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MOORE'S RUBAL NEW YORKER, BURAL, LITERARY AND FAMIL NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D., or of the Department of Sheep Husha

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THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur ased in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RUBAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately con-hected 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 Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGEICULTURAL, LITERABY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

AGRICULTURAL.

SOWING GRASS SEEDS WITHOUT GRAIN.

A WRITER in the New England Farmer gives the results of some experiments in sowing grass and clover seed alone - without any kind of grain. Three acres were chosen for the experiment. They were sown on the 30th of April. Grass seed was sown on the whole. One acre was also sown with wheat, one with oats, and small sum the customers are willing to pay for one with grass seed alone. On the 18th of August he cut the grass sown by itself for hay, and it yielded more fodder than the acre of oats and grass, which was likewise devoted to that purpose. So the seed oats were thrown away.

The next year he tried the experiment on a larger scale, sowing the grass seed later, however, part on May 21st, and the remainder the first week in June. The seed came up well, but subsequent dry weather killed the greater part of the latest sown. The earliest sown produced two crops the first year.

The next year the farmer resolved to do better. He prepared a field that had been previously planted with potatoes, and on the 4th of April sowed it thick with herds-grass, red-top, and clover. It grew finely. On the 5th day of the July following it was eighteen inches high, the herds-grass well in blossom, and much of it lodged. The first crop was cut in that month. The last week of August it was cut the second time, much of it being in bloom and down. November 1st the land was sufficiently covered | there was sufficient coolness and dampness to be to fully protect the roots during the coming grateful. In the morning the manure was winter.

From this and other experiments that have come under our notice, we draw these conclusions. Land can be successfully and profitably laid down to grass, by sowing the seed alone not in conjunction with any grain. Herds-grass and red-top may be sown in the fall, as soon as the usual rains of that season commence. All kinds of grasses may be successfully sown in the spring, if put into the ground early. Grass that has but just sprouted when a severe drouth in summer comes on, will be killed any way, whether with grain or without. Grass can be grown alone on land, and made highly profitable the first year of seeding. We will just mention here, as an item, that we have seen corn fields seeded with timothy, before the corn was cut and splendid crops of hay taken therefrom the next year.

BOARDS FOR DRAINS.

MR. O. NETTLETON of Montville, Ohio, inquires how boards would answer for draining, if put down in the form of a V, with a board on top to cover. He remarks that tile are scarce and high, and lumber plenty and cheap.

If tile were as plenty and chesp in this country as they ought to be, and as we confidently hope they will be, we should say nothing but tile is fit to put into the ground for draining purposes. Draining is costly work, and the heaviest item is the opening and filling the ditches. It is just as expensive to cover up boards which will last scarcely ten years, with three feet of earth, as it is to cover tile which will last fifty or a hundred. The question our manner that it will endure beyond a lifetime?

Until they decay the boards will, if laid properly, make a good drain. If the land is wet enough to keep water running from the drains all the time, the boards will last much longer than if dry part of the season. Hard, compact, wet soil will preserve timber embedded in it longest; the more it inclines to sand, gravel, and dryness, the quicker wood will decay. We should prefer nailing the boards together, so as to form a nearly square tube, rather than to lay them as our correspondent suggests. The pres sure of the earth on the top of the W shaped drain, would easier crush it in, than if a square tube were made. It would take no more lumber than the V shaped drain. In both cases holes should be made for the entrance of the water.

SAW-DUST FOR BEDDING.

A good bed for the horse and cow is equal to one-quarter more food, and damp, scanty bedding, and hard, cold, unsuitable standing places. It is not difficult or expensive for the farmer to provide plenty of litter for his stock. He has the straw and refuse of fodder to make into manure by this process. Leaves from the forest,

and dried muck, are, likewise, at his command But to the dweller in the village or city, who keeps his horse and cow, this question of a good bed for his animals, is one of considerable expense. He must buy, and pay for costly hauling, whatever he uses. It is not easy, at all times, to procure straw, for farmers, as they should be, are loth to sell it, and it is a puttering job to load and haul a small quantity of straw several miles to a city or village, for the it. To these we emphatically recommend saw

dust, whenever it can be procured. Saw-dust in the lumber mills, where it is made, is of no value except as fuel for the engines, and one can well afford to pay enough for it to replace its value with wood or coal, and take it to his

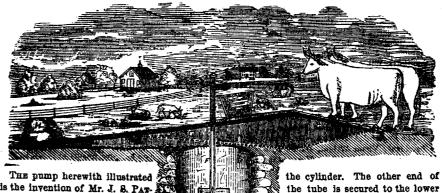
We have in mind now the case of a gentleman who used it several years for this purpose. We noted some of its advantages over straw. It was cheaper; less bulky-enough for a winter could be stored in a spare stall; it was cleaner -no straw scattered around the stable, and working out on to the carriage floor. He had a box-stall ten or twelve feet square. This was littered a few inches deep with the saw-dust, and nights his horse was turned loose into it. No feed was given here, except grain in a manger. In this his horse could rest admirably, choosing any position that was most refreshing. The floor was soft to the feet that had struck hard all day on stone pavements; and if feverish; quickly gathered with a rake, the bedding stirred a little with the same implement, and a small quantity of fresh dust added. Occasionally the whole bedding was renewed.

To horses driven much on hard roads and pavements, nothing is more refreshing to their feet than to stand, when in the stable, on saw dust. Nail down to the floor a strip of board two or three inches high, to inclose sufficient standing room in conjunction with and behind the stall. Put two or three inches of saw-dust over this space, and if you cannot give them a box stall nightly, you have, at any rate, made them more comfortable than would a hard plank floor just covered with straw.

KEEPING POTATOES.

To ensure the perfection of good qualities, when kept through the winter, and late in the apring, potatoes require a cool, moist and dark place for storage. We have often turned them up in the spring from the garden soil, or the field, as fresh and sound as any dug the preceding fall, while the flavor was far better than that of the ones wintered in the cellar. Doubtless the best method of wintering this vegetable is in bins, in a cool cellar, mixed intimately with sufficient earth to keep them moist and dark. Ontdoor pits preserve their flavor and freshness better than open bins in a light, siry, and warm cellar. They should be removed, however, on the first approach of warm weather in the spring. Light and sunshine injure potatoes rapidly where they are fully exposed. At all eventakeep them dark and preserve their natural moisture as correspondent should settle in his own mind, is, much as possible. It is said that a sprinkling of which can he best afford, to do his work so that lair slacked lime will keep from rotting those it will last but a few years, or in such substantial potatoes that were grown in soils deficient of this substance.

PATRIC'S IMPROVED PUMP FOR WATERING STOCK.



is the invention of Mr. J. S. PAT-RIC of Rochester, N. Y., and is a new and apparently successful device for accomplishing a very desirable object—the watering of horses, cattle, sheep, &c., without hand labor. It is in practical operation on a number of farms, and is highly recommended by men of good judgment and ex-

perience as the best pump yet introduced for the purpose of watering stock. We have recently seen it in operation in Victor, (near the depot) on the premises of Mr. WRIGHT. The fixtures are in a crude state yet, though sufficiently perfect to show the force of the pump and the facility with which water is supplied by stepping upon the platform near which the receiving tub is approached by the animals seeking water. The inclined plane, leading to the tub, or watertank, is of an ascent so gentle as to offer no impediment to an approach to it, while its depression by the weight of the animal causing the flow of water, is so easy as to be imperceptible, hence causes no fright to the stock thus made to do their own pumping. For summer use we think the invention worthy of general favor, while for winter operation it would be equally effective if screened from the frost by a suitable covering. Mr. P. thus describes his invention:

The pump is operated by a man's weight or any animal of the weight of a sheep. It consists of a cylinder, (A,) piston, (B,) packing, (C, C,) valves, (D, E,) and tube, (F,) to which is attached the balancing beam and platform, (G. G.) The piston is much smaller than the cylinder, and the intermediate space is occupied by the packing in the form of a sack or tube, enlarged at one end and secured between the two sections of

the tube is secured to the lower end of the pieton, and in operating the tube or packing commences to fold and double over from the top when the piston bes gins to move down by the weight of the animal on the platform. The pressure of the water keeps The pressure of the water keeps the two parts of the packing from touching each other, and one is pressed out against the cylinder while the other

is pressed inward against the piston, evenly and smoothly, without the lesst friction or wear, and not a drop of water can escape between the piston and cylinder—thus preventing either friction, breakage or wear. The strength of this packing, protected as it is by the cylinder from expansion and strain outward and inward by the piston, is incredible. It has resisted a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, (which is equal to the pressure of a column of water nearly 700 feet high,) without impairing its integrity in the least. The pump is large enough to supply an animal with water at one stroke. As soon as one steps off the platform, by weights at the other end (H) the piston raises and the pump is instantly re-charged for the next. It cannot freeze, for it is submerged at the bottom of the well.

Among others who have it in use, this pump can be seen in practical operation on the premises of HENRY MERRIMAN, Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y.; CHAS. RICHARDS, Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y.; LEMUEL SPEAR, Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y., and MARCENAS WRIGHT, Victor, Ont. Co., N. Y. The price of this pump is from \$15 to \$30, according to size. For further information, rights, &c., apply to or address Mr. PATRIC as above.

is considered the best pig in that section of the State, persons coming from five to ten miles to see him. He has butchered him within the last two weeks, and sends his dimensions, as follows: - Live weight, 970 lbs.; dressed weight, 875 lbs. Standing on his feet, he was 3 feet 1 inch high, 7 feet long, 714 feet around the body, and 27 inches across the shoulders. This weight and size does, not always belong to the Chester Country breed, and is not always wanted. For customers in the West, the most growthy specimens are seclected, as great size is considered there a disideratum. In this section a more compact and smaller carcass is preferred, and they are usually bred with reference to the section they are going into, and to suit the views of purchasers. The quiet habits, pure white color, disposition to fatten off at any age, to return weight and value for food consumed, are their peculiar points, inherent in the breed."

Thus much in favor of the breed. There are those, however, who make objections, though it is possible that some, if not all of these, have not the genuine article, or animal. On this point we take the liberty of quoting the following from a private letter we received from Mr. MORRIS only a few days ago :- "I have sometimes to write to my customers that pigs from Chester Co. are not necessarily what are called 'Chester Co. Pigs,' there being as much variety in pigs raised in Chester Co. as elsewhere, as thee may have observed. In the papers, many correspondents complain bitterly about the Chester Oo. Pigs sent them, in some cases being longnosed, slab-sided, bad feeders, and everything else but what has been represented. To some extent, with all animals, we know that high feeding makes the animal, or that 'the breed is in the trough;' but this is most especially the case with the hog. It is to be inferred, from the complaints that are often seen in the papers, that white pigs in Chester Co. may have been bought for shipping, fed up to the required standard, and when afterwards brought down to common keep, drop off in condition, and develop a very undesirable form. What is called the 'Pure Chester Co. Swine,' that is, such as have been carefully selected for a series of years and kept up to the proper standard, is a very different animal, but still requires proper management, and occasionally another cross with a different strain of blood of the same breed. When this is understood, they very often attain the size and qualities spoken of in the articles inclosed," &c.

Objections similar to those alluded to by Mr. Morris (as complaints of correspondents) we recently heard verbally from a noted breeder in this region, and hence the more readily give Mr. M.'s explanation. We shall be glad to hear from and demerits of the Chester Co. breed



PORTRAITS OF PURE-BRED CHESTER COUNTY PIGS.

THE CHESTER COUNTY BREED OF HOGS. | and depth of carcass, small head and offal parts

ALTHOUGH the Chester County (Pa.) breed of Swine has been introduced in various parts of the country, and become a favorite with many farmers, we are in the occasional receipt of inquiries as to the characteristics of the breed. where specimens may be procured, &c. We therefore again give portraits of a pair of pure Chester County Pigs, bred by PASCHALL MORRIS of Philadelphia, and present a brief history of the breed, with other interesting facts.

Mr. Morris states that the Chester County Pigs are "believed to have originated at least thirty years ago, by crossing a Bedfordshire boar, imported into Chester county, with the best stock of that county. By careful selections and breeding, their valuable characteristics have become established, so that they may now be considered a distinct breed. They are known by their pure white color, great length

capacity for growing to a large size, quiet habits, and easy feeding and fattening. They are estimated to make a pound per day till two years old, and have been killed weighing over 900 lbs. When put up to fatten, they often gain 2 to 3 lbs. per day, for which many instances could be cited. They are invariably found to be well larded inside, and are emphatically The Farmers' Hog, keeping fat while growing, and can be fed off readily at any age."

We have seen many statements concerning the large size and weight attained by hogs of the Chester Co. breed, and heretofore published some of them. Mr. Monnis gives in the Rural Advertiser another, of an animal butchered only a few weeks ago, which is worthy of record. He says :- "WM. LYON, of Knox Co., Ohio, who purchased some of our stock of Chester County pigs in 1864, writes, recently, that his boar pig has attained extraordinary size, and some extent, the four course system of rotation,

HOW TO MAKE MONEY OUT OF STRAW.

I REMEMBER well a remark made to me, some years ago, by a successful stock grower and feeder. Said he, "You grain growers don't know the value of your straw stacks." Before the day of the wheat insects, the large straw piles of the grain farmer caused him no little trouble. What he should do to get them out of the way in the easiest manner was his only query. Frequently they were burnt, as the method is said to be now in some of the great grain-growing districts of the west. They were used freely for bedding his horses, cows and oxen-a use sensible indeed-and his limited stock had free access to them at all times. It was tedious work to draw out, scatter and plow under unrotted straw; and as his stock was not sufficient to consume but a small portion, large piles were summered over in his barn-yard and different places on the farm where grain had been stacked. This condition of straw stacks, if I may phrase it thus, caused the stock farmer's remark. He saw that a great deal of money was wasted, not only by not receiving the profits that would accrue by feeding them judiciously, but also by losing a considerable amount of valuable manure which might be made.

Usage has changed in respect to straw in Western New York. It is not wasted to so great an extent as formerly. In the first place there is not so much grown, and in the next farmers have learned to appreciate its value, and to make some money out of it. As an example there is my neighbor, farmer B-. He grows a great deal of wheat by turning under clover and summer fallowing, and he likewise pursues, to

BELLEVELY TO

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

namely, corn, oats, wheat and clover. Through the summer he keeps but little stock besides what is necessary to conduct his farm opera tions. He cuts some hay, but prefers to let most of the clover rot on the land. His cornstalks and hay are mostly fed to cows and horses. He has good barns, with dry, roomy, well-watered yards in connection. In the fall after thrashing, you can see enormous piles of carefully stacked straw in these yards. In the spring you will find a thick layer of rich ma nure all over them.

His management is this. Late in the fall, or soon after winter sets in, he purchases a flock of well-conditioned wethers. These are shut in the vards and given all the straw they will consume. They do not, of course, eat it up clean but the refuse from the racks is needed to litter the vards. In addition to the straw he feeds each half a pint of corn per day, more or less, according to the condition and thrift of the sheep. If he does not have corn enough of his own raising he buys it freely, and sometimes feeds oil cake. He keeps stock enough to consume his straw before the warm weather of spring comes on. The time to feed straw is when the sharp winter weather gives the stock a good appetite. By the middle of March, often in February, the flock is sold. Not long since he gave me the following observations on his experience in this line.

"My chief object," said he, "is to make good "My chief object," said he, "is to make good manure of my straw. If I knew I should not make a cent in feeding sheep, say only get my purchase money and the value of the grain back again, and had the manure left to pay me for the labor, I should feed just the same every winter. I should consider it a paying business then. But I generally do much better. Last winter I got the value of my grain, the price I paid for the sheep, and for the labor, and the straw that grew on fifty acres I received the manure and nearly five hundred dollars. That was doing better, of course, than usual, but I have nearly always made a handsome profit on the straw. I prefer to buy good wethers, in good condition, just before the winter sets in. If one does not pay per pound more than they are worth in pay per pound more than they are worth in market then there is not much danger but that they will advance in price, as well as increase in weight, by spring, so as to leave a handsome prout."

