\$1.12 (plowing 1 day)

Then to team account, describing it if I have more than one, and enter in:

TEAM ACCOUNT (Dark Bay.) 1854.

In that way I proceed until the work is done and crop gathered. Then I charge "corn crop" with the interest and taxes on the land, with any other expenses that may properly belong to it, and credit "corn crop" by the number of bushels harvested, at the market price; if sold for cash, credit by "cash,"—if for a note, credit by "bills receivable,"-if fed out to cattle or team, credit by "cattle" or "team account;" making, in turn, one of those accounts, whichever it may be, or all, perhaps, debtor to "corn crop." And now when I come to pay Mr. Jones, I do not of course pay him in cash for all that he has credit for as the account stands. But I make him debtor, on the account, to family expense, for the amount of his board for the number of days he works. Then the account will show just what I owe him, and just what he has been doing with me every day, without the use of any diary, daybook or journal. To be sure my ledger does not look quite so clear and open as a merchant's ledger where the ledger account is formed by posting from the day-book or journal. But I save the expense of a day-book-a small item compared with what is better, in saving the long and tedious operation of posting, and what is better still, in having the original account, with the whole account, all presented to the eye at once.

After making Mr. Jones debtor to family account for the amount of his board. I must turn immediately to "family account" and enter the amount on credit side. Of course if I board him, family account ought to have credit for it. And with every item I enter I turn to the corresponding account, and make that account debtor to or credit by (as the case may be) the account in which the item was first entered. Thus the farmer who never saw a book-keeper in his life, if he uses care and thought, will be keeping his accounts by double entry before he knows it. And that in my

opinion is the only way to keep accounts properly and accurately. For if I hire a man, and work my team, to plow my corn-field, that corn-field is just as much indebted to me for the use of the man and team as my neighbor would be, if the land that was plowed was his, instead of my corn-land. And the man and team ought to have just as much credit for plowing it as my neighbor would have if he should nlow it.

I might extend my thoughts in further ex-

planation, but I have extended already further than I intended. But in closing I will say, when I commenced keeping my accounts I felt, doubtless as many others do, that it would be a mere waste of time and material so far as the profit is concerned, and I did it more for the purpose of acquiring and retaining in practice, a simple system of convenient book-keeping, complete in itself for such use. Now, were I to say nothing of the discipline and pleasure derived from the practice, and were I to continue to raise farm crops, you could not any more induce me to neglect keeping an account of those crops, than you could persuade an honest commission merchant not to enter in account his receipts and sales. And further, I might say that I do yet consider the time used in posting as so much wasted, and with many the complication and trouble of keeping two books would deter them from keeping any ac-J. B. C.

Bloomington, Ili., 1864.

REMARKS .- Our correspondent is right in saying that the ordinary farmer need keep but one book,-the ledger,-dispensing with the labor of posting. It will of course depend upon the nature and extent of his farm operations. There is one advantage in keeping a journalfor a journal and ledger are all that is necessary -and that is the record in detail of transactions, accompanied by observations. A man's pocket diary may be all the journal necessary; but there are advantages in keeping it. Again, the farmer who keeps his accounts as our correspondent does, by double entry, if he keeps a journal or diary of transactions, may teach his boys and girls book-keeping quickly, by requiring them to make the entries in the ledger from the diary. This will not only be a valuable lesson to them, but will soon become a pleasure. We thank our correspondent for his communication. It is sound.

HOW NOT TO SUCCEED IN BEE-KEEPING.

LET RURAL readers purchase all the patent complicated contrivances and honey-persuading bee-hives, that peripatetic peddlars may hawk about the country.

Allow every knowing (?) bee-man that travels to divide your stocks, make artificial swarms and put things generally about your apiary, "to rights."

Be sure to locate your hives as close together as possible, making them look as like as so many peas, so that when the bees or young queens return from flight they will enter the wrong hive and be destroyed.

Let them swarm five or six times and if they wont" do it without, divide them.

Take every particle of nice honey you can find about the hive for your own table. Learn your bees to live without eating.

In cold climates, let your bees stand exposed to all the rigors of the climate in thin, leaky, rickety hives without any protection for winter.

Don't meddle with the millers or worms, but furnish them any quantity of nice cracks, cosy nooks and sly places, that they may breed ad libitum

Turn over the hives in the hottest weather and bend and lureak down the combs, or leave them exposed to the hot sun to melt down.

Change the location of your hives as often as convenient, especially during the honey season. Make your hives so small that the queen will not have room to deposit her eggs.

When bee forage in scarce leave your hives open and exposed, that the strong stocks may rob and destroy the weak ones. If this does not succeed, set out pleatty of honey, sirup, or sweetmeats, where your bees can have promis-cuous access to it.

Brimstone, or sell all the heavy stocks and

keep all the light ones.

Shut up the hives, air-tight, in the winter, to keep out the cold and frost.

By following faithfully one or more of these rules, you will have no cause to complain of successful bee-keeping. L. L. FAIRCHILD.

Rolling Prairie, Wis., Dec., 1864.

WINTERING BEES,

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-The best way I ever wintered bees, was to put them in a dark, dry still, but not too warm cellar. I use the Langstroth hive, have two 14 inch ventilating holes in the bottom, covered with wire cloth, remove the cap covers, put some scantling on the ground for the bottom hive, and then pile the hives top of each other as high as desired. The cleats on the ends of the honeyboards makes a space between the hives sufficient for ventilation. Close the bees in, and they will not consume one half the food they will out of doors, and will commence laying brood and making brood comb in January, be very strong in the spring, and cast two or three good early swarms. DR. H. N. MINER. Hemetite, Mo., Nov., 1864.

LARGE YIELD OF POTATOES.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:-Last spring I eccived from a friend three Prince Albert potatoes. I cut them, leaving one eye on a piece, and planted in drills in the garden. The ground was manured broadcast. I did nothing to them during the summer except to hoe enough to keep them free from weeds. They produced this fall three and a half bushels of fine potatoes.

T. M. WILLIAMS.
Brookfield, N. Y., Nov., 1884.

Rural Notes and Queries.

WINTRY. - Last week the weather changed from mild to severe - followed by a snow storm which spread over a wide extent of country. Though but little snow fell hereabouts, the sleighs were out and bells jingling on Saturday. Monday of this week was a very tedious day-cold, with high winds and some snow-similar to last New Year's Day. The weather has now (13th) moderated, the sun shines, the sleighs are swiftly passing to and fro, and Winter seems to have been fairly inaugurated.

PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE STATE FAIR.-We find the following announcement in the last number of the Journal of the N. Y. State Ag. Society: -" We no. tice in some city papers that 'the State Agricultural Society intend to purchase grounds for the purpose of permanently locating the State Fair Grounds.' It is proper to state that no such action has been taken by the State Agricultural Society.'

EMPIRE WIND-MILL.—While we were reading proof of the advertisement of this mill, given in this paper, a gentleman called and inquired where he could obtain the best wind-mill within our knowledge. We unhesitatingly referred him to the advertisers, (MILLS BRO's, Syracuse, N. Y.,) and so do we all others interested because we firmly believe theirs the best wind-power for the purposes to which it is adapted.

ROCHESTER EXPRESS .- We take pleasure in directing attention to the prospectus of the Daily and Week ly editions of this (as its proprietors justly term it,) loyal, high-toned, family and commercial newspaper." It is a spicy, spirited and enterprising journal. Established upon a permanent basis, under great difficulties, by men of tact, brains and indomitable plack and industry, it merits the success it is achieving.

DEVON STOCK .- We learn that STEPHEN LEGGETT, Esq., of Henrietta, this county, has recently purchased of WALTER COLE of Batavia, the prize Devon bull 'Empire," bred by Joseph Hilton of New Scotland, Albany county. This purchase will make a valuable addition to Mr. LEGGETT's herd of Devons.

THE OHIO SORGO ASSOCIATION is to hold its next Annual Convention at GILL's Agricultural Hall, Columbus, on the 3d of January, 1865. The attendance of all intercreated in the Northern Cane Enterprise is earnestly solicited in a call signed by Wm. CLOUGH, President, and JOHN L. GILL, Jr., Secretary.

ADVANCE ON PRICE OF PLOWS .- A meeting of the North-western Plow Matters Society, recently held in Chicago, resolved that up to the 11th day of January, 1865, (to which date the Convention adjourned,) the price of "all plows be advanced over present list of prices, not less than 20 per cent, and that discount to the trade shall not exceed 20 per cent for cash, excepting in cases of selling to dealers, which buy to exceed \$1,000 worth at a time, and in no case to exceed 25 per cent." It was also resolved "that all two horse cultivators be advanced ten dollars each over present prices;" and the following scale of prices for shovel plows was adopted:

Single shovel,....\$8 50 Double shovel shares, \$2 50 Double " 10.00 Trebie " " 2 00

INVENTOR OF THE HORSE RAKE .- I see in the November number of The Cultivator, that a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, asks the name of the inventor of the "Revolving Horse Rake." The first horse rake that was used in this town, was made by EPHRAIM PERKINS in 1811. Mr. PERKINS at that time owned a farm of nearly 400 acres, mostly in grass. The horse rake worked admirably, much in advance of the hand rake. Yet Mr. PERKINS' energetic and go ahead mind was not content with the idea of stopping and backing up every time the rake was to be discharged, and he projected a rake to turn over without the horse stopping, and CHARLES Gover made it the 13th day of July, 1811. JERVIS PHELPS, a Yankee peddler who worked for Mr. PERKINS, carried the model in 1812, to Pennsylvania. Mr. Perkins sold his farm to Mr. Henry RHODES, the present owner of the premises .- Stores BARBOWS, Oneida Co., N. Y., in Country Gent.

GOOD INDICATIONS - The Three Dollar Rate Popular .-We have just been opening letters received by our last Western mail, and were surprised at the large number of \$3 remittances-it having more orders for single copies, we are confident, than we ever received in one mail from any direction, when the price was \$2. But that is not all; several of the writers speak of the cheapness of the Runal at \$3, and one remits \$4 for one venr-viz. Joshua Bowman of Columbiana Co., Ohio, who says:

"Inclosed please find four dollars (\$4) in green-backs, for which you will please send me the RUBAL NEW-YORKER for one year, commencing with the first of January, 1865." We credit Mr. Bowman 16 months in advance. Al-

most the next missive we opened was from H. C. Moses, of McHenry Co , Ill., who writes in this sensible and logical style:

FRIEND MOORE:—Here are your three dollars, and I hope to say fifty-two times, here is my RURAL for one of the weeks of 1865. I think you might shord the RURAL for the old rates, to any man that will afford you pork at the old prices. The paper is none too high, no matter how many may grumble. The same mail contained many other gratifying and

well-lined epistles-clearly showing that sensible people regard the RURAL NEW-YORKER as cheap at \$3 a year. And we have no objection to all our subscribers following suit by remitting \$3 each, instead of joining clubs. But we will not insist upon that.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL TO A HAPPY HOME-Is the RURAL NEW-YORKER, in the of some sensible people. For example, a newly married man (recently in the army) sends us \$3 for the RUBAL for 1865, with this

army) sends us \$3 for the RURAL for 1865, with this appreciative note:

DEAR RURAL:—We consider you as the first essential for house keeping, for this "bill" stands mext on the "gash book" to the marriage fee. During the last thace years your presence has been welcomed on many a rattle-field, and in the hospitals; and we think it will be just as welcome by the fireside at home. May your influence still be felt by our brother soldiers in the army.—J. P. B

SWINDERS. - There is a firm advertising watches and jewelzy under the name of T. & H. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y., who are the same swindlers that advertised last spring under the name of Hubbard Bros., 169 Broadway, N. Y. They have swindled me out of \$135, and have swindled several others here. - James P. ALLEY, Metamora, Ind , Nov. 24th, 1864

THE WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE VAT-with Coopsa's improved Heater and Valves—is one of the "institutions" of the country, and worthy the special attention of cheese meanfacturers. It is advertised in this paper.

READERS interested in the success of THE RURAL are invited to aid in extending its circulation. Please see Publisher's Notices, &c., on pages 411-12.

Korticultural.

LAYING DOWN GRAPE VINES.

WE have several inquiries how to cover grape vines to the best advantage. Different modes are adopted by different cultivators. Some cover them with earth from two to six inches. Others cover with leaves or half-decayed leaf-mold. We have seen the vines wrapped with straw and not taken from the trellis at all. This of course was not done where the number of vines was large. We have often been told by cultivators that it is not the degree of cold which destroys vines, but the sudden changes, and the exposure to the exhaustive winds of winter. This is doubtless the fact to a considerable extent. If vines are kept covered with snow during the winter, it will be ample covering. If they are properly sheltered from wind, and from sun until the time arrives when they should feel its influence, it is all that is necessary. We were talking with an experienced grape grower, in his vineyard, during the autumn, who told us he believed as many vines were injured, fruit buds destroyed, and vineyards made barren by the process of laying down as from exposure. He denounced the practice of burying the vine. In the spring, and sometimes in mid-winter, the freezing and thawing, the gathering of water about the vine, was its sure destruction. He laid his vines down, but did not cover them. He laid them down in order that they might be sheltered from the sweep of the winds; and he had found the laying them under the bottom slat of the trellis, clear from the ground, a sufficient protection—he had never lost a bud that he knew of by this practice. We thought him

GARDENERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Being one of the unfortunate individuals dependent upon a gardener for the management of a large greenhouse, and having been much perplexed and pestered to know whether, after letting the gardener have his own way in all things appertaining to the management of the establishment, he owned houses and all things connected therewith, or whether the proprietor did, I am led to make the following queries:-Why is it that all "professional gardeners" are Germans, Irish, Scotch, or born in some other foreign clime? And why is it that these gardeners own the premises and are emphatically "bosses" in less than sixty days after being employed? They always command wages equal to their entire earnings, say \$75 to \$100 per month; are, as a class, insolent and overbearing to all-to proprietors, laborers and visitors. They receive all the cash; perhaps it is accounted for and may be not.

There are, it is true, a few honorable exceptions, but they are quite as rare as hens teeth. Out West, we will give a "right smart" premium on a good gardener - one who labors for his employer and minds his own business and attends to it. Why are there no American gardeners? The demand and wages, saying nothing of the many pleasures connected with the business, must be and are attractive to any young man seeking an honest livelihood.

W. H. L. Indianapolis, Ind , Dec., 1864.

REMARKS. - Our correspondent makes a complaint that is both very common and for which there is too much cause. His complaint ought to be suggestive to young men who expect to depend upon their own efforts for a livelihood. The pleasure, profit, the knowledge of natural laws, familiarity with the wonderful and mysterious operations of those laws which must result to the intelligent gardener, ought to giving time and labor to securing it. Why is there not a school established for the purpose of furnishing this kind of education? It seems to us that if such a school were established in the vicinity of large towns, or in connection with some of the larger propagating and commercial establishments, it would be found profitable to all interested. It would be a great thing for horticulture if ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture, would instruct the accomplished Superintendent of the Public Gardens, WM. SAUNDERS, to receive and instruct a certain number of young men in this business. No man in the country is better qualified. This is a suggestion which occurs to us. Something of the sort should be done, for horticultural progress demands it.

WATERING PLANTS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-While traveling in Ohio last summer, during that exceedingly dry season, I noticed in a friend's garden a contrivance for watering plants, which struck me as being the best that has yet come to my knowledge. It may be old to you and to some of your many readers, yet I will venture to

It was nothing more than the principle of capillary attraction applied to moistening the and the inside is lined with moss. earth around cucumber vines. A vessel containing water was placed near the plants, from which extended a piece of old cloth to the roots of the plant. Thus water was conveyed from the vessel to the plant slowly, keeping the ground constantly in a good degree of moisture. One vessel answered for several hills. This method I think much superior to pouring on water, which generally flows off and hardens the ground, sometimes injuring the plant more than if it had received no water at all.

I also saw in another garden another method. equally good, in practical operation. A barrel with both heads out was set in the ground half- | struct a seat of this kind, procure two crooked

way, and partly filled with manure. Around the outside of the barrel the cucumbers were planted. All watering was done through the barrel and the manure. The water reached the rich. In both methods the plants were more thrifty than those treated in the common way. Plainfield, Ill., 1864.

REMARKS.-We thank our correspondent for keeping his eyes open and giving others the benefit of what he sees. The first mode is new to us; the second is not.

RUSTIC SEATS AND HOUSES.

"CAN you give any rules for the manufacture of rustic seats?" writes a young farmer. This suggests that there is no better time than the winter evenings for the manufacture of rustic work-and no employment in which good taste in out-door matters can be more pleasantly cultivated. The cultivation of taste in the outdoor accessories to home, begets a desire for harmony in all the surroundings of home. And our farm architecture is not rural enough. The charm of unadorned nature in farm architecture is not sufficiently appreciatiated by farmers and architects. The home may be rustic work, and yet combine symmetry, strength, durability and beauty. Where is the rural architect who will develop this feature of rural life?

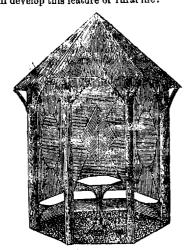


FIGURE 1-SUMMER HOUSE.

Here is a summer house erected by a gardener of this city for one of our citizens. We do not give it as a model of beauty and symmetry in rustic work, nor as a model after which all others should be built; but if our readers build like it, it will be better far than the expensive, white, glaring, unsightly conceptions and constructions which so many people set up in their gardens, forgetting to plant a vine near; or if not forgetting to do it, do not do it because it may cover up the architectural beauty-as they suppose-of their fillagree work.

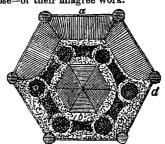


FIGURE 2-GROUND PLAN.

Fig. 2 shows the ground plan; a is the seat made of pine boards covered with bark; b, hexagon table. The top of this table is cut out of a wide board, and the sections are covered with small maple rods, from a quarter to half an inch in diameter, putting the smallest at the center. Nail these rods on the board with inch brads, in the direction shown by the lines of the engravattract young men to this industrial profession. | ing. The supports or legs of the table are made And the young man who wills can acquire it by of rough branches; d, cedar posts that support dear old Aunt Esther, who will spend ages in the roof; c, floor, paved with small pebbles, of heaven wondering how she ever got there, and different colors, in Mosaic. The ground work may be light colored pebbles, and different patterns, to suit the taste, formed by those of a darker color.

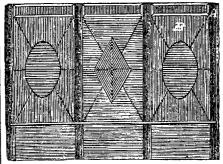


FIGURE 3-PANELS,

Fig. 3, plan of panels; A, posts; B, spaces between the posts, is filled in with common boards, the outside of which is covered with basswood bark; the inside is overlaid with rods of different colors, from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, in the way shown in the

The roof of this summer house is covered with boards, with bark nailed on the outside.

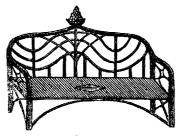


FIGURE 4-RUSTIC SEAT.

