

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

(SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS.)

VOL. XVI. NO. 6.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 786.

**MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,**  
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY  
**RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.**  
CONDUCTED BY **D. D. T. MOORE,**  
**CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Associate Editor.**  
**HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,**  
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.  
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:  
**F. BARRY, C. DEWEY, LL. D.,**  
**H. T. BROOKS, L. B. LANGWORTHY,**  
**T. C. PETERS, EDWARD WEBSTER.**

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### N. Y. STATE CHEESE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 87, last No.)

#### Report of Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to take from among us, and from his field of influence, **JAMES WILLIAMS**, the Pioneer of the Cheese Factory system, who has for many years been known as one of the first cheese manufacturers and one of the kindest and most honored of men; and, whereas, his memory is especially cherished by every member of the New York Cheese Manufacturers' Association, and his name and influence had so much to do with forming this organization; now, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of **JAMES WILLIAMS**, we appreciate and feel that this association has lost a kind and efficient friend and adviser, and the Cheese Factory system a distinguished light and guide.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize and condole with the widow and family of the deceased in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family as evidence of our high appreciation of his character and eminent qualities.

Mr. **FISH** of Herkimer read the following resolutions amid such confusion that we do not think a dozen gentlemen heard them; and there certainly was no action upon them, for the confusion was so great adjournment was found necessary. But the resolutions come from the pen of one of the most experienced dairymen of Herkimer Co., and who doubtless was prepared, had there been opportunity, to furnish interesting facts and experiences bearing upon the different topics embraced in them. We regret greatly that they were not considered:

Resolved, That the principal points to be observed in constructing a cheese factory for economy and convenience are: Access to a plentiful supply of cold water; perfect and speedy passing off of all refuse slops from the buildings, that the air may not be impregnated with bad odors; to secure the greatest amount of room with the least amount of roofing and other building material.

Resolved, That the maximum distance of carrying milk to a factory depends upon the ability and pecuniary interest of the patron, three to six miles not being an impediment to the manufacturer.

Resolved, That the shape and weight of cheese to meet the present market, should be at least half as thick as wide, and not to exceed 100 lbs. in weight.

Resolved, That the true interest of the patron as well as the manufacturer demands that due attention should be given to delivering milk sweet and free from all impurities that induce putrescent influences.

Resolved, That heat being the primary agent in bringing liquid atoms into solids at a proper temperature, also a powerful exerting agent in liquifying solids at a high temperature, strict attention should be given to a mild uniform heat in all its uses in making and curing cheese.

Resolved, That a minute division of curd after coagulation is essential in the process of cheese making.

Resolved, That a gang of thin, highly polished steel blades is the best tool for sub-dividing curd in the tub.

Resolved, That the proper time to divide or cut the curd after coagulation is an important point to be determined, to avoid waste of quantity, and materially affecting the quality of cheese; and the best test of its readiness for separating the fluid portions is its appearance of being brought to a perfect solid or organic unity.

Resolved, That it is expedient to color curd to meet the best demand.

Resolved, That Jones' extract of anotta is the best coloring now in use for cheese.

Resolved, That a minute sub-division of curd is essential in the process of working curd.

Resolved, That no other property can be substituted for the cow's stomach to insure success.

Resolved, That a solid texture of cheese is improved by pressure longer than 24 hours.

Resolved, That a curing room should be constructed to avoid all external influences at pleasure, with ample ventilation.

Resolved, That a temperature in a curing room exceeding 70 degrees is detrimental to cheese in the curing process.

Resolved, That the proper treatment to improve the milking qualities of our dairy stock is a judicious cross of our best milkers with other good milking families of good thrift and physical constitution, with the habit of good keep and excessive milking.

Resolved, That permanent and reliable milking qualities are not to be found in any special breed, but in particular families of different breeds.

#### Annual Address by X. A. Willard.

Not the least interesting and profitable portion of the proceedings of this Annual Meeting of the Association, was the Annual Address by the above named gentleman, which had evidently been prepared with considerable care. Our space does not permit us to publish it entire, but we shall make liberal extracts from it hereafter. We make the following extract from that portion of the Address devoted to

#### Our Cheese Exports.

"In 1857 the total exports of American cheese amounted to but six and one-half millions of pounds, about four millions of which went to Great Britain, and the rest to other parts of the world. From Sept., 1858, to Sept., 1859, the exports of American cheese to Britain were a little more than *five millions* of pounds. From Sept., 1859, to Sept., 1860, a trifle over fifteen millions of pounds. The exports from New York in 1860 were 23,252,000 pounds, and in 1861, 40,041,000. The product of cheese in the State in 1860 was 48,543,288 pounds, of which Herkimer made 10,901,522 pounds, Jefferson nearly 5,000,000, Lewis 3,000,000, Madison and Montgomery over 2,500,000 each, Erie over 2,000,000, and Oneida over 3,000,500.

"In 1863, from January 1st to October 25th, the exports of cheese from New York alone, were 32,100,963 pounds, while for the corresponding period for the season just past, the exports were 38,537,711 pounds. Large quantities of cheese have been shipped since October 25th, and the total export of the year from New York, it is believed, has been over 50,000,000 pounds.

"The rapid rate at which cheese dairying is being introduced must soon bring our exports up to more than 100,000,000 pounds. The total product of cheese made in the country I shall not attempt to estimate. Nine years ago, when our exports were nothing, the product was 105,535,219 pounds.

"Since the above was written, I have been furnished with a statement made by Charles Taylor, showing the exports of cheese from New York for the two years last past. Mr. Taylor makes the year commence and end with Oct. 1st, and hence we are not able to separate the two years so as to show precisely what has been shipped since January 1st, 1864. He says: "The cheese exports from New York from Oct. 1st, 1862, to Oct. 1863, were 35,541,650 pounds. From Oct. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 1st, 1864, 48,009,500 pounds; and from Oct. 1st, 1864, to Jan. 1st, 1865, 15,619,000 pounds; making 63,624,500 pounds for fifteen months, or from Oct. 1st, 1863, to Jan. 1st, 1865. But from the statistics furnished by the Custom House, and published in the bi-monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the exports of cheese from New York from Jan. 1st, 1864, to Oct. 25th, are stated to be 38,537,711 pounds. This added to the exports given by Mr. Taylor, since Oct. 1st and up to Jan., 1865, make 54,179,711 pounds. So that by deducting the shipments for twenty-four days in October, we shall find our exports from New York, the past year, will not vary much from 50,000,000 of pounds. Mr. Taylor says, the best American cheese, the past summer, brought 70c. per hundred, while the best English sold for 80c."

