

MOORE'S

RURAL NEW-YORKER

AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEDICATED TO THE

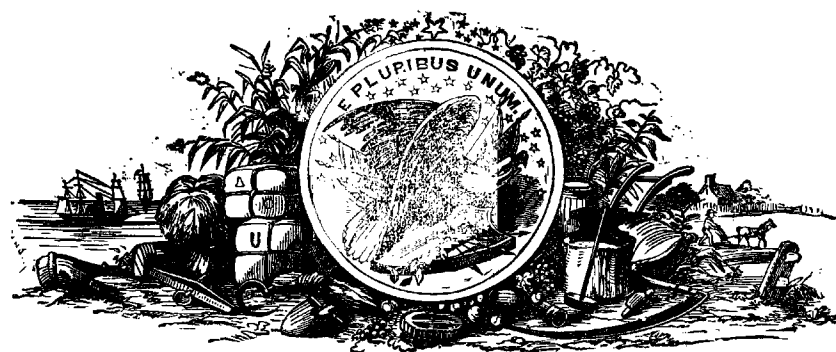
HOME INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRY AND TOWN RESIDENTS,

EMBRACING DEPARTMENTS DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, SHEEP HUSBANDRY, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, EDUCATION,

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, &c., &c.,

ILLUSTRATED WITH BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY ENGRAVINGS.



CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

WITH AN ABLE CORPS OF ASSISTANTS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

“PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT.”

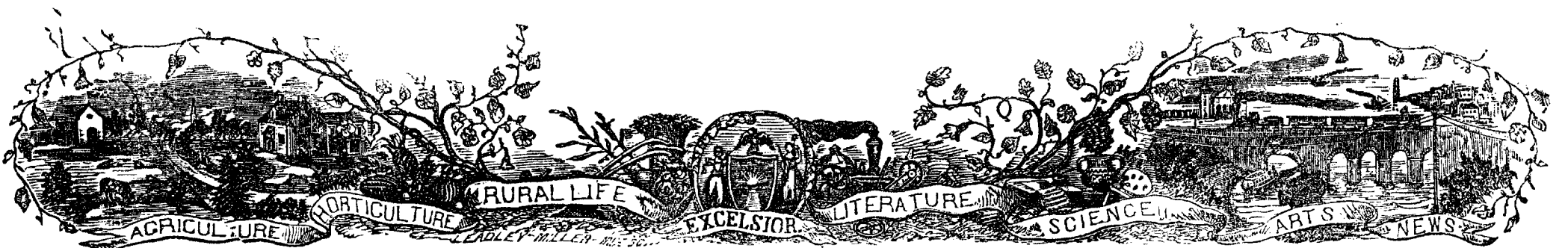
VOLUME XVI, 1865.

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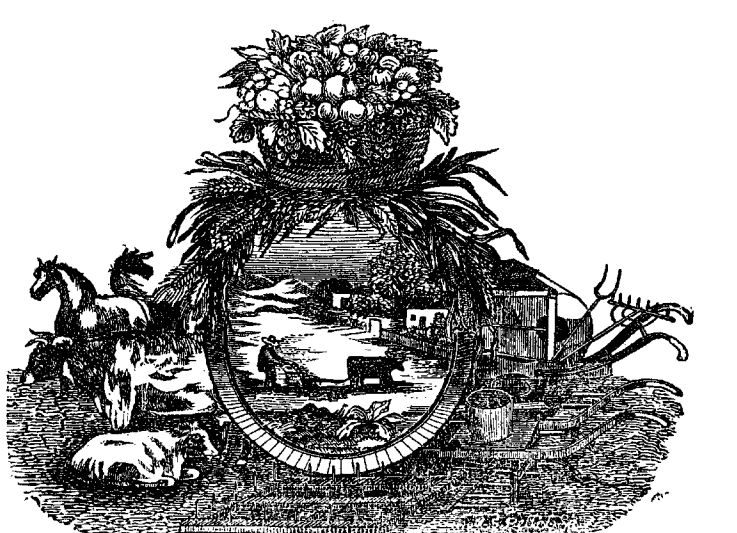
HORTICULTURAL.

EDUCATIONAL.

POETRY.

USEFUL, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

STORY TELLER.



HORTICULTURAL.

THE NEW YEAR.

The New Year brings us to our work again—the pleasant and responsible labor of aiding our readers in their garden and orchard work.

Now we are stepping across the threshold of the New Year. What we find in it as we advance must depend upon what we bring with us from the past, and how we use what we have of resources.

HORTICULTURAL DOGMAS.

At almost every Convention of Horticulturists, or Pomologists, certain time-honored dogmas find utterance, which it is "flat burglary" for any one to question or gainsay.



A GROUP OF PETUNIAS.

And in this connection, I referred to the success which has attended the fruiting of pear trees in pots, in the orchard house, where the best specimens of fruit have been obtained, from very young trees.

treble size, of the richest golden color, and choicest flavor is the result. "Where be your gibes now?" J. S. HOUGHTON. Philadelphia, Dec., 1864.

THE PETUNIA.

The Petunia is a well-known and favorite bedding plant, though more generally, perhaps, treated as a hardy Annual. Plants in pots may be obtained at most of the nurseries, though as they can be grown easily from seed, and flower easily the first season, this course is the most common way of obtaining plants.

the trees and felled, and then asks "how is it that the fruit is in market each year? Can he tell us?" I answer, by grafting in trees that bear the alternate year.

THE APPLETREE AND CUT WORM.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I see, of late, much is being said about the Apple Moth and Apple Worm,—their depredations, and the preventives.

Any practical man can see the benefit of such a plan if it succeeds, and any one can test the thing for himself in the following manner:—Take half a dozen common cut worms, put them in a glass jar half full of loose moist earth, keep it so, in a suitable place where light and air are abundant, cover so as to prevent escape, feed with plantain and lettuce, or any tender plant, every evening, plentifully, and then watch the result carefully, and the whole secret can be learned in a practical manner, if you do not forget to exercise patience.

APPLES FOR LATITUDE 45 DEGREES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I saw an inquiry in the RURAL for a list of hardy apples for latitude 45 deg., consisting of three Summer, five Autumn, twelve Winter varieties.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—A correspondent wishes a list of apples for an orchard of two hundred trees, consisting of the best three Summer, five Autumn and Twelve Winter varieties.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

ONION SEED.—Young Farmer: We have never known onions grown from seed planted in the spring to perfect seed the same season.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA, holds its next regular Meeting at the Mechanics' Hall, Hamilton, on Wednesday the 18th day of January, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ONION SEED.—"Can you inform me where to look for a quantity of reliable onion seed?" So writes a subscriber. If we were going to buy, we should go to the most reliable Seedsmen within our knowledge, for it. It will probably be advertised in the RURAL before planting time.

ANTS AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—I have had my strawberry plants destroyed by ants making their nests among and around the roots. Have tried ashes, sulphur, tobacco juice, kerosene oil, lye, and whale oil soap suds, but without effect.

MISSOURI STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Sixth Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Court House in the city of St. Louis, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1865.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.—The Winter Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, will be held at the Court House in the City of Rochester, commencing on Tuesday the 26th day of January. Session to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Domestic Economy.

APPLE BUTTER.

IN the RURAL of Oct. 29th, I saw an inquiry for making apple butter; and again in Nov. 13th, A. GIPPLE'S modus operandi which may all be very good where there is an opportunity to make the cider.

APPLE BUTTER, OR CIDER APPLE SAUCE, as it should be denominated, is best made of new cider, pressed from sweet apples, boiled down about four to one. Then pare and core sweet apples and put into the syrup and cook till tender; skim out and put in more.

TO ROAST A RABBIT.

THIS is much improved in appearance, when brought to table, if the back-bone is removed, as well as being much easier to carve. In this case, line the body with some thin slices of fat bacon, and fill it with forcemeat, prepared in the following manner:—6 oz. of bread crumbs, the grated rind of a fresh lemon, two scraped anchovies, some parsley, thyme, and sweet marjorum shred fine, salt, grated nutmeg, and cayenne to taste.

RECIPE FOR BLACK WRITING INK.—Extract of Logwood, 300 grains; Gum Arabic, 300 grains; Dried Sulphate of Iron, 300 grains; Gallic Acid, 60 grains; the gum and extract to be in moderately fine powder.