Fig. 4 is a design for a Rustic Seat. To con-

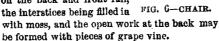
the back; the arms and front legs may be formed of two pieces similar to fig. 6. The open work at the back can be formed with roots from beneath, and kept the soil moist and pieces something like b and c, using, when necessary, smaller pleces for filling in. For the



seat, use a piece of pine board; mark out with chalk any figures that fancy may dictate, and nail on the outline pieces of grape vine, which, from its flexible nature, is admirably adapted to this kind of work, as it can be readily bent to any shape. Then fill the spaces with some smooth kind of bark of a sufficient thickness to bring it even with the top of the grape vine outlines. A suitable ornament for the center of the back, is a good-sized fir cone.

Fig. 6 is a design for a Rustic Chair. The

back of this can be formed by taking two pieces of the shape shown in fig. 5, d, and joining them nicely together at top. The front legs and arms can be made of two The seat may be made of smooth class smooth, clean rods, nailed on the back and front rail.



HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE APPLE

THE following is a report of a characteristic speech made by HENRY WARD BEECHER at the fruit meeting at Iona, recently:

The apple is the unapproachable fruit of the world, the grape, with all its romance, notwithstanding. In the country of its origin it is supreme, in America unsurpassed. In Europe, certain classes having wealth and power, set the current of public opinion from center to circumference, but in America, where the intelligence of the common people has wrought out such gigantic results in all departments of truth, the popular opinion determines from surface to center. "Popular" is a word which is much despised, but may be made respectable. In this country wealth is obliged to pay respect to popular opinion, and of all fruits the apple is the most democratic—the true democratic—for some democracy that we are acquainted with spring from the first apple. This popular favor of the apple arises from the nature of the tree and the fruit. Any man who can grow corn can raise apples. In every soil, and under the most discouraging circumstances, the apple tree lives and thrives. It can bear high or low cultivation. It is not dyspeptic like the peach, or apoplectic like the pear, or scrofulous like the plum. The apple is among the fruits like the cow among animals, like the camel, and like all good things, uncomely-for beauty is only the mask which covers everything that is evil. In the beautiful evil has struck in and affected the whole vital organism, while in homely women it is on the surface.

Have you never seen the maiden who, in a whole family of girls, remains unmarried, so homely that the lovers have all passed by her, who was the nurse, the mother, the story-teller, to a generation of little ones—the Virgin Mary of the household-the mother of God to little souls, in teaching them the better life-who was more fruitful in all except children than any of her kindred? My perfect idea of woman is my the angels will wonder why she was not always there. What such a one is to the household is the apple among fruits. Not the least among its

excellencies is its hardiness. We should as soon think of coddling our forest trees as the apple tree. It will thrive in the stony lot too steep for the plow, or grow in the meadow, and repay us for more abundant nutrition. Where a mullen stalk or a hill of corn will grow the apple tree will contrive to secure an existence. It can be plain or ornate, always able to take care of itself - what I call democratic. It is emphatically the people's tree. In Florida or Canada it is equally at home, and equally good; while on the Pacific slopes it is portentuous in size. Newton's apple, which originated in his brain the science of gravitation, had it grown in California, would have forever put an end to his discoveries, and have

opened the heavens to his gaze. The health and longevity of the apple tree are unsurpassed. Healthier than the pear, no blight or disease affects it; worms and insects may lodge upon it, but, unbuckling its bark, it exposes them to the wind and storm. An acre of potatoes will not produce as much as the same area in orchard, with five times the labor. The grub only is a formidable enemy, but is so easily exterminated by a flexible wire, that if you have borers you deserve to be bored. Farmers never think of nursing their orchards. And as for longevity, I have a tree now growing on my farm at least five hundred years old. Two ladies, now eighty years of age, say that in their childhood it was called the old apple tree. At twelve feet from the ground it is fourteen feet ten inches in circumference; the fruit sweet and pleasant, though not large, I do not expect to live to see my young trees reach that size. I cannot resist a feeling of respect and awe when I stand in the presence of this gigantic tree, which heard the cannonading of the Revolution, underneath whose branches Washington may

limbs of the shape shown in fig. 5; a, to form have walked musing upon the great task to which he was devoted.

The wood of the apple tree has uses which we are not accustomed to credit it with. For fire-wood it is equal to hickory, and for cabinet work it is unsurpassed in beauty by any other wood. My best bureau is made of the apple wood, and resembles cherry. In Europe the woods are bordered by apple trees, and the fruit is free to the public, except where wisps of straw fastened to a tree indicate that the fruit is reserved to the owner of the land. How adapted to such a use is the upright apple tree; planted along our roads there would be no temptation for those juvenile saints to rob our orchards. Of all the contrivances to prevent stealing this is the most certain and easy.

The origin of the cultivated apple is still uncertain; the wild crab theory is unsettled, for no one has evidence that the seed of the crab apple ever produced an improved fruit. No Van Mons ever did for the apple what has been accomplished for the pear. Although probable, the theory must ever remain uncertain until, if by some horticultural Sunday School the crab apple has been converted into good Christian

No other fruit has such a range of ripening and of use. In good cellars it is kept from July to July. Kinds so delicate—and as the General Grant of the vine would say, "so refreshing," even the pear cannot rival, and not even the peach can surpass. We can no more tire of apples than we can of bread. "As the apple tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons of men. I sat down under his branches with great delight, and his fruit was sweet to my taste. Stay me with flagons. Comfort me with apples, for I am sick of love." If this is the cure of love, the orchards of America can furnish an abundance of the remedy.

The peach is the fruit of a day, the apple of all days. For it, we never lose our relish; for it the appetite is never cloyed, and unlike other food, excessive eating of apples never produces dyspepsia. When he was a boy upon the hills of Connecticut it would have been thought as easy to cloy the village mill as a boy's stomach with apples. It was not considered any great feat to eat six, eight, twelve of an evening; and how often he has been down to the great bin in the cellar and brought up apples by the hatfula boy's hat, that almost universal and most convenient basket!

In those times it was almost a pleasure to be sick, for then he was treated with roasted apples - roasted, not baked in a stove-roasted before the old-fashioned kitchen fire. To fill the stomachs of voracious children there is no end to their uses in housewifery. The apple is the germ of civilization in the kitchen. It should be eaten upon all tables; it is not so half enough. It should be eaten with meat as well as after meat. It can be made to serve as a very good substitute for meat. A small slice of pork and many slices of apples fried together - who does not remember the good qualities of such a dish! What mode of cooking ever equaled roasting an apple by a wood fire, where it draws in caloric on one side and oxygen on the other? What food was ever richer or better than sweet baked apples and milk?

O blessed fruit, in tarts, pies, jellies, preserves, puddings or dumplings—and what visions of strings of dried apples adorning the old rafters of the farm-house! For stock, what better or cheaper food? Although cider has been banished, in a measure from the table as cider, it is largely drank under another name. It does not come to the table as formerly in the pitcher or quart mug; it comes in bottles and is called champagne. Its use, however, in its original form, is gradually creeping back, and although as a temperance man I cannot expect you to make cider, yet I do expect you, if you will make it, to make it good, but never make it into cider brandy; that is bad in all its aspects, unless we may except the charge of the rebels against Early, that it was cider brandy tha caused his defeat in the Shenandoah Valley.

Notes and Queries

PLANTING TULIP SEED .- I see an inquiry in RUBAL about when to plant tulip seed. I have had good success in planting in October, but never had any grow planted in spring .- Mrs. B. U., Friendship, N. Y.

A Non-Blooming Verbena.—I have a verbena that is over a year old that has never bloomed. It is from seed. I transplanted it into a small paint kee last spring, in good, rich soil. It tends to spread very much, if allowed. I would like to know what will make it bloom.—Mrs. B. W., Friendship, N. Y.

If sunlight and confining its roots will not make it ploom, we do not know what will.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS. - (WM. HOWARD, Ohio.) We have no doubt that Osage Orange plants will be advertised as soon as there is a supply for sale. The demand, the past season, has been far beyond the supply, because of a want of seed. But our advices from the West are that there is likely to be a supply the coming season. Write to C. R. OVERMAN, Blooming ton, Ill., who can probably post you.

FRUIT IN NIAGARA Co., N. Y .- A writer in the Niagara Co. Intelligencer estimates the apple crop of that county sold and exported this year, at 100,000 barrels, bringing to the county \$250,000. Another correspondent believes this to be below the actual crop. and smaller in both returns and the number of barrels than that of any former crop for several years. There is a Fruit Growers' Association in that county.

EXTENSION LADDERS .- We have several inquiries about an extension ladder said to have been on exhibition in this city, which we did not happen to see and therefore know nothing about. MARY GARDNER who says she has to pick apples and wants two of them, asks where they can be obtained. We find by reference to the list of premiums awarded, that one was given Calvin Eaton, Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y. for an extension ladder. Mr. Eaton should advertise them, for they are wanted, evidently.

Domestic Geonomy.

PICKLED POTATOES FOR SOLDIERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I saw a wish expressed to know how to pickle potatoes for the soldiers, and will say how I saw them prepared while on a visit at Chicago last spring, at the Sanitary Commission Rooms, and in private families. They pared and sliced them as thin as they could, put them in a vessel of cold water, let stand an hour or more, then put them in a firkin or barrel. Then they heated vinegar scalding hot, put a small quantity of salt in the kettle, and poured it on the potatoes while hot.

I will tell ADDIE how I helped my sister prepare some she was going to send the soldiers. We filled our firkin part full of potatoes, and then put sliced onions and green tomatoes, (pickled of course in the spring,) and in the center she put a can of pickle Lillie for the boys. Green tomatoes and cabbage are very good to send to them. I visited with a Chaplain while in Chicago; he said if the ladies would send more of such things, it would be healthier, and the boys would relish it better than sweet-meats. If one can't fill a barrel, several can. Cut it fine, and put a little salt on. I put a layer of cabbage and sprinkle a little salt on and pound it down hard, and when full pour the vinegar on cold, and it will keep good a long time.-M. A. L., Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., 1864.

MAKING PENCIL WRITING INDELIBLE. A great many valuable letters and other writings are written in pencil. This is particularly the case with the letters our brave soldiers send home from the army. The following simple process will make lead pencil writing or drawing as indelible as if done with ink:-Lay the writing in a shallow dish and pour skimmed milk upon it. Any spots not wet at first may have the milk placed upon them lightly with a feather. When the paper is all wet over with the milk take it up and let the milk drain off, and whip off with the feather the drops which collect on the lower edge. Dry it carefully, and it will be found to be perfectly indelible. It cannot be removed even with India rubber. It is an old recipe, and a good one.—G. W. P.

TO COLOR COCHINEAL. - To one pound of yarn, take one ounce of Cochineal, two ounces of cream tartar, two ounces muriatic acid; put the acid in a tumbler and pour in two ounces of melted pewter; let it remain in the acid until it stops simmering; then add the whole compound together with four quarts of water, and boil for ten minutes; then wet the yarn in warm water, immerse it in the dye and boil fifteen minutes; pulverize the Cochineal and color in a brass kettle; wash in three suds after coloring. Make the suds before you put in the yarn. — Mrs. B. W. G., Liberty, N. Y.

DOMESTIC INQUIRIES.

COLORING GRASSES.-A young lady reader of the RURAL wishes to know through your columns what kind of paints are used in coloring grasses.—LINDA.

To Color Fur.-Will some one please inform me through the columns of the RURAL how to color rock martin fur a dark brown or black?-VIRGINIA, Wyoning, N. Y. A PERFUME BAG.-Will some of your lady subscri-

bers be so kind as to furnish me with a recipe for filling with perfume a scent-bag for handkerchief or glove box ?-A WISCONSIN LADY. DRYING FRUIT.-Will some one please inform me,

through the Rural, the best way to dry fruit, whether to dry it in the sun or in a house; and the best way to build the house?-A Subscriber.

YARN THAT CROCKS .- Will some of your fair readers tell us what to do with yarn which has been colored with "extract of logwood," black, and smuts helps the matter none.—S. E. TURNER.

DEWEY'S COLORED FRUIT PLATES. Colored Plates awarded in 1864, by N. Y. S. Ag. Soc SEVEN HUNDRED VARIETIES

Of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Berries, Ornamental Trees, Roses, Flowers, &c., all drawn and colored from nature. for the use of Nursery-men and Tree Dealers. Catalogues sent on application to D. M. DEWEY, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

EMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fastion—Furnishing an attractive array of useful and artistic literary noveless. A splendid Frogramme for 1866. The splendid Jan. No. with New Year's Music, New Year's Engravings, New Year's Dresses, New Year's Poresses, New Year's Poresses, New Year's Poresses, New Year's Poresses, New Year's Do not fail to see the splendid January No. now ready. Single copies 26 cents, mailed free on receipt of the price. Yearly \$3, with a large and splendid Steel Engraving, or a package of two dollars' worth of full-sized Patterns, as a premium to each subscriber. Splendid premiums and terms to clubs. Address WM. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman St., New York. Back numbers, as specimens, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Over ten dollars' worth of full-sized Patterns and three dollars' worth of New Music will be given in the Magazine during the year.

CPECIAL NOTICE! To Farmers Wives and Daughters.

THE PARKER SEWING MACHINE. PRICE \$45.

The best Family Sewing Machine in the World. It will do as much work in one hour as a good seamstress will do in 74, and in a very superior manner. They are worth more than their price merely for EMBROIDERING.

Inclose two stamps to Parker Sewing Machine Co., No. 148 West-Fourth St., Cincinnati, O., and get a descriptive circular and samples of work. Each machine warranted in every respect.

FRANK BALDWIN, General Agent.

TET IT FOR YOUR BOYS. THE EARLY LIFE OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE,

ENTITLED THE FERRY BOY.

ILLUSTRATED. By a Regular Contributor to the Atlantic. PRICE \$1.50.

This is the most interesting of the "Boy Books," and is written in an unusually attractive style. For sale by all Booksellers, or sent by mail on receipt WALKER, WISE & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass

Tadies' Department.

AND THE PARTY OF T

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ONE TRUSTING HEART.

BY A. T. ALLIS.

MID life, so full of care and woe .-Of aching hearts and flowing tears, Of transient joys that come and go, And intermingled hopes and fears; A balm for much of earthly ill Is in the thought that, pure and free, One trusting heart is beating still, One heart is beating still for me.

Not wholly is this life unblest, Howe'er its fragile barque be driven, This heart of mine hath still some rest While trusting love to it is given. Each hour of pain is less severe-Each blessing richer joys impart While cherishing this thought so dear: There beats for me one trusting heart

I envy not the rich their gold, Nor covet what may not be mine, Yet life to me would soon grow old And weary, did no rays divine Break through the drapery of gloom That veils my life in mystery, And for this one sweet thought make room: One trusting heart still beats for me.

Though years roll on and each, alone, Life's rugged, thorny path shall tread Till lesser joys and hopes are flown, And loved ones mingle with the dead, This hope, this joy shall ever thrill My yearning soul: that pure and free One trusting heart is beating still-One heart is beating still for me

Fremont, N. Y., 1864

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MY DRESS.

A RURAL correspondent of Saltfleet, C. W., has expressed some regret that I did not give my opinion in regard to what women should wear, with some comments on the hoop skirt, which I wrote some time ago. As that article of apparel does not belong to the catalogue which she desired to have enumerated, the enumeration of it was not relevant to any subject. Besides, I do not assume to teach, or to dictate for others who have as much common sense as myself. To gratify my present desire, I will describe a full costume which is, in its essential principles, what I think I ought to wear until I learn of a better one. Having had four years of practical experimenting in different styles of dress, and having been but little better than an invalid during any part of that time, I consider myself capable of judging which of the different styles I have worn is best adapted to my own comfort and convenience.

In the making of the costume, three important points should be considered unchangeable, viz:-It should be a suitable covering and protection for the whole of the body that needs both - which, I think, includes the arms and shoulders. It should not be a "tight fit" in any part, and especially about the chest every garment should be sufficiently loose to allow the filling of the lungs at every breath. The skirts should be so short as not to be any restriction in walking, or at all troublesome in going up and down stairs, or performing any action which women of all classes find necessary to be done. In other respects, it admits more or less variety to accord with the taste, occupation, &c., of the wearer.

Since I have become accustomed to seeing them, (and I have seen nearly a hundred ladies together, for a number of months, wearing them falling to all lengths from several inches above the knee to nearly down to the ankle,) I think the skirts which reach to about an inch or two below the knee, in best taste for ladies younger than middle age. For older ones they look better some longer. , About five breadths of calico and rather more of some kinds of material, is sufficiently wide for the dress-skirt. For the waist I like the Garibaldi waist, or something similar, as well as any-many other styles may as well be worn if fancied. A waist of a different color from the skirt, sometimes looks well, but the pants should be like the skirt, and the same material should reach quite or nearly to the top, instead of being sewed on to another color a little above the bottom of the dress. Those cut like the present fashion of gentlemen's pants. I think the most becoming of any I have ever seen, for ladies as well as gentlemen. The idea of wearing pants in the same shape as men's, is at first repelling, but after we have become accustomed to them, it is no more so than that of wearing gloves like theirs, or sleeves of the same cut. They should be lined. (in the lower parts at least,) and stiffened at the bottom. An objection to the Bloomer style, or those banded at the ankle, is, that if they are long enough to draw in sitting down, they will hang over the band in standing, and, with the additional fullness required, are ant to look slovenly. Plain dresses are always in good taste, but to some patterns a trimming is a pleasing addition—to the skirt as well as the waist, but not, in my opinion, to the pantsvelvet, braiding, wide ruffles, &c., are pretty. A belt or girdle, fastened before, a little to one side, with a bow and long, wide ends, is very pretty for some forms. The great inclination to wearing belts too small, is an objection to wearing them at all. I have wondered if elastic ones would not be less objectionable.

I have seen dresses made of the material called ladies' cloth, worn without underskirts. that looked very well. A single one, of some rather stiff, but light cloth, like moreen, is sufficient for any dress except those of very thin texture with the skirt unlined. The color should not make a great contrast with the color of the dress. If it is desirable to wear any side to eatch her.

hoops the upper part of a skirt may be made narrow with three or four light hoops insertedthe lower one not more than half a yard below the binding, or more than a yard and a half in circumference, for a common sized woman-and The moreen plaited on to this a little below the pinding. For a permanent costume I should much prefer those made entirely of moreen, very full-as I think such substances as metal, wood, or whalebone, ungraceful in any part of a lady's dress. The skirt may be supported by suspenders or buttoned to one of the waists.