#### How Soils Affect Milk.

Mr. W. called attention to "a fact which," he says, "is not generally understood, and which has not been discussed by writers on the Dairy. It is that no set rules for manufacturing cheese can apply precisely in the same way in different localities, where the soils differ in character.

The character of soil where cows are pastured has a curious influence on the milk, which is not understood and cannot well be accounted for. Generally on high and dry pastures of gravelly loam, the milk will be more readily converted into cheese—that is, the curds do not require to lie so long in the whey or scald, as where the milk is produced from low, wet grounds. The treatment of milk and curds therefore must be varied to meet the different character of soils, for that which would make good cheese in one locality, would make bad in another. So that manufacturers should understand this principle and govern themselves accordingly."

#### Our Closing Remarks.

We have given full reports of all discussions of topics of general interest by the Association. It will be seen that they were comparatively meager—especially when it is known that there were in attendance between two and three hundred wide-awake, active, practical, thinking men. We come now to the ungracious task of telling a few plain truths about this meeting. And in doing so, we know that we reflect the sentiment of the majority of those present. It did not realize the just expectations of those who attended it. Why not? Because it was badly managed. The President, apparently a gentleman in every respect, lacked the voice, vim and nerve necessary to control and guide such a body of men in the work before them. The Secretary, unfortunately, had altogether too much voice, vim and nerve, with too little tact and system to enable him to perform his duties at the right time and place. Had the President done his duty, he would not have allowed the Secretary to exhibit the bad taste he did when he interrupted gentlemen in the midst of their speeches to broach new business—and business that could just as well, and better, have been transacted at another time.

It may be suggested that we are giving importance to a matter which should be overlooked. We think not. It is too grave a matter that two or three hundred men from all parts of this large State, and from other States, representing a great and growing interest, should incur the expense of time and money necessary to meet in the midst of the best dairy region on the Continent, for the purpose of getting and giving information relating to their mutual interests, and should have their time squandered, their object in meeting thwarted by a species of management that would be disgraceful in a school-boy's lyceum. To be sure, members of the Association were to blame for submitting to all this; and still more to blame for continuing in office gentlemen who, no matter how highly esteemed and well informed in other respects, so manifestly lacked the administrative talent necessary to guide a representative Association, like this, to its greatest usefulness and influence.

This Association is a State institution. Its officers sustain a public relation to the State. The manner in which its affairs are managed and its influence exerted, becomes a matter of public interest and State pride. It is the duty of the journalist to give a voice to public opinion. This we do, in this instance, with the highest personal respect for the gentlemen whose official acts we are compelled to criticize. We want to see the Association prosper. We propose to do what we may to extend its influence; but we know that it will not gain strength and influence unless some attempt is made to do the work it was organized—nominally, at least—to perform. We are anxious to see it do it.

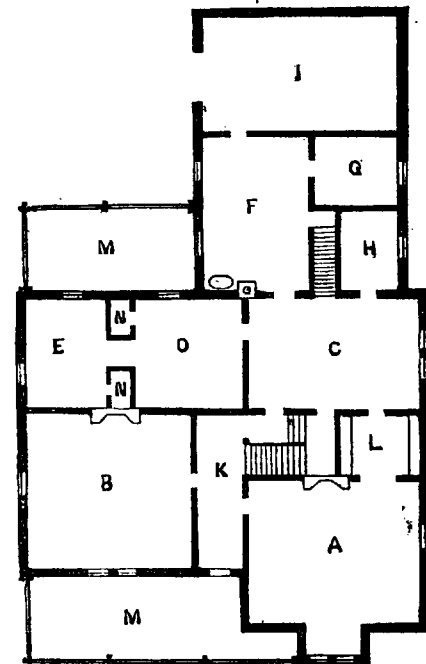
#### ABOUT HORSE BARN.

To F. W. B., we reply that while it may be policy to provide a stable for the horses and a room for carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., under the same roof, the stable and carriage-room should never be connected otherwise than by a close door. There are several reasons why this should be so. One important one, is that it is not well to run the risk of damage to carriages, robes, whips, &c., that might follow if an animal got loose among them. Another is, the carriage and harness-room should be kept clean—free from the odors of the stable and from its dampness. Even the practice of hanging work-harnesses in the rear of each animal is objectionable, not only from the risk run that the horse will get entangled in it, but because of the effect of the dampness and atmosphere of the stable upon the harness itself. It is better to keep it in a dry place. The stable ought to be ventilated from the carriage-room; though it is better so than not at all.



PREMIUM PLAN OF FARM HOUSE.

THE accompanying design was prepared to supply the wants of a large and increasing class of farmers, whose well-to-do circumstances, and the demands of social life which their growing children make, prompt them to replace the "old house" by a more commodious, convenient and beautiful building. A tasteful home, spacious enough to accommodate the entire family with due regard to the separate duties of life and the requisite individual privacy, and to offer that wide hospitality which so charms us in the country, is a better investment than bank stock or fertile acres. If it does nothing more than keep the children beneath the home roof, and make their associations of home pleasant, and their enjoyments pure, it will be an incalculable blessing to them, while at the same time it will prove a source of serene joy to sweeten the declining years of the parents. In this house there are no apartments for show, merely, but all are arranged with reference to economy of labor, where the mistress of the house has rarely any other assistance than her daughters render.

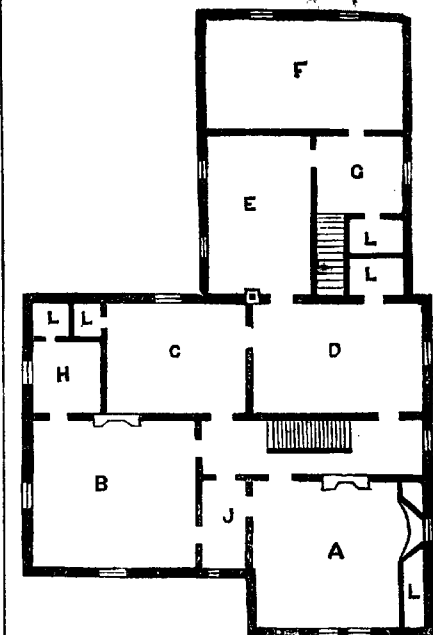


PLAN OF PRINCIPAL ROOM.

A. Living Room, 15 by 18; B. Parlor, 15x18; C. Kitchen, 12x18; D. Bed Room, 12x12; E. Children's Bed Room, 9x12; F. Back Kitchen, 11x16; G. Dairy, 7x8; H. Pantry, 5x9; I. Wood House, 12x22; K. Hall, 8x15; L. Alcove, 6x8; M. M. Verandas; N. N. Closets.