I am aware that some of our best farmers, such as John Johnston, have pursued this course many years with great success. It is no "new thing under the sun." But it seems to me also, Mr. Editor, that many of them need talking to about the matter. Now-days there is much straw wasted on some farms, and a little on a great many; and many littles make a large sum. If one farmer from his experience, avers that it pays to feed the straw in connection with grain for the manure alone, but that while so

on a great many; and many littles make a large sam. If one farmer from the straw in connection with grain for the manure alone, but that while a doing he never failed to make a fair and sometimes a large protit besides, the statement should stimulate others "to do likewise." A record of the markets for the pest fiften perse, will justify the assertion that good matton in creases enough in value per pound from Deemis of the pelt it all that, with the additional worth of the pelt it of the pelt it

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF WOOL GROW-ERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

National Wool Manufacturers' Assocition to the Several State Wool Growers' Associations. to meet in Convention, to confer in regard to the representations which should be made to the U.S. Revenue Commission and through it to Congress, in respect to the woolen interests of the country, the Convention assembled at Svracuse, N. Y., Dec. 13.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.-Hon, E. B. BIGE LOW. Mass., President ; J. L. Hayes, Mass., Secretary, Joshua Stetson, Mass.; Theodore Pomeroy, Mass.; A C, Russell, Mass.; S. Blackington, Mass.; Jesse Eddy, Mass.; George W. Bond, Mass.; John V. Barker, Mass. T. S. Faxton, N. Y.; C. H. Adams, N. Y.; R. Middle ton, N. Y.; Charles Stott, N. Y.; H. D. Telkampf, N. Y.: R. G. Hazard, R. I.; N. Kingsbury, Conn.; Homer Blanchard, Conn.; George Kellogg, Conn.; David Oakes, N. J.; Alton Pope, Ohio.

GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS -New York .- HOR. HENRY S. RANDALL, President; Hon. George Geddes, Hon. E. B. Pottle, Hon. William Kelly, James O. Sheldon, William Chamberlain, Samuel Thorne, D. D. T. Moore, James M. Ellis, A. F. Wilcox, E E. Brown, Lionel Sherwood, Henry P. Randall, Wm. M. Holmes, Davis Cossit, James Geddes, Charles Tallman, Aller H. Avery, Addison H. Clapp, Luther Baker, Spencer Beard, Charles H. Hibbard, Samuel Plumb.

Vermont .- Hon. J. W. Colburn, President; Edwin Hammond, John H. Thomas, Henry Boynton, Hampden Cutts, William R. Sanford, John Gregory, George Campbell.

Ohio .- Hon. R. M. Montgomeny, President; Gen.

S. D. Harris, William F. Greer.

Illinois.—A. M. Garland, President; Gen. John McConnell, Franklin Fassett, Samuel P. Boardman. Wisconsin.—Eli Stillson, President.

New England Association .- Dr. GEORGE B. LORING. President; Victor Wright, Daniel Kimball, Thomas Sanders, E. S. Stowell, Henry Clark, Jeremiah Thornton.

ORGANIZATION.

Hon. E. B. Bigelow, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, called the Convention to order and nominated Hon. Henry S. Randall of N. Y. as President, who was unanimously chosen.

On motion of Gen. Harris of Ohio, Mr. Hayes of Mass. was chosen Secretary; and on motion of Mr. Blanchard of Conn., Gen. Harris was chosen an additional Secretary.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. RANDALL, on taking the chair, addressed the

Sheep susbandry.

shall require a majority of each to make any action the action of the Convention. In other respects and until otherwise ordered, the ordinary parliamentary rules applicable to conventions will prevail.

REMARKS OF MR. BIGELOW.

Mr. BigELow of Mass., then rose and stated the objects had in view by the Manufacturers' Association in calling this Convention. His remarks were extended, and characterized by his usual ability. We regret that we do not possess a copy of them for pub-In pursuance of an invitation issued by the lication here. He said this was the first occasion on which the wool producers and manufacturers of the United States had ever assembled in Convention to consult respecting matters which affected their common interests, and that considering the intimate relations between these two industries, the fact just stated was not a little remarkable. The war having closed, the Revenue Laws would require revision, and the U. S. Revenue Commission were seeking such information as will enable Congress, in revising them, to suitably adapt the customs, duties, and internal tax to the woolen interest. This subject would require the careful consideration of the Convention. More than 75 per cent. of the wool required for our manufactures was of domestic growth. Our wool growing and manufacturing were therefore inter-desendent. Both might and should prosper together. Without the aid of discriminating duties, we cannot successfully compete with the accumulated capital and low wages of older countries. The manufacturers have recently formed themselves into an association for mutual advantage and co-operation, not for raising the prices. It is to be hoped that the wool producers may associate themselves into a national association for similar purposes.

REMARKS OF DR. LORING.

Dr. Loring of Mass., read a paper, the following abstact, of which we take from the report of the New York Tribune:

Dr. Loring of Mass., read a paper, the following abstact, of which we take from the report of the New York Tribune:

I suppose this Convention of Wool-manufacturers and Wool-growers is called for the purpose of devising some plan of Governmental protection, which should be of equal advantage to both of these great branches of industry. That both are entitled to it at the expense of the country, and neither is entitled to it at the expense of the dustry, and neither is entitled to it at the expense of the dustry and neither is entitled to it at the expense of the dustry and neither is entitled to it at the expense of the dustry and neither is entitled to it at the expense of the dustry and neither is entitled to it at the expense of the dustry and neither is entitled to it at the expense of the dustry and neither is entitled to it at the expense of the dustry and neither is entitled to it at the expense of the dustry and neither is entitled to it at the expense of the entitled in the interest of the wool-interest of the interest of the wool-interest of the interest of the wool-interest

COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hazard of Rhode Island, moved a Committee on

The Chair appointed Mr. Hazard, R. I., Clark, Vt., Kingsbury, Conn., Boardman, Ill., Pomeroy, Mass., McConnell, Ill.

Mr. Pottle of New York, moved a Committee on Resolutions. Adopted. The Chair appointed Mr. Pottle, N. Y., Bigelow,

Mass., Hammond, Vt., Faxton, N. Y., Loring, N. E., Kellogg, Conn., Montgomery, Ohio, Pope, Ohio, Stilson, Wis., Eddy, Mass., Garland, Ill., Oakes, N. J. On motion of Mr. Clark of Vermont, the Convent tion took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Business Committee reported the following opics for discussion:

1st. The Tariff and Internal Revenue. 2d. The reciprocal and mutual interests of wool

growers and wool manufacturers. 3d. The marketable condition of wool best suited to promote the mutual interests of producers and manu facturers, including the "one-third shrinkage rule."

4th. The wool best adapted to the various manufactures, especially that of worsted. Judge Colburn of Vermont, called for the reading of the first subject of discussion.

Mr. Geddes of New York, suggested that it be passed over until the report of the Committee on Resolutions was received.

The second subject being announced, Mr. Cutts of Vermont, addressed the Convention. He said that it was evident that whatever tended to discourage the growth of wool would prove injurious to the manufacturer as well as the producer. He was satisfied that one of the greatest imperfections of the present Tariff was its ad valorem duties. It was notorious that these could be readily evaded. False invoices were scarcely considered disreputable in foreign countries, and our Custom House oaths in regard to such duties were both cheap and false. Mr. Cutts gave way for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That, of the great industries with which the people of the United States can occupy themselves to ad-vantage, the woolen interest is especially commended for

combining and developing in the highest degree the agricultural and mechanical resources of the nation.

2. Resolved, That the mutuality of the interests of the wool producers and wool menufacturers of the United States is established by the closest of commercial bonds—that of demand and supply—it having been demonstrated that the grower supplies more than 70 per cent of all the wool consumed by American mills, and with equal encouragement would soon supply all which is properly adapted to production here. And further, it is confirmed by the experience of hairs century that the periods of prosperity have been identical in time and induced by the same general causes.

3. Resolved, That as the two branches of agriculture and annufacturing industry represented by the woolen inter-

nave open identical in time and induced by the same general causes.

3. Resolved. That as the two branches of agriculture and manufacturing industry represented by the woolen interest involved largely the labor of the country whose productiveness is the basis of National prosperity, sound policy requires such legislative action as shall place them on an equal footing and give them equal encouragement and protection in competing with the accumulated capital and low wages of other countries.

4. Resolved. That the benefits of a truly national system, as applied to American industry, will be found in developing manufacturing and agricultural enterprise in all the States, thus furnishing markets at home for the produced of both interests.

5. Resolved. That it shall be the duty of the respective.

of both interests.

5. Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the respective Executive Committees of the National Manufacturers and National Wool Growers' Association, to lay before the Revenue Commission, and the appropriate Committee in Congress, these resolutions, together with such facts and statistics as shall be necessary to procure the 1 gislation needed to put in practical operation the propositions therein set forth.

Mr. Geddes of New York, said that for a series of years before the war he obtained 50 cents a pound for his wool in gold—that since, and under the present tariff, he could not obtain that amount, while other important agricultural products had advanced in their gold value. He said that he and others clung to their sheep because they were necessary to successful grain raising, because they were his pets, and because after spending 30 years in attempting to improve his flock. he disliked now to throw away the fruit of his labors. But it would be more profitable as things now were to fatten and slaughter them. This country ought to grow all its own wool, and would under adequate protection. Manufacturers ought to assist the growers to obtain that production. All the great interests of the country should be equally fostered.

Mr. Bond of Massachusetts, presented statistics derived from official statements and other sources, which he claimed showed that the advance on wool since the war was greater than on any other farm produce, except oats. He explained that there had been excessive importations of wool in 1864, in anticipation of high tariff, amounting to 75,000,000 pounds. This depressed wool now. Cape and Buenos Ayres wool could be had now for 241/2 cents.

Mr. Hazard of Rhode Island, presented statistics to corroborate Mr. Bond's statements.

Mr. Geddes asked the gentlemen, if their figures were correct, to explain the fact why he and other wool growers have not been able any time this season, to obtain former gold prices.

Judge Colburn of Vermont, moved the adoption of the resolutions. He believed both the manufacturing and producing interests would be benefited by their

Mr. Montgomery of Ohio, advocated the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. Pottle of New York, in some eloquent remarks, deprecated the renewal of old conflicts. He said, let bygones be bygones, and let all connected with either interest act unitedly in future. Until this unanimity of action was established all would suffer. He be lieved that both sides were equally interested in the adoption of these resolutions which, if carried out, would form the basis of an enduring union between them.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, with great applause.

The debate was then renewed on the questions sub mitted by the Business Committee, the third one being taken up.

Mr. Kellogg of Conn., said he had been a manufacturer for more than 40 years, and had never known that the "one-third shrinkage rule" had been gener erally adopted by manufacturers. Whenever smal lots of unwashed wool came mixed with washed. one-third deduction was a convenient and approximate rule to follow. A washed fleece used to weigh about one-third less; but of late there were all sorts of washings. He trusted it would not be overlooked that the greater proportion of wool manufacturers had failed, and that in the course of 40 years the growers had had the best of it.

Mr. Randall of New York, stated that whatever was the custom of manufacturers, that of buyers in the country, was to insist on one-third discount on unwashed fleeces, irrespective of their actual condition; and he urged the great practical injustice of this course, for it nurtured fraud, and compelled farmers not only to wash their sheep but to wash them at unseasonable periods. He said wool "in the grease" kept better for long periods, and received dyes better than washed wool. He called on Mr. Hazard of R. I., to say whether these were or were not facts.

Mr. Kingsbury of Connecticut, said that this rule was not adopted by the manufacturers, who simed to estimate rather the quantity of clean wool. He thought they should not be responsible for lies told them by middle mon and have manufacture blue and black cloths had shown that tying wool in coarse hemp strings is very ruinous and must be stopped. Wool strings were the only proper ones. Hemp sacks were also objectionable. Smooth cotton ones were much better.

On motion of Dr. Loring, the Executive Committee of the National Wool Manufacturers' Association, and the National Wool Growers' Association, were requested to appoint a Committee to consider the one third shrinkage rule and the most desirable method of packing wool, and to report at a subsequent meeting, Recess taken to 7 P. M.

Rural Notes and Items.

DEFERRED .- In order to give the important proeedings of the Wool Growers and Manufacturers, we are compelled to defer several valuable articles intended for this number. The press upon our pages also constrains us to defer over four columns of advertisements intended for this paper, - and as half of our next number will be occupied with title page, index, etc., most of these must be deferred two or three weeks, or indefinitely, though their insertion would be very profitable.

GUARDING AGAINST THE CATTLE PLAGUE. - Both Houses of Congress have passed a bill, introduced by Hon. John Wentworth; to prohibit the further importation of cattle, and thus protect our herds from the plague which is prevailing in Europe. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to make such regulations as will give the law full and immediate effect, and to send copies thereof to proper officers in this country and foreign ports. The President has power to put an end to the prohibition by giving thirty days notice that no further danger is apprehended

GENEROUS.—Publishers who give their subscribers picters," plants, vines, etc., estimated at more than the subscription! We expend so much money on the RURAL that no such generosity can be afforded-and when it can't be published without thus hiring or bribing people to take it, it will probably --- sror.

To OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—As one number more will complete its present year and volume-when most subscriptions expire—we beg to remind all interested that, its terms being strictly in advance, the RURAL New-Yorker is always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for; and to request those who propose to continue the paper, (as we hope ALL do,) to renew their subscriptions promptly. Many have done this already, and if others will do so at once-now-it will greatly facilitate our labors in transferring names to books and arranging them in type for mailing machine, and enable us to mail the early numbers of the new volume with promptness and regularity. If You, Reader, are forming a club, please "hurry it up," and if you cannot complete it soon, send on a part ; and if you depend upon an agent to send for you, see that he has your money and address without delay. The indications are that we shall have a large number of new subscribers, but we wish to serve old friends first, and not get things mixed by a great rush and confusion. Another thing. Don't forget to remember to invite all your friends and neighbors—and the rest of mankind, if convenient—to subscribe for our new volume. You can safely promise that it will be worth more than its cost, even if it does cost fifty cents or a dollar more than papers gotten up on the cheap plan or reprinted from daily or other journals.

ASSIGULTURE OF MASSACRUSETTS. - We have received from C. L. FLINT, Esq., Secretary of the Maseachusetts Board of Agriculture, its annual report for 1864. It forms a volume of nearly five hundred pages. About one-half is devoted exclusively to the annual report of the Board to the Legislature of the State, Contagious Diseases among Cattle, are made the subject of a report from the Board of Cattle Commissioners. It has special reference to pleuro-pneumonia which disease has caused great loss and alarm in New England. The Address before the Society by Dr. G B Louing, is practical and comprehensive. The discussions at the same embraced the topics of raising corn, applying manure, grape culture, improvement of pasture lands, cattle husbandry, insects, sheep hus bandry, and a lecture on the origin of agricultural soils, by Prof. Agassiz. The volume also contains reports of the Committees appointed to visit Co. Societies, and an Appendix. It is a valuable work for the farmer, fruit and stock grower. Some of the best talent of the land contributes to its pages.

CUTTING AND PACKING PORK.—Will you please to give through the columns of your valuable paper, at your earliest convenience, the rules practiced by packers of pork, for cutting and packing pork?—S. Wolcott, Medina, Wis., Dec. 4.

The following is as good a method as any for cutting and packing pork for family use :- Cut off the head close to the chops and skull. Split the hog open through the middle of the backbone with saw or ax. Next take out the leaf lard. Underneath this, lying close to the backbone, will be found the tenderloin. Then cut out the ribs and backbone. Cut and trim the hams and shoulders, taking off the feet and legs. Cut the side pork crosswise in strips six or seven inches wide. The neck pieces, trimmings from the shoulder, and the shoulders themselves, make the sausage meat. The side pork should be packed edgewise in the barrel, close as possible, with plenty of coarse salt between each layer. Last of all pour into the barrel what it will hold of strong brine. There should always be undissolved salt in the barrel. In late numbers of the RURAL we have given recipes for curing hams and shoulders.

GREAT YIELD OF BUTTER,-Mr. A. O. PRICE of Cayuga N. Y., sends us the following: - "STEPHEN Scammon of Stratham, Rockingham Co., N. H., has a cow which gave, from May, 1863, to May, 1864-one year-13,500 lbs. milk; and for the months during the year as follows: — May, 650 lbs.; June, 2,100; July, 1,950; August, 1,800; Sept., 1,650; Oct., 1,550; Nov., 1,350; Dec., 750; Jan., 600; Feb., 480; March, 360; April, 300 From this milk six hundred and ten lbs. of butter was made. The greatest amount of butter made in one week was twenty-four lbs. How this result was obtained, does not come within the province of this article. We simply give the figures, and think Mr. Scammon can safely challenge the world to show equal figures."

OUR ADVERTISING RATES.—As will be observed by reference to Terms under appropriate heading, the Rates of Advertising in the RURAL NEW-YORKER will be Ffty Cents per line, each insertion, from and after the first of January ensuing. The circulation of the RURAL fully warrants this advance, and would have done so a year of two ago. In proportion to circulation our rates have been lower than those of contemporaries for several years, and the large increase of subscribers which we are assured of receiving the coming year, will, we are confident, still render the RW-YORKER the ches medium of its class in America.

MINOR RURAL ITEMS. - The Weather has at last hecome seasonable, with high winds and a frigid tem perature, though there has been no sleighing in this region thus far the present season,

The Southern Cultivator (the only agricultural journal in the South which has survived the war.) is to be enlarged from 16 to 24 octavo pages, and otherwise improved. Published monthly, by WM. N. WHITE, Athens, Ga., at \$2 a year.