Most ladies, in changing their style of dress, think, at first, the adoption of as much of a new one as I have described, is all the change necessary. It was a whole year before it occurred to me that my dress was greatly deficient in being a suitable protection for cold weather, and I might not have thought of it then, but for the remark of one of my physicians, to whom I spoke of having pains in my arms, that it was no wonder if I wore only two or three thicknesses of light cloth on them; for I ought to be as warmly clothed as himself. I exercised my ingenuity a little, and was so successful that for the past three winters I have been entirely free from the disagreeable pains, have scarcely been troubled at all with colds, and am so well satisfied with my invention in all respects, that I would rather be reduced to half rations than to be again deprived of comfortable clothing. It is an entire suit designed expressly for warmth, made of two thicknesses, one woolen flannel, with cotton between and quilted together, and cut to fit the form so snugly that the dress will set well over it. It takes less cloth than an ordinary quilted skirt, and the comparative comfort derived from it is too evident to need argument. If this should be too warm for persons in health, a similar one could be made less so. It should be high in the neck and have long sleeves; and may be a single garment, or two separate ones buttoned together at the waist. A little reflection or experimenting will suggest the arrangement of minor matters of all parts of the dress. Lastly, or rather firstly, should be another entire suit, which it is convenient to have cut like the other, the material to be chosen with reference to being often washed. and a suitable fabric to be worn next to the flesh. I do not know what is best, but I should think the sleeping gown should be of the same, but never the same garment.

Thick, warm shoes or boots for cold and damp weather are indispensable. If one pair of stockings is not sufficient, another should be worna single thickness seems an insufficient protection for the ankle, with ordinary balmoral shoes, where the pants, if long, will leave some chance for exposure to cold—a finger-length or more of seamed knitting may be worn either outside or inside of the stocking. If elastic bands are thought unhealthful, it is a good way to button the tops of the stockings to tapes attached to the sides of the upper garments.

I suppose the sight of a lady in rubber or leather boots worth outside of the pants in the rain or mud, would occasion a fainting fit to some of the delicate nerved of our species, who would not hesitate, themselves, to make any sort of display that Madame Fashion should order for such an occasion! If any gentlemen are shocked, they may look at the style that doesn't shock them, or take a solacing look in the glass after a half-day's tramp through the mud! I only hope we shall all have the peaceful privilege of wearing what we please!

For out-door wear a hat that will protect the eves from the sun, is suitable—I have seen caps tastefully trimmed that looked well for winterand a cloak or saque with sleeves. It is a good thing to have an extra pair of pants, like a cloak which is as long as the dress, to wear when needed. I should think a Scotch plaid suit, with a sash, and jaunty cap with feathers, would make some little ladies look charming for a sleigh-ride or skating costume.

I do not know any important reason why it should be proper for women to wear long hair, and men short hair with the beard long; but it seems so to me. There are objections to most ways of confining the hair, as being unhealthful, besides that of destroying what should be the effect of its length. I like to see it flowing down the back either straight or in curls, but if this is impracticable, I prefer to see it cut, rather than habitually coiled up in a distasteful knot to get it out of the way. I have similar ideas in regard to the beard, but I do not mean that I like, in any case, to see manly beauty mutilated with a razor! FAITH WAYNE.

Barre, Orleans Co., N. Y., 1864.

AT THE DOOR. "WHO is it knocks this stormy night? Be very careful of the light!" The good man said to his wife, And the good wife went to the door But never again in all his life Will the good man see her more. For he who knocked that night was death, And the light went out with a little breath-And the good man will miss his wife, Till he, too, goes to the door-When Death will carry him up to life, To behold her face once more

INALIENABLE RIGHTS.-Every woman has a right to be of any age she pleases, for if she were to state her real age no one would believe her. Every one has a right to wear a moustache who can. Every woman who makes puddings has a perfect right to believe that she can make a better pudding than any other woman in the world. Every man who carves has a decided right to think of himself by putting a few of the best bits aside. Every woman has a right to think her child the prettiest little baby in the world; and it would be the greatest folly to deny her this right, for she would be sure to take it. Every young lady has a right to faint when she pleases, if her lover is by her

Choice Miscellany.

THE BRIDGE OF CLOUD.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

BURN, O evening hearth, and waken Pleasant visions, as of old! Though the house by winds be shaken, Safe I keep the room of gold!

Ah, no longer wizard Fancy Builds its castles in the air, Luring me by necromancy Up the never-ending stair!

But, instead, it builds me bridges Over many a dark ravine, Where beneath the gusty ridges Cataracts dash and roar unseen.

And I cross them, little heeding Blast of wind or torrent's roar, As I follow the receding Footsteps that have gone before.

Naught avails the imploring gesture, Naught avails the cry of pain! When I touch the flying vesture. 'Tis the gray robe of the rain.

Baffled I return, and leaning O'er the parapets of cloud. Watch the mist that intervening Wraps the valley in its shroud.

. And the sounds of life ascending Faintly, vaguely, meet the ear, Murmur of bells and voices blending, With the rush of waters near.

Well I know what there lies hidden. Every tower and town and farm. And again the land forbidden Reassumes its vanquished charm.

Well I know the secret places And the nests in hedge and tree: At what doors are friendly faces, In what hearts a thought of mc.

Through the mist and darkness sinking, Blown by wind and beat by shower, Down I fling the thought I'm thinking, Down I toss this Alpine flower.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SOFT-SOAP.

I PRAY you, most gentle reader, you who in your daily ablutions manipulate the most highly nerfumed and daintily colored bits of condensed alkali, let not the facial muscles that govern your delicate olfactories contract in disgust as you read the above compound title. You have no good reason to scornfully treat my subject. You use the subject matter every day. You know you do. It's my private opinion, never before publicly expressed, that soft-soap is more universally used throughout the world, the civilized part, at least, than any other article.

And soft-soap has its virtues. It greases the wheels of society, and causes it to roll on in smoothness. And more - it's outward applications, like those of some patent nostrums, affect us internally; go to our heart and soften our feelings toward our fellow men and women generally; go to our head and luli to sleep any suspicions we may chance to entertain of depravity in human nature; and soothe our troubled spirits and recencile us to ourselves and friends!

Of the first man (it couldn't have been a woman.) who evinced a talent for the use of that of which I write, History, unfortunately, gives us no account. If the origin of the trite and poetical term, "He's licked the blarney stone," were only more clearly defined, it might throw light on the subject. There was, as a matter of course, some body to whom the term was first applied; O that we only knew who that somebody was! His memory deserves a monument; soap-stone should be its chief material!

The ways and circumstances in which softsoap is applied are many and various. Editors, good-natured bodies that they are, are so frequent recipients of such applications that it seems to me their lives must in consequence roll on as smoothly as they could wish!

"I send you the inclosed lines, Mr. Editor," writes some ambitious scribbler and Byron, in prospecto, "hoping they will be inserted in your most valuable and interesting paper."

Mr. Editor reads the "lines," likewise the note in which the soft-soap is so nicely done up in italics, knows it is soft-soap, yet rather likes the application; and the "lines" are inserted in his "valuable paper!"

We use soft-soap for two reasons:-First, to please ourselves; second, to please others. In the using, however, the terms are apparently transposed, and the desire to please others stands first. But it is only to please ourselves that this desire is manifested. I say this under the firm conviction that selfishness is the groundwork of human nature, and permeates clear through! Now I hope that no one, whose study of human nature may be greater or less than mine, and thus lead him to differ with me on this point, will take exceptions to my conviction as thus distinctly set forth. But if such an one should, I should immediately make my politest bow, and with my greatest suavity of manner reply:

"My dear sir, your exception does you honor. You look at human nature from the stand-point of your own large heart, in which selfishness has never existed; but in you the exception only proves the general rule. There are doubtless a few whole-souled natures who rejoice in the total abnegation of self, but, alas! so few are these (another polite bow to my exceptional friend,) that I must yet contend that my conviction, as stated, is correct!"

Do you not see how much better calculated to win him over, is this stroke of policy and softsoap than any amount of argumentation would be? Ah! soft-soap for an argument! At any rate, let it precede the first proposition, and blend its smoothness with the refutation! In life's not long enough for this!'

this way you conciliate your opponent, and prepare him to receive with good will your opinions. A public speaker who has the ability to do this, finds in it one of his greatest elements of success. A skillful application of soft-soap to an auditory, or the speaker who has preceded, will win them to himself, will open their hearts and smooth the jagged edges of prejudice, will be as oil on the troubled waves of unbelief; whereas a direct procedure to the point in question, or a furious charge on the opposition will operate reversely, and widen still more the breaches of difference!

CHARLES FOX, the rollicking, gaming CHAS. Fox—he who stood opposed to the powerful PITT, on the floor of the House of Commonsknew this well; and when he arose to commence one of those replies to his opponent that always carried his hearers with him, he invariably made such application, only then 'twas called "his art, his matchless art," and 'tis said to have died with him. But I think not. His wonderful powers of applying it may have ceased to exist, but not the "it" itself! You have seen, and so have I, many a speaker and seeker after Demosthenical fame arise with an elaborately prepared extempore speech in his pocket, and have heard him prelude it with

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for the unexpected honor I have of appearing before so intelligent and refined an assemblage, upon this august occasion!"

Now, you and I, my dear reader, with a few others, made up the "assemblage," and we rather liked to be addressed as "intelligent and refined;" of course we did! And we gave the speaker credit for great discrimination, and lauded his extempore effort in the use of all the large adjectives our knowledge of grammar afforded-certainly!

I must close with repeating, soft-soap greases the wheels of society! Whether some other lubricator would not be more profitable, is a debatable question; but, society won't use it. Society prefers soft-soap. To improve upon and poetize, the old version, society will "kiss the blarney stone!" GULIELMUM.

Penfield, N. Y. Dec., 1864.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

- "PERLEY," the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, in an article on the Supreme Court, relates the following anecdote of Henry Clay:-"Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House of Representatives when he was retained by the Governor of Kentucky to appear before the Supreme Court and maintain the rights of that State against the pretensions of Virginia, in a long contested suit growing out of what was termed the 'occupying laws.' When he rose, it was with some slight agitation of manner, but he soon recovered his wonted composure, and held his auditors in admiring attention, while he pronounced a most beautiful eulogium upon the character of the sons of Kentucky. The judges sat in their black robes of office, sedate and attentive. One of them, Judge Washington, (a nephew of the Pater Patrice,) was an inveterate snuff-taker, and availed himself of a momentary pause in the argument, to indulge himself with the titillating restorative. Mr. Clay observing this, instead of proceeding, advanced gracefully to the bench with his thumb and finger extended, and helped himself from Judge Washington's box. As he applied the pinch, he observed, 'I perceive that your honor sticks to the Scotch,' and immediately resuming his stand, he proceeded in his argument without the least embarrassment. So extraordinary a step over the usual barrier which separates this Court and the barristers, excited not a little astonishment and admiration among the spectators, and it was afterwards aptly remarked by Judge Story, in relating the circumstance to a friend, that 'he did not believe there was a man in the United States who could have done that but Henry Clay."

-THE fellowing story is told of the Arch bishop (WHATELY) of Dublin:

"The archbishop had a great fondness for parables in conversation, which were often rather homely ones, and for experiments. One day at a great set dinner at the lord lieutenant's, a question arose, how long a man could live with his head under water. The archbishop quitted the room, and presently returned with a great basin full of water, which he set on the table and plunged his head in before the whole company. Having held it there an enormous length of time, he drew it out, crying, "There! none of you could have kept your heads in so long, but I know the method of it.' Another time, also, at a formal party of the Castle, he spoke of the his leg, bending it outwards. 'If your Grace of Cashel,' said he, 'will stand upon mine, as I stretch it out, I can bear your weight without the slightest difficulty.' But his Grace of Cashel would not have done so odd a thing in that company for millions."

- CHARLES DICKENS relates the following of Douglas Jerrold:-"Of his generosity I had a proof within these two or three years, which it saddens me to think of now. There had been an estrangement between us-not on any personal subject, and not involving any angry wordsand a good many months had passed without my even seeing him in the street, when it fell out that we dined each with his own separate party, in the Stranger's Room, of the Club. Our chairs were almost back to back, and I took mine after he was seated and at dinner, (I am sorry to remember,) and did not look that way. Before we had sat so long, he openly wheeled his chair round, stretched out both his hands in an engaging manner, and said aloud, with a bright and loving face, that I can see as I write to you:—'Let us be friends again! A

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker THE HAVEN

BY FRANCIS A. COREY.

O, LITTLE Barks, with sails unfurl'd That venture out into the world Where storms arise, and wild winds blow-With wreck and ruin ever near, What is the port to which you steer,-And to what haven will you go?

O. loving Words, sent out at sea To bring back Peace and Joy to me, To gather Good, to disarm Hate,-Why do you not your kind aid lend, And for the goal your white sails bend, When I can only watch and wait? O, cherished Hope, whose shining light

Has ever made my life so bright, Held back from ruin and despair .-Wild wastes of waters stretch away, -Fruition is the only bay, Will you not safely anchor there?

O, earnest Faith, when will you rise To light Doubt's ever dark'ning skies, And point to perfect Trust and Love? In every change, for woe or weal, I sadly long at heart to feel The only haven is Above. Medina, Mich., 1864.

LOOKING FROM SELF TO CHRIST.

Young Christians, and older ones, too, often fall into spiritual darkness by thinking of their own imperfections, rather than of Christ's infinite love and fullness. They see little that is good in themselves, and it drives them almost to despair. The only sure ground of hope or of strength lies in a clear view of the Saviour's infinite grace, and a childlike trust in him. Leigh Richmond, in one of his letters, gives some excellent advice:

"Your occasional doubts and fears arise from too much considering faith and repentance as the grounds, rather than as the evidence of salvation. The truth is, that a weak faith makes the soul as secure, though not so happy, as a strong one; and an imperfect repentance, as we deem it, may be sincere, and therefore a work of grace. Our salvation is not because we do so well, but because He whom we trust hath done all things well. The believer is never more happy nor secure than when, at the same moment, he beholds and feels his own vileness, and also his Saviour's excellence-

> "I the chief of sinners am, But Jesus died for me,'

is the burden of his song. You look at yourself too much, and the infinite price paid for you too little. For conviction, it is true, you must look to your own heart; but for comfort to your Saviour. Thus the wounded Israelites were to look only at the brazen serpent for recovery. The graces of the Spirit, such as love, patience, goodness, faith, etc., are good things for others to judge us by. But it is Christ as reclined on, believed in, rested upon, loved and followed, that will speak to ourselves. By looking unto him we shall grow holy; and the more holy we grow the more we shall mourn over sin, and be sensible how very short we come of what we yet desire to be. None are so holy as those who mourn they are not so. While our sanctification is still a gradual and imperfect work, our justification is perfect and complete; the former is wrought in us, the latter for us. Rely simply as a worthless sinner on the Saviour, and the latter is all your own, with its accompanying blessings of pardon, acceptance, adoption, and the non-imputation of sin to your charge. Hence will flow thankful obedience, devotedness of heart, patience in tribulation, and quiet waiting for the glory of God. Thus salvation is by faith alone, and thus saving faith works by love. Embrace these principles freely, fully, and impartially, and you will enjoy a true scriptural peace, assurance, and joy."

LOVE.

Would all Christians dwell on the virtues of their fellow Christians—would they talk of each other's excellencies and amiable traits and throw the veil of Christian charity over each other's little faults, how much more love would there be among the followers of Christ! How much more enjoyment among Christians! And how much more success would attend the preaching of the truth? The example of Christians would then convince the world of the reality of religreat weight a man could support on the calf of gion, and the unanimous exclamation of the world would be:-"See how these Christians love." Christians then would be one, and the world would know them to be followers of Christ. Then let us love one another, and be more anxious to see in each other something of the likeness of Christ, rather than notice and talk of each other's faults.-Observer.

> THE BIBLE THE KEY OF THE HEART.—If had a lock of very complicated construction and there was only one key that would unlock it, I should feel very sure that key was made by one who understood the construction of that lock. So when I find that, not withstanding all the windings and mysteries of iniquity in the human heart, the Bible, and the Bible only, is adapted to it throughout, and is able to penetrate its most secret recesses, I am constrained to believe that the Bible was made by him who "alone knoweth the hearts of the children of men."-Webster.

A SMILE may be bright while the heart is sad the rainbow is beautiful in the air while beneath is the meaning of the sea.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

SOME INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS.

The Sponge Business.-The sponge business has become a prominent department of industry in the Bahama Islands. It is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years, and nets annually about \$20,000. The sponge is fished and raked from the sandy bottom of the ocean, at the depth of twenty, forty, or sixty feet. It belongs to a very low order of animal life, organization hardly being detected. When first taken from the water it is black, and becomes exceedingly offensive from decomposition. It is so poisonous in this condition that it almost blisters the flesh it happens to touch. The first process is to bury it in the sand, where it remains for two or three weeks, in which time the gelatinous animal matter is absorbed and destroyed by the insects that swarm in the sand. After being cleansed, it is compressed and packed in bales like cotton. The sponge has been applied to a variety of new purposes, and within the past few years has quadrupled in

Poisoning by Buttercups.—An English paper says:—An inquest was recently held at the Bull Hotel, Dartford, before Mr. C. J. Carttar, coroner, on the body of a child named Sarah Elizabeth Heron, aged six years. It appeared by the evidence of the mother and father of the child, that some time before the death, the deceased had complained of feeling very unwell, and in great pain about the body and legs. The mother afterwards discovered that the deceased had been eating Buttercups from a field close by, and sent for a powder from a chemists; but as the deceased vomited a great deal, and presented every appearance of having been poisoned, the parish surgeon was sent for, but that gentleman did not arrive at the house till the child was dead. A post mortem examination had been made, which proved the deceased had been poisoned by eating Buttercups; and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

Extracting Grape Juice .- A correspondent of the London Chemical News states that a German has devised a novel means of extracting juice from grapes. Instead of pressing them in the ordinary manner, he places them in a drum provided with a suitable strainer, and revolving at a rate of from 1,000 to 1,500 revolutions per minute. It is said the following advantages result from this plan:-1. The time required for the operation is greatly lessened, the whole of the must from one cwt. of grapes being obtained in five minutes. 2. The quantity of juice is increased by five or six per cent. 3. "Stalking" is rendered unnecessary; and 4, the agitated must is so mixed with air that fermentation takes place with great rapidity.

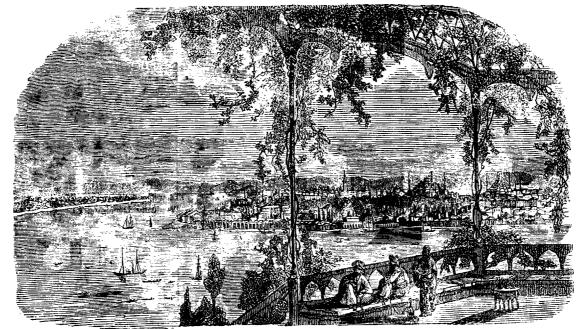
Coloring Gas Light .- An ingenious Englishman was lately permitted to try some experiments at the gas works at Malines, in Belgium, the most successful of which was the sudden appearance throughout the city of a beautiful clear red light, which threw around rays of the most brilliant description. It is said that by the addition to the gasometer of some chemical salts, an increase of light and change of color can be instantaneously produced.