The plan shows a broad veranda on the entrance front, extending so that its roof forms the top of the bay-window, giving access to a narrow hall, which seems roomy enough, as the staircase is in a recess at the further end. There is also space for a cloak closet under the stairs. The hall gives access to the three principal rooms; a parlor on the left, a living-room on the right, which may also be used as a dining-room, which has a bay-window, and an alcove showing through an arched opening, fitted up with book shelves on each side. The shelves should have glazed doors down to the usual height of wainscoting, and below, closets for

newspapers, specimens in natural history, &c. If both sides are not needed for books, one side can be fitted up with an ottoman-seat, or lounge, thus affording a cosy nook for reading and study.



PLAN OF CHAMBERS.

A. Bed Room, 15x15; B. Bed Room, 15x18; C. Bed Room, 12x15; D. Bed Room, 12x18; E. Bed Room, 11x16; F. Bed Room, 12x22; G. Hall, 7x8; H. Dressing Room, 7x8; J. Bath Room, 5x8; L. L. Closets.

In the rear of the alcove is the kitchen, which has a china-closet, a pantry, and a door leading to the back stairs. A bed-room communicates with the kitchen, having a closet and a smaller bed-room for children beyond, which also has a closet. In case but one of the bed-rooms is needed, the other can be used for a library, when a door from the hall could be made.

A back-kitchen is provided in the wing, having doors to the dairy, cellar, wood-shed and veranda.

The chamber plan supplies four large bed-rooms in the main house, one of them having a window seat, formed by a projecting closet, and another, a dressing-room with closets. A bath-room is placed above the hall, lighted by a small octagonal window, or by an enameled door. Two large sleeping-rooms are shown over the back-kitchen and the wood-shed. A similar amount of accommodation can also be furnished in the attic, if necessary.

The house can be built either of wood, brick or stone; but in either case, the verge-board, verandas, &c., should be made durable and plain. All ornamentation beyond what is strictly characteristic and suggestive of country simplicity, has no place upon it. We have endeavored in our perspective to give it an unpretending rural aspect, with enough of dignity to mark it as the residence of a family of refinement and taste. If built of wood, in a plain but thorough manner, it could be erected in most parts of the country for about \$3,000. The remaining details of construction are such as are familiar to most persons, and especially to masons and carpenters, and need not be discussed here.

## Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

N. Y. STATE SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will hold its Annual Winter meeting in the City Hall, in the city of Syracuse, on Wednesday, Feb. 22d, at 12 o'clock M. The sheep breeders and wool growers of the State are invited to attend. The Executive Board of the Association will meet the preceding evening to transact important business, and the members are requested to report themselves at the Syracuse House at 7 o'clock P. M.

HENRY S. RANDALL, President.

## MEETING OF N. Y. SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, it will be observed from a notice published in these columns, meets at Syracuse on Wednesday, Feb. 22d, at 12 o'clock M. It is much to be hoped that there will be a good attendance of those interested in Sheep Husbandry from all parts of the State. We need the presence of sound and experienced men to give to the Association, at the opening of its career, that tone and character which we desire it to preserve throughout that career.

The utility of such an organization, if properly conducted, admits of no doubt. If it is honestly, intelligently and unselfishly managed—if it follows out with a single eye the objects which it professes to seek, viz., "to disseminate information and promote improvements in Sheep Husbandry"—if its winter meetings are composed of candid, sensible men, who come together to exchange opinions and communicate the results of individual observation on practical questions of Sheep Husbandry—if its debates are confined to proper topics and conducted with decorum—if its Spring Fairs are managed on liberal principles and with perfect impartiality—it will become one of the most useful of those institutions in our State whose object it is to promote improvements in the various departments of husbandry.

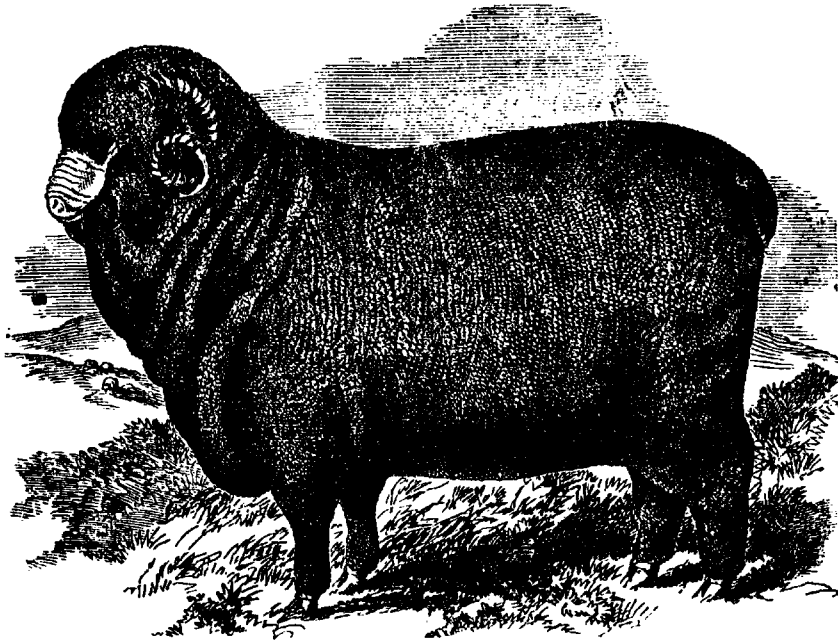
But there is a reverse to the medal. If the Association is made use of by its officers or any other body of men specially to advance their own interests, or trumpet their own claims to importance—if it is controlled by any one-sided clique who ever so honestly give the advantage to this breed of sheep or that, or to this family or that—if its viewing committees are not capable and honest—if sober and decent discussion is thrust aside by men wrangling for notoriety or to advertise their own property—if selfishness, jealousy and personal animosity usurp the place of manliness and devotion to the public good—the destruction of the organization will be very speedy, but not more speedy than every respectable man in it will desire.

We do not argue that such will be the course or fate of this Association. We believe that those who were most active in launching it into existence will be found ready to demonstrate their disinterestedness by their acts—and that they will be content to be judged solely by this standard. We believe that the officers of the Association earnestly desire to do their exact and entire duty. But they will know that they are but a handful out of thousands of sheep breeders and wool growers in the State, who possess equal experience and knowledge with their own. As modest and discreet men, they must earnestly desire the aid and counsel of their brethren. We trust that it will be generally and frankly given. We trust that the meeting at Syracuse on the 22d will be an overflowing one. We trust that it will be made up of men from every part of the State, and representing all the valuable breeds of sheep which are to be found in the State. We trust that in its debates—in its resolutions—in its appointment of important committees—in a word, in its entire proceedings and in all the personal intercourse of its members, there will be exhibited a spirit of liberality, candor and mutual concession which will render it a gathering long to be remembered with pleasure by the sheep proprietors of New York.