The foregoing recipe is furnished the RURAL by a well known physician of this city. We know from experience that the ink so made is most excellent.

HOP YEAST CAKES.—Take a handful of hops, a little more than a quart of water, and let it come to a smart boil; then strain it over a quart of flour while boiling hot. Stir it well, let it cool a little, then stir in a little yeast. (Brewers or bakers' yeast will do,) and when it is perfectly light, which will be in a few hours, add corn meal enough to make a stiff dough; make it into rolls, let it become quite light, then cut it into pieces half an inch thick, and dry in a warm place. This will keep a long while.—Mrs. J. S. LEIB, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

MUFFINS.—Mrs. LEE R. wished a recipe for making "Muffins." I send one:—Melt half a teacup of butter in a pint and a half of milk; add a little salt, a gill of yeast, and four eggs; stir in flour enough to make a batter rather stiffer than for griddle cakes. If kept in a moderately warm place it will rise sufficiently in eight or nine hours.—MEDE, Salem, Ohio.

TO COLOR COCHINEAL RED.—For one pound of goods, take two oz. of cochineal, two oz. of madder compound, one oz. of cream tartar; boil the cream tartar and cochineal twenty minutes, then add the madder compound and cloth, and boil all together fifteen minutes. Then rinse in soft water. Brass or tin kettles should always be used in coloring bright colors.

SORGHUM CAKE.—The following I think good: Three teacups of sorghum syrup, one teacup of butter, one teacup of buttermilk or cream, one teaspoon each of mace, cinnamon and cloves, half a wine glass of rose-water or wine, half a teacup of common sugar-dried currants and four and a half teacups of flour.—LAURA, Rockford, Illinois.

TO CLEAN BROOCHE SHAWLS WITH WHITE CENTERS.—Take one oz. of borax and one half oz. of camphor gum; pulverize and dissolve in a pint of hot water; take a sponge and dip in the solution, and rub on the shawl until the dirt is removed; wring and hang in the air until nearly dry, then iron.—Mrs. N. M. YOUNG, Liberty, N. Y.

TO CURE CHILLBLAINS.—Take a piece of butter the size of a large walnut, work in salt as long as you can, and then apply to the part affected, heating in by the fire and it will cure.—T. J. M., Troopville.

Rural Architecture.

ABOUT BUILDING.

THE winter is the season of the year when plans should be laid and preparations made for building. It is the right time to collect materials, and the earlier in the winter timber is cut the better. Building will of course be pretty much suspended on account of scarce labor and high prices, and yet it is unwise to delay the erection of necessary buildings, for the want of them may cost more than the extra expense of building now. If you have comfortable and convenient buildings, wait till the war is over, and the war debt reduced, before you build elegant ones, and as a general rule, avoid all expenses on account of fancy, luxury and show. It is worth while to consider, however, that in the matter of timber and lumber, the diminishing supply will be followed by higher prices. It is doubtful whether, when the war closes, lumber will be materially lower, for the present partial suspension of operations will naturally be followed by extensive building then, and this will tend to raise the cost of men and material.

It may be very useful for the public to know that in building they are not necessarily confined to the use of pine and hemlock lumber. Substitutes may and must be found. Our hard-wood forests abound in excellent material for the inside work of both plain and elegant houses: chestnut, oak, maple, ash, and cherry may cost a little more in labor—far less in paint—and in point of taste and elegance are quite in advance of the usual style of finish. Oak or maple may be found almost everywhere, and the fine arts will feel greatly obliged when they shall come into general use, with a little transparent varnish, in ceiling up our houses. Red beach should be put down among our invaluable woods, should not be taken for fuel, but makes excellent studs, braces, joists and larger timbers, and indeed white beech does very well when it is straight and straight-grained. Basswood answers well for siding, if always kept painted, and especially when eave troughs and projecting eaves keep it mostly dry; but pine siding and pine shingles of good quality are very desirable for good buildings. Beech, black and white ash, oak and elm make very good covering for barns and other out buildings; the boards should be scant inch, carefully seasoned, keeping the piles even to prevent warping, and covering them from the rain. Let the boards run up and down, nail them well with greased fence nails to prevent warping; paint when oil is cheaper.

Before you build study your plan well. Every building you see on rollers is evidence of human weakness and folly, and yet a great many buildings should be on rollers if that would put them where they ought to be. Two principal ends should be kept in view—convenience and good looks. There is much every way in good arrangements. You can afford to spend a good deal of time in perfecting your plans, by visiting the best models, consulting the highest authority and scrutinizing the minutest details. Some build, as they marry, in haste, to repent at leisure.

Leaving the inside of houses to Mrs. STONE and others in that line of business, I will remark that a square building, of all practicable shapes, contains the most room according to its outside surface. It is the outside surface that costs. Avoid lean-tos, projections, all wings over one, and all peculiar and distorted shapes. When pine shingle bring six dollars a thousand, a roof should be a good way from the ground, affording ample chambers (the best sleeping rooms) in dwelling houses, and plenty of storage for hay and grain in barns and sheds. More than any man can tell, might have been saved since the flood, had long posts been used in the place of short ones!

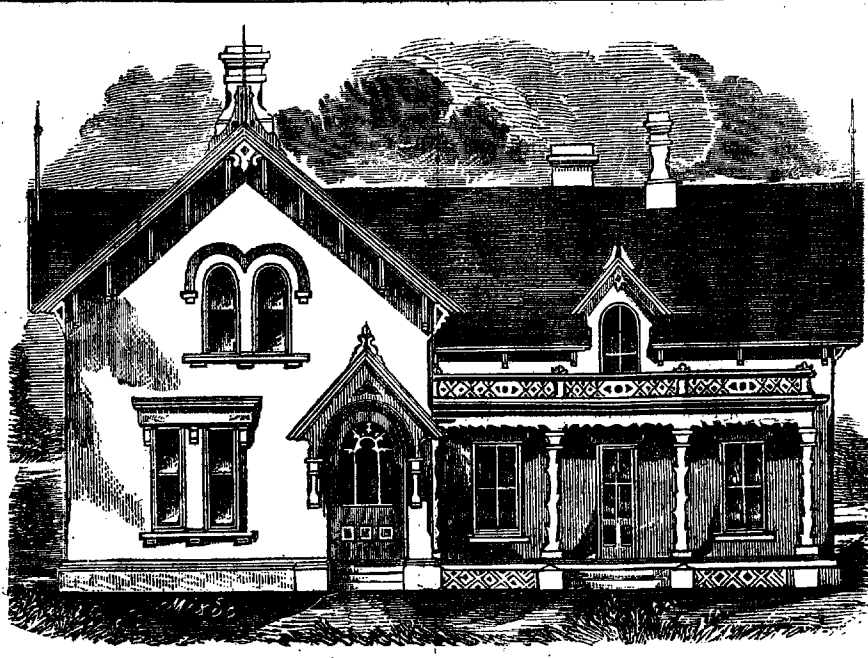
The larger your building, the less it costs in proportion to what it holds. A half dozen small buildings will cost three times as much as a larger one, holding the same amount. Put two buildings together and you save siding and paint for two of their sides. Don't put your barns and stables near the house, or make them too prominent in your landscape. Barns and sheds should be so arranged as to inclose and protect the cattle yards, especially on the windward side, and be careful to make the yards small so they can be kept well littered and warm. Place the fodder in a convenient situation for feeding, using judgment and skill in all the arrangements.

Be sure and make every thing permanent and substantial.

Let every thing be done neatly and in good taste. Remember the world is "progressive," and what is just tolerable now, will be quite intolerable a few years hence. It costs in ordinary times but little to plane, paint, and put on cheap cornices for out-buildings. No man has a right to do violence to the fine arts. Outrages upon good taste ought to be punished by fine or imprisonment. Such crimes are generally committed without provocation and without excuse. Every man under a free government thinks he has a right to be his own architect, so he proceeds to do violence to the "rules of art," just as though they were entitled to no consideration or respect.