Matches in San Francisco. They manufacture matches in San Francisco which can be trodden upon or rolled under foot without igniting, and which, after having been manufactured a month, may be immersed in water for ten or fifteen minutes, and when taken out will not only ignite but hold a flame. The wood used is Port Orford cedar. They sell at wholesale for \$1.70 per gross.

The Arab Horse-shoe .- The Arab horse-shoe is a thin plate of iron covering the whole hoof; it is far lighter and gives more protection, but requires to be removed oftener than ours.

ADULTERATION OF SILK FABRICS

What is Jute? is a question often asked by the general reader. This article, well known to those engaged in the East India trade, played London. It has been demonstrated that it is a rather unsafe article to stow away on account of its ignition and tendency to spontaneous combustion. It is also wheafe in another particular. for it is the great adulterator of silk. Jute is the fiber of a species of hemp (botanically speaking, the corchorus cap sularas) which is grown in the East Indies, chiefly in Bengal. The same class of men who put shoddy into cloth, log-wood into a villainous compound, and then call it port wine, adulterate silk with jute. It has a lustrous, silky appearance, and the fraud is not easily detected. A recent English writer in the Technologist says that, thanks to jute, there is scarcely a piece of sound genuine silk woven in the country, and the consequence is, that the so-called silk fabrics, instead of lasting from generation to generation - as they did in the times of our grandmothers and great-grandmothers - barely last the brief period of the latest new fashion. The reason of this is evident-for in preparing this fiber for the market, it is necessary to cause it to almost putrefy, in order to develop the fine silky character so much valued in the jute intended for export. In India the cloth made from the fiber is much stronger and more durable, because they do not take much care in steeping it for home consumption. In Ure's "Philosophy of Manufacture," (newest edition) a writer says of jute "that it is mixed with the cotton warps of cheap broadcleths, and also with silk, and from its luster, can scarcely be detected." Why cannot jute be turned to more sicians; all value them highly, and all agree honorable and useful purposes than adultera- that their superiorty to all other instruments of tion? Dr. Forbes Watson says that its "pro- the class, American or foreign, is indisputable. duction admits of unlimited extension, and who -New York Examiner.



OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

RURAL reader, is situated on the southwestern entrance of the Bosphorus, upon a triangular peninsula formed by the Golden Horn, (its harbor,) an inlet of the sea, and the sea of Marmora. Its ancient name was Byzantium, and has been a city of note for nearly two thousand years. It was destroyed by an earthquake A. D., 413. Its size and population when under the rule of the Byzantine Emperors may be estimated from the fact that once in the 8th Century 300,000 of its inhabitants fell victims to a pestilence.

It is now the seat of government of the Turkish Empire, and the residence of the Greek and Armenian patriarchs. Its population is believed ers retail their wares. Some of these market attention being paid to manufactures.

knows but the great paper rag and the cotton

question may be somewhat solved by jute?"-

ICE OVER THE CONTINENT.

Journal of Commerce.

enough estimate. Its harbor is capable of containing 1,200 ships at once, and is thronged by vessels of all nations. The streets are very irregular, narrow, erooked, dirty; houses dilapidated and the atmosphere filled with offensive odors. The streets are not named, are badly paved, are not lighted at night, and are thronged numbered and are mostly of wood. Fires are frequent and of course disastrous. There are few public squares. It has fine market halls large fire-proof buildings, lighted from above, in which hundreds of tradesmen and shop-keep-

This city, a view of which we give the | to be near 1,000,000—some think 800,000 a large | places inclose several covered streets. There are open markets for the sale of horses, cattle, fish, &c. There is an old clothes market which is called Bit Bazaar, or lice market. Avret Bazaar is set apart for the sale of female slaves. It has many public buildings, mosques, &c., which it would be interesting to describe had we space. Among its charitable institutions with thousands of dogs. The houses are not are 101 imarets, or soup houses, in which 30,000 persons are fed daily. In short, Constantinople is a very interesting city, in which there is abundant chance for study—the center of a large commerce and much wealth. Its local industry, however, is unimportant, but little

GARMENTS OF MOURNING.

the horror of death, and that all beyond the useful little book, "Death and Life," has some then had been universal. They felt that it was wrong to mourn for the dead; and their epi-

> Among the thousands of inscriptions still to be read there, there is no allusion to be found to the grief of those who were left to perform the last offices to their friends. No inconsolable relatives immortalized their tears on those walls. The simplicity of a childlike faith that to die here was to live in the mansions of the all-loving Father, seems to have been the abounding source whence flowed the countless phrases that speak of death as always a good rather than an evil. The bad Latin in which mny of the inscriptions are couched, proves that a large proportion of the dead were of the lower and little educated classes; but all ranks seem to have been animated by the same spirit. Selfish grief finds no expression there; and the historians tell us that all signs of mourning in dress were deemed unfitting in those who be-

A PLAN TO PROLONG LIFE.

He compares human beings to furnaces which are always kindled; life exists only in combustion, but the combustion which occurs in our bodies, like that which takes place in our chimneys, leaves a detritus or residum which is fatal to life. To remove this, he would administer lactic acid with ordinary food. This acid is known to possess the power of removing or dissolving the incrustations which form on the arteries, cartillages and valves of the heart. As buttermilk abounds in this acid, and is, moreover, an agreeable kind of food, its habitual use, it is urged, will free the system from these causes, which inevitably cause death between the seventy-fifth and one hundredth year.

CURE FOR A FELON.—As soon as the part begins to swell, get the tincture of lobelia and wrap the part affected with cloth thoroughly staturated with the tincture, and the felon is to cure in scores of cases, and it never fails if

LAUGHTER and tears are meant to turn the one is the wind-power and the other water-

"PUTTING on black" as a sign of mourning, was an essentially heathen custom, indicating grave was a blank. Mrs. Ware, in her very excellent remarks upon these customs:-"The early Christians recognized the new aspect which the knowledge of immortality gave to the death of the body; and they soon ceased to use the signs of morning for the dead, that till taphs in the Roman catacombs still testify to the peaceful trust and the hopeful assurance that animated the minds of those who there deposited the mortal remains, often sealed with the blood of martyrdom of those they held most dear.

lieved in the Christian immortality."

M. ROBIN, an eminent French chemist, in a memoir recently presented to the French Academy, expresses a belief that the human life may be greatly prolonged, and enters into an argument to show that his opinion is based upon sound reasoning. He gives the result of his personal observations on this subject, and proposes to demonstrate the truthfulness of his position by actual experiments upon animals whose lives are of short duration. His argument is, that the mineral matter, which constitutes an ingredient in most of our food, after the combustion, is in our systems to incrust and stiffen the different parts of the body and to render imperfect many of the vital processes.

dead. An old physician says he has known this applied in season.

wheels of the same machinery of sensibility;

Reading for the Young.

EVENING PRAYER.

ERE in my bed my limbs I lay, God grant me grace my prayer to say! O God, preserve my mother dear In health and strength for many a year! And O, preserve my father toe, And may I pay him reverence due; And may I my best thoughts employ To be my parents' hope and joy! My sisters and my brothers both, From evil guard, and save from sloth; And may we always love each other, Our friends, our father, and our mother; And still, O Lord, to me impart A contrite, pure, and grateful heart, That after my last sleep I may Awake to Thy eternal day! Amen.

"I HA'N'T A MOTHER LIKE THE REST."

THE weather had been unusually mild for two or three days before Christmas, so that the ice of the big pond was rather rotten; but daring Harry thought he could brave it; it would be a pity to spoil the fun now, and so many admiring eyes fixed upon him, too! 7 He made a bold dash—his little figure, upright, and graceful, was balanced upon the ice. Then there was a crash! the dangerous cake gave way; and with a loud cry, Harry fell amid the rush of ice and water.

The group at the window seemed for a moment paralized with horror. Then there was a scattering for the pond, and a screaming and crying from one and all. "He's under the water!-father! father! Harry's going under the ice!" Every particle of color had gone from Farmer May's face; he trembled in every limb, and threw up his hands wildly. His strength seemed to have ebbed away in the tide of grief. "O help me!" he cried. "My boy-my boy! and I can't swim!" "But I can!" shouted a voice, brave and clear as an angel's almost; "I ean swim, and I'll save him!" and dashing past weeping Mother May, Joseph [Craig plunged headlong into the freezing water, swimming for dear life. How they watched him, breathless and excited, their hearts hanging by a thread as it were! How they shuddered when they saw him grasp once, twice, at a dark object under the water, and then rise, his face gashed and bleeding from contact with the ugly ice corners. He was some way out now, and made a third dive; then there was a faint hurrah, and, breasting the ice, he just managed to swim to the bank, with one arm holding up poor Harry.

"My child! my boy!-thank God!" cried the happy parent, folding him in his arms. They bore him to the roaring fire in the sitting-room, and rubbed him until he opened his eyes and smiled. Very soon he was able to sit up, and laugh and talk naturally. And where was Joseph all this time? Sitting on the kitchen floor, squeezing his wet clothes and rubbing the great painful gashes in his arms and face, from which the blood was still streaming.

"Joseph!" He listened; it was Farmer May's voice, unusually soft and tender. The poor apprentice lad shook like a leaf; before he was aware a strong arm came round behind him, lifting him from the floor. He found himself, as if by magic, sitting beside Harry, and Harry's bright head resting on his bosom, with great tears rolling down the grateful boy's cheeks.

"If there's anything you wish for now, Joseph," said the farmer, huskily-"anvthing you'd like to have, just name it, my boy. You have saved us many a year of sorrow, and given us cause to remember this Christmas before all others. Come, speak out, my boy." How could he speak, when he felt so happy? Twice he tried to gulp down the sobs rising in his throat, sobs of joy they were. "Only be out at only drop a kind word now and then, for I ha'n't any mother like the rest."

How was it now with Farmer May? He fel all at once what great lack there had been in his otherwise kindly heart. It quite broke him down, that appeal to his better nature; so he leaned on Mother May's shoulder, and sobbed aloud. Joseph sat as if in a dream; his beautiful Christmas had come at last, no more hunger and thirsting of spirit now. How the joyous red sparks of fire light ran up the white wall, the whole room shining! Harry squeezing him tightly with one arm, and Tiny, her cheeks flushed with crying, thrusting her pretty doll into his lap, whispering, "There, there! keep it, Joseph. I don't want it, indeed, and double-deed, I don't, and then running away in the corner, her face turned to the wall, lest by looking back she might repent the immense

Well-well, tears cannot always last, and very soon the May family were bright and smiling again, Joseph the happiest of all. And when the Christmas dinner was set on, and all the friends were gathered about it, they made a place for Joe among the children; and Mother May could not heap his plate enough with the good things; and the poor lad felt as if he were more ready to cry than to laugh, at all the kindly words which every one had for him.

Oh, what a blessing there is often in a few

THE true test of the purity of our feeling is whether we are rejoiced to see another receive greater approbation than ourselves for a better thing than ours.

LET us be patient to live. Not that we should not have aspirations; but, till the flying time comes, let us brood contentedly upon our

Various Topics.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD COBDEN.

I HAVE traveled in most civilized countries, PROF. AGASSIZ, in the Atlantic Monthly, and I can say that the mass of the people in comes to the conclusion that the Continent of England don't compare favorably with the mass North America was at one time covered with of the people in other countries as I should wish. ice a mile in thickness. The proof is that the I find in other countries a greater number of slopes of the Alleghany range of mountains are people with property than there are in England. glacier-worn on the very top, except a few I don't know a Protestant country in the world points which were above the level of the icy where the mass of the people are so illiterate as mass. Mount Washington, for instance, is over the mass of the people in England. These are six thousand feet high, and the rough, unpolnot bad tests of the condition of the people. It ished surface of its summits, covered with loose is no use talking of your army or your navy, of fragments, just below the level at which glacier your exports or imports; it is no use telling me marks come to an end, tell us that it lifted its that a small portion of the people are exceedhead alone above the desolate waste of ice and ingly well off. I want to bring the test to a snow. In this region, then, the thickness of the comparison of the majority of the people of this sheet cannot have been much less than six thoucountry against the majority of any other counsand feet, and this is in keeping with the same try. I say it, with some knowledge of foreign kind of evidence in other parts of the country; countries, that we don't compare favorably in that way. The English peasantry has not a for, wherever the mountains are below six thousand feet the ice seems to have passed directly parallel on the face of the earth. I know no other peasantry but that of England, which is over them, while the few peaks rising on the heights are left untouched. The glacier, he entirely divorced from the land. There is no argues, was God's great plow, and when the ice other country in the world where you will not vanished from the face of the land it left it pre- find men holding the plow and turning up the pared for the hand of the husbandman. The furrow of their own freehold. You will not hard surface of the rocks was ground to powfind that in England. I don't want any revoluder, the elements of the soil were mingled in tion or agrarian outrages to change this. But I fair proportions, granite was carried into the find that wherever I go the condition of the lime regions, lime was mingled with the more people is apt generally to be pretty much in acarid and unproductive districts, and a soil was cordance with the power they have to take care prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man. of themselves. If you have a country where There are evidences all over the polar regions the people have no political power, and another to show that at one period the heat of the country where they have, they will be treated tropics extended all over the globe. The ice with more consideration, will have greater advantages, will be better educated, and will have period is supposed to be long subsequent to this, and next to last before the advent of this earth. a better chance of obtaining property in the latter case than in a country where they have

PURE sugars and candies do not injure the teeth, except indirectly, by their injudicious use, in exciting acidity of stomach or dyspepsia, as an important part in the recent great fire in will any other kind of food, or drink, or beverage, if extravagantly used. At seasons of the year when fruit and berries may not be ripe, fresh and perfect, as desserts, pure sugars and candies may be used as such in their stead to great advantage, because they are healthful, being warming, nutritious and agreeable; hence, as a table article, they are very valuable, while the almost universal love of them shows that they were intended to be eaten. If a child is not allowed to eat anything containing sugar it will sicken and die in a very short time. Children need the carbon—the fuel contained in sugar-to keep them warm: without it, they would perish from cold; hence the love of sweet things is an instinct, implanted by the kind and wise Maker of us all for the child's preservation. There are a parcel of stupid creatures in the world whose sole stock in trade of brains and logic amounts to this, that "whatsoever is good is unhealthy." It is not advised that children should be allowed to eat sugar and candv whenever they want it; but that as a dessert. after each regular meal, the use of pure sugars and candies would benefit, and not injure. Hall's Journal of Health.

> MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. Having taken some pains to satisfy ourselves respecting the merits of these new instruments. we are able to speak very confidently in regard to them, and to recommend them heartily to our readers. We have not found any difference in the opinions entertained of them by mu-

no chance of having the political franchise. SILK GOODS MADE IN AMERICA.

THE following is a list of the articles manufactured of silk in America at the present time: Tram and organizine, sewing silks and machine twists, embroidery and purse silks, trimmings, cords and tassels, fringes and gimps, ladies' hairnets, neck-ties, beltings, upholstery goods, gauzes foulards, sarsentes, heavy dress and mantilla sashes, carriage trimmings and mixed goods in great variety.

The duty on thrown silk is thirty-five per cent., with ten per cent. added on all that comes from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. This includes most that comes to this country-Italian silks being little imported-and China, Japan and Bengal furnishing nearly all that is manufactured here. Raw silk, which has not been

thrown, is free. The present tariff, with the high price of gold and rates of exchange, affords protection to the silk manufacture in this country; and even should a change come in these respects, the business once established, as it is fast becoming, will bid defiance to foreign competition. The annual consumption of silk manufactured goods in this country, many years past, has been very large, and constantly on the increase. During the twenty years previous to 1860, the imports of silk amounted to \$370,000,000. During the two previous years they amounted to \$40,000,-000-equal to one-third of all the dry goods imported. The revenue during the twenty years previous to 1860, on silk goods, amounted to \$90,-000,000. The wealth to be gained from so large a manufacture would add immensely to the re-

sources of our nation. In 1860 the annual production of manufactured silk in this country was estimated at \$2,000,-000. It must have greatly increased by this time.—New York Post.

PLANT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

AND A COVERNI

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 17, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomsc on the 6th inst., says that yesterday at daylight the 5th corps, with the 3d division of the 2d corps and two divisions of Gregg's cavalry, started south. They were heard from yesterday, and had crossed the Nottoway, on the Jerusalem road, without meeting opposition of any consequence. They crossed on pontoons which they took up after crossing.

Deserters state that Mahone's division was sent out to meet our advance corps, but as no firing has been heard in that direction it is not believed that any engagement has taken place.

DEC. 9.-A reconnoitering force went out on the left this P. M., striking the rebel pickets on the Vaughn road, driving them over two miles, where they had breastworks erected, and where they made a stand.

Skirmishing continued some time, when the object of the movement having been fully ac-

complished, the expedition returned. Our loss was seven wounded; that of the enemy not known.

Some of those who accompanied this party report that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stony Creek, which indicates that fighting was going on between Gen. Warren and the enemy.

Reports are current that the evacuation of Petersburg by the rebels may be looked for at an early day.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac correspondent of the 9th, says that on Wednesday night, owing to the annoyance by rebels firing upon working parties on the Dutch Gap Canal. portions of three regiments of colored infantry, and a portion of Martin's 5th regular artillery. under Gen. B. C. Ludlow, crossed to the north side of the James, drove back the rebels and effected a lodgement at the upper terminus of the canal, where they intrenched themselves, thus protecting the laborers on the canal. | 000 more. Rebel batteries subsequently opened upon the position, but did no harm.

dated the 7th inst., says this has been rather a calm day along the lines in front of Petersburg. Some little firing was indulged in on the right of the line, but the artillery on both sides was very quiet.

Considerable activity prevailed on the lines north of the James river to-day, but the rain storm which set in early this morning seems to have put a stop to whatever changes, if any, were intended. Firing was kept up at Dutch Gap all day as usual.

The Tribune's Washington special of Dec. 10, savs a few days ago Gen. Stevenson, commanding the post of Harper's Ferry, sent out a scouting party of thirty men in the direction of Waterford, Loudon county, to watch Mosby, who was reported by citizens to be preparing for a raid into Maryland. At Waterford our cavalry struck the head of Mosby's force and a skirmish immediately ensued, in which we lost seven men killed, wounded and captured. The rebels, who outnumbered us three to one, lost equally as many, if not more.

Among their killed was Capt. Montjoy, one of Mosby's ablest officers. At Leesburg, on their return, the party gobbled up a member of the rebel Gen. Gordon's staff who was visiting

Department of the South.

THE Savannah Republican of December 1st, says it mentioned in a previous issue that a force of Federals had landed in Broad River and | year. were advancing on the railroad in the direction of Grahamsville.

During the night the Confederates had transported an effective force to that point, which, uniting with that already on the ground, marched forward under command of General Gustavus Smith, of the Ga. State troops, to meet them.