## THE TERM "AMERICAN MERINO."

At the meeting in Vermont Jan. 4th, which organized the New England Wool Growers' Association (the proceedings of which have already been given in another department of this paper,) on motion of Hon. HAMPTEN CURTIS, it was resolved, "that in consideration of the great advance which has been made in the breeding of Merino sheep in the United States since their first introduction here, we hereby agree to adopt the name of IMPROVED AMERICAN MERINOS, as most appropriate to the thorough-bred Spanish Merino sheep of these States, and we recommend that this name be adopted by Agricultural Societies in offering their premiums." (We copy the resolution from the New England Farmer.)

Seventeen years ago, in "Sheep Husbandry in the South," we adopted this term, or the term "American Merinos," and have continued to use it in all our subsequent writings on the subject. We have repeatedly urged its general adoption, as the only appropriate collective designation "for the thorough-bred Spanish Merino sheep of these States." We are glad that the N. E. Wool Growers' Association thought the subject worthy of its attention, and that it distinctly recommended the name to Agricultural Societies. These, singularly enough, have, in many instances, kept in the rear of public opinion and custom in the matter, and have annually proclaimed premiums for "Spanish Merinos," as if our breeders were yet clinging to former or present Spanish models, and had not established separate and improved families of their own.



MR. HAMMOND'S "GOLD DROP."

## MR. HAMMOND'S "GOLD DROP."

The above cut, from a drawing by PAGE, represents the favorite Infatado stock ram of EDWIN HAMMOND of Middlebury, Vermont. Mr. H. has refused \$10,000 for him. He was dropped in 1861, and was out of Old Queen by California, by Sweepstakes, by Little Wrinkly, by Old Wrinkly, by Old Greasy, &c., &c. Old Queen was out of Old Queen's dam, by Long Wool, by Old Greasy, by Wooster, &c. His entire recorded pedigree will be found at page 121 of the Practical Shepherd.

## HOW CAN WE INCREASE THE QUANTITY OF WOOL?

C. P. TREAT of Claridon, Geauga county, Ohio, asks the question at the head of this article. Wool is increased on the individual sheep, first, by keeping it in good fleshy condition, and second, by giving it food which is peculiarly adapted to the production of wool. A Merino kept in high condition all the year round will yield a pound or two more of wool at least than the same sheep kept in thinish condition all the year round. But it makes a material difference in the product of wool what kind of food produces this fleshy condition. According to the experiments made on Saxon sheep in Silesia by REAUMUR, 1,000 pounds of peas produced an increase of 184 pounds in the live weight of the animals with 14 pounds and 11 ounces of wool, while 1,000 pounds of oats produced an increase of 146 pounds in live weight, with but 9 pounds and 12 ounces of wool. Peas did not give a greater amount of wool in proportion to the increase of meat than some other of thirteen feeds tried by the experimenter. Rejecting fractions, peas produced a 9th part by weight as much wool as meat; oats a 16th part, barley a 12th part, buckwheat a 13th part, mangel wurzels and potatoes a 7th part, good hay an 8th part, hay with straw without other fodder, one-half part, and so on. But it will be remembered that though mangel wurzels, potatoes, hay, and especially hay and straw, produce large proportions of wool to meat, they cannot on account of their bulk be taken into the stomach in sufficiently large quantities to produce anything like as much wool as the more concentrated feeds, such as peas.

Wool is increased in succeeding generations of sheep by breeding, just as every other desirable quality is thus increased, viz., by coupling those males and females together which possess it in the greatest degree. If, other things being equal, my neighbor's rams produce more wool than mine, I ought to procure rams from his flock to cross with and improve my own flock. By obtaining the heaviest fleeced rams (not accidentally so, but sprung from peculiarly heavy fleeced stocks,) and selecting only the heaviest fleeced ewes to breed from, in each succeeding generation, the individual average yield of wool in the flock will constantly increase. Vast as has been the improvement in our American Merinos in this particular within the last fifteen or twenty years, and as much as they now excel the Merinos of all other countries in the production of wool, we know no breeder of them, however successful or eminent, who even imagines that he has attained the maximum of wool production in this breed.

## CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &amp;c.

N. Y. SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—We have written into many counties to obtain lists of those prominent sheep breeders in whom whose names and addresses were not in our possession. To these we sent circulars inviting them to become members of the Association and to co-operate in its objects. Our circulars are exhausted, and we would now say to every sheep breeder and wool grower in the State who has not received one, that he is hereby invited to forward his name and membership fee to the President, Treasurer, or either of the Secretaries of the Association. The membership fee is one dollar per annum.

DOGS PREVENTING THE EXTENSION OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—A friend writes us:—"I have a letter from Hon. B. N. HUNTINGTON, (Rome, Onondaga Co., N. Y.,) in which he says:—'I see that orders have been issued by our Board of Supervisors for damages from dogs to sheep for the sum of \$3,200.' This is a suggestive fact." He further states that Mr. HUNTINGTON was about to procure a valuable ram, but just before the time of using him, his flock was nearly ruined by dogs—"so that for the present dogs have kept him from moving in the direction of wool raising." We have heretofore published statistics showing the enormous losses incurred in different States by the destruction of sheep by dogs. But great as these are,

they bear no comparison to the losses incurred by inability to keep sheep by reason of the "our nuisance." We know hundreds of men, within the circle of our own acquaintance, who would like to stock their farms wholly or in part with sheep—who feel that it would be particularly profitable for them to do so—but they know that they cannot do so safely, and rather than be kept in a constant state of alarm about their flocks, they prefer to give up sheep husbandry altogether.

We fear our dog-laws are not stringent enough. We would like to see adequate provisions made (and they can be made) to render the collection of that tax in all cases compulsory, whether the money is required to pay for damage to sheep or not. If not required for that purpose any particular year, let the avails of the tax go to the support of the poor.