Peat.-In Ireland three million acres are covered with peat bogs, yet only about one acre in three is deep enough to be profitably cut for fuel. Peat hunters in Western New York will please "make a note." Heavy Sheep .- The Prairie Farmer gives the weight of seven Cotswold sheep at 1376 lbs.,—of which one two-year old ram weighed 344, one two-year old ewe 230, and a vearling ram 162 lbs

Poultry Products .- M. DE LORA of France, the most extensive poultry breeder in the world, produces some 50,000 dozen of eggs a week, and his profits are \$150,-

The Oregon Agriculturist is the title of a semimonthly quarto journal recently commenced at Salem, by the Oregon Publishing Company, at \$3 per annum.

The Rural Cabinet is the announced title of a monthly to be started, in a few months, at Bristol, Pa., and edited by the author of "Ten Acres Enough." The Pa. Farm Journal is to be revived, and issued monthly at New Castle. It was first published at Harrisburg, and subsequently at Philadelphia.

A Sorgho Convention, held at Cincinnati a few days ago, was largely attended by those interested in the nufacture of sorgho and the supply of machinery.

Charred Fence Posts will rot off four to six years sooner than those not charred, says an exchange. Is the assertion true? Winter Grain needs attention where water is liable

to stand. Plow and furrow, or dig a drain to keep the ground dry.

Feed. Fat and Muscle.-Feed hogs in the dark, if you want pork, — horses in the light, if you want muscle.

W - W V & 37

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

FALSE TEACHING.

"A good way to set a young orchard is to plow up the old one, and plant it to potatoes, and the next spring set young trees between the old ones, and keep the land cultivated for several years, till the trees get a good growth, and when the old trees cease to bear fruit profitably cut them down as cumberers to the ground."

We find the above advice quoted from the editorial columns of an agricultural and horticultural journal, the editor of which "runs" a farm as well as a paper. We should like to know if the aforesaid editor ever raised a fine, thrifty orchard by the method above described, or if he can point to one successfully grown by anybody else in this way. If he will show us such an orchard, in thrifty condition, we will exhibit to him a very remarkable piece of land - one fertile beyond all others.

This advice is contrary to known and well established rules of cultivation, and is well calculated, when copied without adverse comment by other journals, to bring the horticultural standing of such papers into disrepute with thoughtful and well informed cultivators. It has long been a maxim among farmers and fruit growers, that a young orchard will not succeed well on ground from which an old one has just been removed. This maxim is well founded in theory, and amply supported by fact. A thick set orchard that for forty years, perhaps, has borne fruit, and matured great quantities of wood from a piece of ground, has exhausted that soil of the materials necessary to produce a thrifty growth of wood and fruit of the same variety or species. We might raise on it grain or grass, chestnut or pine trees, but to devote the land another half century to apple trees, with the expectation of success, under ordinary circumstances, betrays a woful ignorance. Consider, too, the advice of planting the young trees among the old ones, and waiting for them to get a good start before cutting the latter down,—the leaves and shade above robbing the atmosphere of the sunshine and gasses that should nourish the tender tree, and the strong roots below extend ing through every inch of soil and appropriating all of its fertility. How to keep a young orchard thrifty, set on new land, and supply it with sufficient manure for its wants throughout its life, without robbing the rest of the farm, is a problem difficult enough to grapple with, letting alone the enormous outlay for manure and labor which success would demand if the above quoted advice were followed.

If your old orchard has become worthless by age and decay, remove it. Devote the land to grain, roots and grass, in rotation with the rest of your farm. But plant your young orchard on fertile land that has not previously grown fruit of any sort. Cultivate so as to give the young trees all the fertility in that land-all the sunshine and rains that fall on it - give them manure besides—surround them with every possible condition favorable to their well doing, and you will not have done too much to produce a profitable orchard.

APPLE TREES. — HIGH AND LOW HEADING.

THERE are two methods of pruning apple trees, both practiced by good cultivators, in different locations, with a view to establish the height of the head from the ground. One I may name the system of low pruning, or heading of the tree; and the other the high pruning. The object of pruning low, keeping the bearing limbs as close to the ground as possible, is to afford protection to the trunk by the shade of the overhanging branches, to render the picking more convenient; and it is likewise assumed, by the advocates of this method, that the tree is less liable to suffer from extreme cold. The sole object of pruning high, is to carry the branches of low, wide spreading varieties out of the way of horses, tools ar employed in cultivating the orchard.

I think both of these systems are right. We should prefer the high pruning method, however, in climates adapted to the apple, and where it is proved to be perfectly hardy. It is nearly impossible to cultivate among some varieties of apple trees, greening, for example, when they have attained the age of eight or ten years, unless the heads are started at least six feet from the ground. This is an important item in taking care of an orchard. The extra height of two or three feet is no objection to ready picking, and in this State I do not believe the shade and other protection to the trunk any great advantage to the thrift of the tree. It may be of some use, however, to expose the head of the tree to the freer circulation of air, which its loftier position affords.

I was led to write this letter, Mr. Editor. I was let to write this letter, Mr. Editor, from having noticed the example of one of our most successful fruit growers in Western New York, who planted, if I mistake not, sixty acres to the Baldwin variety alone. He pruned his trees to a height of six feet from the ground, thinking that the facilities it afforded for easy cultivation, overbalanced all the disadvantages that might be urged against the method. And certainly when good and thorough cultivation is so essential to success, making that cultiva-tion easy and practicable is of the very first im-

I would not argue that this high pruning should be adopted in western or southern locations, where it has been shown that the apple succeeds better with the low head—or in plainer terms, where the soil and climate is not adapted terms, where the but and climate is not adapted to it. Such locations, in my opinion, will never compete with us in growing the apple. They must raise them as they can. But it is not well to let all this horticultural talk persuade our fruit growers in Western New York to adopt a mathed which will he a source of much increase. method which will be a source of much inconvenience in their cultivating, without conterring commensurate benefits. We should think for ourselves, study our own climate, measure the Obstacles we probably shall meet in the path of success, and then let common sense rule us.

CHIRL.





IMBRIQUE POMPONE ASTER.

THE ASTER.

In a brilliant show of flowers in the Autumn, we have nothing in the whole range of flowers, certainly nothing among the annuals that will compare with the Aster. Those of our readers who know only the old China Aster will of course be surprised at this statement, but those who have grown the improved sorts, we know will agree with us. They are nice flower, that is when good seed is obtained, as perfectly double the finest Chrysanthemum, or Dahlia and almost as large as the Peony. Those who pick up their seed anywhere, or buy cheap varieties, must not, however, expect any such result from their labors.

The cultivation of the Aster is simple. It should have a deep, rich soil, and mulching with coarse manure is very beneficial. As the Aster is designed for a fall flower, there is no need of forcing the plants in the spring. They will do well started in a cold-frame, or even the open ground. All that is neccessary is to set the plants "stocky," that is short and strong. Among the finest varieties are the following:

TRUFFAUTS PERFECTION, very large flower. petals long and a little reflexed, growing in a good soil two feet in height.

IMBRIQUE POMPONE, a very perfect flower, not very large but beautifully imbricated. For size and form of this flower see illustration, from Vicks new seed catalogue.

New Crown, central petals white, and small, surrounded with large petals of a bright color. NEW Rose, a very splendid flower, nearly as large as Truffauts, and of the style of Imbrique

CHYRSANTHEMUM Flowered Dwarf, a very desirable class growing only a foot or eighteen inches in height with very large perfect, Chrysanthemum-like flower.

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK.

THE following is the list of prices for fruit, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending Dec. 15th, from the N. Y. Com. Advertiser:

FRUITS.-The apple market remains unchanged. Receipts are still large, and the stock on the market for sale is immense, with no prospect of being reduced.

<u> </u>	
Apples, Fancy Western # bbl	R MAÑ R KŇ
Do. Common Western	2.00(2) 3.00
Do. Catawha	16/20 10
Cranberries. Eastern, * bbi	11 00@12 00 12 00@13 00

DRIED FRUITS .-- The receipts of dried apples are larger, and prices are easier, with little demand. Peaches and plums are in better supply, and lower.

Dried Apples, old, * *	. 14 @15
Do. Apples, new State and Ohio	. 15¾@16
Peaches, new Southern	30 7532
Do. unpeeled halves	19 @21
Do. unpeeled quarters	18 (2)19
Cherries, pitted	50 @85
Blackberries	35 @86
Raspberries	48 (2050
Plums	86 @88
2.	44 6344

VEGETABLES. - The market for vegetables continues active at quotations. Potatoes are in better demand, but without change,

BEANS AND PEAS.—New beans continue scarce and in demand. Old are dull and without move-

nt. Peas dull at quotations.		
Kidney beans, per bushel,	2 2	80@3 00 40@2 60 00@2 10

GRAPES AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF MALAGA.

A. M. HANCOCK, Esq., consul at Malaga, communicates to the Department of Agriculture some interesting facts of the productions of that province, including grapes, almonds, figs, olives, lemons, oranges, wheat, barley, Indian corn, and, more recently sugar-cane. Of the grapes, their principal source of revenue, there are fifty varieties, of which the Muscatel Peroximen, Larga, and Loja are most highly esteemed. The Muscatel are grown on the hills near the sea, and back one or two leagues to the base of the mountains, which afford a shelter from the north and north-west. A continuous chain of hills, from one hundred to two hundred feet high, extending forty miles from Malaga to Neja, is completely enveloped in Muscatel vines. Recently the Muscatel district has been extended so that it now reaches a distance of seventy miles upon the coast. The soil is slate in various stages of decomposition, silex, and clay.

The position is sheltered, a necessity with the Muscatel, which requires a southerly exposure, both for ripening the fruit and for ripening the raisins, a process requiring fifteen days of clear, fine weather in August. A good average crop is estimated at 1,500,000 arrobas, or boxes of 25 pounds.

The Peroximen produces the sweet Malaga wine and various dry wince, is a good table grape, is grown extensively in the mountains between Malaga and Granada, which are more or less covered with vines. It is hardier than the Muscatel, and not affected by humidity, shade, or exposure. The mountain soil is of the same slaty nature, intermixed with minerals of different kinds.

The Larga is grown on the eastern coast. and when dried, are known as the bloom raisins.

The Loja, or shipping, grows in the interior; the finest in the adjoining province of Almeria. This is almost the only vine that runs on trellises and trees. All other kinds are cut in December within a few inches of the ground, are planted in rows, at a distance of six and eight feet each way, the weeds are carefully hoed out, and the vineyard kept clean. The vines are seldom manured except when old, and they live over thirty years. New vines are set in December; they flower in March and April, and ripen in July and August.

The following report is given of other products of Malaga:

"The almond tree flourishes best in stony, sterile soil, where no other tree could exist. It flowers as early as December and January. The blossom is the most delicate of any known, and is injured by a sudden change of atmosphere or heavy easterly winds. This peculiarity causes the crop to be very precarious and short; but the value of its fruit compensates the farmer, making its culture preferable to that of other trees. The fruit ripens in July and August.

"The fig tree is less delicate than the almond, but requires more cultivation to preserve it. It adapts itself to all kinds of land, but the fruit is fairer and more luscious if reared in warm, sheltered positions, with but little moisture, which is prejudicial. Copious rains produce a short crop, of inferior quality, and cause an active fermentation and engender insects. The dry branches are pruned off, and also the suckers, which absorb the substance; and it is necessary to dig well around the tree once a year. The fig tree buds in March and ripens in July and August. There are some eighteen varieties.

"The olive tree grows everywhere, and the mountains abound with the wild olive. It blossoms in April, and the fruit is gathered in November and December. The neighboring provinces of Iden and Cordova are devoted to the culture of the olive, and the large supply of oil for exportation is chiefly received through those districts. Spanish oil would compete with the best Italian if more care were taken in extracting it by processes practiced in France and Italy.

"Lemons and oranges are abundant. They are planted in sheltered positions, not too near the sea. There are numerous plantations near the city of Malega, on the banks of the Quadolmedina, which, properly speaking, is a mountain torrent, and many months of the year is perfeetly dry; during the rainy seasons, however, large masses of water pass from the mountain to the sea, running through the city of Malaga, and the land along the banks is overflowed and becomes very fertile. The lemon trees blossom in March, and ripen in the summer, fall, and winter-there being three distinct species. The heavy exportation is in September and October, although the summer lemons are shipped as early as June and July."

FORK YOUR GARDENS.

PROFESSED gardeners well understand the fall management of these important little family farms. It is needless to tell them how much the success of next year's crops depends upon turning up the ground late in November intended for such crops. But there are many others -those who have small gardens-and in this class are many of our regular well-to-do farmers -who only raise half crops of vegetables, and those of an inferior quality, and wonder why it

Now if they will use the garden fork, and turn the soil up full fork deep, allowing it to remain in lumps all winter exposed to the frost, it will put the soil in excellent condition and tend greatly to add to the production of next year's crops. Gardens, and especially old ones, should also be limed about once in five years, and salted about every other year, applying of lime at "nd of salt from eight to ten. In applying salt justice.—Gardener's Monthly.

keep it from coming in contact with box-edging and all other evergreens, very small trees, &c. Such a course will bring up your old gardens in a surprising manner, Turnips, radishes, &c., will grow as well as they ever did, and all other vegetables be largely benefited. - Germantown Telegraph.

GRAFTING CHESTNUT TREES.

CHESTNUTS can be engrafted with as perfect success as any other tree, by the means known as side grafting. Procure your scion early in spring, keep it in a cool, dormant condition until after the tree on which you are going to engraft it has swollen its buds almost to bursting, then cut the lower end of the scion in a wedge form, with a little slit or tongue on one side. Select in the tree a branch about the size. or perhaps a trifle larger than the scion-make a slice cut downward, and a tongue or slit on the inside of the cut corresponding with that on the scion-insert the scion, matching the one tongue into the other, and the graft has then the new wood and bark to match and connect it on both sides. Now wrap with bass matting, and cover with grafting wax to keep out wet. When the graft has made two leaves take off the top of the branch on which it is inserted to a corresponding number of leaves, and in July cut back the branch close to the graft.

As seedlings of the Marrow chestnut vary as much in quality as our common kind, where parties have the common sort and can get grafts of the Marrow, that are known to produce large and fine fruit, engrafting will be the cheaper and better way to procure the variety, but seedlings will come into bearing usually in about eight or ten years. The profit of growing chestnuts and soft-shell hickory nuts, I have no doubt is equal to that of peaches or apples, once the orchard has arrived at maturity .- E. in Ohio Farmer.

NOVEL WAY OF TREATING PEACH TREES.

A MR. BOLMER, of Franklin, Obio, has invented a very novel yet apparently good way of protecting his peach trees and securing regular crops of this uncertain crop. The principal feature of Mr. Bolmer's plan is the mounding of the earth up around the trunk of the tree to a height of four or five feet, in some cases one or two feet above the fork. He applied this treatment to one tree seventeen years ago, when it was four years old, since which time it has borne thirteen crops, five or six of which were heavy. This tree was split down at the fork by a storm eleven years ago, but was afterwards braced up and the ruptured part enclosed in the mound. Both parts still live, and the larger part is healthy and vigorous, showing no signs of decay. It bore a good crop of fruit this year, and the produce of his orchard was between six or seven thousand dollars. The operation is regarded as of great interest to horticulturists, and though extremely novel, and apparently absurd, the results are such as to command attention. Let our farmers and horticulturists try the experiment on a few trees at least. It is worthy a

KEEPING CABBAGES.

WE have no reason to change our old mode of keeping cabbages through the winter; and to those who have not stored theirs we again commend it as all that is desirable. Take up the cabbages by the roots-set them closely together in rows up to the head in soil, roots down, the same as it grows-drive in posts at the corners of the bed and intermediate spaces if necessary, higher on one side than the other-nail strips of board, lath, or anything else that will answer on these posts-lay upon these old boards, doors, or if you have nothing else, bean poles and cornfodder, so that the roof will be clear of the cabbage and allow the air to circulate-close up the sides with yard or garden offal of any kind-and your cabbage will keep all winter, fresh and green, and be accessible at all times or nearly so, the frost not being nearly so severe under this protection as in exposed places. We have pursued this plan for years, and it has always given satisfaction. Remember, exclude moisturenever mind the frost, which is a benefit rather than an injury .- Germantown Telegraph.

KREPING GRAPES FRESH .- The freshest and longest kept grapes we ever tasted, were from the Cleveland Fruit House of Mr. Nyce, where even the stem of the Catawba was kept green, and the bloom of the fruit preserved, through July. But as many persons cannot have the advantage of such a conservatory, they must use more available means. One way which we have seen quite successful, was that of placing the bunches in stone pots and covering them up in dry ground below the frost. It is thought that close wooden boxes will be even better than stone pots for thus keeping grapes under ground. The picking and planting must be done in fair weather, and the boxes should not be over ten or twelve inches deep, and well secured from dirt and water .- Ohio Farmer.