The Republican says the Federal troops numbered five thousand men with 16 pieces of ar-

Smith was attacked at a place called Honey Hill, three miles from Grahamsville.

The Confederates had only 1,400 muskets and seven pieces of artillery. The fight lasted till dark. "We," the paper says, "repulsed every attack, and finally drove the enemy's right and center, but the left stood unmoved at the close of the action.

The rebels received re-enforcements, but notwithstanding their boasting, admit it was a

"Last night, the 30th," the Republican says "seven or eight transports loaded with troops were going up Broad River, which gives assurance that the fight will be renewed to-day."

Department of the Gulf.

A LETTER from New Orleans, 26th, via Mississippi river, says Gen. Canby is rapidly recovering from his severe wound, and is now able to attend to his official business daily.

Gen. Ullman is now in chief command of all the forces at Morganzia. Min's celebrated 2d Mass. Battery is now sta-

tioned at Morganzia.

On the 25th ult., Acting Lieut. Thatcher, commanding the gunboat Gazelle, was murdered by rebels, while ashore on an island below the mouth of the Red River, and his body terribly mangled. The Mississippi River has risen 18 feet at Morganzia in one week.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE President's Message was sent to both Houses of Congress at one o'clock P. M., on the second day (the 7th inst.) of the session. Like all similar State Papers, the Message does not meet the approval of both political parties either in or out of Congress. While a portion of our politicians regard President LINCOLN'S policy best calculated to bring back the balmy days which characterized our happy country previous to the winter of 1860-61, another portion - equally patriotic - believe exactly the reverse, - that the country will be plunged into bankruptcy and irretrievable ruin,-that the fates of Ancient Rome and Greece are but the prototypes of the downfall of our Republic, - that satyrs, jackals and other doleful creatures will make both day and night hideous among the debris of a once mighty but overthrown and defunct political structure. We give only the four closing paragraphs of the Message, which foreshadows, as all will see, the administrative policy of the President, in regard to the great question now agitating the country:

"In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable con-dition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to

I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify my Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that Proclamation, or by any of the acts of

"If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another and not I, must be their instrument to perform it.

"In stating a single condition of peace I mean

ly to say that the war will cease on the of the Government whenever it shall have simply eased on the part of those who began it."

The Secretary of the Treasury reports the cash receipts into the Treasury during the last fiscal year (to the 30th of June) at \$884,076,646.77; disbursements, \$865,234,087.86, which leaves a cash balance of \$18,842,558.71. The public debt on the 1st of July last is reported at \$1,740,690,-489.49. The resources for the coming year (to June 30, 1865,) the Secretary estimates at \$788,-354,947. It is calculated that the debt will be increased, should the war continue, \$500,000,-

The Secretary of the Navy's report shows that the Navy, on the first day of the present issued. A dispatch from the army before Petersburg | month, consisted of 671 vessels, having a tunnage of 510,392, and carrying 4,610 guns. This is an increase of 83 vessels and 167 guns since December, 1863.

> The officers and men now on duty number 51,000—officers 6,000, men 45,000. There are six squadrons on duty, viz: the West Gulf, Admiral Farragut; East Gulf, Commodore Strebling; South Atlantic, Admiral Dahlgren; North Atlantic, Admiral Porter; Mississippi, Admiral Lee; and Pacific, Admiral Pearson, besides the Potomac Flotilla, Commodore Parker.

> The West India Squadron, as an organization, has been discontinued.

> The consumption of coal the past year in the

Navy has been 500,000 tuns. The blockade extends along a coast line of 3.549 miles — a greater extent than the whole coast of Europe, from Cape Trafalgar to North Cape.

The Iron-clad Fleet has been increased to seventy-one vessels. They carry 375 guns, all of heavy metal.

The number of prizes captured during the year was 324. Eighty-eight of these vessels were steamers.

The gross proceeds from condemned prizes was \$14,393,250, and the expense \$1,237,153. The balance of \$13,190,841 was divided equally between the captors, as prize money, and the Government, as a naval pension fund.

There are 1,609 persons on the naval pension roll, and they received \$159,659 during the past

The pension fund on the 1st of January next will amount to \$1,000,000, yielding an annual income of \$420,000, sufficient for the entire pension roll.

The Navy Department has cost \$230,647,261 in four years. Of this aggregate \$85,733,292 were expended last year.

The available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1865, are \$139,289,059. The balance on hand at the beginning of the present year was \$30,032,244.

Secretary Welles says the blockade of the port of Wilmington is more difficult than any other on the coast of the United States; that the Navy is ready to attack Wilmington as soon as there is a land force to co-operate.

The withdrawal of a large part of our land forces from the islands in Charleston harbor had necessarily put a stop to serious demonstrations against Charleston, and thrown upon the ironclad fleet the burden of insuring the safety of the coast and retaining the harbor. Rear Admiral Dahlgren has kept his vessels where Admiral Dupont and others said they could not be kept, for the past seventeen months.

He refers to the destruction of the pirate Alabama at length; to the capture of the forts near Mobile; the vessels building; the Navy Yards; the enlistments; the honors, and apparently everything else relating to the Navy

which is necessary for the guidance of Congress. The Secretary of the Interior reports that 4,221,342 acres have been disposed of from the 30th of June, 1863 to September 30th, 1864. The cash receipts for the sales of public lands, including homestead and location fees, were \$1,019,446. A large part of the land granted by the Government was to holders of military warrants, for railroads, to persons acquiring farms under the homestead law, and to those holding "agricultural script," The quantity of public lands surveyed, but not disposed of,

on the 30th of September last, Secretary Usher reports to be 133,517,587 acres.

The mining interests are reported as very encouraging. A moderate tax is recommended to be imposed upon miners and the products of the mines. It is considered advisable that land be granted to secure the construction of roads to and in some mining districts now almost inaccessible.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, since the adjournment of the last session of Congress, has expended more than half a million of dollars upon the main line of the road from Omaha; westward. One hundred miles have been permanently located, and forty miles are in process of construction. The branch road in Kansas is built forty miles. Work is suspended on account of difficulties which, it is hoped, Congress will remove.

The Indians during the past few months have given the Department much trouble. A different policy, in some respects, is recommended.

There are 51,135 pensioners on the rolls. Of there 5 are revolutionary soldiers; 1,418 widows of revolutionary soldiers; 22,767 army pensioners; 25,433 orphans and mothers of army pensioners, and 1,505 sailors. The pensions last year amounted to \$4,595,376, and 1,812 bounty land warrants, representing 286,960 acres of land. Of the whole amount expended for pensions last year, \$3,500,000 were granted on account of disability or death resulting from the service in the war of the rebellion.

It is estimated that over seven millions of dollars will be necessary to meet the claims accruing under the pension laws during the current fiscal year.

The inventive genius of the country is stimulated rather than depressed by the war. Last year 6,740 applications were made for new patents; 989 caveats were filed; 29 applications for extensian were received; 4,843 patents were issued, (including re-issues,) and 40 extensions granted. The finances of the patent office are in a prosperous condition. Receipts to Sept. 30, amounted to \$268,571; expenditures \$212,453.

The volume on population of the last census has been printed and distributed, and that on agriculture is nearly ready for distribution.

The Post-master General reports the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, at \$12,-438,253; the expenditures during the same period, \$12,644,786. During the past year stamps to the value of \$10,574,329 have been

On the 30th of June there were in the loyal States and Territories 6.083 mail routes in operation with a length of 139,173 miles. Total cost of mail transportation, \$6,365,222.

There were, June 30th, 28,878 post-offices in the United States, including 8,902 in the disloyal portion of the country. The aggregate number includes the suspended offices. During the year 619 post offices have been established, 788 discontinued, and 211 changes of names and sites; 4,713 post-masters have been appointed.

The number of dead letters received and examined during the year was 3,508,825. Hon. SALMON P. CHASE of Ohio, has been

appointed Chief Justice of the United States vice ROGER B. TANEY, deceased. The President sent to the Senate the name of Judge CHASE for appointment on the 6th. The Senate immediately confirmed the nomination.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.

THE Electors of President and Vice President of the United States assembled in the Senate Chamber at Albany, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The Secretary of State called the College to order. The roll of members was then called, and the whole number (33) were found to be present. The usual oath of office was administered, and on motion of Hon. PRESTON KING, HORACE GREELEY of New York city, was elected President. WILLIAM BRISTOL of Wyoming county, and HIRAM HORTON of Franklin county, were chosen Secretaries. The College being duly organized, it adjourned till the next day (the 7th) at ten

On re-assembling, pursuant to adjournment, and prayer being offered by Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS of St. Peter's, the President announced that the College was now prepared to proceed with business. Messrs. Pelton of New York, and Steb-BINS of Monroe, were appointed Tellers. The roll was then called, and all the Electors answered to their names.

The members then proceeded to ballot for President of the United States-each Elector depositing his vote as his name was called.

The Tellers announced, as the result of the ballot, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois, had received thirty-three votes.

A vote was then taken for Vice President of the United States. The Tellers reported the result to be thirty-three votes for ANDREW JOHN-SON of Tennessee.

JAMES TERWILLIGER of Syracuse, was an pointed Messenger to convey the result of the ballot to the President of the United States Senate Washington, and S. M. BRADLEY to convey the same to the Judge of the Northern District of New York. A Committee was also appointed to deposit one copy of the result in the Postoffice in Albany, directed to the President of the United States Senate. Each member of the College then affixed his name to three certified copies of the result, as the law directs, the certificates placed in envelopes and sealed by the President and delivered to the Messengers and the Committee. The certificate placed in the hands of the Committee was immediately deposited by them in the Post-office. They received a receipt from the Post-master for the document, and produced the same to the College, which soon after adjourned sine die.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

ATTORNEY GEN. SPEED has been appointed only for the unexpired portion of Mr. Bate's term, until the fourth of March next. He is in politics an Old Whig.

THE Stars and Stripes have lately been planted on Mount Baily, Nevada. The summit of Mount Baily is nine thousand four hundred

and seventy-eight feet above the level of the sea. On the 1st inst., a new side-wheel steamer was sunk in Charleston harbor by one of our gunboats, while attempting to run the blockade. All on board were taken, except the captain and pilot.

A GREAT Northwestern Fair, for the relief of the freed colored people of the South, opens at Chicago December 20. All the leading clergymen of the Northwestern States join in the appeal for it.

THE will of the King of Wurtemburg (lately deceased,) contained only seven short paragraphs. Some men who have but an acre to bequeath, make more of a fuss than this one who left a kingdom. Another draft was made in Washington on

the 7th, to fill the quota of troops from the District of Columbia. Among the names drawn was that of S. P. HANSCOM, editor of the National Republic. Two hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, in

a certain portion of West Virginia, were worth two years ago \$267. Two weeks ago, a million and a quarter of dollars were paid for the same land. "Struck ile."

ELIZABETH WASHINGTON, a great-grand niece of the immortal Washington, died at the National Capital a day or two since. Had she lived a few days longer, she would have completed her ninety-second year.

At the Corlies steam-engine company's works, Providence, on Saturday, the largest quantity of molten iron even used at one casting in New England - 34 tuns-was moulded into a hundred-inch cylinder for the works of a gun-

EZRA CHAPPELL of New London, long known for his philanthropy, commenced on the 5th to supply the poor of that place with 3,000 loaves of bread per month. He is now 89 years old, and each year increases his Christian benevo-

A LOT of camels were sold at auction last month in Virginia City, Nevada, for prices ranging from \$100 to \$200 in gold per head. The camels make excellent pack animals and cost next to nothing to feed them in that part of the country, filled as it is with the sage

A LONDON letter in the New York Tribune says it is broadly reported there in financial and political circles that half the rebel debt is held in England, and if it is not paid eventually, half of the British money-bags will collapse. This is the secret of John Bull's adherence to the Confederacy.

GEN. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER has reported for duty to Gen. Steadman, at Chattanooga, and the Gazette of that place says he has been assigned to the command of a provisional division, composed of troops from the various corps, who, from whatever cause, did not accompany General Sherman on his campaign.

Kossuth has three nephews in the Union army-Colonel L. Zulavsky, who, when General Asboth was disabled in the late engagement at Mariana, Florida, took the command and brought the action to a successful close; Mai. A. Ruttsing, commanding the First Florida cavalry, and Lieut. E. Zulavsky, in his brother's regiment.

GEN. SHERMAN'S father-in-law, the Hon. Thomas Ewing, expresses great confidence that "Cums will come out all right." This is the family appellation, abbreviation from his middle name Tecumseh. The General, by the way, as married in Washington, when his fatherin-law was Secretary of the Interior, he then being a Captain in the regular army.

GENERAL SHERMAN is described by a Chaplain as a man with a gaunt look — about as if he got hungry when a boy and never got over it. A nervous man, never quiet, pulling his whiskers or buttoning his coat, or twisting a string, or rubbing a finger-never quiet, but with a kind of look in his face that reminds one of a panther, if he gets angry; fiery, keen, powerful and a genius.

THE rebel prints are howling loudly over the 'devastations" of Sherman. They admit that he is sweeping everything before him; admitting that, they admit everything. The fact that he cuts a wide and clear swath, proves that he is taking things leisurely, and is confident of coming out all right. If he were hard pressed, he would not be likely to stop long on his way to destroy barns and cotton-gins.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is reported to have released all the convicts from the jails and penitentiaries, put arms in their hands and sent them out against Sherman. What a foe to pit against our brave boys, and what a "moral influence" this army of thieves and cut-throats must exert! It reminds one of the emptying of the prisons of Paris during the great Revolution, and dubbing the inmates with the title of Soldiers of the Republic."

GEN. SHERMAN'S WHEREABOUTS.- It was reported last week that Sherman's army had reached the sea-board: but later advices go to show that such is not the case. The rebels still think, however, that he will succeed in reaching the coast, and very probably pounce upon THE WEST,—But little has transpired "Out | Savannah. So far as we can learn, Gen. Sher-West," of a military character, the past week. I man is making slow but sure progress.

List of New Advertisements.

Row's Premium Cheese Vat.—H. & E. F. Cooper. Empire Wind Mills.—Mills Brothers.
Munro's Ten Cent Novels.—Geo. Munro & Co.
Rochester Express.—C. D. Tracy & Co.
Mason & Hamlin's Cathlett Organs.—Gibbons & Stone
A Strange Story.—Beadle & Co.
Get it for your Boys.—Walker, Wise & Co.
Demorest's Illustrated Monthly.—W. J. Demorest.
Special Notice.—Frank Baldwin.
Commission Merrhants.—Cooley & Opdycke.
Dewey's Colored Fruit Plates.—D. M. Dewey.
Potatoes for Sale.—H. A. Catlin.
Farm for Sale.—Wm. Miles.
First Class Farm for Sale of 120 Acres

First Class Farm for Sale of 120 Acres.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Atlantic Monthly-Ticknor & Fields. Our Young Folks-Ticknor & Fields

The News Condenser.

- There are 50,000 John Chinamen in America.
- A headless child was lately born in Missourl.
- An extensive watch factory is to be established at Chicago.
- The Sultan of Turkey has prohibited the Circassian slave trade.
- Philadelphia will commence 1865 with a debt of over \$41,000,000.
- Capt. C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, was at Rome's Welcome, August 27.
- Nova Scotia and New Brunswick oppose the new Canada confederation.
- The King of Prussia is chief of all the lodges of Freemasons in his kingdom.
- Tom Thumb and his lady are now holding levees at St. James Palace, England.
- Oberlin College (Ohio) catalogues 801 students, 409 gentlemen and 392 ladies.
- Kerosene Oil applied to the parts affected, is the latest remedy for rheumatism. - There is an Irish temperance society at Globe vil-
- lage, Mass., with 60 members. - A dancer in one of the Cincinnati theaters died lately from drinking ice water.
- A steamer arrived at New York on Monday week with 1,038 emigrants on board.
- The coffee, cotton and indigo crops of Central America are very large this year. - Sledging began in Russia Sept. 28th-the earliest
- winter known there for ten years. - Three hundred disbanded California volunteers have re-enlisted for actual service.
- The Richmond Enquirer complains that the whole South is infested with Yankee spies.
- The Detroit Advertiser says the low stage of water in the western lakes is something remarkable. - The Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Bell-
- fontaine Railroad Companies have been consolidated. - The Chicago Historical Society is about to erect a
- fire proof building for the better security of its collections. - Mrs. Henry J. Brough of Hartford, Conn, was
- lately burned to death by the overturning of a kerosene lamp. - N. C. Trowbridge, a convicted blockade-runner, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard
- labor. and Hungary is positively predicted by one of the Paris papers.
- With 21,616 more families than Philadelphia, New York had, in 1860, 23,601 fewer dwellings to shelter them in. - F. L. Burr, an editor of the Hartford Times, lately
- injured his hand by a rusty nail so badly as to become delirious. - A brother and sister met in Lowell, Mass., Thanksgiving day, who had not seen each other for more than
- forty years. - The Illinois soldiers are raising a fund for the purpose of purchasing a residence to be presented to Gov. Yates.
- his farewell concerts here before leaving for Havana and Mexico. - One New York butcher has recovered \$5,000 from another New York butcher for calling him a "black

Gottschalk, the famous planist, is about to give

- Amos Green, alleged to be the Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty in Illinois, is now lodged in a
- Applications for pensions are now presented at the rate of five thousand per month, and the rate is constantly increasing. - A Philadelphia firm is in luck with a lot of ladies'

military prison.

partment at five feet.

- belt buckles, left over, twenty-eight years ago, and now just the rage again. - The minimum standard of height for recruits for the volunteer service has been fixed by the War De-
- Wm. Burr, the inventor of the casemate iron-clad system, died a few days since at Greenfield Hill, in the State of Connecticut. - A law suit was recently terminated in Hungary,
- which had engaged the courts in that country one hundred and eighty years. - It is said that a black traveling bag is one of the most uncomfortable articles of luggage one can carry
- to New York at present. — The first quaker that has been drafted in Portland has been accepted, and submitted with no ontward demonstrations of reluctance.
- _ The marine losses for November amount to 42 versels valued at \$1,987,000, and of this number eight were captured by rebel pirates.
- Notwithstanding the heavy tax on tobacco, cigar dealers assert that the demand for the weed has increased rather than the contrary. - One hundred clerks are detailed every night from
- duty since the incendiary slarms. - The latest illustrious Englishman who has visited our shores has given it as his opinion that our youths are smoking themselves to death.

the War Department Rifles, at Washington, for guard

- The "fragments" of the Thanksgiving feast to the soldiers at the Lovell General Hospital, R. I., were 500 turkeys and two barrels of apples.
- The trade of Montreal and Quebec has largely decreased within the last year, principally owing to the low price of breadstuffs in Europe. - Gen. Sheridan in early life was a news-boy. An
- exchange says he is now somewhat like the publisher of a morning paper—he goes to press Early. - A petition from 50,000 citizens of Illinois will be
- presented at the coming session of the legislature of that State for the repeal of the Black Laws.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

For Club Terms, Small Premiums, &c., -- See next page; and for list of Large Prizes, send for Circular, &c.