METAL EAR MARKS.—Several inquiries have accumulated in our drawer on this subject. The metal ear mark described at page 186 of the Practical Shepherd, composed of a ring and plate, still labors under the objections there pointed out—no improvements having been made on it. JOHN M. MOTT of East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., claims to have made an essential improvement on the rivet or riveted plates, described on preceding page of same work. When we see specimens of Mr. M.'s invention we will attempt to describe it. A new metal ear mark has been introduced by C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, New Hampshire. It is a ring in the shape of a link—i. e., it is, when finally adjusted to the ear, about 3/4 of an inch long, and the straight sides are about 3/16 of an inch apart. It is made of iron wire rolled flat 3/4 of an inch wide and plated with tin. On one side is stamped the owner's name, and on the other the number of the sheep. The year of birth can be added, with the latter. The ear is punched not far from the head, and high enough above the lower edge so that the link-shaped ring shall closely fit about that lower edge, leaving no open space for bushes, etc., to catch in. The ring opens not far from one end, so that one side can be sprung out to enable it to be inserted in the ear and then bent back with pincers. It remains bright, and makes a neat and permanent mark for breeders' purposes. We think it the best metal ear mark we have yet seen. Mr. DANA manufactures proper punches for the ears, trimming shears, and has got up a neat sheep register. He resides at West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

SHEDDING WOOL.—SCAB.—E. C. SPAULDING, Grapeland, Faribault Co., Minnesota, informs us, Jan. 3d, that he had a flock of 900 sheep driven from Illinois to Minnesota last fall. They reached the latter State about the 1st of September and run on the prairies until 25th of October, when "the grass became so dead that they were taken up and fed hay." They were not fed grain until the 1st of December. They then "had lost flesh badly and seemed to have grown weak." The tugs began to lose their wool first, "and would rub themselves against the fences, and also dig their wool with their teeth and feet." This shedding of wool slowly spread through the flock. "Some have lost nearly half their fleeces while others have lost but little. The skin where the wool has come off appears smooth and soft and healthy. The wool commences immediately to start again. On some, before it starts out, there is a sort of yellow scurf which adheres closely to the skin." The sheep are fed wheat, about 3/4 of a bushel to the hundred, and are improving in condition.

Mr. S. wishes to know whether this is scab. The statement above in regard to the tugs, which we place in italics, describes a marked symptom of that disease—and yet if the skin, after being denuded of wool, uniformly exhibits no pustules, no sores, no scabs, no roughness or thickening, in short, no signs of cutaneous disease, but on the contrary is smooth, soft and healthy, the scab cannot, in our judgment, be present. We have repeatedly seen flocks shed their wool quite as much as these are described to have done, on being raised suddenly in condition by grain fed after entering the winter poor and weak—and in such cases the skin never, we apprehend, retains its cleanness and whiteness. It secretes, or excretes yolk, and this mixed with hay dust, etc., makes a coating—generally yellowish according to our recollection—on the skin, to which the appellation of "scurf" would be very likely to be given. All sheep are apt to rub and scratch themselves with their feet more or less in winter, and indeed at other times, particularly if itchy—and we incline to think that sheep shedding their wool from any cause are more inclined to rub, etc., than at other times. A person unacquainted with scab, and looking with apprehension for its symptoms would be not unlikely to exaggerate any indication of that particular symptom which every person and book he consulted would tell him was the first and most readily observed one of the malady. Indeed, we cannot see any cause for much rubbing and digging with the teeth and feet in the condition of the skin described—and we are satisfied the skin would not remain in that condition if thus treated. If, then, the skin actually was in that condition, during and after shedding the wool, we repeat it, the scab was not present; but if its condition was inaccurately observed or described, then our assumption falls to the ground.

SALE OF MERINOS.—E. B. POTTLE of Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., sold J. N. JOHNSON and D. D. JOHNSON of Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., six yearling ewes and four ewe tugs for \$1,000.

## Communications, Etc.

## MAPLE SUGAR MAKING.

In reply to "A Michigan Farmer's" inquiries about sugar making, I would respond:—First, exercise considerable caution about investing in patent evaporators, advertised and recommended so highly by those having them for sale. They have been repeatedly tried in this section (Central Ohio,) and always failed; principal reason of failure, furnace too small—better adapted for sorghum as that requires less heat to boil than sap.

Sheet iron pans (No. 16 iron,) placed upon an arch, are universally used here; build the arch so as to put the wood in at the side of the end, closing the end, except a flue left at the bottom for draft. There should be four handles on each pan for two poles to run through; the thin pans can be taken off conveniently, the sirup emptied, pans replaced, filled with fresh sap, and boil right along without abating the fire. Pans 3 by 4 feet can be handled in this manner quite conveniently, and two such pans are sufficiently large for a camp of 300 trees.

The arch should be at least three feet wide and the chimney not less than eight feet high to secure a good draft. Tap with a half inch bit, rimming out, when the trees begin to dry, with a five-eighth bit—Cook's patent. Bore at first not over one inch deep, and hang the bucket on an eight-penny nail, directly underneath; this will prevent the sap from being blown away by the wind. Very nearly as much sap will run from one spigot as from two, and the life of the tree will thus be preserved to benefit those who may follow in our footsteps, remembering the maxim to leave the world as good as when we found it.

To make nice sugar, use a 15 gallon kettle, not making more than 30 lbs. at once nor be over one hour in bringing the grains. Making larger batches requires longer boiling, which makes the sugar damper and more compact. After removing the sugar, wash and scour the kettle before commencing again, and remember to keep the sirup at a uniform height in the kettle, as rising and falling suddenly causes it to burn. Seal up your molasses warm in stone jugs and boil so thick that it crystallizes in the bottom of the jug and it will keep the year round.

The profits of camp are entirely dependent upon industry. The man who neglects to prepare his haul and a sufficient amount of wood, repair his buckets, or see that his spigots and pans are ready, will wake up some morning and find the sugar season fairly upon him. While in this dilemma, and attempting to succeed with leaky buckets, green wood, and a dull fire, he will undoubtedly be discouraged and will very readily confess that he "can't see it" (the profits;) and no wonder!

The above is our simple *modus operandi*, learned from experience, which you are at liberty to publish if you deem it beneficial, or worthy of notice.

G. K. WYTHE.  
New Way, Ohio, 1865.

## CUTTING FOOD FOR STOCK.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I read with a good deal of interest the discussion on this subject at the State Fair last fall, and I about made up my mind it didn't pay. I had no experience in the matter, and having seen a goodly number of machines standing by the sides of barns or some other by-place, I concluded it was a little too much labor, or else it didn't pay.

But I am resolved to get one and make a trial. I came to this conclusion by reading Mr. P.'s article in the RURAL of Jan. 7th. I hope he will tell us beginners, however, how we are to save one-half by just cutting and wetting the fodder. Does he mean to be understood to say that fifty pounds of hay, corn or straw will give the same nourishment, without adding grain, as one hundred pounds uncut? I can't think he means exactly that; if so, I should like to know how it is done, as I confess my ignorance in the matter. This, I am aware, is a practical question, and as such it, needs a practical man to answer it.