HEAVY PEARS.—I saw a very flattering notice in the Monthly of some Duchesse Pears, weighing 12 ounces each. I send you one Duchess 19% ozs., one 17 ozs. one Beurre d'Anjou 18 ozs., one Beurre Clairgeau 15 ozs. Give them such notice as their merits entitle them to .- T. G. YEOMANS, Walworth, N. Y.

These were remarbly fine specimens. One great peculiarity was their weight. The Duchess were little larger than those sent us by Mr. Akers, and yet so much heavier. There was also a peculiar muskiness, very similar to the Bartlett, that we never noticed in Duchesse before. We have eaten truit of the Duchesse d'Angouleme almost annually for twenty years, but never one so truly excellent as this specimen. The others were also superior. Mr. Yeomans has long been an ardent advocate and very successful cultivator the rate of about thirty bushels to the acre, of the Dwarf Pear, and these fruits do him more than

Domestic Geonomy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

EDS. RURAL:—In looking over your paper I see an inquiry how to make gingerbread, and boiled or steamed puddings without eggs. I send you my mode:

To MAKE GINGERBREAD,-Three cups of molasses, one cup of shortening, dissolve one tablespoonful of sods in one cup of warm water, and ginger to your taste. Roll out thin, and cut to your fancy. Bake quick. TO MAKE STEAMED PUDDINGS .- Take light

dough, made of hop yeast or yeast cake, mould in a little shortening, let it rise, then roll out; cover with fresh or dried fruit of any kind. In putting in dried fruit, it should be soaked before using. Then roll it up and steam one hour. -Mrs. C. M. James, Newfield, N. Y.

Eds. Rural:—I saw in your paper an inquiry for a recipe for gingerbread without sour milk or eggs, and send you mine.

SOFT GINGERBREAD. - One teacupful of molasses; one half cup sweet milk: six tablespoonfuls of butter; one teaspoon of soda; one of ginger. Stir to a thin batter.

RISING FOR BREAD.—For the benefit of your lady readers, I send you my recipe for making bread :- One teacup of canelle, one tablespoonful of sugar, one of ginger, one-half teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon salt; pour boiling water over; stir to a batter. Keep warm until it rises, which will be nearly a day; set in a cool place for use. One large tablespoonful stirred in warm water, with flour, and set to rise, will make four large loaves. It makes splendid bread, with the least time; often ready to mix in less than an hour from setting to rise. -- MRS. R. WILLIAMS, Hindsburgh, 1865.

EDS. RURAL: -In answer to the inquiry relative to knitting oversocks, I will give you my method. Set up the socks the same as you would a stocking. Seam two stiches and knit two. After you have knit about an inch and a half, narrow a stitch each side of one of the seams every time around, till you have it the size you want at the ankle. Then by knitting backward and forward instead of around you can have it open on the side like a gaiter which makes it more convenient to put on. You can work islets in the side and lace them up, and they will be very comfortable. I use large needles and coarse yarn. A large sized wire with the ends sharpened make good ones.—Mrs. L. S. ANDERSON, Almond, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

MLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds

AND FLORAL GUIDE

FOR THE SPRING OF 1866,

Will be published the First of January. It will contain full descriptions of the choicest fioral treasures of the world and the best vegetables, with plain directions for culture. Illustrated with a Colored Bouquette ann Fifty Wood Engravines of the newest and best flowers and containing about seventy pages.

For Sent to all who apply enclosing Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.

Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

MIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. WILLIAM HACKER, Office 258 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

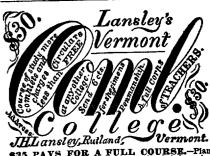
Importer and Grower of Agricultural and Garden Seeds, Trees, Plants and Bulbs. Country Merchants, Dealers and Druggists supplied at the lowest rates. 827-18t

WAY WITH SPECTACLES.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Zadies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. BABY NELL.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

WHAT has made this sad earth brighter With new leveliness? Made it full of gladness, where There seemed but emptiness? Is it that the blue grows bluer In the far-off skies, Or do I now behold its beauty In my baby's eyes?

What has added sweet intenseness To the scent of flowers, That they bless with new delight The quiet summer hours? What has made the bird's song sweeter? Do they all rejoice? Or hear I their melodiousness In baby NELLY's voice?

What has given these purple twilights Such a calm delight? Given such a rare enchantment To the lonely night? True it is the stars shine brighter Than they shone before, Shine with full and radiant glory But there's something more

Something more than breath of flowers From the south wind caught;-Making life seem truer living, Full of earnest thought; Something making each day's duties Real and divine,— And I think it is the coming Of this babe of mine.

Her wee fingers twine the garlands That I wear to-night, Her sweet breath is the pure incense Making home more bright; Baby NELLY! baby NELLY! Nestle closer still, 'Till I feel your childlike spirit In my woman's will;

Press your dainty forehead closer To this loving heart, Teach me all the pure impulses That hold thee apart From the busy world of sorrow, From its grief and care .-Till from your full cup of gladness I shall drink a share. December, 1865.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WORDS FROM HOME-No. I.

> > BY ANNIE HERBERT.

FROM time immemorial, we have been reminded by the Governors of our good Commonwealths of the approach of Thanksgiving. The call for turkeys, chickens, and other delectables on such occasions, proves that we are a grateful people, and cherish a patriotic reverence for this institution of our land.

Never before has a year brought such blessings to claim our gratitude. We no longer influence: gather in the old home thinking of loved ones far off among Southern hills, or down beside the Gulf, in army blue. The work of Union bayonets is well done. No stars are missing from the flag that now floats over Sumter. We have welcomed home the brave men who, with Gon's blessing, have "given our flag its right." They walk with us again in the old paths of business; some with empty sleeves that tell their own story; others with shattered limbs; a few unharmed save by the dreadful memories of Libby and Andersonville; but all worthy of not to drink, and then I made a resolution of reverence who have suffered in the cause for which they fought. To some of us who waited at home, these roughened heroes are dearer than life, and fervently do we thank the Father, who guarded them in all their perils, for their

We remembered on our Thanksgiving day the graves that marked the progress of our victorious armies southward. Our dead lie along the streams, and beside the prisons pens, from th Atlantic to the prairie borders. Their memory is a strong tower of defence to our land. The light of many lives went out when they fell, but the sacrifice was not made in vain.

With sorely chastened hearts, and higher aims, we must summon our energies to work out the grand problems of the Nineteenth century. If we have gained anything of strength by the discipline of war, it is that we may better endure the labors of peace, and build a noble monument for our lives, in good works. The Master has called us to the field of life to gather rich gleanings for the harvest of the angels. With loving hearts and unwavering faith, let us

" Labor for the better time, With all our might of press and pen Remembering 'tis a truth sublime. God's world is worthy better men."

Very timely is the following National Thanksgiving Hymn, just written by EDWARD P. NOWELL:

> Praise the Lord, O, ransomed nation! Praise him all, from sea to sea; He hath built a firm foundation, E'en the rock of Liberty! Futile was our best endeavor, Till we turned from wrong to right; Gloom had shrouded us foreve But for Heaven's redeeming might!

> Then with pæans sing God's praises, Now, and through all coming time; Love which manhood's standard raises Merits gratitude sublime ! Hope and Trust, at length victorious Over trembling Doubt and Fear, Call for rapture, holy, glorious, Living faith and constant cheer.

Infinite Jehovah ! aid us. While we in Thy favor stand, To remember Thou hast made us A regenerated land

And while time shall with us linger, May we love the Just and Right-Seeing Freedom's guiding finger Pointing to eternal light!

HEALTHFULNESS OF WOMAN'S DRESS.

Man's dress is allowed to fit his body, but woman's body is compelled to fit her dress. His chest and waist need no compressing-they were created perfect; and so are allowed to develope naturally, as God designed them; but she-her Maker's "last, best gift to man"-in fashion's eye a sad mistake was made in her creation. The beautiful rounded waist, so full, so perfect, with room within for all the vital organs to play their part in the great drama of physical life, is so "very ungenteel, so vulgar!" And so the little girl, whose form up to the age of thirteen or fourteen years has been left to grow as free and as untrammeled as her brother's, must now begin to pay attention to her figure. The short dress is lengthened down to sweep the floor; the childish waist, so comfortably loose, is laid aside forever; and encased in whalebones, if not in corsets, with a dress so tight that an attempt to take a free breath would endanger every hook and eye upon it, but which fashion says fits so neatly, the process of improving God's handiwork begins. The muscles of the chest, denied development, become enfeebled by disuse, and gradually shrink away, causing the waist to diminish in size: the heart labors ineffectually to properly circulate the blood through the arteries, capillaries, and veins; the ribs, forced downward and inward, press upon the vital organs, often crowding the abdominal viscers out of position; while the poor lungs, crowded, stiffed, unable to more than half expand, become the ready seat of fatal disease. And as she grows older, additional stays are deemed essential, corset strings are tighter drawn, the dress fits still "more neatly," and by the time she has arrived at womanhood, the goal is won! She has reached the genuine wasp-waist standard, and fashion describes her figure to be "elegant." An "elegant figure!" Shades of Venus de Medicis preserve us! Lamented Hiram Powers, what a sad mistake you made when you fashioned the Greek Slave! An "elegant figure;" and what else has she in addition? An aching head, weak back, disordered liver and shattered lungs. And yet, with effects following as surely in the wake of their causes as the sunshine follows the shade, she cannot see that her dress has any thing to do with her sickness. Not one woman in a thousand will acknowledge that her dress is tight. "See how loose it is!" she tells you, as, holding her breath and taking up a fold in front, she deems you have convincing proof; when if her dress were but unfastened, and she were to breathe naturally, it would barely reach together within three inches. From the crown of her head to the sole of her foot there is hardly one article of woman's dress that is really what it should be. - Mrs. M. Jones.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—How touching is this tribute of Hon. T. H. Benton to his mother's

"My mother asked me never to use tobacco. have never touched it from that time to the present day; she asked me not to game, and I have never gambled, and I cannot tell who is losing in games that are being played. She admonished me, too, against hard drinking; and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I may have at tained in life, I have attributed to having complied with her pious and correct wishes When I was seven years of age she asked me total abstinence, and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe to my mother.

FEMININE TOPICS.

A HORRIBLE bachelor wants to know if ladies in corsets mean staid women. THE Queen of the Sandwich Islands has helped

to consecrate a church in England. If a lady's hair costs one dollar a curl, what is

the income of a flourishing lock factory? Modesty to the female character is like saltpetre to beef, imparting a blush while it preserves

A BACHELOR having advertised for a wife to share his lot, an "Anxious Inquirer" solicited in-

formation as to the size of said lot. Ir women knew their real power, and wished to exert it, they would always endeavor to show sweetness of temper, for there they are irresistible.

A WRITER, in describing the last scene of "Othello," had this exquisite passage:--" Upon which the Moor, seizing a bolster full of rage and jealousy, smothers her."

THE Illinois fat girl, weighing six hundred pounds, has been bound over for stealing a small sum of money. The amount of cord required to bind her over with is not stated.

An ancient sage uttered the following apothegm: -" The goodness of gold is tried by fire, the goodness of women by gold and the goodness of men by the ordeal of women."

A LADY who is opposed to having euchre played in her house all the time, recently sent out invitations for a social party, and lest there might be a mistake, she added, "No cards."

IT is better to love a person you cannot marry, than to marry a person you cannot love. This is a short text for a long sermon, which human experience will continue to preach "until the last syllable of recorded time.'

A MAN named Jameson, in Cincinnati, wishing to curtail household expenses, adopted a novel mode to effect his object. He kissed the servant girl one morning, when he knew Mrs. J. would see him. Results-discharged servant girl and I twelve dollars per month saved.

Miscellang. Choice

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker. THE CYNIC.

BY JOHN MC INTOSH.

Doomed to a course I curse and hate, The football of the mocker, FATE, Ah! me, the penury of life! Its canting, shuffling, friendless strife.

What matters that the world be young, Or fair, or middle aged, or old ?-What prophet said, or bard has sung, To him who feels "Poor Tom's a-cold?"

I make a mate of listless woe; I spurn the civic pales of state; I dig my lair amidst the snow; I kiss the icy hand of HATE.

My years are freckled by the moth And mildew foul of sodd'ning time: The lack of virtue, or of crime: The bitterness, and hate of sloth.

Through idle years I beat the air, As swings upon the ruined mili The wheel, when vagrant breezes fill The shreds of canvaes rotting there.

All purposeless as water rolls, Directed by its devious banks, I saunter to the Land of Souls, To swell its ever swelling ranks.

I scorn the crowded, jangling mart; The babble of the common theme; The lie of being what you seem; The greedy eye, the chary heart.

Men's souls are closed against themselves: Man bars the world before his eyes; For light amid the gloom he delves, And screens with phantom shades the skies.

Come, cesse. O Earth, thy simless race!-Thou thing of wayward hopes and fears! Thou changling in the realms of space! Thou idiot planet of the spheres! Wyoming, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Bural New-Yorker.

LIVES LIVED VERSUS LIVES NOT LIVED.

In my miscellaneous reading, I remember finding some time since the query, What might OLIVER TWIST'S life have been had he not met with the "ARTFUL DODGER"? and the desire was expressed that DICKENS should re-write the story, commencing at the point where the first meeting occurred. Before reading this, I had often thought how the most trivial things, apparently, entirely change the current of men's lives. I have very often wondered what some lives would have been, had certain little circumstances, unimportant in themselves, been left ont; and have amused myself by tracing out those lives that might have been through an imaginary sequence of conditions quite probable, and have been not a little surprised at the wide variation between the two lines of life-the lived. and the not lived.

There is a sentimental poem, the burden of which is-" It might have been." To drop sentiment and come down to plain matter-of-fact, let us inquire what might have been? "TIMOTHY TITCOME," in a humorous sketch, once told his readers what might and doubtless would have been, in his case, had he quietly settled down in the town of his birth, instead of seeking a different field of action. Whatever might have been, it is safe to say that "Gold Foil," and "Letters to the Young" would not. We do not need to look among that class whose names are "household words," to find those who are illustrations of the mighty power of trivial things in shaping lives. We see such in our every day walks; their forms jostle us wherever we go. Our hest examples in this, as in nearly everything else, are not confined to the men who hold exalted positions. There are men, and women, who, without the ability to work out brilliant lives. are nevertheless living lives widely separated from those they might have lived, from those they were and are capable of living; and solely to some in itself unimportant circumstance is this difference chargeable.

Every third man whom you meet in the street. be he prosperous or the reverse, became what he is by some trifle that he very likely belittles by the term accident, unless he be wise enough to trace effect back to its proper cause. The poor inebriate, whose line of life is reduced to a zigzag path from one place of debauchery to another, was offered the opportunity to tread the broad and beautiful highway of noble living, and some slight thing prompted him to turn aside. The contrast between his life lived and that not lived, conveys its own lesson. The cynical man, whom you half pity and half despise, whose lips have come to wear a curve of bitter scorn by the utterance of bitter thoughts, and whose eye gleams of distrust from so long looking upon mankind with unbelief in honesty of heart, became what he is, perhaps, through the broken faith of some heart that he once loved and trusted. Alongside of this man's life, place a life of faith in good intentions and noble purposes, of broad and generous principles; a life not welling up in bitterness, but rather overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and made blessed by good accomplished through love. Such a life was before him once. He might have lived it, but for a trifle.

I know of one man, who was blessed with a large circle of family friends, and a competencey; who was every way fitted to make life a blessing to himself and others; and yet who lived a life of cold loneliness for years, and grew old in wandering about among strangers, rather than warming his heart amid the atmosphere of affection. Among the great brotherhood of mankind, but not of it; giving little or no sympathy, and asking none; he literally sealed up all the better go athirst. He died, at last, as he had lived; write as illegible as possible.

finished the semblance of a life alone, in one of the great hotels of a great city, scarce a stone's throw removed from near friends who would gladly have ministered to him if they had been allowed to. Could the secret history of that man be known, I doubt not it would be found that some broken faith—a little thing in the eyes of others_turned his life saide from the noble course it should have followed. It may be the good angel recorded many things done by him to relieve the otherwise complete barrenness of the life he seemed to live.

No man who lives wholly within himself, lives a complete life. If he burrows nothing from the wealth of other lives, if their sunlight reflects no warmth into his own, but the door of his heart remains closed and he bids no one enter; then is there a desolation in the inner chamber, "the holy of holies," which makes his life miserably poor and one-sided.

Set over against the real life of every person, is the life he knows he ought to live, the life he broods over and longs for, - that higher life which he is only too apt to excuse himself for not living. Though he lives it not, still it sheds a beauty upon his actual life, it imparts purposes which he is loth to resign, and it puts a restraining hand upon his worst tendences. This life is called by some our "inner life," and by others, our "soul-life."