Show Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free (with specimen numbers) to all disposed to act as Agents for the

Remit by Draft.-Whenever drafts can be obtained Club Agents are requested to remit them in preference to Currency or P. O. Money Orders. As we pay cos of exchange, and allow them to be sent at our risk. it is the safest and the cheapest to remit by draft.

Direct to Rochester, N. Y .- Persons having oc casion to address the RUBAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rockester, N. Y., and not as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money letters intended for us are almost daily mailed to the above places.

Form Clubs Now! - Don't wait for the close of the year and volume, but "pitch right in" and see how large a club you can raise before New Year's Day. If the trashy papers and cheap re-prints get the start of the RURAL you will be sorry, and so will - the Publisher! But they wont, if you are as kind and active as have been our friends in former years.

Remit Early! -- Agents will please send in their lists, or parts of them, as soon as convenient, in order that we may get names in type for mailing machine as fast as possible. Those forming clubs of ten or more, can send 4, 6 or 8 names at the club rate for 10, and after that fill out lists and secure extra copies, premiums, &c. Please "report progress," also, friends.

The Rural for Soldiers, &c. - We will send the RURAL to soldiers in the Union Army (or to the family of any volunteer in the army,) at the lowest club rate only \$2.50 per copy. We are sending the paper free to many Army Hospitals, and wish we could afford to do more for both well and the sick and wounded soldiers.

- We will also furnish the RURAL to Clergymen and

The Rural as a Present. - Any subscriber to this journal wishing to send it to distant friends, as a present, will be charged only the lowest club rate -\$2.50 per yearly copy. Many think it the best present they can make, as it reminds the recipient of the generous giver fifty-two times in the course of the year. Quite a number of copies of our next volume have already been ordered as presents.

Show the Paper ! -The best way to procure new subscribers is to show a number of the RURAL, so that it can be examined and compared with other papers.
Reader, take this, or any number, in your pocket and use as a sample; if lost, or worn out, we will endeavor to supply another. And don't "forget to remember" to show the paper to friends who call, inviting them to

No Clubbing with the Magazines.-The prices of the Magazines are so high this year that we cannot advan-tageously club the RURAL with them as heretofore. To accommodate our agents and subscribers, however, we will furnish them as follows:—Harper's Magazine or Weekly, or Atlantic Monthly, \$4; Ladies Repository, \$3.50; Godey's Lady's Book, \$3; Ladies' Friend, \$2.50; Horticulturist, or Arthur's, or Peterson's Magazine, \$2. No subscription taken for less than one year.

Our Olub Torms for 1865 .- An Agent writes :- "An I to understand by the recently published club terms of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1855, that it will be positively furnished during the year at those rates, without increase or diminution to clubs sent in before the commencement of the year; or will they be required to pay a per centage more should the cost of publishing increase at any time during the season? An immediate answer is requested."

—You are to distinctly understand that we always do just as we agree; and naving promised to furnish the RURAL at the rates published—and not change them without giving due notice—we shall not be likely to either increase or diminish the rate at present. As to what change may be made in rates during the year that will not affect those who may pay in advance, as it did not (except favorably) those who paid for this vol-ume—for though we lost largely on clubs, we have not thought of asking any extra. We hold a contract to be a contract, "make or lose," and if we lose again next year we must stand it—whereas, if prices diminish, subscribers will be safe, for we expect to give them "value received" for their money, in any event.

A CONTRAST IN PUBLISHERS.— On the advent of "high prices" for white paper, the publisher of the American Agriculturist cut away eight whole pages from his paper, and then advertised his (reduced) sheet as published at its original price! It is acarcely necessary to say that the publisher of the Agriculturist has not performed the miracle of celling his paper at less than its cost, and making meney at the business. Mr. Judd has undoubtedly given all the paper be conflatford for the money, but the publisher of the RURAL NEW-YORKER took the loss on subscription the past year entirely on himself, and gave his patrons a better journal than promised, and, better even than any of them had expected, though at a cost of probably several thousand dollars to himself.—Duff Express.

— Our attention has been called to the above with

- Our attention has been called to the above with a request to copy. In complying, it is but proper to state, in justice to our excellent contemporary (the A. A.) and the public, that, in addition to the material reduction in size mentioned above, the terms of the Agriculturist have recently been advanced from \$1 to \$1.50, which will do for a monthly journal.

Special Notices.

SEND 25 CENTS for a Specimen Number of the

Atlantic Monthly

and a circular showing the remarkable features of the Magazine for the year 1865. The first American authors contribute regularly. The position of the ATLANTIC is now firmly established as the

LEADING AMERICAN MAGAZINE

of its class. Terms \$400 a year, 85 cents the single number. Club rates liberal. Address the publishers, TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOSTON.

ATTENTION, CHILDREN!

WE have just published the first number of a New Magazine for the young, called

Our Young Folks

It will be published once a month, and will contain capital pictures. It will be full of

STORIES AND SKETCHES, TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,

OUT DOOR AND IN DOOR SPORTS, GAMES AND PUZZLES,

and all sorts of entertaining and instructive miscella ny. Terms \$2.00 a year for single copies; Clubs much less. More about it next week. Send 10 cents for a specimen number and a circular to the publishers, TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

TO MAKE

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE

Pyle's Saleratus,
Pyle's Cream Tartar,
Pyle's Blueing Powder,
Pyle's Stoye Polish.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of James Pyle, Manufacturer, New York.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 18, 1866.

THE business of the past week has been light, and there is but little change to make in quotations since our last. White wheat flour, \$11,50@13; red do, \$9@11; extra State, \$8,50. White wheat, \$2,20@2,50; red de, \$2extra State, \$5,50. White wheat, \$2,20(2),30; red 6, \$5,10(2),25; spring do, \$1,40(2),50. Corn, \$1,50. Barley, \$1,50(2),75. Oats 75(385c. Rye, \$1,30(2),40. Buckwheat, 83c @\$1. (Tover seed, \$17. Timothy, \$6. Slaughter Hides, 7(2),74c. Calfakins, 12(3)5c. Sheep pelts, 75(2)\$2. Wool, \$0(385c. Hay, \$15(2)56 \$7 tun. Chickens 13%(2)14c. Turkeye, 15(3)15c. Potatoes, 61(375c. Onions, \$1,25. Heans, \$1,75. Mess pork, \$38. Lard, 24(2)3c. Hams, 25(2)24c. Shoulders, 18c. Dressed Hogs, \$13@14. Eggs, 35c. Butter, 43@47c. Cheese, 23@25c. Salt, \$3,50@3,55. Apples,

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Flour, \$9,65 alf, 90 for State, according to brand. Rye flour, \$2,65 alf, 90 for State, according to brand. Grand flow, \$2,65 alf, \$7,669,83. Harley, \$2,05. Corn, \$1,68 alf, 90 for Western mixed; \$1.8°alf, 76 for Jersey yellow. Hope, 26a52c. Hemp, 17alf 7ac. Hay, \$1.50 (alf, 9) 100 fbs. Mess Pork, \$33(a)67,76; prime mess, \$35,60. Plain mess beef, \$20a44.0; extra, \$22a24. Beef hams, \$27. Dressed hoge, 16c. Lard, \$2a24c. Clover seed, 21a25c. Timothy, \$5,50(a)5. Rough fax, \$3,50(a)5. \$2.50 fbs.

8 18 fbs.

**EUF FALO, Dec. 12—Flour, \$10,50 for Illinois spring;

\$11.25 for Indiana red; \$12 do. white, and \$11.25 for detailed extra Illinois. Wheat, \$2,11 for No. 1 Milwauker; \$2 for No. 2 Chicago, Corn, \$1,35. Oats, 736.25.

Barley, \$1.7(2)1.85. Rye, \$1.5(3)1.55. Pleas \$1,90. Beans, \$2(2)2.60. Clover seed, \$14,50. Timothy \$6,50—Courier. \$2(@2,60. Clover seed, \$14,50. Timothy \$5,50—Courier.

TORONTO, Dec. 8.—Flour \$3,90(&4.60 Fall Wheat 83 60% : spring wheat 80(@8.6. Barley, 55.6056. Oats, 3860 40c. Ryc, 60c. Peas, 60(65c. Hay, \$13@17. Straw, \$6 616. Butter, 18(2)0c. Egg., 18(2)0c. Cheese, 13(0)16.—Hams, 10(6)011c. Bacon, 8(c. Lard, 10(6)011c. Ventson, \$5 25. Pork, \$6(9.87 M) 100 Bs. Tallow, 5c. Potatoes, 40c. Apples, \$1(2) 26 bbl. Lambskins, \$7c(4)\$1.—Green Sheepskins, 90(0)\$1. dry 16(8)\$2. M.—Globe.

CHHOAGO, Dec. 10.—Flour, \$7,70(2)\$76 for spring extras; \$6,01 for spring super; 9,50 for red winter. Wheat, No. 1 red, \$1.87(0).83; No. 1 spring, \$1,76(0).75(2); No. 2 do, \$1.55(0).53. New corn, 96c(0)\$1. Oats, 62(6)(6)c.—1tye, \$1,16(0).17. Barley, \$1,60(1).55.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Beeves—Received, 8.777. Extreme range of prives 6@30c; most of sales range from 12/316c; general average 13%c. Cows, received, 9.3. Sales ranged at \$26,007. Vest Calves, received, 1,275. Sales range at 7c. 9,0120—only fine ones bring the lisst fluctes, beep and Lambs, received 19,274. Sales sheep range at 8/4,006.x. Lambs, 7%d9%c. Swine, received, 26,435. Sales range at 10%(c)12%c.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Beeves—Prices range from \$3,35 (all.6) for inferior to extra. Sheep, 64/26%c. Hogs, 11/4/2124c.—Argus

OAMBRUGE. Dec. 7.—Beeves, \$6@13.59 third qual-tity to extra. Oxen, \$90@250 per pair. Cows, \$3&@70 Yearlings, \$14@29; two-year 701s, \$2&@35; three-year tolds, \$3&@46. Sheep, \$3,75@7,00 each, common to extra-BRIGHTON, Dec. 7.—Beef Cattle, \$7@13,75 the range. Yearlings, \$13@20; two-year olds, \$20,040; three-year olds, \$35'055. Uxen, \$12/@256. Cows, \$25@30. Sheep, \$4_2/each. Store hogs, 12/@13/c; fat hogs, 12@13c.

CHIOAGO, D.c. 10.—Beeves—Bales range at \$3,250 7.25—chiefly at \$3,7504,25 \$3 100 ibs. Hogs—Sales range at \$10,50012—chiefly at \$11001,50.—Tribune. TORONTO, Dec. 8.—Beef (lattle, \$2,5005 per 100 lbs.—Calves, \$4,55 cach. Sheep, \$3,5004 each. Lambs, \$2,25 @2,75.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

BUSTON, Dec. 8.—We quote:—Saxony and Merino, fine, \$1,10,2,115; full blood, \$104,20,105; ½ and ½ blood, \$104,20,105; ½ and ½ blood, \$104,20,105; dominou, 94,251; unlied, extra, \$12,010; do sup rine, \$0,21,10; Western mixed, \$4,251,106.—Hoston Montal.

Journal. OHIOAGO, Dec. 10.—The Tribune says:—Market unlet with light receipts. We quote:—Coarse and medium fleece, SKO85c; factory tub washed, 95c@\$1. TORONTO, Dec. 8.-Wool is active at 3cc.-Globe.

Married

IN Junius, at the residence of the bride's father. Nov. 29th, by Rev. W. H. MEGIE, MARTIN VAN DEMARK of Junius, and Miss MARY SOUTHWICK. AT the bride's residence, Dec. 1, 1864 by the Rev. W. W. DE GEER, Mr. I-SRAEL P. BATES and Miss SARAH A. CHURUH, all of Hillsdale, Mich.

Died

AT the residence of his father, near Collinsville, III., Nov. 19, 1861, FRANCIS A., son of James and Emma COMES, in the eleventh year of his age.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIETY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line.

CUSCO WHITE, GABNET CHILI AND PINKEYE at RR station. Address
H. A. CATLIN, Gerry, Chaut. Co., N. Y.

$_{ m A}$ strange story.

A STRANGE STORY.
A STRANGE STORY.
A STRANGE STORY.
A STRANGE STORY.
BEADLE'S NEW DIME SERIES.
BEADLE'S NEW DIME SERIES.
BEADLE'S NEW DIME SERIES.
LARGE OUTAVO FORM—DOUBLE COLUMNS.
LARGE OUTAVO FORM—DOUBLE COLUMNS.
THE MARKED BULLET.
THE MARKED BULLET.
THE MARKED BULLET.
A TALE OF THE EARLY OHIO SE TLEMENTS.
A TALE OF THE EARLY OHIO SETTLEMENTS.
One of the west cantivating books of the day is the

One of the most captivating books of the day is the first issue of Beadle's new Dime Octavo Series, viz.: THE MARKED BULLET,

A Romance of the Settlements, as full of mystery as Bulwer's celebrated "Strange Story" itself; and so refreshing in its delineation of backwoods life as to reder it enjoyable in every line.

Sold generally by newsdealers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price—Ten Cents. Address.

BEADLE & OU., Publishors,
No. 118 William St., New York,

ANNOUNCEMENT A We wish it expressly understood that we do not sell patent rights on our invention, but that we do sel and warrant to every purchaser, our newly improved EMPIRE WIND MILLS,

Self-Regulating in the Wind, and built expressly for

PUMPING WATER t Railroad Stations, Stone Quarries, Farm Houses and

Yards.
This mill is no new, untried invention, but is now, and has been for over four years, successfully working in different parts of the United States. Scientific Men and Engineers

have examined these mills in operation and pronounced them the met complete and reliable wind mills ever offered to the molic. We are ready to prove by reliable stalements from farmers and others who have had them in use from one to four years, that the EMPIRE WIND MILL is the only geally

PRACTICAL INVENTION of its class yet brought into use. Circulars fully describing this time-saving and labor-saving invention are now ready, and will be sent to all applicants.

Address "MILLS RROTHERS,
No. 27 North Salins St., Syracuse, N. Y.

A FIRST CLASS FARM OF 120 ACRES FOR SALE—For particulars address BOX 82, Greenwich, N. Y.

PARM FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE STOCK FARM of 325 acres, in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y. For particulars see Rural New-Yorkor, No. 778. Dec. 10th, 1864, or address [779-tf] WM. MILES, Bath, N. Y.

MUNEO'S TEN CENT NOVELS resemble the sun in that they totally eclipse all the lesser luminaries. This is only what the publishers intended from the beginning that they should do. They have engaged all the best talent in this field of literature, and pay the highest prices to their authors. As a natural consequence, their books have received an unexampled popularity. They never get up crude, unsale-able books, and are, therefore, not under the disagreeable necessity of crowding them—unordered—upon good-natured dealers. Their motto always has been, "Merit will assert itself in spite of all opposition," as "Merit will assert itself in spite of all opposition," as the following list of novels will anundantly testify:

No. 1. The Hunters. 2. The Trapper's Retreat. 3. The Pairiot, Highwayman. 4. The Hunter's Retreat. 5. The Pairiot, Highwayman. 4. The Hunted Unionist. 5. The Direct of Fire. 5. The Man-Eaters. 7. Charlotte Tempie. 8. The Beath-Face. 9. The Indian-Biayer. 10. The Tiger of the Ocean. 11. The Hunter's Trimph. 12. The Ocean Rovers. 13. The Tory Outwisted. 14. Zeke Sternum, the Liou-Hearted Scout. 16. The Sourge of the Seas. 16. The Captive Maiden. 17. Long-Leggen Joe; or, The Demon of the Words. 18. The Wild Scout of the Mountains. 19. The Forest Longe. 20. The Rollicking Rangers. 21. Rattlesnake Dick; or, The Flower of the Wigwam. 22. Rickoty Toon, the Rover. 23. The Imps of the Prairie; or The Slasher of the Cave. 24. The Robbert Ferror. 25. Jue, the Sarpint. 24. Lightfoot, the Scout. 27. The Glant Spy of Bunker Hill.

These books are for sale by all News Agents and Booksellers, and sent, post-paid, on recept of price.

Liberal terms to Agents.

GEORGE MUNRO & CO., No. 137 William Street, New York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,

For Families, Churches and Schools, ADAPTED TO

SACRED AND SECULAR, CHURCH

AND HOME MUSIC.

PRICES: \$110, \$130, \$140, \$160, and upward, according to number of stops and style of

They are elegant as pices of Furniture, occupy little space, tre not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

Illustrated Catalogues, with full princulars, FREE to any address. Warercoms, No. 7 Meer street, New York, and No. 274 Washington street, oston.

GIRBONS & STONE, Sole Agents & Rochester and Monroe county, No. 22 South St. Paul reet, Rochester,

ROE'S WESTERN ESERVE PREMIUM 7AT. With Cooper's Improved Patt Heater and Self-Adjusting Vass.

These Vats are now made of galvazed iron (instead of wood.) which we have procured ried expressly for this purpose, from the best charcoal m, and galvanized in the very best manner. The bottom the tin vad is also made of one these of galvanized front These, with other improvements, render it a perfect pparatus for mak-

made of one sheet of galvanized iron. These, with other improvements, render it a perfect paratus for making Cheese.

As these V ats have now been soldy thausands, and in every State in this Union, where Cheeds made to any extent, (California and Iowa not except), we deem it unnecessary to add names as certifical, but shall endeavor to make a sufficient number to sply the increasing demand.

H. E. F. COOPER.

FOR FACTRIES.

The No. 13 and 14 Var's have bee fully tested in the factories and have proved to be e best and most economical Var in use.

Our Heater is east from with pate values to control the heat instantly land not sheet richtat will soon got to decay, entailing a large expense maintain them.)

Our Vats are the best and chear in the market. Our long experience in building, enast us to make a perfect article. We also make, to be ut with steam our No. 14 Vat, 560 gallons, with hispits atent Water Tank and distribution. This has been test and is deemed absolutely necessary to get an equal deven scalding of the curs by steam. We append Mri illiams' certificate:

Romp, Y., March 24, 1864.

cured by steam. We append MM lillams' certificate:
ROMS, Y., March 24, 1864.
D. W. MAPLES, Esq.—Bear & Yours of the 21st inst.
s received. We commenced wing Checke in the Vat
you remoddled for us on Tuest, and find it a decided
improvement on our old method applying steam. The
difficulty arising from the dire application of steam,
either with or without water der it, involves the necessity of violent agitation one curd to equalize the
emperature, thereby causing onsiderable loss of butter, and fine particles of curd, ich are by your method
of heating saved.

ter, and fine particles of curd, tch are by your method of heating saved.
Respectfully Yours,
TP Send for circulars. Lers of inquiry promptly answered.
Dec. 15, 1864. [779-61] E. F. COOPER.
Watertown, N. Y.