Mr. P. says he feeds his stock about three bushels of cut corn fodder a head per day. Right here I want to ask him if his cattle would eat the same uncut, making allowance for the butts of ripened corn stalks which they will not eat up clean unless cut? I hope to hear again, soon, from P. on the subject.

S. L.  
Sharon Center, N. Y., 1865.

## GOVERNMENT LANDS IN MICHIGAN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—In answer to "M. C. A." in the RURAL of Jan. 7th, I reply: There is plenty of Government land in Michigan, and good land, heavily timbered with maple, elm, ash, and, along the water courses, pine and cedar, with some hemlock.

I am now living in Homestead, Grand Traverse county, lat. 44 deg. 30m., and thirty miles south of Traverse City. The country is healthy, very healthy, and we are never troubled with that disease which is so prevalent in some portions of the south part of the State—"ague."

I would say to "M. C. A." and others interested, that the region of country north of the Manistee river is perhaps unsurpassed in this State. Having twice traveled the length of the State I can say I have nowhere seen any land that for fertility and natural beauty would compare with this.

There have been, I believe, over 1,200 homesteads taken under the Homestead Act at the Land Office in this district. Still there are thousands of acres of land that to the actual settler are very inviting.

GEORGE H. SMITH.  
Homestead, Mich., Jan., 1865.

## Rural Notes and Queries.

THE RURAL IS APPRECIATED.—Not only by farmers and horticulturalists, but by professional men and their families in cities and villages. Many clergymen, physicians, lawyers and teachers are aiding in extending its circulation. The District Attorney of Walworth Co., Wis., writes:—"Although engaged in professional business, and doing all my farming on less than one acre of land, I have been a constant subscriber for your valuable paper for over eleven years, and have endeavored to aid you somewhat in its circulation. I am not disposed to cease my efforts because, with the advance of everything else, you have been obliged to advance your terms. I send you herewith draft on New York for \$52.50 in payment for 21 copies of the RURAL for 1865, to be sent to the list of subscribers herewith inclosed. I hope to add some to the list."

SOUTHERN THOROUGHBRED HORSES COMING NORTH.—We notice that Ohio is getting some of the best blood of Tennessee in her borders. Daisy Derby, a fine thorough-bred mare, has been purchased of Hon. BAILEY FAYTON by Capt. LAMDEN of Williams Co., O.; a mare by the Arabian horse Sacklowie has been purchased of THOMAS BARRY by Capt. ORAS H. RICHMAN, U. S. A., and brought North; Prunella by Imp. Priam out of Premium has been purchased of W. JOHNSON, Nashville, Tenn., by Wm. McDONALD, Columbus, O. These are the latest noticed of many important stock purchases recently made in the South on Northern account.

FOR A CONSULATE.—We see in print that R. L. ADAMS, Esq., editor of the *Fulton Patriot*, has been offered by the President a foreign consulate. Hope he will accept it or something better, for he is worthy of a prominent and profitable position. He possesses, in an eminent degree, the Jeffersonian requisites—honesty, capacity, etc.—and is, withal, one of the cleverest editors that ever put pen to paper.

A CHANGE FOR FINE STOCK.—The Ohio Farmer states that W. H. LADD of Richmond, Ohio, having sold his farms, proposes to sell his choice stock, heretofore reserved for his own use as a breeder. The stock consists of the best selections of Roadster horses and Merino sheep. Mr. L.'s reputation as a breeder gives assurance that his stock is genuine, ranking with the best obtainable.

DEATH OF ISAAC FUNK OF ILLINOIS.—Such of our readers as read the RURAL in 1861, will remember, perhaps, the description we gave (page 237, vol. 12.) of our visit to the 20,000 acre farm of this gentleman, and of our interview with this remarkable man. We refer to notice by our Western exchanges that Mr. FUNK is dead—that his wife died four hours later, and both were buried in the same grave.

DEATH OF SQUIRE M. BROWN.—We regret to hear of the decease of Hon. SQUIRE M. BROWN of Elbridge, Onondaga Co. Mr. B. was an experienced practical farmer, and an earnest and influential friend and promoter of Rural Improvement. An appropriate obituary notice, furnished by a friend, will appear in an early future number of the RURAL.

THE KANSAS FARMER.—This journal commences its second year under the editorial management of JOHN S. BROWN, and is improved in both style and contents. It is a monthly of 16 quarto pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and furnished at \$1.50 per year, or \$1.25 in clubs of ten; single numbers 15 cents each. Published by JOHN S. BROWN & Co., Lawrence.

MICHIGAN STATE AG. SOCIETY.—We are pleased to learn, as we do from the Annual Report of the Secretary, R. F. JOHNSTON, Esq., that this Society is in a most prosperous condition. The Society now has a property worth \$11,499 22, from \$7,000 of which (invested in U. S. Bonds) it is deriving an income. After giving the figures showing the above balance, Mr. Secretary JOHNSTON says:—"This prosperous condition of the affairs of the Society is a subject of general congratulation and is the result of the long continued harmony and generous, unselfish energy manifested by all who have been entrusted with the conduct of its business, and who have participated in the management of its affairs." Good for Michigan and its State Agricultural Society!

KANSAS STATE AG. SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Topeka, Jan. 12th, 1865, when the following Board of Officers was elected: President—L. D. BAILEY of Douglas. Sec.—John S. BROWN of Douglas. Treas.—Wm. Spriggs of Anderson Co. Executive Com.—C. B. Lines of Wabanssee Co.; R. G. Elliott of Jefferson Co.; Henry B. Keller of Leavenworth Co.; E. S. Hubbard of Wyandott Co.; A. J. W. Brown, of Allen Co., and Jas. B. Hayward of Doniphan Co. Resolutions were adopted recommending the Kansas Farmer to the patronage of "all the friends of agriculture throughout the State," and also that the Society hold weekly meetings during the session of the Legislature.

CATTARAUGUS Co. AG. SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this Society, held at Little Valley, the following officers were elected for 1865: President—ISAAC REED, East Otto. Vice Pres.—Judson Sibley, Napoli. Sec.—Horace S. Huntley, Little Valley. Treas.—Fuller Bucklin, Little Valley. Directors—John K. Comstock, Olean; Joseph Smith, Mansfield; Lorenzo Stratton, Little Valley; W. F. Kennicott, New Albion; Sam'l S. Huntley, Ellicottville; Zina Dudley, Napoli.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.—A note from I. D. G. NELSON, Fort Wayne, Ind., says:—"You make a mistake when you say the next Indiana State Fair is to be held at Indianapolis. It is to be held at Fort Wayne the first week in October. The State Horticultural Society meets at the same time and place, where we expect to see all the agricultural and horticultural editors of the country, and have a good time generally."