Ordinary carpenters and joiners cannot be trusted to furnish drafts and designs for houses and other important buildings, and the people at large are no better qualified. Distinguished architects are apt to be too fanciful and elaborate. I know a religious society that paid \$200 for a design for a church. They got a castle at one end and a sort of an Irish railroad shanty at the other. I would have made them a draft nearly as bad for twenty shillings. Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

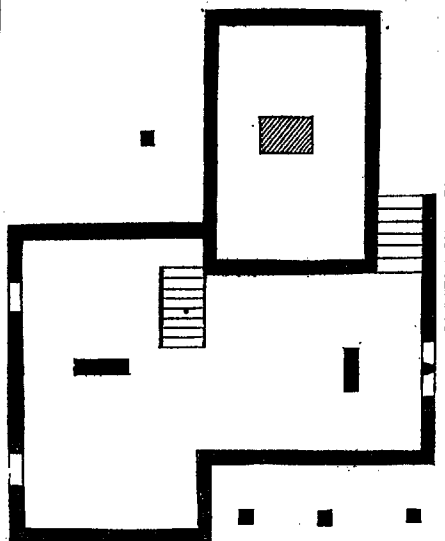
The best way I can think of to get at it would be for some strong-minded men or women, of a practical turn of mind, full of worldly wisdom, to give their attention to architecture, studying it in its principles and details patiently and pro-



DESIGN FOR A FARM HOUSE.

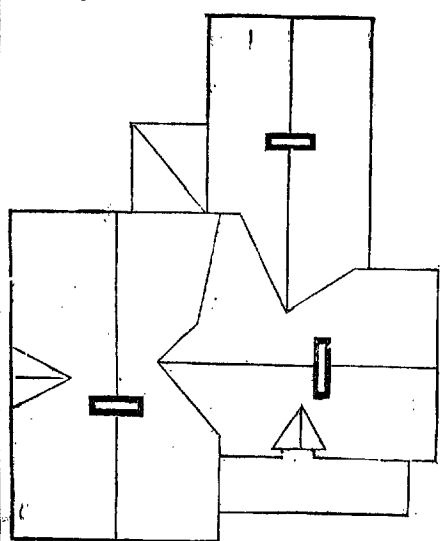
A NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE OLD FORM; PLANNED FOR A TEN INCH HOLLOW BRICK WALL, CUT STONE CAPS AND SILLS, WOOD VERANDAS AND CORNICE, AND A SHINGLE ROOF.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As the long winter evenings are now present, giving an abundance of time for investigating apples and cider, politics and religion, plans for new houses and how the old ones may be improved, permit me the privilege of inclosing a sketch of a house which I think peculiarly well designed for a "Farmer's Home"—one having all the conven-



CELLAR PLAN.

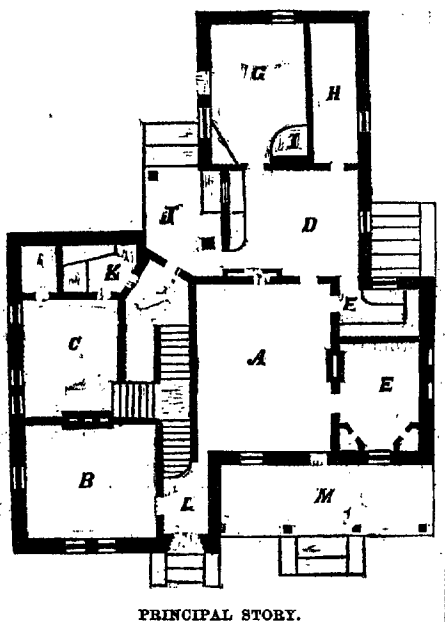
returned from an extensive tour through rope, where he has been investigating the departments of Architecture and Mechanical Engineering, and he thinks this design is as much entitled to a premium for a Farm House as his "Premium Barn," a sketch of which, with details, was published in your paper some years ago.



ROOF PLAN.

iences that can usually be desired in a new residence, and at the same time so similar in its general plan to many buildings that are considered a little "old fashioned," that it will suggest what a neat and tasteful residence may readily be produced from the present unsightly structure by a thin application of a few "greenbacks."

This sketch is from the portfolio of Mr. J. EDSON SWERT, of this city, who has recently

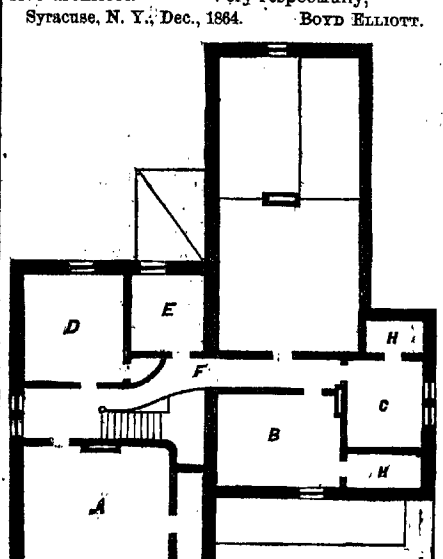


PRINCIPAL STORY.

A, Living Room, 13 by 21. B, Sitting Room and Library, 15 by 15. C, Sick Room, 12 by 15. D, Cook and Wash Room, 13½ by 16. E, Bed Room, 10 by 13½. F, Pantry, 7 by 10. G, Wood Room, 12 by 17. H, Stove Room, 6 by 17. I, Cistern. J, Back Stoop, 9 by 14. K, Bath Room, 5 by 9. L, Hall, 5½. M, Veranda, 8 by 25.

The convenience of the stairways, with the entrances and apartments, and the several apartments with each other, make a composition peculiarly appropriate for that class of people who believe that a penny saved is as good as a penny earned; or, to be up with the times, direct movements are preferable to the right or left obliques.

If any one should wish the plans reversed or the L turned to the opposite side, let them be held before a mirror and the spectre will accommodate him without the necessity of an expensive architect. Very respectfully,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec., 1864. BOYD ELLIOTT.



SECOND STORY.

A, Chamber, 15 by 18. B, Chamber, 10½ by 15. C, Bed Room, 9 by 13½. D, Bed Room, 12 by 13½. E, Bed Room, 8½ by 9. F, Hall, 5 feet wide. H, H, Clothes Presses.

foundly. Then let them select from the multitudinous shapes we have, the most convenient and comely forms for us to copy. In other words we might take the advice of persons, not too fanciful and poetic, who have considered the subject of architecture, and select a building that comes nearest to our wants and tastes and copy that. We can't tell how an original plan would look till the edifice is finished and then it is too late to alter. It is, therefore, safer to follow in the footsteps of some one else, and copy the most tasteful and convenient building we can find. Probably it will be a good while before the mass of the people can decide discreetly for themselves, or find competent advisers.

Where is the medicine to cure perverted tastes? If a perfect model is furnished how are all the SMITHS to know that it is the perfect model? They will find out just after they agree upon religious doctrines. In the meantime let architecture be taught in the schools. Let the people become familiar with the best models. Let proportions and relations, color and contour, engage their daily thoughts. Let minds be enlarged by

acquaintance with the fine arts generally, by a wider range of investigations and by refined and elevated contemplations and studies. Slowly and by degrees comely slopes will supplant the architectural blunders that line our roadsides. We must believe in a "standard of taste"—all true proportions are as comely in 1865 as in the year one. Does the oak five hundred years old look ridiculous, like the fashionable bonnet of year before last? Would you shorten the neck, or lengthen the feathers of the dove? Would you amend the plumage of the bird of paradise? Will you ask the ocean, the setting sun, and the gauzy skies to do more than repeat their old beauties? So our dwellings shall be comely through all time if you adopt forms founded on true relations, and "the eternal fitness of things."
H. T. B.

A FARM, with its buildings, should be a finished section of the landscape of which it forms a part, or an attractive point within it. It should be complete in itself—not dependent upon accessories to support it.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE.

IT is a notable confession which Professor VOELCKER made at a meeting of a farmer's club recently—that "it had struck him that one great objection to public lectures at the present day was that scientific men had been trained in a different school from that in which the practical farmer had been taught. To instruct practical men upon a subject in which they were very much in advance of scientific men, he could not hope to do. It was decidedly not the object of scientific men to endeavor to teach those who, all their life-time, had been occupied in a certain business, but to carefully investigate facts, to sift them, and reduce them to principles, so as to become a general store of useful information to all those who might come after them."