ROCHESTEREXPRESS

PROSPECUS, DAILY AND WEKLY FOR 1865.

The Evening Express has sered a position as one of the best and most influential do new papers in the State; larger than any other Unicournal in this section, and second in value to none. I publishers will spare no reasonable expense to my their paper the organ of

second in value to none. I publishers will spare no reasonable expense to me their paper the organ of the intelligent, loyal and pgressive citizens of Western New York.

The Express will control all the latest News, telegraphic and otherwise, cefully collated and edited, besides a large amount ofeneral reading matter, embracing Literature, Schee, Art and Choice Poetry, original and selected.

In Market News the Express enjoys peculiar and unusual facilities havin in addition to all the ordinary reports by 'legral and the Press, an Agent engaged in New York, ArticClure, an extensive operation in the product trad who reports the markets of the great Commectal Enportum in a form especially adapted to its column, and to the wants of its readers. In brief, the Express ill be a loyal, high-toned, family and commercial newspaper, and, as such, we ask our friends to renewheir ubscriptions, and lend us their aid in extending or relation among their acquaintances.

TERME.—Owg to accontinued high price of paper,

TERMS.—Owe to see continued his price of paper, we are under tinecssiy of maintailing for the Express the apparate has been entired in the past few months—is no really high, when compared with the increased res of all other articles. Newspapers are, comparately the cheapest commodity in the market. Our paste, for

THE DAY EVENING EXPRESS. For one year; mail, \$10 00 " six mont! 500 " three " 500 " three " 2 50 Delivered to subscribers, per week 20 cents.

ROOHE'ER WEEKLY EXPRESS. Single Copics \$2 00 per year 1 00 for 6 mos. 50 " 3 "

The Weekixpress is carefully edited, with especial reference to se who are unable to take a daily. It will contain the important news up to the latest hour, markeports, together with a great amount and variety of the poetry and interesting miscellany. INICEMENTS TO CLUBS.

The follow extraordinary inducements are offered for the formin of Clubs, between this time and February 1st, 19

For a Club10 Copies sent to a single address, commencing and ing at the same time, and paid for strictly in since, \$1.75 each.

Clubs of pies, and upwards, conforming strictly to the storyle, \$1.50 each.

Olubbi with the Rural New-Yorker.

Olubby with the Kural New-Yorker.

We have feeted arrangements with Mr. Moone of the Rural Leve with Mr. Moone of the Rural Leve arrangements with Mr. Moone of the Rural Leve arrangements with Mr. Moone of the Rural at following rates, strictly in advance:

For the DeEvening Express and Rural 1 year, \$12.00

For the Wly Express and Rural 1 year, \$12.00

For the Wly Express and Rural 1 year, \$12.00

For the Wly Express and Rural 1 year, \$12.00

For the Wly Express and Rural 1 year, \$12.00

Weekly, Rural a saving of \$1 will be made. Now us the timi subscribe or form clubs. All desiring to do so, are leasted to begin at once so as to commence with the 17-ear. In once is getting up a club, forward youther at once for the Rural and Express, and thus in both at the reduced rate.

Eve. Express Office, Rochester, N. Y.

CHART-HORNS FOR SALE.—A few young Bulls and Heliers by C. K. WARD, LeRoy, Gen. Co., N. Y.

PARADISE AND DOUCIN STOCKS.—ELLWANGER & BARRY offer 19,000 cach of the above.

Mount Hope Nurserles, Rochester, N. Y. [778-2t] WANTED, WHOLESALE PRIOE LIST of STOCKS, Shrubs and Plants, for Spring setting. Address 773-21] E. M. POTTER & CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

DWARF APPLE TREES.-ELLWANGER & BARBY the above.

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. [778-2t]

A PPLE SEEDS FOR SALE
Only \$5.00 per bushel. Warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded. For sale by
WM ARMITAGE, Marengo, Wayne Co., N. Y.

FOR MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS—A new patent sap spile; will last from 30 to 60 years; great saving in sap; no injury to trees; no gonge used. Sample sent by mail, post-paid, on the receipt of 10 cents. Orders for spiles must be received by the first of Feb., 1865.

778-2t

E. MOSHER, Holly, Mich. 25.000 AGRES OF EXCELLENT LAND FOR Ade in New Jersey, 40 miles south of Philadelphia by the Cape May RR., at \$20 to \$25 per acre, 40 miles with the Cape May RR. at \$20 to \$25 per acre, 40 miles with the land at the above prices. A fine stream with exectient water power running through the center. For further information apply to 778-tf A. COLE & CO.,

Manumuskin, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

THE PRABLE FARMER. -The Publisher I desire to have the people compare this paper with any similar publication in the country, believing it to be equal to the best in the value and variety of its contents and by far the best paper for the great North-West and those who have an interest therein. It is a weekly octavo and costs but

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR and an extra copy free for clubs of twelve with \$24.
Samples always free. Address
EMERY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

S. GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL
LIEG DEPOTS—Where the Covernment furnishes the United States Army and Navy
Leg to soldiers gratis, or its value applied on
the Anatomical Ball and Socket Jointed Leg,
which has isteral motion at the ankle, like
the natural one. New Yerk, 638 Broadway,
Rochester, N. Y., over the post-office; Cincinnati, Ohio, in Mechanics Institute; St.
Louis, Mo., 73 Pine street; Chicago, Iil., opposite the Post-office.
DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., U. S. Commissioner.
Citizens furnished on private account.
For instructions, address Dr. BLY, at nearest Depot.

A FARMER'S STEAM BOILER.

A FARMER'S STEAM BOILER.

PRINDLE'S AGBICULTURAL CALDRON AND STEAM BOILER is the only Practical, Safe, Cneap and Simple apparatus of the kind in the world, fundreds have already been sold, and tested in all parts of the U.S. It Steams, Cooks, Boils, Heats, Distils, &c. everything, for everybody, and in large or small quantities. All classes use them. No Farmer can afford to be without one. Four sizes now ready for the trade. No. 2. common size, \$60.

TP Illustrated Circulars giving details, etc., sent free to all applicants enclosing stamp.

D. R. PRINDLE, East Bethany, N. Y.,

Patentee and Proprietor, and also Agent for the Manufacturer.

777-tf.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND WINTER EVENINGS.

Innocent, Moral, Fireside Games, Have become a necessity in every family. In selecting for this season, every person should examine the

NEW ENCLAND CAMES,
Published by MILTON, BRADLEY & CO., Sprinfield,
Mass.
These are acknowledged to be the best in the market,
and comprise, among others, "The Checkered Game of
Life;" Modern Hieroflyphics, Patriot Heroes. What is
it, including Author's Improved, Russian Dominoes,
Contraband Gymnast, Puzzles, &c.
Don't buy trash when a really good thing can be had
as cheap.

Don't buy trash when a really good thing can be had as cheap. All the Stationers and Toy Stores have them. [777-3t

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER. Having purchased the exclusive right to Manufac-ture and yend this

GREAT AGRICULTURAL WANT,

GREAT AGRICULTURAL WANT,
(throughout the United States, excepting the New England and some of the Atlands and Pacific States,) which
has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. I am
now p epared to receive orders for them.
A boy 16 years old, with four good horses, can spade
six to eight acres per day, eight luches deep, leaving
the field in the condition of a garden bed when forked.
Depots will be established at Chicago, Milwaukee, St.
Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other Western and
Southern cities, and I shall endeavor to meet the demand by manufacturing extensively; but orders should
be sent early to avoid delay and disappointemut.
For surther information, price, &c., send for Circular,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Plow Works,
Pittsburgh, Pa., November, 1884.

BOUND COPIES OF THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL VOLUME OF

The Horticulturist, Now ready. Price Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, post-paid, to any address. 800 royal octavo pages, fudy illus-trated.

THE JANUARY NUMBER, 1865, will contain articles from the author of "My Farm of Edgewood," the author of "Ten Acres Enough," E. S. RAND, Jr., author of Flowers for Parlor and Garden, A. S. FULLER, author of the Graps Culturist, Hon. JOHN S. REID, of Indiana, R. BUGUANAN, of Cincinnati, and others of the best practical talent and ability in

S. Kello of the best productions of the best productio

RURAL ARCHITECTURE, GARDENING,
LAND SCAPE ADORNMENT,
AND RERAL PUT,
Published monthy at Two Dollars per annum. A FIRST CLASS PREMIUM.

Volumes 1833 and 1864 bound and post-paid, and numbers, 1865, \$5.5%. Single numbers Theory Cents, post-paid.

GEO. E. & F. W. WOOD WARD,
Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

REAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF

Gold Watches, Diamond Rings, Elegant Jewelry
and Fancy Goods, worth \$500,500. T. BENTON & CO.,
Jeweiers, 599 Broadway, New York. Certificates,
naming each article of our stock, and its value, are
placed in Scaled Envelopes, and well mixed. One of
these envolopes will be delivered at our office, or sent
by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on
receipt of 25 cts.; the article named on such certificate
will be sent to any address for ONE DOLLAR, or it may
be exchanged for any other article on our list of the
same value. No BLANKS! You may get a Watch or
Diamond Ring for One Dollar, which you do not pay
until you know what you have drawn. You must get
the value of your money. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Six certificates for \$1,00; Thirteen
for \$2,00. AGENTS WANTED.—Send a stamp for a circular. All letters should be addressed,
T. BERTYON & CO.,

776-44

BOX 5567 POSI-Office, New York. T. BENTON & CO., Box 5567 Post-Office, New York,

\$125 A MONTH! WANTED.—SEWING MACHINE AGENTS! Every-where, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark Sixteen Dollar Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is kionsed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder, Salary and expenses, or large commissions all owed. All other Machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user flable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

POR SALE,—Flouring, Saw and Shingle Mills, all run by the same power, in the village of Woodhull, eight miles from the N.Y. & E. R. For further particulars, inquire of the owner.

JAMES BALDWIN,

776-tf Woodhull, Stenben Co., N.Y.

\$6 FROM FIFTY CTS.

Agents come and examine invention, or samples sent free by mail for 50 cts.; retails for six dollars easily. 770-48t] R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, N. Y.

old EYES MADE NEWa pamphlet directing how to speedily restore
sight and give up spectacles without aid of doctor or
medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address E. B. FOUTE, M. D.,
769-13t LES Broadway, N. Y.

WM. H. LILLISTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Dealer in all kinds of Country Produce, including Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Calves, Poultry, Game, Eggs, Beans, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Peaches, Straw-berries, Pears, Plums and Grapes,

144 Centre Bow, West Washington Market, New York. You may rest assured that prompt returns will be made on all occasions. 767-13t

PINEAPPLE CIDER.

DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED

MEDICAL PINE APPLE GIDER

IS A PREVENTIVE OF SICKNESS.

The experience that Dr. Talbot has had for the last twenty-five Years convinces him that it is time the pub-lic had an article offered that will prevent sickness.— The article offered is Dr. Talbot's Medicated Pincap-ple Cider, designed for all classes,

OLD AND YOUNG.

It is not new to the Doctor, but it is entirely new to the public. One quart bottle will last a well person a year. This is rather a new mode of doctoring; nevertheless, it will

SAVE MILLIONS

from being sick. Is it not better to pay three dollars a year to keep from being sick than to pay ten or twenty dollars in doctor's bills, and as much more for the loss of time and inconvenience of being sick?

To prevent sickness, use as follows:

Add one teaspoonful of Medicated Pineapple Cider to a tumbler of cold water, and drink the arst thing after you rise in the morning, and the same before you retire at night.

It will increse the strength, and give

VIGOR AND ACTION

to the system.

A celebrated New York Merchant, who has made a thorough trial of the Pineapple Cider, assures Dr. Talbot that he has gained ten pounds of fiesh in one month, at the first trial. He continues its use, as above directed, and finds it very beneficial; says it has moved an entire

PREVENTIVE TO SICKNESS

in his case. Also, another well known genitleman in New York has used the Medicated Cider constantly for ten years, and has not been sick one day during that time.

THIS WONDERFUL PREPARATION

THIS WONDERFUL PREPARATION

Will increase the strength, give vigor and action to the system, and regulate eigestion. When taken internally, for pains of all kinds-Bilious Colle, Disarrhea, Diseases of the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Hoarseness, Coughs, Neuraigla, Rheumatic Pains, Dyspepsia, Acidity of the stomach, etc., etc., its soothing and quieting effect on the system is most astonishing.

Dr. Wilcox, an eminent physician, employed it with great success in treating fevers, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chronic Diarrhea, Colic Dysentery, and Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is also particularly recommended by physicians to delicate females, and as an excellent remedy for Enfeebled Digestion, Wantof Appetite, Secrofula, Nephritic Affections, Rheamatism, etc., etc. It never falls to relieve Nervous Tromor. Wakefulness, Disturbed Sleep, etc. American Ladies have used his article with great success to heighten their color and beauty.

It imparts cheerfulnes to the disposition, and brilliancy to the complexion.

To travelers, especially, it is of inestimable value, and should be provided as a medicine for every journey in which the water is like to vary in quality and tendency.

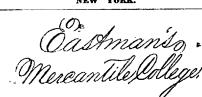
Persons residing in any part of the country may

dency.
Persons residing in any part of the country may adopt it with the utmost considence, as a timely, efficacious restorative.

PRICES:

THREE DOLLARS PER BOTTLE, (FULL QUART.)
TWO DOLLARS "(FULL PINT.)
ONE DOLLARS "(FULL HALF-PINT.)

One quart bottle, two pint bottles, or four half-pint bottles sent free by express on receipt of price. For Sale Everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72, & 74 Washington St.



Reynold's Arcade, Rochester, N. Y., Entrance over the Post Office and from Exchange

Estrance over the Post Office and from Exchange Place.

Oldest Commercial College in the Country, Established in 1842.

Fractical Instruction in Book Keeping and Business originated in this Institution, and is more perfectly carried out than in any other. The PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT is under the supervision and instruction of the Principal binself.

PENMANSHIP by Prof. Rundell, one of the most successful Teachers in the country. TELEGRAPHING—Morse's Instruments are used—Mr. Barton, Chief Operator in the office of the Western Union Line, teacher. Ladies' Department adjoining main Business Hall. A Scholarship good for an unlimited time.

For further information, please call at the Rooms, or send for College Paper. Address

A. R. KASTMAN, Principal,

773-13t

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS.

LADIES, TRY THEM. They will make your hair wave beautiful without heating it. For sale at variety stores throughout the country. Retailers will be supplied by any first class Jobber of Notions in New York, Philadelphia or Boston. 769-26t

STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS. A good Church or other Bell for 20 cents
per pound.
WARRANTED
WARRANTED To give Satisfaction. For valuable information upon the subject of BELLES send for pamphlets to the undersigned, who are the only manufacturers of this description of Bell with Harrison's self-acting patented rotating hanging either in this country or in Europe.

AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, No. 30 Liberty Street, New York. 778-ta WANTED, AGENTS-In every county, at \$70 a month, expenses paid, to introduce is unwand useful articles, the heat selling ever offered. For particulars, address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Me. [778-15t]

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTERS.—Drawings and specifications for obtaining patents in the United States, Canada and Europe. Rejected applications prosecuted without charge unless successful. J. FRABER & CO., Western New York Patent Agency, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.

Cancers cured without pain or the use of the knife.
Tumorous White Swelling, Gottre, Ulcers and all Chronic diseases successfully treated. Circulars describing
treatment sent free of charge. Address

DRS. BABCOCK & TOBIN,
744-tf # Bond Street, New York.

W KOKOFF'S PATENT WOOD WATER PIPE.

N. Y., MRAUJACUTE ALI SIZE O'C., 109 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y., manufacture all sizes of this pipe, from one to twelve inches bore.

It is the cheapest, most durable, and best pipe in use, for water works in cities and villages, for breweries, tanneries, railroads, and water courses of all kinds. It has all the strength of iron, and is much more durable, besides being a much purer medium for conducting water. We also make the best and cheapest farmer's pipe in use, for conducting water from springs to dry fields, dwellings, or other places.

This pipe is made by boring solid pine logs and scanting, and where much pressure is required, banding it with iron.

All orders filled promptly. Charalars contain like

All orders filled promptly. Circulars contain list of prices.

DRAIN TILE MACILINE, BEST IN DRE MANU-factured by 788-tf Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First PREMIUM at the Great International Exhibition, Lon-

Principal Office, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y. 8. W. DIRBLE, Agent, Rochester, N Y.

THE THE PARTY.

.

SHE'RIDAN'S RIDE.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

UP from the South at break of day, Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay, The affrighted air with a shudder bore Like a herald in haste to the chieftan's door, The terrible grumble and rumble and roar, Telling the battle was on once more, And Sheridan twenty miles away.

And wider still those billows of war Thundered along the horizon's bar, And louder yet into Winchester rolled The roar of that red sea uncontrolled, Making the blood of the listener cold As he thought of the stake in that flery fray, And Sheridan twenty miles away.

But there is a road from Winchester town, A good, broad highway leading down; And there, through the flash of the morning light A steed, as black as the steeds of night, Was seen to pass as with eagle flight-As if he knew the terrible need He stretched away with his utmost speed: Hill rose and fell-but his heart was gay, With Sheridan fifteen miles away.

Still sprung from those swift hoofs, thund'ring south, The dust like the smoke from the cannon's mouth, Or the trail of a comet sweeping faster and faster, Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster; The heart of the steed and the heart of the master Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls, Impatient to be where the battle-field calls; Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play, With Sheridan only ten miles away.

Under his spurning feet, the road Like an arrowy Alpine river flowed, And the landscape sped away behind Like an ocean flying before the wind: And the steed, like a bark fed with furnace ire, Swept on, with his wild eye full of fire. But lo! he is nearing his heart's desire— He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray, With Sheridan only five miles away.

The first that the General saw were the groups Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops; What was done-what to do-a glance told him both Then striking his spurs with a terrible oath. He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of huzzas And the wave of retreat checked its course there be cause

The sight of the master compelled it to pause. With foam and with dust the black charger was gray By the flash of his eye, and his red nostrils play, He seemed to the whole great army to say: "I have brought you Sheridan all the way From Winchester down to save the day!'

Hurrah, hurrah for Sheridan! Hurrah, hurrah for horse and man! And when their statues are placed on high Under the dome of the Union sky, The American soldier's Temple of Fame, There with the glorious General's name Be it said in letters both bold and bright: "Here is the steed that saved the day By carrying Sheridan into the fight, From Winchester-twenty miles away!"

The Story-Teller

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GOING WEST.

"MOTHER, I'm going West; I shall sell out to the first man that offers me my price!" "Mother" smiled a little, quiet smile. She had heard of "going West" before.