COAL ASHES.—Can you tell me if coal ashes have any virtue as a manure? What use can they be put to?—Mrs. SARAH DAY, *Polk Co., Iowa.*

They have some value and should be used. They may be applied direct to the soil, either as a top-dressing for a lawn or meadows, or incorporated with stiff soils, or may be used in the compost heap. They are far better than nothing to throw into vaults. We have used them for this purpose with good results so far as deodorizing was concerned.

RIGHT BANK OF A RIVER.—W. D. S.: The right bank of a river is that on your right hand if you start from its source to navigate it to its mouth.

W. F. KETCHUM, inventor of the Ketchum Reaping and Mowing Machine, died of apoplexy in Buffalo, on the 24th ult. He was about 60 years of age.



## Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## A VALENTINE.

BY CLOPPE VON KORTLANDT.

These winds of winter, with the echoes drear  
Of sadness fraught,  
Seem whistling cheery tunes when thou art near  
E'en but in thought.

Singing of Summer-days of golden light  
And heaven's own air,  
Of sweet Spring-flowers, yet to blossom bright  
And pure and fair.

Faint sighing, too, o'er fallen Autumn leaves,  
The winds bear on,  
When, like a drooping mourner, Nature grieves  
For gladness gone.

Yet I forget the tears, and trust Hope's smile,  
So fond and free,  
Lull'd by the wind-strains, softly wistful while  
They tell of thee.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## WOMAN'S SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Among the institutions of our land which owe their foundation to the great thought of some great hearted man, blessed in the possession of wealth, Cooper Union of New York stands pre-eminent. Here, by the munificence of Mr. COOPER, women who have talents but not wealth, can prepare themselves to gain a support by their artistic abilities. The course of study is thorough, embracing studies from "Still-Life" from "Casts," from "Life," and there is also a class in Wood Engraving.

Friday mornings the rooms are open to visitors, and the accomplished Principal, Mrs. CUDDEY, will conduct us through the alcoves. At the left, as we enter the spacious hall, we see about twenty young ladies copying from nature. One is engaged with a bit of lichen-covered rail; it looks too ancient to have been the handiwork of "Our Father ABRAHAM," but it may have been hewn out by a voyager from the Mayflower; there a young girl is making a "study" of a charming little plant from the living reality which is blooming near; yonder a pale lady is catching upon her paper the light and shade that gleams and shadows the dark leaves of an ivy which swings its graceful branches from a hanging basket; here is a shelf laden with shells, bits of rock, gnarled branches of trees, stuffed birds, &c., which serve as models for landscape studies.

We pass to the next class, and find them copying from plaster casts. One lady is working upon a foot; one a hand; another an Apollo; still another, more advanced, is drawing a group of dancing girls. We reach the "Life-Class"—a Saxon-faced maiden with yellow hair, occupies the "sitter's" seat, and a half-dozen ladies are grouped around taking her portrait. Finally we come to the Engraving Class, occupying a pleasant hall-like room, hung with specimens of their work interspersed with vases containing creeping vines.

The gentlemanly instructor, Mr. O'BRIEN, kindly explains the process of cutting the picture in the wood, transferring to paper and finishing.

Some of these ladies will become teachers in our schools, some will color photographs. Others will become designers, and from their magic fingers may spring the roses and tulips, that will bloom in our carpets, the twining vines that will seem to grow upon our walls, or the charming wood cuts that will delight the hearts of our little friends.

All honor to the man who has thus provided a new employment for women.  
New York, Jan., 1866. AMELIE PERRY.

## A PRETTY MOWER IN SAXONY.

At Dresden I saw the Sistine Madonna with inexpressible delight; but I saw another sight not quite so poetical and ideal, yet still to be looked upon with interest and pleasure. One day as I was walking through the public square to the picture gallery, I happened to notice a woman mowing. I stopped, sat down, and looked at her for half an hour. She was apparently two or three and twenty. Her head was finely formed, and set finely on her shoulders. Her hair was neatly braided round it; her features were regular; complexion brown as a berry; eyes bright blue, form vigorous, well rounded like that of Dorothea in Goethe's poem. From her ears hung golden ear rings. She wore a bright colored petticoat reaching a little below her knees; her legs were bare, and her feet encased in embroidered shoes. She was the picture of health and robust beauty. She swung the scythe with an inimitable ease and grace; and, as she did so, there was a placid expression on her pleasant countenance, which spoke of a good conscience, a contented spirit, and a willingness to do the work which her destiny pointed out. I examined the swaths; the grass was cut smooth as velvet, you could not tell where one swath ended and the next began. An English lawn looked no smoother. It was a work of art, high art; and an American farmer might have taken an useful lesson. I wish I could have taken her portrait as she stood before me.  
—Prof. Felton.

WHILE Dr. Samuel Johnson was courting his intended wife, in order to try her he said that he had no property, and once had an uncle that was hanged. To which the lady replied that she had no more property, and, although she never had a relative that was hanged she had a number that deserved to be.

HOPKINS is nothing else but a spiritual fortitude, as faith is nothing else but a spiritual prudence.  
—Luther.

## WOMAN'S NATURE AND RELATIONS.

*Variatum et mutabile*—and that from the weakness of the creature! there is no use in denying it. Exceptional instances of strength and resolution, of intellectual capacity and insubmissiveness to masculine rule, will never change the general position of the human female in the books of the anthropologist. Consult Nature, and yield to her dictum. The frame of woman is soft and feeble, compared with that of man. Her dispositions are, from the first, towards different things. The emblems on medieval tombstones—a sword for a man, a pair of scissors for a woman—serve well to discriminate the two characters. All over the world, in all ages, in all stages of society, it has been the part of woman to work among familiar domestic things, while man went forth with weapons to hunt and make war, or with massive implements and tools to clear the forest and subdue the soil. In all the great difficulties and dangers which the pair encounter, it is nature's appointment that the man goes to the front for offence or defence, while the woman cowers behind, the subject of his manly protection. When the conflict is over, and man has done their worst against each other, then comes in woman, but as an angel of mercy to bind up the wounds and smooth the sick man's pillow. The timidity which unites woman for war makes her only the more interesting to man, and the surer of that protection and kindness which it is alike his happiness and his duty to extend to her.