We say this is a notable confession of a scientific man, because it is the first instance we remember to have seen where the relations of science to practice have been rightly defined, and where the wide difference between the purely scientific and the practical man has been properly acknowledged. Now what is most wanted in this country is a class of scientific men who will labor hard to bring science into co-operation with practice—who shall labor to find and define the relation of facts and laws to the varied industries of men. Then will science, and scientific investigation, find compensation—then will facts, science, have something more than abstract interest and value. The artist, whether sculptor or painter, who employs his taste and skill in beautifying the useful—in adorning what must be created, does not starve in a garret. We have in our mind, at this writing, worthy examples of success where the educated taste and skill of the artist has been turned into practical channels; and such diversion does not diminish but increases the dignity of art. So science must be harnessed to the plow, the cultivator, and made to do service in the farm husbandries. And scientific men must put on this harness, and help others to put it on. Then shall it be recognized, not only for its wonderful and simple beauty, but for its far more wonderful and simple power.

ABOUT DRESSING FURS.

THE RURAL continues to receive inquiries about furs—tanning, dressing, manufacturing, &c. A correspondent of the *Scientific American*, who says he has seen and dressed hundreds of thousands of furs of all kinds, both in London and New York, says the process that has been used for the last thirty years, both in Germany and England, is as follows:—"When the furs come from the hunter, in the raw state, to the furriers, they are sorted over and then prepared for tanning; the term we use is 'leathering.' They are greased with common grease on the leather side, and then put in a tub large enough for a man to get into and work easily at them. A cloth is then bound around the man's waist so as to keep the steam in the tub, and the skins are then worked by the feet until warm, which takes an hour or more; they are afterwards taken out and greased again; when the skin and grease are worked again a few handfuls of mahogany sawdust are thrown in and worked to leather. When the skins are leathered they are taken out and pulled through a rope; they are then pickled over night in water and sawdust, and in the morning they are ready for the fletcher. When fished they are hung up to dry, then greased again, and leathered once more; they are then taken out and the fur combed, well beaten and drawn over the knife, or 'pared' as we call it. The skins are again put into the tub with plenty of fresh, clean sawdust, and worked into the sawdust until the fur is perfectly freed from grease. It may be necessary to change it two or three times. The fur is then taken out and well beaten and combed, and it is then ready for the cutter. This is the way all fine furs are dressed, from the muskrat to the Russian sable. Buffalo and bear skins are dressed in a somewhat different style, but still under the same general process."

DISPENSING WITH STEEPING FLAX.

It appears from the *Society of Arts Journal* that a French manufacturer named Bertin has invented what is reported to be a successful method of dispensing with the steeping of flax. After the fibers have been crushed in the ordinary way, M. Bertin submits them to a new process, that of friction between two channelled tables, which have a sideways as well as to-and-fro motion; in fact, the action is similar to that of rubbing the fibers between the palms of the hands, but under considerable pressure, and with great rapidity. The fiber is afterward beaten in water, which carries off every particle of woody matter, and leaves the flax completely unbroken and in parallel masses. The principle of friction tables has been applied by M. Bertin in other cases, and is said to furnish an economical, rapid, and perfect mechanical action.

"BEARS AND BULLS."—The singular epithets of "bears" and "bulls" were first applied to speculators on the London Exchange about 1894. When two parties contract, the one to deliver and the other take stocks on a future day at a specified price, it is the interest of the delivering party, in the intervening period, to depress stocks, and of the receiving party to raise them. The former is styled a "bear," in allusion to the habit of that animal to pull down things with his paws, and the latter a "bull," from the custom of that beast to throw an object up with his horns.

We promise according to our hopes, we perform according to our fears.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
A WORD TO THE BOYS.

YES, stick to the farm, boys, stick to the farm, and the "old home," too,—it's a good place, it's a healthy place, it's a happy place. Give up your plan of going to the great city to rise, though it be a long cherished one; think! think! of the thousands who have gone there to rise, who have fallen, O! so low.

No matter though your hands are large, rough and brawny, if their great, strong muscles vibrate to the impulses of a warm and manly heart. No matter though your cheeks are too brown and rosy to suit the fastidious taste of dame Fashion, 'tis a substantial color, the foot-prints of health, and where there is health there is purity. No matter though your brows are dusky—a happy hue caught from the March dirges and summer winds,—if the great interior remain pure, and white, and spotless—if no burning, scorching wind has swept over and crisped, and blackened the fair mind,—no matter, then, though the casnet be a little soiled!

No matter, though you may be called "awkward" and "countryed," think that you and your manners are quite as good as your city cousins, considering the time it took to "get you up." You learn your etiquette while you are acquiring a more substantial knowledge, but for a moment take into appreciative consideration the amount of time our city friends must certainly expend in learning their rigmartole of etiquette, their excruciating folderols, the whole programme of which our pet monkey will go through to perfection, only with more dignity and ease.

No matter though you may be called country "bumkins" and "greenhorns." To be sure, neither are classical nor desirable names, yet we must admit they have quite as musical a ring as "city buck" and "know nothing." No matter though your city cousins may laugh at you for your acknowledged greenness in the science of Broadway. Bear in mind you are quite as much at home there, in their great noisy thoroughfare, as they are in the green, quiet country. No matter, boys, it is well enough to have a little greenness with the ripeness of earth.

Never mind the jeer and taunt. Don't let your mind believe every picture that is painted for you of gilded city life, for not half as bright a picture is shadowed by those great bleak walls, as is by the elms and maples that stand guard around your country home.

Yes, stick to the farm, boys, stick to the farm. Be as enterprising, be as ambitious, as you have a mind to, for both work charmingly with agriculture, but stick to the farm.
Lima, Ind., 1864. SILAS McMANNUS.

LINKS IN THE CHAIN.

THE blast that drove the storm-cloud across the heavens shook the oak, and the acorn-cup, loosened from its fruit, fell on the pathway.

The cloud burst; a rain-drop filled the acorn-cup.

A robin, wearied by the sultry heat of an autumn day, and troubled by the fury of the storm, hopped on the path when all was calm, and drank of the rain-drop. Refreshed and gladdened he flew to his accustomed place in the ivy that overhung the poet's window, and there he trilled his sweetest, happiest song.

The poet heard, and, rising from his reverie, wrote a chant of grateful rejoicing. The chant went forth into the world, and entered the house of sorrow, and uttered its heart-stirring accents by the couch of sickness. The sorrowful were comforted, the sick were cheered.

Many voices praised the poet. He said:—"The chant was inspired by the robin's song."

"I should have sunk into the earth had not the acorn-cup received me," said the rain-drop.

"I had not been there to receive you, but for the angry blast," said the acorn-cup.

And so they that were comforted praised the blast; but the blast replied, "Praise Him at whose word the stormy wind ariseth, and who from darkness can bring light, making his mercies oftentimes to pass through unseen, unknown, and unsuspected channels, and bringing in due time, by his own way, the grateful chant from the angry storm-cloud!"

SENSIBLE MAXIMS.—Never taste an atom when you are not hungry; it is suicidal.

Never hire servants who go in pairs, as sisters, cousins, or anything else.

Never speak of your own father as the "old man."

Never reply to the epithet of a drunkard or a fool.

Never speak contemptuously of woman-kind.

Never abuse one who was once your Bosom friend, however bitter now.

Never smile at the expense of your religion or your Bible.

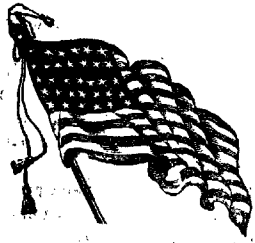
A good word is as soon said as a bad one. That great is ill saved that shames its master. No one is a fool always; every one sometimes. Peace with heaven is the best friendship.

A LITTLE GIRL, who was walking with her mother, was tempted by the sight of a basket of oranges, exposed for sale in a store, and quietly took one; but afterwards stricken by conscience, returned it. After her return home, she was discovered in tears, and on being asked the cause of her sorrow, replied, sobbing, "Mamma, I haven't broken any of the commandments, but I think I've cracked one a little." She was forgiven.

WATER is not a fashionable beverage for drinking your friend's health, but it is a capital one for drinking your own.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"God bless the old flag! as He ever has done Since He strengthened the arm of our own Washington! And God bless the freemen, devoted and true, Who are ready to die for the Red, White and Blue."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 7, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the South.