Uncle John continued: - "See if I don't! There's ALICK MORRIS, who went West five years ago as poor as JoB's turkey, and they say he owns now a thousand acres of land-only think!" How small his own hundred-acre farm looked by the side of that! He did not notice that little NELL left the table just then. almost choking, and ran away up stairs. Aunt MARY had no desire to go West. She knew they were well enough off where they were; and more than that, she knew that Uncle JOHN would not be satisfied if he went West-that he would be thoroughly homesick in a fortnight. But she saw that he was more in earnest now than he had usually been when talking on that subject, and she knew that if his heart once became set on it, it would be difficult to move him from his purpose. She did not oppose his plans by direct words just then-she understood that this would only arouse him to defend them, and thus make his purpose stronger. So she executed a flank movement, as military people say. She passed the plate of butter to her husband. "I believe Golden Betty is doing better than ever this fall," she remarked. "Seems to me.I never made such butter from her milk afore."

"'Tis splendid," said Uncle JOHN; "she's a capital heifer! I wouldn't swap her now for Capt. Johnson's new Durham!"

"Nor I, nuther," said WILL, their dozenyear-old boy, at his side. "JAKE says she don't give much milk. Our cow's so gentle, too; why, father, I can milk her both sides!" "And she'll eat salt out of my hand," said

"I should hate to part with her, raaly," said Uncle John.

"Mother" got up and went to the buttery and brought out an unusually plethoric pie. "Here, father, you must try a piece of pie. It's made from the apples on the South Garden tree—you knew it hasn't borne any before!"

"Yes, yes! it come from seed, WILL, that I planted the day before you was born. I declare, mother, that's good for seedlin' apples. I don't b'lieve we'd better graft it, had we?" "No, I guess not," replied Aunt MARY.

"Have another piece of bread, father—it's from the new wheat flour. Don't you think your wheat was extra good this year?"

"Yes, it went ten bushels to the acre more'n last year, an' the berry was a good deal plumper. This bread's fust rate. Ef I don't sell out, I b'lieve I shall break up all the west lot this fall. I guess we ain't goin' to be to bled with the insect much more."

"By the way, father, when's my rolls comin' home? I raaly want to begin to spin my stockin' varn next week - it's comin' cold weather purty soon."

"I know it-I wish men would ever do as they promise—they said they'd have 'em carded three weeks ago. Guess I must send WILL down a' Monday."

"You'll have wool enough next year to sell to put up the addition, won't you?"

"Why, yes, I guess so-if we don't go West; we need it purty bad. My lambs is doin' fust rate; I hain't lost half-a-dozen this season in my hull flock. I was afear'd the huff rot was goin' to take 'em off purty bad, but I never see how quick it was cured up!"

"You've got a good farm for sheep, father!" "Yes, mother, that's so. I've a mind to ask My 11, 2, 22, 5, 18, 10, 8, 9 is one of our most successful five dollars more an acre'n I have. It's wuth it 'side other farms 'round. BILL JONES asks forty for his'n, an' mine's worth ten more for sheep; sheep raisin's goin' to be big business the next ten years, I reckon."

"If I was you, father, I wouldn't go out to the field to work again to-night," said Aunt MARY, as Uncle John was rising from the supper table—"it's Saturday night, an' you've got to wash up for Sunday. You've done enough for one week."

"I've got a few more pertaters to pick up afore dark."

"I'll do that," said WILL; "I can do it jest as well as not; I've got my chores all done but

"Waal, I'm purty tired—I guess you may do it." So Uncle JOHN sat down in the front porch with his pipe. His wife bustled around about her work.

"What's them are posies you've got a' growin' out there in the yard, mother?" he called out-"they's wonderful purty!"

"Why, JOHN, them's Cheney Oysters - a new kind. Miss GRAY give me the seed. Miss GRAY's a right good neighbor-seem's how I couldn't git along ef 'twasn't fur her!"

"Yes, an' GRAY's just like her. He's allers a' thinkin' o' some kindness or other. He never refused me a favor in his life—an' they're jest so to everybody. I don't b'lieve ever a man asked to stay there all night in the world but what he was 'commodated free, ef he an' she an' all the children had to sleep on the floor."

"We shouldn't find sech neighbors agin very quick, ef we should leave them," said Aunt MARY. "Come out here an' see these flowers," she added, stepping down into the yard.

"Oh, I dunno as it's wurth while-I can see 'em from here.''

"No, you can't see half how purty they are." So Uncle JOHN walked lamely down the path. I declare, I b'lieve I'm a' gittin' old—this diggin' pertaters is hard work fur me."

'Yes, we havn't got but a few days more to stay, here, JOHN; we want to take all the comfort we can while we do stay! See here, them oyster leaves is quilled, they call 'em!"

"Curis, ain't they !" he replied, turning away toward a grape arbor near. "I declare, ef here isn't half-a-dozen bunches of grapes on this 'ere vine-good uns too-I wish I know'd how to prune'em, as they call it—I shouldn't wonder'n we might have some grapes here another year."

"Wouldn't it be a good thing to git half-adozen o' the new sorts an' set out this fall?-'twouldn't cost much!"

"No, I wouldn't mind it ef I know'd they was sure—I s'pose the children'd live to eat fruit from 'em ef we didn't." Uncle JOHN had evidently forgotten, for the moment, about 'going West," and Annt MARY did not remind

"See here, won't you help me tie up this 'ere rose bush—it's a climbin' rose, you see. You didn't notice it when it was blowed out, did you? It was jest the purtiest thing I ever see! An' that makes me think-I've been a' wantin' to set out this white rose bush on little MOLLY'S grave this good while, but I couldn't dig it up very well; s'pose you do it, ef you ain't too tired, an' we'll set it out to-night. I'll get the

So Aunt MARY went and brought the spade. and after the root was removed, led the way to a little lot fenced off in the corner of the yard. Poor little MOLLY," she said, as she opened the gate, "she did love roses so! I feel condemned that I didn't plant 'em here last Spring, but you know I was sick till 'twas too late."

Uncle John dug a place for the rose, and Aunt MARY carefully planted it.

"She was a blessed little angel, any way," aid she; "we couldn't keep her long, but it's a comfort to care for her little grave.

Uncle John's eyes were moist, as they turned away. The sun was setting, and a radiance of gold lay on all the landscape. The farm looked very beautiful. WILL was whistling merrily, as he milked the cows. Little SUE was hipityhopping in the front porch. Little NELL's face was pressed close to the front window, inside, and as they entered the door, she turned

away and was again leaving the kitchen. "Come here, daughter; teil father what you've learned to school this week!" said Uncle JOHN, seating himself in the rocking chair, while Aunt MARY went to getting out the clean clothing for Sunday.

"What, what! been cryin'? What now's the matter o' father's girl ?" said he, lifting her on his lap.

NELLY burst into tears, and hid her round face on his shoulders. "You won't sell our pretty home, will you, father?" she sobbed out.

"Waal, I declare, mother, of this child hasn't been a worryin' all this time 'bout my sellin' out! No, no, chicken, father likes his old home purty well, after all; I guess he'll have to keep it awhile yet—you needn't cry any more 'bout that'"

Uncle JOHN has sown the west lot to wheat, and bought another flock of sheep. Things do not look as if he meant to sell out, and as he says no more about it, Aunt MARY and little NELLY feel very well satisfied. M. P. A. C.

Corner for the Young.

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

- I am composed of 26 letters.
- My 2, 16, 7 is a kind of meat.
- My 18, 9, 11, 8, 3, 9, 16 is a glorious Union State. My 11, 16, 9, 10 is found on the shore of
- My 19, 3, 5 and my 15, 13, 3, 20, 2, 22, 5, 11 was formerly applied to Abolitionists.
- My 21, 26, 6 is the name of a rebel General. My 14, 9, 4, 16, 5, 18, 24 is a lake in North America.
- My 25, 13, 20, 4, 17, 26 is an article used in cooking.
- My 12, 22, 3, 10, 13 is the name of a victorious General
- Generals.
- My 25, 6, 5, 14, 11, 22, 9, 26 is used for lighting rooms. My 15, 5, 22, 7, 14, 9, 19 is the name of a once candidate for President.
- My 2, 24, 14, 10 is a rebel General badly beaten. My 11, 2, 26, 5, 12, 16, 9 is the General who beat him. My whole is a saying of President Lincoln.

Answer in two weeks.

My 17, 26, 7, 24, 9 is a fruit.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS OF CITIES.

Lbatomrei. Htroeserc, Reei, Lafbofu, Wranek Rabugrairha,

Nsotbo. . Leotod. Gicvksbruh, Vnegae, Hmowka. Rentont.

LaGrange, N. Y., 1864. TERIE. Answer in two weeks.

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

Ho! suhhhete, hshu yth boibseng, Neal hyideah noup ym acertb, Hreotm! owh yht eastrh owl orbibhtens Mese ot serpwih em ot tear. Leicester, Vt., 1864.

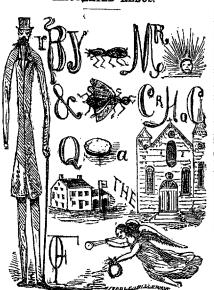
Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MODERN HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

- I AM composed of 26 letters
- My 26, 12, 21, 18, 21 is the name of a Union General. My 17, 24, 11, 16, 1, 15, 6 was a battle fought in Flor-
- My 23, 10, 2, 19, 7 was the name of an Admiral. My 25, 4, 20, 1, 9, 10 26, 21, 8 was a fight in Virginia in
- My 5, 13, 14, 7, 4 is be name of a Union General. My 21, 3, 7, 12, 4 is ae name of a famous Union Bat-
- My whole is the lat words of a distinguished Union GEO. MORSE. Litchfield, Pa., 186

Answer nextweek.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 777.

Answer to Geographical Enigna:—Universal Clothes Wringer.

Answers Anagrams of Officers:—Sheridan, Sherman, Burnside, Grant, Anderson, Hooker, Meade, Butler.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:-Lane & Paine, Apothecaries, 18 Buffalo street, Rochester

WHAT A WOIDERFUL DISCOVERY IS PERRY DAVIS' VEGE-TABLE PAIN KILLER! It not only cures the ills of the hums family, but is also the sure remedy for horses with colic. It has never been mown to fail in a cure of the worst cases; and for sprains, galls, etc., it never falls-try it ace. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by Diggists gen-

erally.—Kenton County (Ky.) Democrat.
Price 35 cts., 75 cts., and \$1.50 per bottle. MACHINIST - Davided to North Machinist MACHINIST. Devoted to Northern (ne culture, Improved Farm Machinery and Progresive Husbandry. This work affords the latest and its reliable information upon all matters relating to it Northern Cane enterprise, including the subjects desed, soil, cultivation, and the operations of harvesing, grinding, defecating, evaporating, refining, grinding, defecating, evaporating, refining, grinding, defecating, evaporating, refining, grinding, defecating, evaporating, refining, grinding, decoaling, defecating, evaporating refining, and the subscribe. Monthly,—\$1.00 a year. Libert terms to Agents and Clubs. Sample numbers free, Address, SORGO JOURNAL AND FARM MACHITST, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COOLEY & OPDYCKE, COMMISSION MERCHANIS, 219 Merchants' Row, West Washington Market, Tew York

Dealers in all kinds of COUNTRESPRODUE, Live Stock, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Pduffry, Eggs Butter, Fish, &c., &c. Peaches, Apples, and all green fruits made a speciality. Refer to first houses in Nw York, and well known public men. Correspondence compo-ducers, dealers, and fruit-growers solicited. Send for our free circular. Consignments from the contry er-spectfully solicited and prompt returns made. Heow-tr

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS FO SALE.
Progeny of hogs that have taken state and Inited States Premiums sent in pairs (not akin) to alliarts of the United States, Canada, Cuba and South Aperica.
For circulars and prices address
N. P. BOYER & CO. Coatesville, Chester co., Pa.

VOL. XVI. - ADVANCE TERMS. ONE COPY, \$3 A YEAR; SIX MONTHS, \$1.50.

TO CLUBS AND AGENTS AS FOLLOWS:

- \$14.00. Five Copies, One Year, Seven Copies, and one free to Agent, \$19.00. Ten Conies. \$25.00.

And any number of Copies over Ten at same rate only \$2.50 per copy. A Free Copy allowed for every Ten Subs, if Agent does not compete for Premiums.

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD!

Read, Friends!

Though we cannot afford the luxury - having lost several thousand dollars on club subscriptions during the past year -- we have resolved to offer the long-time Agent-Friends of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and others disposed to form clubs for the ensuing year and volume some Liberal and Substantial Inducements for efforts to fully maintain the circulation and usefulness of the paper in their respective localities. With this object in view, we offer a goodly number of Cash PREMIUMS (payable in U. S. TREASURY NOTES bear ing 6 per cent. interest, or Greenbacks, as preferred, for the largest lists of subscribers remitted for on or before Feb. 1, 1865. [The list will be sent to our Club Agents soon, and also to other persons making appli-tion.] Also, the following EXTRA PREMIUMS, which may be secured by the same persons competing for the large prizes:

LIBERAL EXTRA PREMIUMS FOR CLUB LISTS SENT IN EARLY.

\$250 in Cash and over \$500 in Books!

As it is important to secure a portion of our list of Subscribers for 1865 as early as convenient, (in order that the names may be put in type for Mailing Machine without delay,) we offer the following liberal EXTRA PREMIUMS, in addition to other and larger prizes:

FIFTY CASH PREMIUMS :- To EACH of the Fifty Persons paying or remitting according to our Club Terms for the first lists of *Tharty* or more Subscribers to the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1865, (at least seven of which must be NEW Subscribers,) we will give FIVE DOLLARS in Greenbacks. SEVENTY-FIVE BOOK PREMIUMS!-TO EACH OF

the Seventy-Five Persons remitting for the first lists of Twenty or more Subscribers (at least five being NEW) as above, we will give a perfect and handsomely bound volume of the RUKAL NEW-YORKER for 1864, 1863, 1862, or 1861—price \$4; or, if preferred to bound RURAL, a handsome, pearl-mounted Photographic Album, the low est cash price of which is \$3,50. FIFTY BOOK PREMIUMS!-To Each of the Fifty

Persons remitting for the first lists of Ten or more Subscribers, (at least three being NEW,) as above, we will give (and pay postage, if sent by mail.) a copy of Randall's Practical Shepherd, (price \$2.) or, if preferred, Barry's Fruit Garden, or Fuller's Grape Culturist—or any other book of equal value in our list. FIFTY MORE BOOK PRIZES!-To EACH of the

Fifty Persons remitting the first lists of Seven or more Subscribers, (at least two being NEW.) according to our terms, we will give either the Manual of Auriquiurs, (price \$1.25) or a Pocket Photographic Album, worth at least \$1, or a dollar package of Choice Flower Seeds, as preferred, (paying postage if sent by mail.)

Remember that these are Extra Premiums, in addition to all others offered—and given as a reward for prompt and efficient action. Any person securing one of them, can also obtain one of the larger premiums—quanting all for the large prizes. **Every person who remits for a club of 7, 10 or more yearly copies will be entitled to a free copy, in addition to any Extra or other Premiums awarded.

Premiums awarded.

The Fifty 35 Cash (Greenback) Prizes will be sent to the persons entitled (the fifty persons who send first lists of thirty or more subscribers,) on receipt of their remittences, and the Book Premiums when selected and ordered. A careful account will be kept of the time each club is received, and every pains taken to insure accuracy in awarding the Premiums, so that there shall be no just cause of complaint.

Terms of Rural-Always in Advance: THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TO CLUBS AND AGRITS AS FOLLOWS:—Five Copies, one vear, \$44. Seven Gopies, and one free to Agent, \$19. Ten Copies, and one free, and one free to Agent, \$25.—and any number af Capies over Ten at same rate—only \$260 per copy. A Free Copy allowed for every Ten subscribers, if Agent does not copy allowed for every Ten subscribers, if Agent does not compete for Fremaiums. Canada subscribers will remember to add to els. a copy for American postage. Club papers sent to different post-affices if desired.

sent to different post-affices if desired.

The Greenbacks and Bills on all Solvent Banks in the Loyal States, taken at par, but Agents will please remit in Drafts on New York (less exchange,) P. O. Money Orders, Freenbacks, or New York, New England, or National Bank meney, so far as convenient. All Subscription Money remitted by Draft on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Rochester, or Buffalo, (less exchange) may be sent at the risk of the Publisher, if made payable to his order. Now is THE TIME for the Agents and Friends of the

RURAL to enter upon the Winter Campaign, and we trust all who can consistently do so will at once commence forming clubs for the ensuing Year and Volume. Show-Bills, Specimen Numbers, Inducements to those forming Clubs, &c., sent free to all applicants.

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

A BENEFIT FOR RURAL CLUB AGENTS!

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—This great American work on Sheep Husbandry, will until further notice, be sold only by the Publisher and Club Agents of the RURAL NEW-YORKER,—(except for a short time by a very few county agents who are now canvassing,—not over ten or twelve in all.) Our plan is to appoint no more canvassing agents for the book, but to furnish it to our Club Agents at such a rate that they can make a handsome profit on sales. This will give our friends a benefit and place the work in the hands of the people of hundreds of localities where it has not been offered for sale—for not, one-tenth of the counties in the wool growing sections of the States or Canada have yet been THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—This great sections of the States or Canada have yet been canvassed. The book is in demand, and RURAL readers wanting it should apply to Club Agents or send to the Publisher,—as it not sold at the bookstores. Price, \$2.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGE

MENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.

Ry Hon. Henry S. Randall, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c., &c.

PUBLISHED BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y. THIS work, first published last fall, has alledy reached its Nineteenth Edition, and the demand has thus far been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture or husbandry ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. Price, \$2. Sold only by the Publisher, and Agents of the Rural New-Yorker. See notice above.

Not Alcomplic nor a Patent Medicine.

DYSPEPSIA, And Diseases resulting from Disorders of the

LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

The Great Strengthening Tonic. These Bitters have The creat Strengthening found. These bitters have performed more Cures—have and do give better satisfaction—have more testimony—have more respectable People to vouch for them than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, Market. We dely any one to contract this assertion, AND WILL PAY \$1,000 to any one that will produce Certificate published by us, that is not gen

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debitity, Diseases arising from a disordered Stomac Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:—Constipation, Invard Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Shiking or Finttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in alying Posture, Dimness or Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS

BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, Contains no Rum or Whiskey, and can't make Drunk-ards, but is the

BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD!

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadephia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those articted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others. I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofand's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despared of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NE WTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the 19th

Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson: Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere. I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the natriness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Combaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully.

Eighth, below Coates Street, Philadelphia. Baptist Church.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church,

Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson,—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similiar effects on others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia. On Jackson.—Dear Sir.— Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently as an prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [New Jersey] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist Churches. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

IDr. C. M. Jackson,—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excelmore of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afficted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very behelicial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church. Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson,—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoodland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so and have experienced great and unexposted relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully warmed.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxbourough, Pa.

From the Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed

From the new J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.
Dr. C. M. Jackson,—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect.

J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) \$1,00 per Bottle—half doz. \$5,00 Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. \$4,00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we

will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory, NO. 631 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS

(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,) PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

MAN THE