It would seem, then, that we have a trinity of lives, two lived - the visible and unseen - and that not lived. But this is true only in part, for the life not lived blends always in a great degree with the hidden. The visible, also, takes form sometimes, and earnestness ever, from the unseen, the soul-life. The real life a person lives is measured always by his or her breadth of soul, and the greater the inner, the greater and nobler the outer existence. The circumstances without may curb and cramp what is within, and shut it out from full and free development; but never will the inner circumscribe and limit the outer. To make, then, our outward lives what they may and should be, we should look well to the life within. If it be pure and right, rest assured outward action will be alike pure and right.

But I did not intend touching upon this point when I commenced writing. I only designed considering what might have been in contrast with what is. And this I hoped to do in no complaining way, as if what is, is ever worse than what might have been. People are quite too apt to consider that such is the case. On the contrary, if we can look over the years spent and point to one place where it might have been better for us, for every such an one we can readily point to twenty or a hundred where it might have been worse. If, by some means, your life lived leads away off from that not lived, and you are conscious that what might have been is better than what is, then instead of repining set yourself to guiding that which is toward the "might have been," and it will not be surprising if, ere long, the two lines of life shall blend in one, and, "it might be," be fully realized. If, in weaving the woof of life, some bright color you had cherished becomes dimmed, and there is a dark spot, put therein the next brightest color you may find, and weave on.

GULIELMUS. Albany, N. Y. Dec., 1865.

CANDOR.

THERE is nothing sheds so fine a light upon the human mind as candor. It was called whiteness by the ancients to denote its purity; and it has always won the esteem due to the most admirable of virtues. The man whose opinions make the deepest impression upon his fellow man, whose influence is most lasting and efficient, whose friendship is instinctively sought where all others have proved faithless, is not the man of brilliant parts, or flattering tongue, or splendid genius, but he whose lucid candor, and his table, but few of his abstinence. All desire ingenuous truth transmit the heart's real feelings pure and without refraction. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits that have a higher place in the world's code of erence his miracles; few follow the ignominy honor, but none wear better or gather less tarnish by use, or claim deeper homage in that aflent reverence which mind pays to virtue.

CHANCE CHIPS.

HERE is the pithiest sermon ever preached Our ingress in life is naked and bare, our progress in life is trouble and care: our egress out of it we know not where; but doing well here, we shall do well there; I could not tell more by preaching a year."

One pound of gold may be drawn into a wire that would extend round the globe. So one good deed may be felt through all time, and cast its influence into eternity. Though done in the first flush of youth it may gild the last hours of a long life, and form the brightest spot

A GENTLEMAN who had the curiosity to spend a dime in answering an advertisement which promised valuable advice for that amount, received by mail the following answer : - "Friend, for your ten cents postage, please find enclosed advice which may be of great value to you. As many persons are injured for weeks, months and years by the careless use of a knife, there, fore, my advice is, when you use a knife, always whittle from you."

Louis Blanc relates, in one of his contributions to a Paris magizine, La Petite Revue, his experience during the time he was connected with the press. He states that his handwriting is perfectly clear, but that of his collaborator illegible. Yet the latter's contributions were always printed correctly, and his full of blunders. On remonstrating at the printing office, the reply was that careful attention is bestowed upon hieroglyphic manuscript, which is never given to a good specimen of penmanship. Louis and holier springs of life, and let his soul forever | Blanc adds that from that time he endeavored to

Sabbath Musings.

A HYMN OF TRUST.

LHAVE God to order all thy ways, And hope in Him whate'er betide; Thou'lt find Him in the evil days An all-sufficient Strength and Guide. Who trusts in God's unchanging love, Builds on the rock that naught can move.

What can these anxious cares avail, These never-ceasing moans and sighs? What can it help us to bewail Each painful moment as it flies? Our cross and trials do but press The heavier for our bitterness.

Only your restless heart keep still. And wait in cheerful hope, content To take whate'er His gracious will, His all-discerning love has sent: Nor doubt our inmost wants are known To Him who chose us for his own.

He knows when joyful hours are best, He sends them as He sees it meet; When thou hast borne its flery test, And now art freed from all deceit, He comes to thee all unaware, And makes thee own His loving care.

Nor in the heat of pain and strife. Think God hath cast thee off unheard; Nor that the man whose prosperous life Thou enviest, is of him preferred; Time passes, and much change doth bring. And sets a bound to every thing.

All are alike before His face; 'Tis easy to our God Most High To make the rich man poor and base-To give the poor man wealth and joy. True wonders still of Him are wrought, Who setteth up and brings to naught.

Sing, pray, and swerve not from His ways, But do thine own part faithfully: Trust His rich promises of grace, So shall it be fulfilled in thee; God never yet forsook at need The soul that trusted Him indeed.

SOBER SABBATH THOUGHTS.

THE creatures of God's hand declare his goodness; all their enjoyments speak his praise. He clotheth them with beauty, he supporteth them with food, he preserveth them with pleasure from generation to generation.

When we have done wrong and want to coneal the fault, the very way we take to hide it often leads to detection. We must go where God is not, if we would be safe from detection; but since God is in every place we may be sure our sin, however secret it may be, will find us out.

How reluctant are we to let our disordered nature feel the severity of that discipline which Infinite Love has chosen for us! The very affliction at which we murmur, the heart-searching of God's Spirit and Word which so sorely tries us, the very duty of which we perform the half, would have proved the choicest blessings if we had cheerfully taken them at His gracious

GET into the sun, that is, Christ, Under the beams of this blessed Sun of righteensness, there are warmth and comfort. Walk to the fire. that is, to the Work of God. "Is not my word like fire?" How many warming and comforting passages are there! Keep in motion and action, stirring up ourselves and the gift of God that is in us by Christian converse and communion. How can one be warm alone?—Philip Henry.

JESUS hath many lovers of his heavenly kingdom, but few bearers of his cross. He hath many desirous of his consolation, but few of his tribulation. He findeth many companions o to rejoice with him or for him. Many follow Jesus into the breaking of bread, but few to the drinking of the cup of his passion. Many revof his cross.

Some good people are inclined to contemplation when the call is urgent for stirring activity. Such persons might well be reminded of what a zealous isyman from the West once said to an old church in the East:-- "You sit here and 'sing yourself away to everlasting bliss;' but I tell you, you are wanted a great deal more out in Illinois than you are in heaven." And are not many of our Christian friends, who love to read and think about "the glory to be revealed." and who sometimes are longing for the rest above, wanted a great deal more in the Sabbath school than they are in heaven?

NAIMBANNA, a black prince, from the neighborhood of Sierra Leone, arrived in England in 1791. The gentleman to whose care he was intrusted took great pains to convince him that the Bible is the Word of God, and he received it as such, with great reverence and simplicity. Do we ask what it was that satisfied him on the subject? Let us listen to his artless words. "When I found," said he, "all good men minding the Bible, and calling it the Word of God, and all bad men disregarding it, I then was sure that the Bible must be what good men call it, the Word of God."

SOMETIMES I compare the trouble we have to undergo in the course of a year to a great number of faggots, far too large for us to lift. But God does not require us to carry the whole at once. He mercifally unties the bundles, and gives us at first one stick, which we are able to carry to-day, and then another, which we are able to carry to-morrow, and so on. This we might easily manage, if we could only take the burden appointed for each day; but we choose to increase our trouble by carrying yesterday's atick over again to-day and adding to-morrow's burden to our load before we are required to carry it. - John Newton.

ELM-CIVEDY

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

TROT, A CHRISTMAS STORY.

[Concluded from page 412 this number.]

It was the day before Christmas, and the snow was smooth and hard round Hopedale; so I ventured to propose a sleigh-ride, meaning to open my heart to her as we drove. She accepted my proposal readily, and we were soon on our way. Somehow there fell a long silence between us; I longing but not during to speak, my eyes fixed upon that lovely face framed in its pretty, furbound hood, the eyes looking down, the sweet mouth set with a sadder expression than I had ever seen it wear. Suddenly she spoke:

"I expect my parents, brothers and sisters

here to-morrow."

"For Christmas gayeties?" I questioned. "No, to escape them. They are coming here to pass the day quietly, far away from any festivity. It is a sad day for us. Doctor, do you believe in a broken heart?"

"Yes; I know they exist."

"And are fatal?"

"Sometimes! I have seen heavy sorrow drain away life!"

"My poor sister," she said sadly, her eyes filling with tears, "I fear her heart is broken." and after a pause, she said:-" A year ago-a year ago-poor little Trot!"

"Trot!" I cried, breathlessly.

"My sister's only child, who died on Christmas day last year."

"Dled?" I said, my hopes sinking.

"Burnt to death!" she said, sadly. "We had a Christmas tree for children in the nursery. My sister had been a widow only three months, so we had no holiday gathering, but we dressed a tree for the little ones and lighted it on Christmas Eve. The next morning they, the children I mean, were all in the nursery, and we suppose one of them tried to light the tree. Certain it is that they set the room on fire, and before we could say anything the whole house was in flames. All escaped but my sister's child, her only one; he perished in the fire." "Are you certain ?"

"Where else would he be? My two little brothers and mysister were saved with difficulty, and the roof fell in while we were all frantically scerebing and calling for Arthur, or, as we always called him, Trot. My sister's health gave way entirely under this blow. She had concentrated all the strength of her love upon this child after her husband died, and the loss prostrated her utterly. We took her to Europe; we have had the best advice for her, but she is slowly dying of a broken heart."

"It is from no impertinent curiosity," I said, "that I question you. Will you answer my in quirles ? "

We were speeding over the frozen ground toward my home, as she answered-

"Certainly."

"This little child-had he a pet name for you?"

"Yes; my home name. They all call me Daisy, and he called me Aunt Daisy." "And your sisters' names are Mary and Sue,

your brother's Walter and Baby." "Yes, yes," she said, turning very pale.

"And Trot's nurse, Ellen, did she go to Aus-

"Yes, a year ago last fall. Your face is radi-

ant! Speak quickly-our lost boy!" We were at my door; her face was ashy white with emotion, but she obeyed my motion, and let me lead her from the sleigh to my office. I made her sit down, and began to explain, when-"Uncle Charley's come! Uncle Charley!" rang out from my pet's voice, and Trot burst into the room. Lilian rose to her feet with a

For a moment he stood bewildered; then a sudden rush of memory came over the childish heart, and he sprang into her arms.

wild cry of "Trot! Arthur! darling!"

"Aunt Daisy! Where's mamma! I want mamma! Quick! Quick! Uncle Charley, Aunt Daisy, take me to mamma!"

For nearly three hours we sat in the little office before Lilian could tear herself away from the child, but at last she let me take her to the sleigh, consoling Trot by a promise that to-mor row he should see his mother.

I left the disclosure to her womanly tact. But on the morrow, when I drove over with the child, dressed in his black velvet suit, altered to fit him by Mrs. Watson's trembling fingers, and moistened I am sure by many tears, I found all prepared for the great joy.

Such a Christmas never dawned for me. To tell of the gratitude of the pale widow, the joy of the grandparents, the boisterous greetings between the children, is beyond the powers of

my pen. Of course the precise time and manner of Arther's escape from the house we could only conjecture. The nurse was in the kitchen nearly an hour when the alarm of fire was given, and the fiames had gained great headway before they were discovered, the family sitting room being on a different floor, and some distance from the nursery. Of course the fearless boy had left the house before the attempt to light the tree was made, but the others, absorbed in Christman delights, did not miss him. The distance from the house to the station was very short, and Ellen had gone to New York from the little village near which Mr. Graham's house was situated. The departure for Europe, and the certainty all felt of his fate, had prevented any search being made for the boy, and we presumed the railway officials supposed he belonged to

some party on the train. It was a glad day for all, for if I lost my little tressure, I won from Lilian the right to be called in good truth Trot's Uncle Charley. - Godey's Lady's Book.

HERODOTUS puts a sentiment into the mouth of a Persian soldier which must find an echo in many breasts namely, that nothing is so annoy ing as to feel one's self full of wisdom, and to find no one who will listen.



LORD PALMERSTON.

public importance, while the decease of one who, by virtue of eminent talents and high official position, exercised a controlling influence not only over the affairs of his own government, but to no little extent also over the material prosperity of other nations, is an occurrence of the deepest interest to the world at large The subject of this memoir, HENRY JOHN

TEMPLE, Viscount PALMERSTON, was born at Broadlands, near Romsey, Hamshire, on the 20th of October, 1784, and died, after a brief illness caused by a severe cold which he had contracted, on the 18th of last October, within two days of the completion of his eighty-first year. Descended from an old and aristocratic stock, the TEMPLES, of which the celebrated Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE was a notable representative, he was the third of his title, a nephew of Sir WILLIAM having been created in 1772 first Viscount PALMERSTON. His education was begun at Harrow, continued at the University of Edinburgh, and completed at Cambridge, where, at St. John's College, in 1806, he took the degree of Master of Arts. His peerage, to which he succeeded in the same year, not entitling him to a seat in the House of Lords unless elected a representative of the Irish nobility, he chose to appear as an English Commoner; and at the early age of twenty-one he stood for the representation of the University of Cambridge against Lord HENRY PETTY, subsequently Marquis of Lansdowne. Defeated in this election, he was soon after returned for Bletchingley, and in 1807 was made junior Lord of the Admiralty, in the Tory cabinet of the Duke of Portland. He afterwards secured the representation of Cambridge and retained it for twenty years. In 1831 he lost his favorite seat by his advocacy of Lord JOHN RUSSEL'S Reform Bill, but was returned again for Bletchingley. From 1832 to 1834 he represented South Hants, and was afterwards regularly returned by the electors of Tiverton. In 1830 he left the Tory party, and was appointed Foreign Secretary by Earl GREY. Thrown out of office during the brief administration of Sir ROBERT PEEL, from December, 1834, to April, 1835, on the formation of the Melbourne ministry he was restored to his former position, the duties of which he continued to discharge until September, 1841. Sir ROBERT PEEL again becoming prime minister, Lord Palmerston was once more in the opposition, but in 1846 was restored to the foreign office in the Russel cabinet. Dismissed from office by Lord John Russel in 1851, he was made Home Secretary a year later, during the coalition ministry of Lord ABERDEEN. His ministry was overthrown in 1858, but in the succeeding year he framed another which remained in

Thus, for nearly sixty years, Lord Palmerston was almost incessantly engaged in public life, and during a great part of that time was the leading statesman of Great Britain. The period of his connection with politics comprises several of the most important epochain European history. It covered the times of the Reform Bill, the Catholic Emancipation, the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Crimean, the Indian and the China wars, the coun detat of Louis Napoleon and the Rebellion in the United States. Perhaps no English statesman of the day had more influence in shaping the course of his government during these emergencies than Lord PALMERSTON: Nominally a Tory until 1830, he committed himself to the policy of the Whig party by his action on the Reform Bill. He has the credit of having formed two notable coalitions between the European powers; the first between England, France, Spain and Portugal, for upholding constitutional government in the two latter countries, and the second the memorable alliance which resulted in the Crimesn war. He took part with the opposition of the second Part administration, in the settlement of the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, in which he stigmatized the celebrated Ashburton Treaty as the "Ashburton Capitulation." Dismissed from office in 1851 for refusing to submit his despatches to English ministers at foreign

THE death of a statesman is always an event of | courts to the inspection of Prince Albert, he became so powerful by this timely assertion of independence that he succeeded in a few months in defeating the ministry by which he had been discarded. In 1857 he dispatched an army to India to suppress the Sepoy rebellion, and inaugurated the military operations in China which led to the treaty of 1860. His ministry was overthrown in 1858 for introducing the so-called 'conspiracy to murder' bill, shortly after the attempt of Orsini on the life of the French Emperor, and for a time he was exceedingly unpopular; but he soon regained his office and his influence. His foreign policy during the rebellion in this country is well known to all of our

Lord PALMERSTON'S political career was neither straightforward nor consistent, and motives of expediency rather than of principle always seem to have controlled his policy; but despite all objections to his course as a politician and statesman, his name is inseparably identified with whatever of glory or greatness has marked the history of Great Britain for the last fifty years. Although he set on foot several wars, he was essentially a promoter of peace, and in his foreign relations generally pursued a temporizing policy. Ostensibly in favor of constitutional government, he satisfied his conscience by redundant expressions of sympathy for the oppressed and struggling nationalities of his day, granting material aid to none; while on the other hand he covertly favored the monarchical schemes of the third Napoleon. Abandoning the Tory party on account of a distaste for its foreign policy, he joined the Whigs, but never was imbued with a thoroughly liberal spirit. Undoubtedly the greatest blunder of his administration was granting belligerent rights to our lately rebellious States, thus giving factitious strength to an unholy cause, and protracting a sanguinary struggle.