We predicted in the last number of the RURAL, that before the close of 1864, intelligence of a most cheering nature would be received from our forces operating in the "Sunny South." So far as General SHERMAN's army is concerned all loyal hearts may well beat with patriotic emotion. Notwithstanding the flaunting braggadocio which pervaded the columns of the Richmond papers that General SHERMAN would get entrapped, that he would find such a powerful foe when he arrived at the Atlantic coast as to baffie all his efforts to secure a victory, and that his army would become a flying, disintegrated mass, whose great object would be to leave as great a stretch of the "sacred soil" as possible between it and the invincible aristocracy, the frowns of the "god of war" seems to have made something besides brave men out of the chivalric gentlemen of Georgia. Although SHERMAN's great campaign is, we trust, far from being ended, he has already achieved enough in his march of three hundred miles through the center of the enemy's country, to place his name in the catalogue of the greatest Generals of the age, and his army entitled to have engraven on their banners "The Bravest of the Brave," and their deeds of valor emblazoned on the most honorable escutcheons in the archives of the National and State Governments.

The American Eagle, having perched upon the battlements of Fort McAllister under the immediate eye and guidance of the Commanding General of the thus far victorious Army of Georgia, preparations were immediately made to invest the city of Savannah. With commendable alacrity both officers and soldiers were ready to carry out the programme to the very letter, and soon the veteran hosts environed the city with a wall of the heaviest artillery and of bristling bayonets. The summons, on the 16th ult., to once more acknowledge the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes having been declined, with the understanding that the town would be defended till every Confederate soldier had yielded up his life in the "last ditch," the "war dogs" were unmuzzled and made ready to be let loose as soon as the children, females and decrepit old men could be removed beyond the confines of impending danger.

But what was General SHERMAN's surprise on the morning of the 21st, to learn that General HARDEE and his 18,000 warriors had hid the city of Savannah "good night," and with the stealthy tread of midnight marauders and the sneaking cowardice of whipped curs, slunk away, under cover of the darkness, to a place far removed from the vicinity of the "hated Yankees!"

The valorous "military" being on a "prospecting" tour to find a more congenial place of safety, the Union army found that the Mayor (as at the Capital of the State who surrendered there, place to ten Yankee soldiers,) was the only functionary who had the "keys of the city," which were immediately given into the possession of the General-in-Chief," and "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia" once more, no doubt, made glad the hearts of many down-trodden citizens as the "glorious old flag" was unfurled in the streets where it was so ruthlessly trampled upon in the winter and spring of 1861.

With the city has fallen into General SHERMAN's hands 38,000 bales of cotton, 150 heavy guns, 18 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large amount of ammunition, three steamers, and much other property which the rebels, in their hurried exodus, were unable to destroy. They managed to sink several of their gunboats, and destroyed much other public property, but when we consider the great value of the cotton captured, (some \$30,000,000,) the amount of property destroyed by the rebels is not to be thought of. Only about 800 prisoners were captured, and it is not certain but that more has been gained by this bloodless victory than the capture of the whole of HARDEE's army after a great conflict.

Commercially considered, Savannah was the center of a thousand miles of railway. The city lies at the mouth of a river which is navigable up to Augusta for steamers of 150 tons, and for vessels of smaller size nearly 200 miles further.

In a military point of view, SHERMAN now controls the two States which lie on either side of this river, and is able to send a force to capture Augusta, and from that new base to hold or destroy the vast railway system which the State stretches north and south. Augusta is the key to both Georgia and South Carolina.

Established, as he is, at Savannah, SHERMAN has a choice of campaigns either north or south. Whichever be the future purpose of Lieut. General GRANT, it is enough to know at the present time that the occupation of Savannah makes either feasible, and that its central position and its communication by river with the interior gives to Gen. SHERMAN a mastery of the situation of the Gulf States.

A private letter from Gen. SHERMAN to his brother, Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, in Washington, the 30th ult., gives a most hopeful account of affairs in Georgia. At the date of his letter, a portion of his army were in motion northward.

The great naval expedition, under the command of Rear Admiral PORTER, which sailed from Fortress Monroe on the 18th ult., attacked Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, 20 miles from Wilmington, on the 24th. The assault was continued on the 25th, but was unsuccessful. Gen. BUTLER, who accompanied the expedition with a land force, landed 3,900 men under command of General WETZEL, to co-operate with the fleet. Difficulties were encountered which rendered it impracticable for the troops to operate against the fort, and they, therefore, re-embarked without doing the rebels any further damage than taking some detached batteries and lessening their numbers two or three hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Gen. WETZEL lost but few men, notwithstanding the reports from the enemy that whole regiments of colored troops had been decapitated. But few casualties occurred on board the fleet from the missiles of the opposing forces, but sad havoc was made on board several vessels by the bursting of six 100-pound Parrot guns. It is reported that sixty-five men were killed and wounded by these explosions.

Two hundred tons of gunpowder were fired in a vessel a short distance from Fort Fisher, but without producing the desired result.

Advices from Washington of the 30th ult., say that the expedition against Wilmington is not abandoned, and that Admiral PORTER is still operating.

The Herald's Newbern correspondent of Dec. 27th, says that Gen. Palmer's expedition from Plymouth, under Col. French, up the Roanoke, penetrated a considerable distance and had several engagements, defeating the rebels on every occasion, driving them out of entrenched positions and taking a number of prisoners. The gunboats were to co-operate, but were prevented by torpedoes.

It is reported once more, by parties who recently left Richmond, that LEE is making preparations to evacuate the city. They also state that LEE's force is now less than 40,000 men, and that the whole army is on short rations—their supplies of meat being almost exhausted. The recent destruction of the rebel lines of communication has seriously damaged their ability to concentrate the supplies necessary to sustain the people of Richmond and the army.

There has been considerable commotion observed lately along the rebel lines before Richmond. It is thought that LEE has been sending off reinforcements to Lynchburg and Wilmington.

Information from City Point is to the effect that heavy cannonading was kept up during Wednesday and Thursday night, the 28th and 29th ult., as well as severe skirmishing along our lines in the immediate front of Petersburg. Several casualties are reported.

There was considerable firing in front of Richmond on Wednesday afternoon, and along the lines of the picket guard.

About the usual amount of picket firing still continues along the lines in front of the Army of the Potomac.

General CUSTAR's division has been making a reconnaissance in the Shenandoah Valley near Harrisonburg.

Some cavalry attempted to surprise CUSTAR's camp, dashing in, disguised in Federal uniforms, which, for a time, produced much confusion, and prevented our men from distinguishing friend from foe. They captured 50 of the first New Hampshire cavalry, but the rebels were soon overpowered, and the men re-captured.

Having accomplished his object, Gen. CUSTAR fell back, which Gen. LEE immediately proclaims a forced retreat.

From the West.

NASHVILLE advices of the 30th ult., say that Maj. Gen. Stoneman arrived in the city last night from his great raid in West Virginia.

The following is his account of his expedition: The force consisted of Gen. Burbridge's troops and Gen. Gillem's East Tennessee troops, all under command of Gen. Stoneman. They left Knoxville on the 18th. The movement was unknown to the rebels until after three days. At Kingsport Gen. Jones' command was attacked by a body of rebels consisting of about 500 of Morgan's old command. The rebel forces were killed, scattered or captured.

Next the rebel forces of Vaughn were discovered at Papertown, near Bristol, trying to effect a junction with Breckenridge at Saltville. Our forces pursued some to Marion, where an engagement occurred, resulting in the loss to the rebels of all their infantry force and artillery, except about 200 men, who retreated toward Lynchburg, Va.

Breckenridge's command had followed Gen. Stoneman with Galtner's and Wither's command, the balance of Duke's command, who had been in Kentucky waiting to attack the infantry.

Gen. Stoneman attacked the enemy at Marion and drove them over the mountains. His command then attacked the salt works, which were defended by about 700 men, who were either captured or dispersed.

The loss by this raid to the rebels is immense. All the railroad bridges from New River to the Tennessee line are destroyed. Thirteen railroad trains, with locomotives, and several extra trains and cars without engines, were taken and destroyed.

All the depots of supply in Southwest Virginia, factories, storehouses and wagons, and ambulances and turnpike bridges were destroyed.

In addition we captured 2,500 rounds of artillery ammunition, 2,000 pack saddles and a large amount of harness and a great quantity of small arms, 2,000 horses and 1,000 mules. Among the

captures were also two rebel editors and four secession printing presses. The latter were sent to Eason Brownlow as a Christmas gift.