As a parliamentary leader, Lord PALMERSTON was unrivaled: as a diplomatist he was acute. sagacious, and not over-scrupulous, and his oratorical powers had so wide a range that he was as effective a speaker on the hustings as on the floor of the House of Commons. Seldom eloquent, his speeches were characterized by a playful but effective sarcasm.

In his private relations the late Premier was said to have been extremely cordial and agreeable. He was a warm friend, a generous enemy, and distinguished both for the suavity and the dignity of his manners. He was fortunate in preserving, almost up to the very day of his death, the most remarkable physical vigor, which was due mainly to judicious exercise and temperate habits. He was precise and elegant in his personal appointments, and in appearance was quite the gay and debonnaire old gentleman with a sprig in his mouth, that "Punch" for so many years delighted to depict. He died leaving no son, and his title expired with him.

In closing this article, we cannot help remarking that we have been particularly struck by the manly generosity and forbearance displayed by the American press generally, in its notices of the decease, and its comments upon the life and public services of this great statesman. Although his entire ministerial course was characterized by an evident dislike for our institutions and a spirit of unfairness toward our Government, his career bas been as impartially discussed here as elsewhere; and indeed whatever may have been his errors and mistakes, no one anywhere has had the temerity to deny that during his long and arduous public life he seemed to be actuated by a desire to promote what he thought to be the glory and welfare of Great Britain. That feeling of dissatisfaction with his policy toward our Government, which has long been felt in this country, has since his decease rather been intimated than expressed by an almost universal desire that Earl Russal's recent accession to the chief place in the English Cabinet might be the beginning of a better understanding and more cordial relations between Great Britain and ourselves, than have prevailed for many years.

Reading for the Young.

CHRISTMAS.

Over the hills of Palestine, The silver stars began to shine; Night drew her shadows softly round The slumbering earth, without a sound.

Among the fields and dewy rocks The shepherds kept their quiet flocks And looked along the darkening land That waited the Divine command

When lo! through all the opening blue, Far up, the deep, dark heavens withdrew, And angels in a solemn light Praised God to all the listening night

Ah! sad the lonely shepherds then. The Scraph sang good-will to men: O hasten, earth, to meet the morn The Prince, the Prince of Peace is born

Again the sky was deep and dark. Each star resumed his silver spark. The dreaming land in silence lay, And waited for the dawning day.

But in a stable low and rude. Where white-horned, mild-eyed oxen stood. The gates of heaven were still displayed. For Christ was in the manger laid.

Our Young Folks.

Written for Moore's Raral New-Yorker. JULIA'S LESSON ON CONTENTMENT.

BY SOPHIA C. GARRETT.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS to you, mother," said MARY and EMMA NORTON, as they came running into her room one Christmas morning, " and one for you, father, too!"

"Thank you, my dear children," said their mother, and kissing them fondly, and taking their hands, she led them to the sitting-room where their father sat reading.

Near him stood a "Christmas Tree," with branches drooping under their weight of gifts. Mr. Norron took them off and read the name upon each. First, came a nice pair of mittens for Mrs. Nonton, from Many and Emma. These had been knit by them while on a visit at their uncle's, a month before. Then two dolls were handed to the little girls, and a roll of pieces of silk, muslin and lace, to make things for "JENNIE" and "KATY," as these dolls were named. Then father had some neatly-hemmed handkerchiefs, and a pair of slippers from his "two daughters." The slippers were quickly put on, with many thanks for such a useful present.

Emma said: "It was so funny, father, when we were working your slippers! Just when we were busy embroidering the roses, you came quietly into the room before we had time to put them away; and we covered them with our aprons in a great hurry! And at other times, too, we had hard work to conceal them."

"You must send me off when making Christmas gifts another year," said their father, play-

Many other useful and pretty things were on the tree, which was soon stripped of its finery. After breakfast, a playmate, named Julia THOMPSON, came to spend the day. She brought her Christmas gifts in a basket to show them to the girls.
"Oh, you had a Christmas tree!" she said,

on entering the room where it stood. "We had none at our house this year, as mother feared we might feel disappointed if we had a tree with only a few presents on it. We have had such beautiful trees, sometimes! Father said 'only useful things must be given this Christmas.' PETER and FREDERICK slept in grandfather's room, so they could hear the clock, for they wanted to get up early. PETER awoke in the night, and as the moonlight was so bright, he thought it must be morning, and ran to wish father and mother 'Merry Christmas!' He was surprised to hear the clock strike three, and crept back to bed very softly. We rose at six, and went to examine our stockings. Each of the boys had gloves, skates, a hair-brush and comb, and a book. I had the same, with the addition of this ugly doll! I'm sure BRIDGET dressed it, for its clothes are made so old-fashioned. I have named it BIDDY. but can't bear to look at the homely creature! I fully expected some new furs, like Consin MARIA's, and thought of borrowing one of grandfather's stockings to hang up to receive them. I'm glad now that I did not! Last winter when we lived in Troy, I had a beautiful wax doll given me at Christmas. It was almost as large as my sister Libbie, and had the sweetest curls I ever saw. Uncle MORTIMER gave it to me when we came home from New York. I overheard him telling mother that it cost eight dollars. She told him she thought it was foolish to spend so much money for a doll. I did not think so. It was beautifully dressed, too, and had on a pretty hat with pink feathers, and a dear little white vail. Mother promised me when Christmas came, that I might go to Waterford and spend a day or two at my uncle's. Taking my lovely IDA, and filling my reticule with silks and laces to make a cape, and some little collars for her, I set out in fine spirits. When a few miles from home, one Or, for the Western Institution, to wheel of the baggage car broke, which threw the rest of the cars off the track. A number of the passengers were injured. A lady hurried past me to look after her two boys who were in another car, and knocked my dolly on the floor. Some rough looking men with heavy boots his life beheld people "minding their own busirushed along, and trampled her under foot be- ness!" The remarkable occurrence happened fore I had time to pick her up. She was all at sea; the passengers were too sick to attend broken to pieces, and her clothes were torn and to each other's concerns. soiled. Her poor face was crushed, and it made me cry to look at her. A man told me I was 'foolish to cry for a doll,' and said I 'ought to be thankful I was not hurt.' We soon got out

a little station and wait for the next train. Before starting, I saw a man walk past mecarrying a box. Something white was sticking to his foot. I looked sharply at it, and saw that it was my doll's vail! I ran after him, but he walked so fast I could not get near enough to pull it off. He turned around and said, 'What are ye looking for, child? Yer doll's vail, did ye say, honey? Sure, and I thought it was a bit of rag!' He held up his foot, and there was the little hat all crushed and sticking to the sole, and the vail was tied to it. This made me cry harder than before. When the train came along I returned home, as I did not feel like going to pay a visit after meeting with such a loss. That spoiled my Christmas last year, and I have been so disappointed with my presents this Christmas, that I cannot be 'merry' if I try," and she tossed the despised doll on the sofa.

EMMA said: "Mother is in the pantry filling a basket with cakes for MARY and me to carry to Mrs. RAY. She sprained her ankle three weeks ago, and has not been able to go washing since. Come, go with us, Julia, and take your doll to show to the girls."

On arriving at Mrs. Ray's they found her much better. Some kind ladies had sent in four loaves of bread, a large piece of beef and a basket of potatoes. She took their basket with many thanks for this additional proof of the kindness of her friends.

NELLIE RAY admired Julia's doll, and her sister MARGARET thought it was dressed "just like a lady."

"That was your Christmas gift, wasn't it, Miss Julia?"

JULIA blushed, and said faintly, "I found it in my stocking this morning."

She did not tell them of the gloves, books and other things that were also in the stocking. The sisters admired the doll's red cheeks and blue eyes, and asked if it had a name.

Julia did not reply, and Nallie relieved her embarrassment by saying: "We had no dolls or candy this Christmas, but our kind friends sent us plenty of good food instead. Then mother is recovering rapidly. When she gets well, we'll have a 'Merry Christmas' every day, won't we, sister?"

Julia glanced at Mrs. Ray, and saw that her eyes were filled with tears, as she looked fondly upon her affectionate children.

On their way home JULIA said: "I am so glad I went with you to see that poor family: for it has made me feel how good it is to have kind parents, and a happy home. I am ashamed that I have been so dissatisfied with my gifts. I am sure I shall never forget this Christmas, for it has taught mea lesson on 'Contentment.''

Various Topics.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] NOTICE.

TO YOUNG MEN from the farms-MECHAN-ICS - SOLDIERS - MIDDLE-AGED MEN who desire to better their condition in Life-and to PARENTS who would make their Sons successful, useful Men.

I have suggested the best System of Training for preparing Young and Middle-Aged Men for active, successful life, ever adopted in this or any other country.

My Course for Farmers' Sons and Mechanics is the best in the world, it being the most useful, the shortest and most comprehensive.

Such is the popularity of my System of Practical, Useful Education, that my College at Poughkeepsie on the Hudson has grown to be the largest educational institution on the continent-enjoying patronage from all sections of our own country, South America, Europe, Cuba, and the Canadas, and exerting more power and influence for good than all Commercial or Mercantile Colleges combined.

Such was the extended patronage from the West, that it became necessary to establish an Institution at Chicago under the principalship of Prof. E. P. Eastman, where this System of Education could be enjoyed.

Mechanics, Young Men from the Farms who can devote the winter to study, Men of Middle-Age who desire to change their present employment for something more remunerative, and Returned Soldiers and others who desire lucrative, honorable situations in business, can enjoy advantages here not to be found elsewhere.

Graduates are assisted to such situations as they merit, through the College Agencies in the different cities. References are given to more than 200 in Government Departments at Washington, and more than 400 in the City of New York alone, who owe their success to this Institution.

The prescribed Course of Study can be completed in three months, at a total expense for tuition and board of \$100. The Illustrated Paper of 16 pages, giving full

information of the Course of Study, is sent free of charge to all who desire it. Applicants will apply in person or by letter to

the President. H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., E. P. EASTMAN,

A TRAVELER announces as a fact (and though he is a traveler we believe him) that he once in

"THE BEST CHILD'S PAPER published in this great country of ours is The Little Corporal, by Alfred L. Sewell, at Chicago, Ill., price one dolof the cars, and were told to walk half a mile to lar a year."-Pittsburg Advocate.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Kural New-Yorker.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 23, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Post's Washington special of the 15th inst., says the question of admission of the Southern claimants to seats in the House of Representatives, has now been fully determined. The vote in the House adopting the Stevens resolution by two-thirds, is regarded as conclusive evidence that they will not be admitted this

The Commercial's Washington special says the departure for Europe on the 13th inst. of the Chief Secretary of the French Legation is connected with recent developments of the Mexican enestion. The temper of Congress and the growing popular sympathy with the Liberal cause in Mexico, together with the appointment of General Logan, has led to communications between Count Monthelon and the State Department, which resulted in sending a message to the French Emperor for definite instructions. It is said that the withdrawal of the French Legation from Washington will take place in case of the departure of a United States Minister for Mexico.

It is announced that the Secretary of the Treasury has now good reasons for being satisfied that the wants of the War Department will not amount to anything like what he was led to suppose they would. Many circumstances have occurred since the estimates were made, to warrant the conclusion now reached, and believed by the Secretary to be correct. He is very confident that he can get along during the present year without a further loan, and without increasing the public debt, and he is of the opinion that next year he will certainly be able to diminish it very much.

Hon. Thomas Corwin of Ohio, was attacked with paralysis on Friday evening, and at last accounts was in a dying condition.

A special election is to be held in Washington on the 21st inst., to ascertain the opinion of the people on the subject of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Secretary McCulloch has issued an order enjoining Custom House officers to use diligence to prevent the entrance into the United States ports of prizes belonging to either belligerent party during hostilities between Spain and Chili.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has passed a resolution declaring that universal suffrage shall be established in the

Upwards of two million dollars in currency have been issued to national banks within a few days. The total amount now issued is two hundred and twenty-eight million four hundred thousand dollars.

News Summary.

THE cholers has appeared at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Peru has determined to take part with Chili against Spain.

General Grant proposes to visit New Orleans and the Rio Grande within a few weeks.

The Legislature of Oregon ratified the Constitutional Amendment on the 11th inst.

There have been over 3,000 executions of re-

bellious blacks in Jamaica. Maximilian has given \$2,000,000 to aid emigration, and placed the whole of it at the disposal

of M. F. Maury. A council of Orangemen has been held in Toronto, at which it was resolved to take measures to prevent a raid of the Fenians.

A correspondent asserts that the ship City of Boston, recently arrived at New York, was overhauled by British cruisers and searched for Fe-

nians-but does not say where it occurred. Luby, proprietor of the "Irish People," tried at Dublin for sedition, has been found guilty and

sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. The Herald's Washington dispatch says it is rumored that the French Minister now in New York, is much displeased with Congressional action on the Mexican question, and has decided not to return to Washington unless some expla-

Gold closed in New York on Saturday, the

Spain Coming to her Senses.

THE Spanish press give premonitory symptoms of the backing down of the Government in the Chilian difficulty. The Madrid Epoca of the 18th ult., admits the necessity for this as a politic measure, from the fears of American intervention. It says: - "In the present state of things in America, and in view of the impression produced throughout that continent by the policy and conduct of the Spanish Government in the Peruvian question, it would have been preferable for our interests and more prudent had matters been prevented from taking their present turn. It will very greatly prejudice the interests of Spanish subjects, and will expose us in the long run to more serious complications, the more to be apprehended from the present condition of North America, accustomed to action, possessing great military resources, and proud of her triumphs and the spectacle she has just given to the world. * * * * Let us take one thing into consideration, that, since the termination of the civil war in the United States of America it is a source of anxiety for the strongest nations of Europe; that a great maritime war may break out at any moment, and that good policy and prudence demand that we should keep ourselves unembarrassed in order to meet such a case, instead of attracting the attention and animosity of the whole American

continent, and involving ourselves in enterprises not only adventurous but unnecessary. That the Government of Spain should take care not to excite and provoke the United States, which are strong, accustomed to war, proud of their resources, and in a position to be formidable to any European State."

Southern Items.

IT is stated that Jeff. Davis is turning his attention more than ever to spiritual matters.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill removing all disabilities heretofore imposed upon citizens for having participated in the Rebellion.

An old and estimable citizen of New Orleans returned from Matamoras a few days ago, who was intimate there with the French officers. He says they fully anticipate war between the French and the United States, and they believe that it will commence on the Rio Grande.

The World's Washington special says that two banks, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars each, have been chartered at Charleston, S. C.

Gov. Pierpont of Virginia, has addressed the President of the U.S. Senate and the Speaker of the House, inclosing a copy of an act passed by the General Assembly of Virginia repealing the assent heretofore given to the division of the State by the formation of the State of West Virginia.

Judge Reagan of Texas, has arrived at Galveston. He is to make several addresses to the people of the State in support of the Presidential plan of reconstruction.

Another Ship Canal. - The people of Northwestern Wisconsin are moving with a fair prospect of success, for a grant of land from Congress to enable that State to construct a ship canal, which will form a direct connection between Lake Michigan and Sturgeon Bay, a body of water connected with Green Bay, and lying between it and the lake. The length of the proposed canal is one mile and a half; its cost, with the requisite breakwater, will not exceed half a million dollars. When finished it will open one of the finest and most convenient harbors on the lakes.

THE COPPER MINES.—Statistics of the copper mining companies of Lake Superior show that there are ninety-four companies, with their offices situated principally in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The combined number of shares is estimated at 1,960,000. They claim that the amount paid in is \$13,109,124, not including the original cost of mining nor the sums derived from the sale of copper which have been expended in developing the mines. The aggregate of cash dividends is claimed to be \$5,600,000.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. - The Herald's Ottawa correspondent of the 12th, states that Mr. Galt, Canadian Finance Minister, who went to Washington on a special mission connected with the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, retured to Canada with no success to report. It is said that C. A. Bridges. President of the Grand Trunk Road, who was also in Washington. gives his opinion that there will be no war between the United States and Great Britain.

THE FENIANS.—A dispatch from New York of the 15th inst., says "great activity pervades both headquarters of the Fenians in this city. Anathemas from each party denouncing the other, continue to be issued. Last night the usual meeting of the Manhattan Lodge was so largely attended that the floor began to give way, and the meeting adjourned to the Ninetyninth Regiment Armory. They emphatically indorse O'Mahony."

RELIC OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT. - The surveyor's compass, Jacob's staff and chain, which President Lincoln once used, have been discovered and duly identified. The Springfield (Ill.) Journal says: — "The compass is an oldfashioned Rittenhouse patent, adjusted to a onelegged staff, and looks as though it had seen an immense amount of hard service, though it is in a pretty good state of preservation, and is yet able to do very fair work."

COUNTERFEIT \$50 GREENBACKS.—There are counterfeit \$50 greenbacks in circulation, and they are so well executed that only experts can detect them. There is no safety in taking greenbacks of this denomination, without first submitting them to the inspection of competent

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Shanandoah—the pirate cruiser recently surrendered by Wardell to the British authorities at Liverpool,- will shortly be added to our East India squadron.

THE Boston Journal learns that ex-President Franklin Pierce was baptized and confirmed in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Concord, N. H., on the 10th inst.

CAPTAIN CORBETT, tried at Quenstown for a breach of the neutrality laws in selling the Shenandoah to the rebels and enlisting a crew for her, has been acquitted.

One hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred and eighteen emigrants arrived at the port of New York from the 1st day of January to the thirty-first day of October, 1865.

THE Collector of Internal Revenue for Montana Territory, states that the product of the gold and silver mines of that territory for the year 1865, will be upwards of \$19,000,000.

Hon. FITZ HENRY WARREN has accepted the position of Minister to Guatemala, and is expected to leave for that country very soon. Hay # tun....

Gen. Kilpatrick will sail for Valparaiso early in January.

WHAT becomes of all the three-cant pieces? Since the first of June this year, seven million three hundred thousand of these coins have been issued from the mint at Philadelphia.

An idea of the large amount of public printing and binding during the current year, is furnished by the fact that the Superintendent of Public Printing asks Congress for an additional appropriation of \$660,000.

THE London Times says that Stephens, the Head Center, who recently escaped from Dublin prison, was an ally of Smith O'Brien in the revolutionary movements of 1848, and is a man of superior education and great skill.

THE authorities of the Catholic Church are very explicit in their condemnation of the Fenians. Bishop Duggan of Chicago, has instructed the clergy to refuse Christian burial to such of them as die in membership with that Church.

THE message of the President, which was sent over the wires in the English language, appeared on Wednesday morning in the Montreal Minerve, all correctly translated in French, at the same time that the English press was issuing it.

FROM the organization of the Mint and its branches, in 1793, up to the 30th of last month, they coined altogether, in gold, silver, copper and nickel, nearly nine hundred and six millions of pieces, of the total value of over five hundred and twenty-three and a half millions of dollars.

THE London Telegraph states that the Russian Government sent out two telegraph officers to ascertain whether it were possible to obtain the permission of the Chinese Government to establish a telegraph from Keite to Pekin; but that the Chinese showed themselves averse to the scheme, and the officers have returned.

THE cattle plague in England is increasing its ravages. The number of cases for the week ending November 18th, was 2,669, as compared with 2,580 and 1,765 of the two weeks ending November 11th and 4th. The total number of cases has been 24,422, of which 3,998 have proved fatal, and in 12,680 the owners have killed their cattle. 1,777 have recovered, and of the remaining 3,977 the fate is still uncertain. Thus about 26,000 cattle have died directly or indirectly from the plague.

COUNT DE TAVERNEY, First Secretary of the French Legation, sailed for Europe in the steamer Scotia on the 13th. He was sent to France by the Marquis De Monthelon, to report on the state of feeling existing here with regard to the Mexican invasion, and to bring back instructions from the Imperial Government. The French Minister, who did not find in the President's message any ground for serious precaution, appears somewhat alarmed by the resolutions relative to the French invasion of Mexico recently introduced by Mr. Wade in the Senate and General Schenck in the House

THE RUTLAND (VT.) COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. This institution, under the management of Prof. J. H. Lansley, is about to open for the winter term with the most flattering prospects. The pleasant and healthful location, the convenient, light and airy apartments, the sterling board of teachers, and last but not least, the very moderate rates of board and tuition, may account for the liberal patronage it receives every term, and places it far in advance of those great overgrown empty boarding seminaries, where they place before the student coarse and stingy fare on the principle that "starving the body improves the mind." But a word to the wise, &c. See advertisement elsewhere.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND AFFECTIONS OF the chest, "Brown's Bronchiel Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusal Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, Dec. 19, 1865.

PRICES tend downward, and the market is dull. FLOUR.-Wheat flour is 25 cents per barrel lower. ackwheat flower is lower, \$4,00 per hundred being our

highest quotations. GRAIN.—The grain market is dull. White wheat will hardly bring over \$2,25; red \$1,90. Corn, 85c.

DRESSED Hogs, &c.-Dressed hogs come in slowly Shippers and packers are not willing to pay over 10galle. Shippers and packers are not willing to pay over 10galle. Butchers 12c. for light, and 13c to 14c. for heavy. Hams and shoulders are quoted lower. Lard is 2c. lower. Poultry is plenty without much change in price. Butter and eggs are plenty. Dried fruits and potatoes are lower. SEEDS.—The seed market has opened. Timothy is quoted at from \$3@4 per bushel and clover at \$8.

Wholesale Prices Current.

7	FLOUR, FRED, GRAIN, Etc.	Straw 7,00@ 9,00
.	17101 1714 Wh't, \$11,500013.15	FBUITS, VEGETABLES, Rtc. 1
В	The red wheat, \$9,750010,75	ADDIES, 2Teen \$1,000a 1.25 1
t I	Do aytra State, 7.50kg 8.00	Do. dried. With 80% Go
ս I	Do buck wheat, 3,75@ 4.00	Peaches 800 80c
	Do. buckwheat, 3,75@ 4,00 Millfeed, coarse, .14,00@00,	Cherries 300 80c
	Do, fine90,00@30,00	Plums 30@ 50c
t İ	Meal.corn.cwt 1,75@ 2,00	Potatoes, # bn 40 a 4 c
Ե յ	Mesi, corn, cwo 1,100 0,00	Onlone Put 1908 a g
. 1	Wheat, red 1,91@ 2,00	Onions 0,632 0,75
1	Best white 2,10@ 2,50	Carrota
	Corn, old, # bu 85.20 00c	HIDES AND SKINS,
,	Do. new, 85@ 00c	Green hides trim'd 7%08 c
	Rye 8564 900	Do. untrimmed. 6% 70
- 1	Oats 40@ 45c	Green calfakins14 @ 15c
r۱	Barley 0,85@ 0,90	Sheep pelts, each, \$1,00@2.25
•	Bears 1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts 00@ 00c
e	MEATS.	SEEDS.
- 1	Pork, old mess. \$28,00@28.00	Timothy, # bu \$3,00@ 4.00
7	Do new mess 30,000,30.00	Clover, medium. 8.00@00.00
	Do. clear, # 15. 18@ 19c	Do. large 9 00@00.00
1	Dressed born out 19 00@14 00	Peas 12 @ 20)
1	Beef 8.00@12.00	Flax 1.50@ 2.00
в		
- 1		
e		Wood, hard, \$11,00@12,00
	Hams 20@ 20c	
0	Shoulders 14@ 15c	
	Chickens 18@ 15c	Do. large egg., 12,50@00.00
	Turkeys 16@ 18c	Do. small egg 12,85@00.00
	Turkeys 16@ 18c	Do. small egg. 12.85@00.00 Do. stove 12.95@00.00
-	Turkeys 16@ 18c Geese, # b 12@ 14c DAIRY. Etc.	Do. small egg. 12.85@00.00 Do. stove 12.95@00.00
-	Turkeys 16@ 18c Geese, # 15 12@ 14c DAIRY, Etc.	Do. small egg. 12,85@00.00 Do. stove 12,95@00.00 Do. chestnut 12,15@00.00
	Turkeys 16@ 18c Geese, # B 12@ 14c DAIRY, Etc. Butter, choice roll 38@ 40c	Do. small egg. 12.85@00.00 Do. stove 12,95@00,00 Do. chestnut 12,15@00,00 Do. seft
e	Turkeys 16@ 18c Geese, \$ \(\text{D} \) 13\(\text{D} \) 14c DAIEY, Etc. Butter, choice roll 38\(\text{d} \) 40c DO. packed 38\(\text{d} \) 40c	Do. smäll egg. 12.85@00.00 Do. stove 12,95@00,00 Do. chestnut 12,15@00,00 Do. seft 0,00212,50 Do. Char # bu. 15@ 16c
	Turkeys	Do. small egg. 12.85@00.00 Do. stove 12,95@00,00 Do. chestnut 12,15@00,00 Do. seft

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Cotton, 49@59c for middlings.
FLOUR.—Superine State \$7.00@7.50; extra State, \$8.10@
30; choice State, \$8.52@3.45; superine Western, \$7.00@
50; common to medium extra do, \$8.00@8.40; common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, \$8.50@
50; trade brands, \$9.00@3.85. Canadian flour, sales at \$8.10@1.50; canadian flour, sales at \$8.10.50; canadian flour, sal

850; trade brands, \$9,00@9,85. Canadian flour, sales at \$3,10@11,00. Grain—Wheat. Chicago spring, \$1,50@1.80; Milwankee club, \$1,50@1,82; new do. \$1,90; amber Milwankee, \$1,20@1.80; new amber State, \$2,40. Rye, \$1,00@1,07. Barley \$1,00@1,07. Corn. sales at \$82,990. Oats \$00,680; FROVISIONS—PORK \$23,50@20,12 for new mees; \$25,50@2,50 for mees; \$00,000,00 for prime. Broulders 11,218 cts. Hams, 18,217c. Lard, 15,50@1 cents. Butter, 23,285c. To Chio, and \$2,245c for State. Cheese, 14,219c. Hops 10,260 for common to prime.

Dressed Hogs—Sales at 13,4,213c for city.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—Flour, sales at \$521,50. Wheat, \$1,3521,50. Corb. 672/75c. Oats, 352/35c. Barley, \$9,952, 100. Rye, 722/75 Peas \$1,00. Beans \$1,002,150. Poss, \$29,002,80.00 for light and mees. Butter 992/35c. Cheese 182/162/162.55. Lard 20/3c. Hams 22c. Shoulders 15c. Dressed Hogs dull at 11c.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Flour, very quiet. Corn meal, \$100 bs, \$1,27@2,00. Wheat, \$1,35@2,45. Rye, \$1,10@1,10. Corn, \$5@97c. Barley, \$1@1,10. Cots, 60@3cc. Pork, \$34@40.—Hams, \$2@37c.; shoulders, 17@19c. Butter, 40@48c. Lar, 25@25c. Cheese, 17@19c. Eggs 40c. Dressed hogs, 13@14c. CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Flour, \$7,00@11,50; Wheat \$1,03@
1,33; Corn 42%@47c; Oate 22@25c; Barley \$2c@\$1,20; Bye
50@55. Pork, mess, \$27; prime 28. Butter 25@34c; Cheese
18@22c. Lard, 20@21%c. Eggs, 30@83c. Hams 15c. Dressed hogs, \$@11c.

The Pork Markets.

LOUISVILLE, (KY.,) Dec. 12.—The market is so unsettled that quotations cannot be given with any certainty. Sales have ranged during the week at \$\psi_0(\text{log}\text{ rods}) = \psi_0(\text{log}\text{ rods}) = \psi_0(\text{log}\te

CINCINNATI, Dec 18.—The receipts during the week ending at noon to day reached 6,975 head. Prices for good hogs have ranged from \$9@10 % 100 hs. gross, but outside this afternoon. The weather, for slaughtering operations, has been very fair, and 1,28 head have been killed by Willson & Co., during the past week.— Gasette. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Hogs have undergone but little if any change, with prices ranging from \$8,75@10,50 gross.

—Democrat.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NKW YORK, Dec. 12.—Beeves received. 5,719 against 6,033 last week. Sales range at 9,219c. Cows, received 123 against 74 last week. Sales, at \$40,240 each. Yeal calves, received, 646 against 97 last week. Sales range at 9,214 kc. Sheep and Lambs, received, 16,288 against 24,545 last week. Sales at 5\$(2,24). Swine, received, 15,500 against 20,000 last week. Sales at \$11,25,211,75 \$\mathrm{T} \mathrm{T} \ma ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Beeves range at \$3,50@13,00. Sheep sales at 6@7%c. Lambs, 0@0c. Hogs, 11%@18c.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 18.— Beeves, range at \$2014. Oxen, \$150,275 \(\text{P} \) pair. Milch Cows, \$25 \(\text{218} \). Handy Stears, \$100,315. Yearings, at \$17,380; Two-year olds \$45,380. Sheep and Lambs, \$36 cents \(\text{P} \). Bhosts—Wholesale 146,15c; retail 156,18c; 1at hogs 116,12c, live weight. Hides \$160 \(\text{P} \) is country lots \$16,000. Tallow \$200c. Calfakins 25c. Pelts \$1,506,1,75.

WOOL MARKETS.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—There has been only a moderate business in domestic fleeces during the week, buyers generally holding off, in anticipation of a decline. Coarse and common grades are plenty, and are easier, while fine and fair lots are scarce and wanted at full prices; sales at 60,005 for Native and y Merinos; 60,005 for for Native and y Merinos; 60,005 for for and y do; 70,072c for full-blood do; 75,077c for Saxony; 58,002c for No. 1 pulled; 53,005c for superfine; 67,008 for for responsible of the foreign — Chillan unwashed 30,052c; Entre Rice washed 40,042c; Cordova 45,047c; East India 38,045c; African 32,045c; Mexican 30,055c; Smyrna 25,045 — N. Y. Post.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS.-From and after January 1st, 1866, the price of Advertising in the Rural. NEW-YORKEE will be FIFTY CENTS PEE LINE, (Agate space,) each insertion, in advance. Special Notices. (leaded, and following reading matter,) One Dollar a line.

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, \$1:-Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

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cancers can be successfully treated and removed from
the patient within from two to twenty days, without the
use of knife, shedding blood or causing serious pain.
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Henry Wells, Esq., Pres. Am. Ex. Co., Aurora, N. Y.;
Hon. W. G. Fargo, Mayor, Buffalo; Oren Sage, Esq.;
Rochester; D. R. Barton, Esq., Rochester.

831-tf

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STALACTITES AND STALAGMITES. Illustrated.
A NURSE'S STORY. Continued.
A THOUGHT OF THE NILE. A POEM.
CLEVELAND HALL. A Story. Continued.
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A SPANISH LANDSCAPE. Illustrated.
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trait.
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BY

The following letter from Gen. Sherman shows the of scial and authentic character of the work:

Actal and authentic character of the work:

LANCASTER, Ohio, July 81, 1865.

C. B. RICHARDSON, Esq.,

Sir—Col. S. M. Bowman, an acquaintance of mine since 1863, and more recently in the service of the U. S., has had access to my Order and Letter Books, embracing copies of all orders made and letters written by me since the winter of 1861-2, with a view to publish a memoir of my Life and Services, and no other persen has had such an opportunity to read my secret thoughts and acts. I believe him to be in possession of all authentic facts that can interest the general reader.

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To ascertain correctly after shearing, which are the superior sheep in a flock of any considerable size it is necessary to number and register them at shearing time, as this is the most favorable time for making a thorough examination of the quasity of wool, length of staple and weight of fleece. As for i stance the first sheep is sheared and numbered 1, then after examining this, the fleece as to quality, length of staple, weight of fleece, &c., it is registered in a book—the whole flock are numbered and registered in the same manner. The number in the book corresponds with the number on the sheep. Now it is plain that with the register we can select any particular grade of sheep from the flock at any subsequent time.—As sheep having the fines or coarsest quality of wool—the longest or shortest staple—the heaviest or lightest shearers. Below is a description of the stamps by the author of the "Practical Shepherd."

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150 Revolving Patent Castors, Silver 20 to 40
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100 Diamond Rings, cluster and sin. stone 75 to 250
175 Gold Watches 85 to 150
800 Ladies' Watches
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2000 Gold Pencils and Toothpicks 2,75 to 10 3000 Real Onyx and Amethyst Brooches 4 to 10
4000 Lava and Florentine do
2000 Masonic Pins 4 to 6,50
3000 Fine Gold Watch Keys, new pattern 3,50 to 6,50
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3000 Sets of Bosom Studs
S000 Enameled Sleeve Buttons 2.75 to 10
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1000 Gold Thimbles 8 to 7
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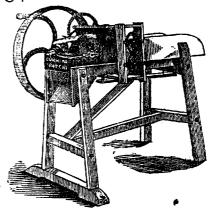
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And we listen and hold our breath.

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The Christmas that might have been-It is borne in the far-off sound Down the empty street, with the tread of feet That lie silent underground.

The Christman that yet may be Like the Bethlehem star, leads kind; Yet our life chimes past, hour by hour, fast, fast, Few before, and many behind.

The Christmas we have and hold With a tremulous, tender strain, Half joy, half fears - Be the pealm of the years, "Grief passes, blessings remain."

The Christmas that sure will come, Let us think of at fireside fair: When church-bells will sound o'er one small green

Which the neighbors pass to prayer:

The Christmas that God will give, Long after all these are o'er, Where is day nor night, for the LAMB is our light,

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"HOPEDALE!"