The severest loss to the rebels was the destruction of the salt works at Saltville, and the lead works at Leadville. Both were rendered valueless. Our losses were very small.

Our captured rebel prisoners amount to 24 officers and 845 men.

East Tennessee is now free from any considerable force of rebels, and Kentucky is not infested by Confederates.

Gen. Stoneman had possession of the rebel telegraph line and held it for 18 hours, during which time he discovered all their plans and movements.

The first train through from Chattanooga arrived at Nashville the 30th ult. Regular railroad communication will be established and kept up.

Gen. Thomas's headquarters were at Pulaski the 29th.

Our advance was closely following Hood, who it was believed was trying to cross the Tennessee river.

Gen. Granger and Steadman are on his flank, and the gunboats are shelling his pontoons, which he has not yet been able to cross upon.

The water in the river is ten feet deep, and falling. We have had a steady rain all the evening.

The very latest news from the front is that yesterday, (the 29th,) while Gen. Thomas was pressing Hood on the west bank of the Tennessee, he was trying to lay his pontoons, but could not make any progress, as our gunboats were shelling his working parties.

Considerable fighting has occurred since our last issue, between the forces of Thomas and Hood, and the army of the latter is pretty effectually broken up.

Gen. Steadman reached Decatur on the 24th ult. with a large force, and was also threatening Hood.

Official information from Nashville gives Hood's losses from the 18th to the 23d of December at 2,650 killed, 9,720 wounded, and 5,870 prisoners.

From Louisville, Ky., the 30th ult., we learn that on Saturday last Capt. Samuel Tabor, of the home Guard of Harding county, and his nephew, 15 years old, were surrounded at their residence by seven of Capt. Pratt's rebel gang.

Capt. Tabor and his nephew fired from the house, killing Pratt and three of his comrades. The remainder escaped with the loss of their horses and guns.

Acting Major John J. Shirk and Capt. R. A. Newberick, Acting Brigade Inspector of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, were murdered in the parlor of Mr. Grigsby's house, near Bardstown, Ky., to-day by sixteen of Magruder's guerrillas.

A package of Quartermaster's vouchers, amounting to nearly \$200,000, approved and issued by Capt. Crain at Nashville, were taken from a train captured by the rebels on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on the 22d ult. They are in favor of parties in Cincinnati, Buffalo, Chicago, Michigan City, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Adams' Express Company notifies the public not to negotiate or receive them.

From the South-west.

ADVICES from New Orleans of the 22d ult., say that the late expedition of Gen. Granger had landed at Pascagoula, and pushed rapidly on towards Mobile.

A brief skirmish occurred near Franklin's Creek on the 15th ult.

Many people rejoiced at the sight of our forces. The navy rendered valuable assistance to the troops in landing. Two iron-clad gunboats have gone up the Pascagoula river thirty miles, and everything progresses favorably.

Some refugees report but 7,000 militia in Mobile, and that the Union sentiment prevails there.

The large reflection of a fire was observed near Mobile on the 9th ult., supposed to be caused by the burning of cotton.

The news of the capture of Savannah caused great rejoicing among the Union people here, and a feeling of depression among the rebels.

The steamship George Washington from New Orleans 24th ult., arrived the 30th. New Orleans papers are nearly barren of news. Galveston, Texas, papers contain the following:

"Yesterday, the 12th, 344 exchanged Federal prisoners were sent out to blockaders, and 12 females and their children, among them Mrs. Jack Hamilton and Mrs. Judge Duval. The prisoners delivered yesterday were exchanged for all our prisoners captured in Fort Gaines. The exchange will not be continued until the Federals are willing to include Admiral Buchanan."

A disastrous fire occurred at Galveston on the 15th ult.

The New Orleans *Era* learns from an old resident of Mobile that the people are very gloomy and desperate, and two-thirds are longing for our forces to capture the city. There was much disappointment felt because the fleet did not push on to the city immediately after the capture of the forts.

There are about seven thousand troops at Mobile, all militia except Baker's brigade of Alabamians, numbering five hundred or six hundred men, and the 15th Confederate cavalry, of Forrest's command. There are but two iron-clads, and neither of these of much use, owing to the lack of propelling power. It is the firm belief of our informant that the defenses of the city can be taken without much fighting by a land force; but he thinks gunboats would experience great difficulty from torpedoes. They can, however, get within shelling distance of the city.

The steamer North American, which left New Orleans on the 16th ult. with 208 sick soldiers, twelve cabin passengers and a crew of forty-four men, foundered at sea on the 23d. The bark Mary E. Libby rescued sixty-two persons from the sinking vessel. The 197 remaining were lost. The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says:

The expedition recently from Morganza into the interior of Louisiana met with great success in tracking up guerrilla camps, capturing stores, &c. Two thousand five hundred rebels under Wirt Adams and Scott were threatening Baton Rouge on the 24th.

DEATH OF GEORGE M. DALLAS.—The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday publishes a dispatch from Philadelphia stating that George M. Dallas, the Vice President of the United States when Polk was President, from 1845 to 1849, died in that city at 9 o'clock, Saturday morning. The dispatch adds:—"Mr. Dallas was well enough to be about on Friday."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

NEW YORK CITY has already a credit of 10,000 towards the call for 300,000 men, leaving but 2,000 to raise, and will be sure to get out of the draft.

The petroleum excitement continues and waxes huge. West Virginia is now spoken of as the promising Oil-Dorado. Good for the Oiled Dominion.

In boring for oil near Chicago last week, a subterranean lake was reached, at the depth of about 700 feet, from which the water flows in a copious stream.

PHILADELPHIA will probably have to raise only about five thousand men under the last call, having a large surplus over the quota on the previous call.

A RESOLUTION declaring that the Writ of Habeas Corpus ought not to be suspended was voted down in the rebel House of Representatives on the 24th by 41 to 31.

VICE ADMIRAL FARRAGUT will still serve his country and glorify his flag from the deck of the "dear old Hartford," as Farragut fondly calls the gallant Admiral's flagship.

The Newburyport *Herald* calculates that the amount of cotton captured by Sherman at Savannah would supply all the factories in Newburyport, running all their works, for five years.

In New Orleans, the Mayor regulates the price of loaves of bread every week according to the market price of flour, and the bakers conform to the standard.

A Vicksburg letter says that the appropriation of Jeff. Davis's farm for the use of freedmen will relieve the Government of the support of ten thousand negroes.

The Richmond *Sentinel* expects a lively winter campaign on the part of Sherman; but pretends to deem the capture of Savannah of no great consequence. It expects an early attack on Charleston.

The Virginia Legislature has raised the pay of its members to \$40 a day, and that of the Governor to \$15,000 a year, and has adopted resolutions in favor of "abiding the destiny of the Confederacy."

A STATE Convention, one of the principal objects of which is to decide upon a plan for putting an end to slavery in Kentucky, by legal enactment, will assemble at Frankfort, in that State, on the 4th inst.

A WRITER for *Wilkes' Spirit* visited Flora Temple lately at Philadelphia, and reports her somewhat gray, but looking as bright and spirited as a three-year-old colt. The queen of the turf is now about twenty years old.

The Sisters of Charity at Detroit lately buried \$700 in specie in the cellar, for fear of a raid from Canada, getting the assistance of a man to do the job. When they went for the money, a few days after, it wasn't there.

ALEXANDER T. Stewart, the dry goods nabob of New York, has the largest income of any man in America, or (probably) the world. He has lately paid an income tax of \$250,000 on a net income of five million dollars!

The recent cold "cycle" was very severe in the Northwest. At St. Paul the mercury ranged from twenty-six degrees below zero to ten above for four days; and at Madison, Wis., it reached twenty to twenty-four degrees below, according to the locality.

Mrs. WARREN POTTER of Greenfield, Massachusetts, who went to sleep some weeks ago, still remains in the same condition. She remains all the time in a condition resembling sleep, with her eyes closed, yet in possession of all her faculties but hearing.

SINCE the liberation of the St. Albans raiders by the Canadian authorities, guns for the arming of the Vermont militia have been sent into the State in great numbers from the arsenals at Springfield and Watervliet. The authorities intend to be prepared for any emergency.