I opened my sleepy eyes as the conductor's voice rang through the cars, and, taking my little carpet bag, sprang out upon the platform of the little station. My brief holiday was over, and, with a shrug, I prepared for my short walk through the morning air, looking forward to the good fire and cup of coffee I was sure Mrs. Watson was keeping for me.

It was a very rare event for me to leave the little village whose name heads this story. My father had been the only resident physician there, from the time when I was a boisterous school-boy up to the hour when, in his professional rounds he fell dead with heart disease in the main street, leaving me, his heretofore asistant, sole heir to his name, property and practice. Ten years before they had carried my dear mother to the little churchyard, and installed Mrs. Watson housekeeper in her place. The villagers were willing to let the young doctor step into his father's place beside their sick beds, and so for five years I had filled his duties. In all those five years I had taken no holiday, so when an invitation came from my old college friend and since correspondent, Clement Payne, to spend Christmas with him, at his father's place on the Hudson, I was sorely tempted to accept and finally concluded to do so. It was literally Christmas I spent, leaving home at midnight on the 24th, and my friend's house exactly twenty-four hours later. It had been a pleasant break in the monotony of my life, and as I stood at sunrise on the Hopedale station platform, I was sure my recreation would give me new vigor for my daily duties.

As I turned to descend the steps leading to the road, some impulse, nay a Providence, led me to look in at the window of the room, by courtesy "Ladies' Room," of the station. It was cold and desolate. No fire was lighted, and there was no furniture, unless the hard wooden benches against the walls could be so denominated. But curled up on one of the benches, sleeping soundly, lay a strange child. His dress of rich fur-trimmed velvet, the warm fur cap, long gaiters and mittens spoke of wealth and care, and the pale face, round which clustered short curis of sunny brown, was round with health and wonderfully beautiful. He was no Hopedale child; I knew them all. My professional instinct made my heart thrill with a sudden shock, as I caught sight of the pale face, for well I knew the danger c that deep sleep in the biting winter air. How long had he been there? Was he already dead? were the questions I asked myself as I strode across the room, and lifted him in my arms. There was no breath came from the white lips, no throb at the wrist, only a faint, very faint fluttering under my fingers as I pressed them over the baby heart. Mantling him warmly in my cloak, I tore down the steps and raced along the road homeward at a pace that would have considerably amazed my patients, had any of them been awake at that

Allowing Mrs. Watson no time for amazement I pressed her into service, and in what she called "a jiffy," we had the little form undressed, in my bed, undergoing the most vigorous treatment. It was so long before we were successful that my heart almost failed me; but at last the faint heart-throbs grew stronger; color came to the pale lips and cheeks, and a pair of large brown eyes appeared from under the heavily-fringed lids I had watched so anxiously.

Only a look of sleepy inquiry was visible, as he stared a moment at me, then obeying my order to drink the warm food Mrs. Watson held to his lips, my little patient closed his eyes again, and turned over to finish his nap. He was safe now. I knew, so leaving him to Mrs. Watson's care, who by this time knew as much about him as I did, I went to sleep myself, to be ready for the day's duties.

It was nearly nine o'clock when my house keeper roused me to say that breakfast was ready and the child awake.

brown eyes staring round my room, taking in every detail of its arrangement.

"Who are you? How did I get here? Am I nearly at Australia? Who's that man in the picture?" were the questions poured rapidly forth, before I had time to frame one inquiry. "I want to get up! Who's got my clothes?" came next; then, "Who put me to bed without any night-gown?"

Not a sign of fear or a word of homesickness! I was puzzled.

"What is your name?" I asked, sitting down beside him.

"Trot! I want to get up!"

"You shall get up in a minute, but first tell your name, and how you came to be asleep in the station?"

"My name's Trot; and the plaguy cars started off without me when I got out. It was a dark night and I could not catch them, so I went into the room and went asleep till they came again."

"Was your mother in the train—in the car?" "No; nobody but just me. I'm going to Australia."

"Going to Australia?"

"Yes; Ellen's there. They have roses there at Christmas, and we wanted some for our tree. "But, my child, you did not leave home alone?

"Yes I did! I ain't afraid! I'm going back right away, as soon as I find Ellen and get the roses."

"But don't you know you will have to sail in a great ship for months to get to Australia?"

Ellen went in the cars. We saw her go, mamma and I. We went in the carriage and said good by, and she got in the cars with Mr. Williams.

"Who is Mr. Williams?" I said, eagerly catching at a name.

"Elien's husband. Our milkman he was, before he went to Australia. He's jolly! always filled my cup for nothing, when I was up."

"And who was Ellen?" "My nurse."

"What's your father's name?"

"Pana!"

"But his other name?"

"' Harry, dear.' Mamma always called him

"Where does he live?"

"He's dead!" said the child in a whisper. Mamma cries all the time, most, and wears an ugly black gown every day."

"Well, where does mamma live?" "At grandma's, with Aunt Dalsy, and Walter, and Sue, and baby, and-sin't it funny?-baby's my uncle, and he's so little he has to be carried

about, and Walter's littler than me, and he's my uncle, too; and Sue's only six, and she's my aunt."

"Where does grandma live?"

"Why, home, in her own house."

"Well, what is her name?" "Grandma!" in a very positive tone, and be

coming restive under so much questioning. I took him from the bed and began to dress him, and explain his position; but even when he understood that he must give up the Australian journey, and was made to feel something of his mother's despair at loosing him, he could give me no clue by which to find his home. Grandps, grandma, mamma, who was called Mary by the rest, Aunt Daisy and the three children, were all mentioned, and persistent questioning revealed that he lived in a large house in the country, but that was all. My heart grew fairly sick as I looked in that beautiful face and pictured the grief of his widowed mother over this only child. In vain I searched his clothing for the mysterious "locket containing the ministure of a beautiful female," always found on the stray children in novels; no "strawberry or raspherry mark" disfigured his smooth, white skin.? His clothing, of the most dainty material and make, were marked with the initials "A. H."

Days passed away and still the little Trot-for he would own no other name—was an inmate of arling of Mrs. Watson's motherly heart. I advertised him in all the large cities, hoping some paper would reach his country home; yet, as the days wore away, and he became reconciled to his new home, and ceased to grieve for his family, I began to dread the hour when he should be claimed. His frank, bright joyousness, his merry prattle, his loving caresses, began to fill an unsuspected void in my heart, and Mrs. Waston was a perfect slave to his loving tyranny. She made him pretty garments to replace the rich velvet suit which we put carefully aside, in case they were ever required to prove his identity. She furnished for his bed-room a small apartment leading from her own sleeping-room. She made the day one long act of service for his comfort, and as weeks glided into months, and there was no clue found to guide us to his home, she taught him to call her grandma, while Uncle Charley became my newly-acquired title. To tell how he was pet ted in the village would be a vain task to attempt. To say that he was the hero and idol of Hopedale will give but a faint idea of his popularity. Gradually the memory of his home Ellen, the visit [to Australia, died away, and he seemed to forget that he had ever lived away from us. Mamma and Aunt Daisy had been the two of whom he spoke most; but I judged 'rom all he said, that his father's death was very recent, and his residence at his grandparent's a brief visit only in his memory.

Eleven months had this dear little treasure been an inmate of my house, when there came into my life a new dream of hope and happiness. About five miles from Hopedale there resided, and had lived for many long years, an eccentric subscriptions expire by referring to figures on address old bachelor, by name Herman Graham. His best-the figures indicating the No. of the paper to home, Lechaven, was very far away from any bome, Lechaven, was very far away from any the Postage on the Rukal New Yorker is only 5 cluster of houses, indeed nearly a mile from any centrer to any part of this State, (except this county, where it sees thee,) and the same to any other residence; and here, in solitary state, with

Very wide awake I found him, the glorious only two ancient servitors for his household, he had lived ever since I could remember. He was a morose, ill-tempered man, and some early cross had made him adopt a perfectly hermit-like seclusion, though his wealth would have commanded every advantage society could offer. It was early in November that I was summoned to attend this odd genius, professionally. The little note brought to my office by an elderly man on horseback, was signed "Lilian Graham," and urged my immediate attention.

It was a long, cold drive, but the man repre sented his master as very ill, so I prepared to obey the summons. "I had no idea your master had a daughter," I said, referring to my note.

"That's master's niece," was the reply; "s nice, sweet-spoken young lady as ever I see. She comes down on a visit sometimes from her father's place near Albany. They were burnt out, her father's folks, last winter, and the family all went to Europe while the new house was a building. They came home about a fortnight ago, but they won't go to the house till spring, so some of them's a boarding in New York, and some in Albany, and Miss Lilian she's come to spend the winter with her uncle. They're all coming down for Christmas, I expect."

I found my new patient very ill, and for a week my visits were frequent, and more than once I passed a whole night by his bedside. I do not mean this for a love tale, so I will not weary my reader with the why and wherefore of my heart bending in allegiance to Lilian Graham's charms. Her beauty, gentleness, and winning grace touched my heart as no woman had ever before thrilled it; and before that weary week of anxiety and watching was over I loved her. As her uncle began to recover, my visits slid from a professional capacity to a social one, and I saw that my welcome was a sincere one from both the old gentleman and the fair girl, whose devotion to his sick bed proved her love. I was agreeably surprised to find the hermit neither so savage er inaccessible as he had been represented to me. He had a painful chronic disorder; his manner was brusque, and his voice often hareh, but he could soften, and I was able to give him relief from pain, for which he repaid me by a gracious reception.

Christmas was drawing near, and I resolved to lay my heart before Lilian, and ask her to be my wife. I was heir to considerable property left by my father, I had a good practice, a pleasant home, and could offer her the pure love of a young heart, so I was not without hope, especially as I could see the flush deepen on her cheek and a glad light spring to her blue eyes when ever I was announced. She wore mourning, and I often longed to question her about the loss it implied, but our brief interviews were very brief, and but seldom occurred, as she never spoke of her sorrow. I, too, had a story to tell. Of course, if she became my wife, she must hear about Trot. [Concluded on page 409, this No.

Books.-More than teeth and horns, and strength and swiftness, as instruments of defense and activity, are books to man. But man does not employ them simply as intellectual aids to his action and enjoyment in the world of the senses. A book may be a tool-box and an armory for outer work and warfare. But man has an inner world of thought and sensibility. Books are guides that never discover to us the extent and glory of the inner realm. They are doors of entrance to its palaces. They may themselves be the palaces and regions of this better world. It is man's distinction, that when closing his eye on the world of the senses, the very things that in one way he shuts out, in another he shuts in. He has them now for inward beholding and examination; for the action of thought, conjecture, and desire. - Thomas T. Lynch.

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

I am composed of 17 letters.

My 1, 5, 13, 11, 19 is found in every Book in the Bible. My 17, 8, 9, 8, 2 is a weight spoken of in the Bible. My 2, 6, 9 is a liquid measure spoken of in the Bible. My 5, 8, 4 is a proper name found in the shortest verse in the Old Testament.

My 0, 8, 12, 4, 15 is one of the Books of the Old Tes

My 8, 10, 8, 14 is the name of a man spoken of in Gen esis, 5th chapter. My 16, 7, 7, 3, 5 was the father of Pashur, spoken of

in Jeremiah. My whole is what Joe Smith used to translate the

Book of Mormon. Floyd, Iowa.

Answer in two weeks.

A PUZZLE.

O MAY Hearts those By Love united, One, into mingled and Ever keep the yows so fondly Alone, them of dream and plighted, So may our Love shine on forever, Ray, undying hope's like, Which grief, or dark Never missortune Hath power

Chase to Away. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Norm het tenemace, dan pu whit hie anu! A year odgo creppet, adn ho thaw null Thu ot eli ni dbe litl hte uen si gihh, Si lal a axho newbeet uyo nad I. Ripon, Wis.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 829.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:-It requires a great deal of native talent to tell the truth. Answer to Botanical Enigma:-Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fail.

Answer to Anagram: O living were a bitter thing, A riddle without reasons, If each sat lonely gathering Within his own heart's narrow ring, The hopes and fears encumbering, The flight of earthly seasons.

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WHITE PINE COMPOUND

"IT was early in the spring of 1855 that this compound was carry in the spring of 1000 test this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throst, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white mine might be a compounded. that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in the case of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in the case alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subadded, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Loneffected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found relief, and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it and got well. J.B. Clark, Esq., editor of the Manchester Dally Mirror, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cured immediately. He was so highly pleased with the results, and so confident of success attending its sales if placed before the public. that he anally persuaded me to give it same and send it abroad to benefit the suffering. In November, 1855, I first advertised it under the name of White Pine Com-pound. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone one handred dollars' worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for all this; it is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap.

"As a remedy for kidney complaints, the White Pine Compound stands unrivalled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person in using it for a cough, was not only cured of the cough, but was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that accidental discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured." The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1960. Since

then, as in Manchester, the White Fine Compound has taken the lead of all Cough remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of Kidney difficulties, in every city, town, village and hamlet, throughout the New England

The past year has given a great opportunity to test the virtue of the White Pine Compound. It has been an unusual time for colds and coughs, and very large quantities of the White Pine Compound have been sold and used with the happiest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine. that the people living where it is prepared are high in its

One bottle of this Compound is generally sufficient to emove a bad cough, and frequently I have known persons to have a cold entirely removed in two days, by ussons to have a cold entirely removed in two days, by using less than half a bottle. From one to two tesspoonfuls is a large dose. I sometimes put a little white sugar and hot water with it, when taken on going to bed. The limits to which I purposely confine myself in this circular will not allow of that full expression which I

would like to give in favor of the White Pine Compound It is universally admired by all who use it,—it has attained to such a popularity among those whose opinion is valuable indeed that vanity may possibly in part prompt me to record more here than hurried people will have patience to read; so I will stop, by merely recommending to all who need a cough or kidney remedy to test the virtues of the White Pine Compound.

TESTIMONIALS.

A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothe-carles, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the White Pine Compound. Dr. Nichols of Northfield, Vt., savs:

"I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious not only in control with a state of the state of the kinders, debility of the stomach and other kindred organs."

Rev. J. K. Chase of Runney, N. H., writes; "I have to know our mumney, N. H., writes;
"I have fon years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more uniquations and valuable than ever. I have just taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly." Hon. P. H. Sweetser of South Reading, writes:

"Having long known something of the valuable medi-cinal properties of the White Pine, I was prepared, on seeing an advertisement of your White Pine Compound, to give the medicine a trial. It has been used by members of my family, for several years, for colds and cougha, and in some cases, of serious kidney difficulties, with excel-lent results. Several of our friends have also received much benefit from the Compound. We intend to keep it always on hand."

Rev. H. D. Hodge.

Of West Randolph, Vt., who is a practicing physician, as well as preacher, in a letter to Dr. P., dated May 21, 1863. says :- 'I find it an excellent medicine in kidney disease.'

From a Boston Pastor.

Boston, January 16, 1863.

Rev. J. W. Poland, M. D.

Dram Sir. "Your White Pine Compound has been used in my own iamily, and I know of others who have used it, always with a good effect, and I feel (ulir justified, and it is with pleasure that I say that I week'd it (unlike most preparations of the day,) as wholly deserving of the entire condence of the public. Not only do I consider entire considence of the public. Not only do I consider it a safe, but an efficient remedy for all diseases of the throat

THE White Pine Compound, advertised at kergth in our columns, is not only as to its name inviting, but is a highly approved medicine. Dr. J. W. Poland, the inventor, has the confidence of the many who know him, a confidence which he enjoyed while laboring usefully many years as a Baptist minister. His experience as an effere led him to make experiments which issued in his medical discovery.—Boston Watchman and Reflector. The Editor of the Manchester Daily and Weekly Mir-

ror, in a leader of the Daily, thus writes of the Compound:

"The White Pine Compound is advertised at much length in our columns, and we are happy to learn that the demand for it is increasing beyond all previous expectations. It is they ery best medicine for coughs and colds we know of, and no family that has once used it will ever be without it. We speak from our own knowledge it is sure to kill a cold, and pleasant as it is sure. The greatest inventions come by accident, and it is singular that the white Pine Compound, made for coughs and colds, should prove to be the greatest remedy for kidney difficulties known. But so it is. We cannot doubt it, so many testimonials come to us from well-known men. Besides, the character of Dr. Poland is such, that we know that he will not countenance what is wrong. For years a Baptist elergyman, studying medicine to find remedies for his allments, with a delicate, consumptive look, standing with one foot upon the grave, he made the discovery which has sayed himself and called out from hundreds of others the strongest technoniats possible. We have known Dr. Poland for years, and never knew a more conscientious, housest, upright man, and are gied to state that we believe whatever he says about his White Pine Compound." ror, in a leader of the Daily, thus writes of the Compound:

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