BENNETT G. BAILEY, recently engaged in attempting to seize American vessels on Lake Erie, and who was released, a few days ago, in Toronto, is declared by JEFF. DAVIS to be a regularly commissioned rebel officer, and was specially detailed for the work in which he was engaged.

The rebel Congress has passed a law to punish rebellion against the Confederacy! They insist that "the right of secession" ended in 1861, and that "State Rights" is an abominable heresy. Jefferson Davis's machine is like a patent ratchet, with a door only opening inwards.

SOME rascally tobaccoists of Philadelphia make a practice of mixing large quantities of sumac, which costs three cents a pound, with their tobacco, and sell it thus adulterated as the genuine article. Smokers using this compound soon find themselves suffering from cancer and ulceration of the throat, mouth and tongue.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, poet and journalist, has come to be a broker in petroleum oil stocks and Secretary of the petroleum stock board in New York. There are few poets in the country who would not gladly exchange places with him. It is, in most cases, better to "strike it," than to burn it in the midnight lamp of the muse.

List of New Advertisements.

Watches, Chains, &c.—Geo. Demerit & Co.
Improved Cross-Cut Saws Machine—G. Westinghouse
Important to Horse Rake Manufacturers—Hussey, Wells & Co.
Vick's Illustrated Annual Catalogue—Jas. Vick.
Special Notice—Frank Baldwin
Great Chance to make Money—G. S. Haskins & Co.
Green's Patent Roofing—Henry Smith
Ingersoll's Improved Hay and Cotton Presses—Ingersoll & Dougherty
Wood-Sawing Machine—J. W. Mount
The most valuable thing on Earth—Amsden & Co.
Arthur's Home Magazine—T. S. Arthur & Co.
Those Sending articles of Comfort to Soldiers.—Frank Miller
Farm for Sale—H. Darrow
Prince Albert Pig—Wm. Gridley
Green's Patent Roofing—Henry Smith
Quince Stocks, &c.—T. G. Yeomans
Dairy Farm for Sale—Mrs. E. W. Collier
Wood-Sawing Machine—Henry C. Lake
Farm for Sale—F. A. Spalding
Sheep for Sale—Walker Cole
Cancers Cured—Dr. Babcock & Son.
Sent for 25 Cents.—Julius Rising
Blooded Stock for Sale—N. P. Boyer & Co.
Apple Seed for Sale—J. A. Root
Joad and Linsell Vices for Sale.—Rev. F. E. Cannon.
Trees for Sale.—A. Fahnestock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Fields.
Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields.
Notice—Drs. Babcock & Son.

The News Condenser.

- Oregon is organizing a border militia.
- The Michigan farmers are making rosins.
- San Francisco supports ten daily papers.
- The population of San Francisco is 120,900.
- The Richmond hotels charge forty dollars per day.
- Paymasters in the army are not entitled to pensions.
- A man in Illinois has raised ten tons of chicory this year.
- Vermont has a credit of 1,014 men to count on the present call.
- John B. Gough, the great lecturer, has an income of \$8,000 a year.
- New England female operatives have adopted the Bloomer costume.
- The Fenians hold regular and largely attended meetings in Boston.
- Some of the farms in Illinois are larger than the German principalities.
- Dangerous counterfeits on the North Bank, Boston, are in circulation.
- Forty millions of dollars are invested in mining enterprises in Colorado.
- Heavy teams run across the ice on the Hudson river at Albany and Troy.
- A Pennsylvania musician has written a song entitled "Oil on the Brain."
- The new ten-cent postal currency will be printed on paper made of oyster husks.
- A valuable oyster bed has been accidentally discovered in San Francisco Bay.
- During the present year, 31,680 Union prisoners have passed into Libby Prison.
- Gold is said to have been found lately in small quantities near Bennington, Vt.
- The divorce laws in Indiana have been changed. A year's residence or no separation.
- Very rich gold mines have been discovered in Buenos Ayres, at the foot of the Andes.
- Speaker Colfax has sold out his interest in the Register newspaper, at South Bend, Ind.
- The Fenians now claim to have a membership of 500,000, and funds to the amount of \$1,500,000.
- The Cleveland (Ohio) papers announce important discoveries of rock oil in the vicinity of that city.
- The improvement in manufacturing property in Rhode Island the last year amounts to \$5,000,000.
- The Canadians want a new railway from Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, to Windsor, opposite Detroit.
- The wives of two well known citizens of Cincinnati have been arrested in that city for shoplifting.
- Admiral Porter's share of the prize-money that has fallen to his fleet for the last two months is \$300,000.
- A Greek girl, who was once sold as a slave, is now the wife of M. Benedetti, French Minister at Berlin.
- The produce of oranges on many plantations in Louisiana will be this season much in excess of sugar or cotton.
- A few days ago, a boy fourteen years of age was killed in Nashville by a youth of twelve years, during a quarrel.
- How to cleanse Chicago river is the agitating question at Chicago. They fear a pestilence unless it is attended to.
- A woman recently died in Nancy, France, at the age of one hundred years, who had never seen a sick day in her life.
- Perley Vallandigham, a nephew of "the martyr," has been sentenced to the State Prison in Iowa for voting illegally.
- The merchants of New Haven have just sent to the soldiers of their State 350 pairs of gloves and 100 pairs of mittens.
- There are ten Baptist newspapers in the Northern States, with a weekly circulation of about one hundred thousand copies.
- Mrs. Warren Potter, of Greenfield, Mass., went to sleep some weeks ago, and has not yet waked up. Her friends feed her.
- It is said that the fine cut tobacco, which is so popular with chewers, is made up of 50 per cent, peas to 50 per cent. tobacco.
- By the great fire in St. Johns, New Brunswick, recently, 94 houses were destroyed and about 1,200 persons rendered houseless.
- Mr. McFate, a wealthy man at Oil City, Pa., was found dead in the street, last Tuesday, with his throat cut and his pockets rifled.
- Joseph Medill, one of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*, has just purchased a block of marble front buildings in Chicago for \$65,000.
- It is estimated that \$30,000 in counterfeit postal currency changes hands in Cincinnati daily, few knowing whether it is good or spurious.
- W. L. Lovelace, of Montgomery, was elected Speaker of the Missouri Legislature, last week, and Mr. Dyer, Chief Clerk. Both are Radicals.
- Nicholas Thomas, of Eden, Mo., now 85 years of age, is the last surviving member of the convention which formed the constitution of the State.
- The London *Times* tells Queen Victoria that all honor having been paid to the memory of Prince Albert, it is time she should think of her subjects.
- Never, within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," says the Chicago *Post*, has winter commenced in the Northwest so early as in the present year.

MAXIMS OF WASHINGTON. EVERY action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

Wherein you reprove another, be unblameable yourself; for example is more prevailing than precept.

Understand not to teach your equal in the art he himself professes; it savors of arrogance.

Associate yourself with men of good quality, if you esteem your own reputation; for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

Utter not base and frivolous things among grown and learned men, nor very difficult questions or subjects among the ignorant, or hard things to be believed.

Treat with men at fit times about business, and whisper not in the company of others.

When you speak of God or his attributes, let it be seriously, in reverence and honor, and obey your natural parents.

Should all subscribe for the New Illustrated Magazine.

Our Young Folks. Tax co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and name of Drs. Babcock & Toner is dissolved.

Markets, Commerce, &c. RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, JANUARY 2, 1885.

THE PROVISION MARKETS. NEW YORK, Dec. 31. -Wheat, \$1.02 1/2. Flour, \$9.00.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. THE HOME MAGAZINE for 1885 will be enlarged and improved.

THE PROVISION MARKETS. BUFFALO, Jan. 2. -Flour, \$10.25 for Wisconsin.

TORONTO, Dec. 29. -Flour, \$4.10 @ 4.25. Fall wheat, 85 @ 90.

CATTLE MARKETS. BRIGHTON, Dec. 28. -Beaves, \$7.50 @ 13.75. Oxen, sales at \$11.00 @ 21.00.

WOOL MARKETS. NEW YORK, Dec. 31. -The Tribunes says: "The market for both Foreign and Domestic Fleeces has been extremely quiet since our last, but prices are without essential change."

Married. At the residence of J. S. GREENELL, Esq., Rose, Mich., by Prof. S. J. RAPP, SAMUEL W. SMITH, of Albion, N. Y., and EMILY M. GREENELL, of Rose, Mich.

New Advertisements. ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance. THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion.

APPLE SEED, of first quality, the growth of 1884, for sale by J. A. ROOF, Skaneateles, N. Y.

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES for sale. Address REV. F. E. CANNON, Geneva, N. Y.

QUINCE STOCKS, APPLE STOCKS, Peach Pits, for sale at Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y.

A FIRST RATE Dairy Farm of 123 1/2 acres for sale, near Mills. For particulars address Mr. S. W. COLLIER, Findley's Lake, Chautauque Co., N. Y.

PRINCE ALBERT'S Improved SUFFOLK PIGS, pure as the imported, for sale by Wm. K. GRIDLEY, North Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y.

SHEEP FOR SALE. -Fifty choice Spanish Merino bred in Vermont, and at trading expense, by a ram bred by Edwin Hammond. Price, \$35 per head.

CANCERS CURED. -Cancers and Tumors of every description removed and cured without the use of the knife by DR. S. BABCOCK & SON, 731-31 Bond Street, New York.

TREES FOR SALE BY THE BLOCK OR OTHERWISE. -The Subscriber has seven blocks of Trees, mostly Apples, 5 to 8 feet high, that must be sold this spring.

FARM FOR SALE. -One of the best Wheat and Corn Farms in Western Co., Mich., containing 214 acres and lying on the direct road from Ann Arbor to Ypsilanti, and 1/2 mile out of the corporation of Ann Arbor.

WOOD-SAWING MACHINES. I would call the attention of the Farmers to my new Drag Saw, which by a simple contrivance, patented Dec. 18, 1884, draws up the log without stepping, enabling the operator to do a greater amount of work, and with less labor, than by the ordinary machine.

INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED HORSE AND HAND POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESSES. These machines have been tested in the most thorough manner throughout this and foreign countries to the number of over 2200.

GREEN'S PATENT ROOFING. This is the best and most durable READY ROOFING ever introduced. It is made of the best and most durable READY ROOFING.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY and receive a watch FREE, by selling our great NOVELTY AND NATIONAL PRIZE PACKETS.

SPECIAL NOTICE! To Farmers Wives and Daughters. THE PARKEE SEWING MACHINE, PRICE \$25.

EMBROIDERING. Inclusive two stamps to Parkee Sewing Machine Co., No. 148 West-Fourth St., Cincinnati, O., and get a descriptive circular and samples of work.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, AND GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN, FOR 1885, IS NOW PUBLISHED.

THIRTY FINE WOOD WORKS, AND TWO COLORED PLATES. This Annual is published for the instruction of my customers, and to such it is sent free as soon as published.

IMPORTANT TO HORSE RAKE MANUFACTURERS. The subscribers, yielding to the solicitations of many Manufacturers of Horse Rakes, have at length completed arrangements for furnishing Rake Teeth of any shape desired, bent and tempered to any pattern.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO. THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

WANTED. -SEWING MACHINE AGENTS! Everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark Sixteen Dollar Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bacheelder.

WANTED. AGENTS. -In every county, at \$70 a month, expenses paid, to introduce 15 new and useful articles, the best-selling ever offered. For particulars, address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Me.

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PAYING BUSINESS-AGENTS WANTED. In every Township, by the ADVERTISING COMPANY, to sell their popular books, including the LATEST HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. \$5 to \$10 per day, clear of expenses. Write to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

"THE MOST LAUGHABLE THING ON EARTH." -A Game that can be played by any number of persons; is susceptible of 50,000 Changes.

PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER. THE PICTORIAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for January, appears with 32 quarto pages, and a beautiful illustrated cover.

FARM FOR SALE - A VALUABLE STOCK FARM of 225 acres, in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, For Families, Churches and Schools, ADAPTED TO SACRED AND SECLAR CHURCH AND HOME MUSIC.

25,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND Philadelphia by the Cape May RR., at \$20 to \$30 per acre.

DEWEY'S COLORED FRUIT PLATES. Society's Silver Medal awarded in 1883. Diploma for best Colored Plates awarded 1884, by N. Y. S. Ag. Society.

STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS. A good Church or other Bell for 20 cents per pound.

U. S. GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LEG DEPOSITS. Where the Government furnishes the machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bacheelder.

\$125 A MONTH! WANTED. -SEWING MACHINE AGENTS! Everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark Sixteen Dollar Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bacheelder.

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PINE APPLE CIDER. DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICAL PINE APPLE CIDER IS A PREVENTIVE OF SICKNESS.

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.

SAVE MILLIONS. from being sick. It is 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?

THIS WONDERFUL PREPARATION Will increase the strength, give vigor and action to the system, and regulate digestion.

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

ROE'S WESTERN RESERVE PREMIUM VAT, With Cooper's Improved Patent Heater and Self-Adjusting Valves.

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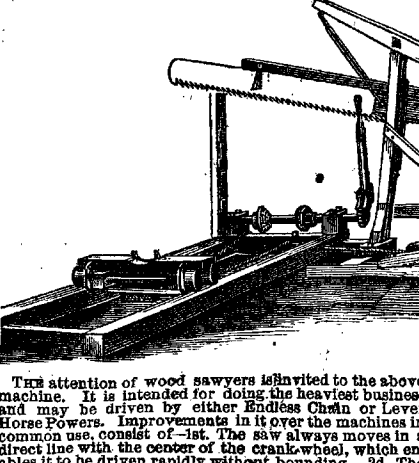
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G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO., IMPROVED CROSS-CUT SAWING MACHINE.

A PSALM FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.

A friend stands at the door: In either light closed hand Holding rich gifts, three, hundred and three score, Waiting to strew them daily o'er the land, Even as seed the sower. Each drops he, treads it in, and passes by: It cannot be made fruitful till it die.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ONE OF THE HEROES. A TALE OF THE TIMES. BY PROF. EDWARD WEBSTER.

"Eyes look your last! Arms, take your last embrace! and lips, Oh you, The doors of breath, seal with a righteous kiss, A dustless bargain with engrossing death!"

The fort had surrendered to the Confederate States; that the garrison had been given liberty to withdraw to the fleet, carrying with them all their private property, and the officers their side arms; and that all the property of the United States was to be left uninjured to the conquerors.

"ANNA and HELEN," he added, as the girls came in, "cheer mother up and bid her look on the bright side of the future, for I start to-morrow with our regiment for the front."

join hands as brothers and friends once more! We have fought each other as honorable foemen to the death; let us now depart in peace, reconciled to each other and to God!



PUBLISHER'S NOTICES

Show Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free (with specimen numbers) to all disposed to act as Agents for the RURAL. See list of Premiums under heading of "Good Pay for Doing Good" in our issue of Dec. 17.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA. I am composed of 24 letters. My 9, 7, 10, 12 are all about try to be.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 45 letters. My 9, 21, 22, 7, 5, 44, is a Prophet. My 16, 14, 22, 4, 25, 8, 10, 15, 6 were enemies of Christ.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



AN ANAGRAM.

Ester's angruder ni het unhdret's orra, Odul lapegin mro no hghi; Ni eht idiv ghnllignt's ehal,

ANAGRAMS OF BATTLES.

Tnlatae, Swrelmedia, Tlneschrow, Dlnow Ador, Rhoef Llih, Shlnap'c Fmar, Sottalyavlna, Wnc Kmrate Orda, Ubl Nru.

Remit by Draft.

Whenever drafts can be obtained Club Agents are requested to remit them in preference to Currency or P. O. Money Orders.

Direct to Rochester, N. Y.

Persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c.

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 time for mailing machine as fast as possible.

Bound Volumes.

We shall have but a few bound copies of the RURAL for 1864 (Vol. X.V.) to sell, as we find the files saved for binding have been poached upon to supply urgent orders.

No Clabbing with the Magazines.

The prices of the Magazines are so high this year that we cannot advantageously club the RURAL with them as heretofore.

Your Name and Post-Office.

Those remitting for the RURAL, whether for one or fifty copies, should give names of persons and post-office, and State, Territory or Province, plainly and correctly.

About Premiums.

Those who may become entitled to premiums of extra copies, books, &c., for clubs, will please designate what they wish, in the letters containing their lists, so far as convenient, so that we may send without delay.

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.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.