It is a hackneyed image, but a most just one, which assumes man as the oak, and woman as the ivy clinging around it. There is a subordination implied by the idea, but no degradation. The inequality is natural, and in nature's arrangements there can be no disgrace. On the contrary, it is only when, by some strange perversion, the man allows his helpmate to be the bread-winner of the family, or the ruler of her husband, that we feel outraged. The poets—vain babblers most of them—are continually talking of the worship which love makes man pay to women; but man is far more an object of worship to women than women is to man. The physical strength, the mental vigor, the courage of man, the front-rank place he holds in work, in council, in war, make women adore man. He loves in the active voice, she in the passive. It is enough to her, as a rule, that she is loved, and that it is a being worthy to be called a Man who loves her. To be the subject of his daily kindness, to be the mother of his children and the mistress of his home, are her peculiar joy and glory. The fondness she returns is a gratitude rather than an original feeling. We can trace the woman's nature in the regard she pays to her children, according to their sex. She naturally is loving to all; but while considerate, gentle, sisterly with her daughters, she is something more to her sons, particularly when they approach or attain maturity. The worship she has heretofore paid to her husband is then extended to them. They are Men to her, and she is their mother: she is something superior even to that which she worships. Suppose a woman has six sons, all of goodly stature and proportions, all gallant, forcible, and worthy—what a sight for her to look upon, that a self-exalting idea to have in her mind! "Weak and fragile as nature has made me, subordinate as is my place in creation, yet, ye gods, I am the Mother of Men!"

The character and position of woman creates for her peculiar moral relations. Her sense of man's superiority makes his will and his wishes a snare to her, and sore to her are the evils which thence accrue. If man saw his relation to woman in its just light, he would continually strive to be her protector instead of her tempter; he would judge gently of all her errors, and be a thorough knight-errant in redressing her wrongs. Cultivated society does in part view woman as a being more apt to be sinned against than sinning, and as one whose errors ought to be considered in connection with the powers vouchsafed for the resistance to error. But the disposition to look severely on the party who is most the victim, and least the sinner is still a painful feature in our unwritten moral code. It is through their cowardice, apparently, that women are always most severe against women. On a more just consideration, they might be expected rather to resent the severity of men against erring women.

Constituted as man's gentle and loving associate, fitted to adorn life and elevate society, a being of pity and affection, woman holds a fixed place in our ordinary conceptions; and it consequently becomes a great pain to us when we light upon an example of the sex who does not exhibit the normal qualities. An unwomanish woman, one who repudiates the winning ways of her sex in favor, it may be, of masculine manners and pretensions—one whose ordinary discourse is harsh and uncharitable towards both her own sex and the other—one who is even simply deficient in the ordinary tastes of women for domestic things—is a creature not easily to be borne with. It is quite possible for a woman to have a love for studies not generally cultivated by her sex, without thereby being rendered less estimable as a sister, a wife, or a friend; even a little of what is called strong-mindedness, if accompanied by agreeable manners, may not be objectionable. But to lack the softness and gentleness which we appreciate so much in woman, is to be a monster, and to forfeit all claim upon man's worship and regard; for that shortcoming, all other good qualities whatever, supposing such to be compatible, would not compensate. —*Edinburg Journal.*

A WITTY saying of M. Dumas the younger is amusing Paris. The Empress is said to have invited him to Compeigne, adding to her courteous assurance that all the guests were to enjoy full liberty in the chateau. "What a pity, then, Madame," said M. Dumas, "that all France has not been invited."

## Choice Miscellany.

## TRODDEN FLOWERS.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

There are some hearts, that like the loving vine,  
Cling to unkindly rocks and ruined towers,  
Spirits that suffer and do not repine—  
Patient and sweet as lowly trodden flowers  
That from the passers' heel arise,  
And bring back odorous breath instead of sighs.

But there are other hearts that will not feel  
The lonely love that haunts their eyes and ears;  
That wound fond faith with anger worse than steel;  
And out of pity's spring draw idle tears.  
O Nature! shall it ever be thy will  
Ill things with good to mingle, good with ill?

Why should the heavy foot of sorrow press,  
The willing heart of uncomplaining love—  
Meet charity that shrinks not from distress,  
Gentleness, loth her tyrants to reprove?  
Though virtue weep forever and lament,  
Will one hard heart turn to her and relent?

Why should the reed be broken that will bend,  
And they that dry the tears in others' eyes  
Feel their own anguish swelling without end,  
Their summer darkened with the smoke of sighs?  
Sure, Love to some fair Eden of his own  
Will flee at last, and leave us here alone.

Love weepeth always—weepeth for the past,  
For woes that are, for woes that may befall;  
Why should not hard ambition weep at last,  
Envy and hatred, avarice and pride?  
Fate whispers, sorrow is your lot,  
They would be rebels; love rebelleth not.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

## EVERY-DAY LIFE.

"WHAT do you think, PENCIL?—TOM wants to marry EMMA BARTON; and neither of them know enough to take care of themselves."

How old is TOM?

"Nearly twenty-one; but you know he has seen but little of the world, hasn't any home made for himself, and is a green boy yet. To be sure, I've got some property, which I s'pose he will have when I die, but that may be a long way off you know. I think it is better for TOM to brush around in the world a little before he marries. And then EMMA, who is a dear, good girl, has seen but little of life, and it is doubtful if she knows her own mind yet. To be sure she's been well brought up."

You say TOM has seen but little of the world yet; whose fault is it? His judgment is immature, but what pains have you taken to cultivate it? You've sent him to school, but what has that to do with training him for work in life—for meeting, mingling and bargaining with men. Give him three or four hundred or a thousand dollars and send him adrift, and how long do you suppose it would last as tuition for experience? Not long! He would probably pay it out much quicker than you earned it; and it would do him comparatively little good.

Now I never could understand why so many parents suppose their responsibilities to their children to cease with the latter's becoming of age. Why not let your boy marry? Why not let him settle with his young wife into the work which is before him—let their earlier experiences be mutual? You've property which you expect to leave him when you die—why not let him share it with you while you live, and you aid him in his effort to learn how to use and increase it? Why not make his interests yours? Two heads are better than one. Put your experience and capital with his vigorous ambition and help to develop his life into symmetry. He cannot fly until he has learned to use his wings. And yet you would push him off the ledge, risking his falling upon the rocks or into the sea. It is wrong. Thousands of young men are ruined by this practice of parents—pushing their offspring out of the nest and away from home, instead of patiently teaching them all that experience has learned themselves.

Young men often spend the first ten years of their lives away from home, in paying an enormous tuition for experience and world-wisdom—the best years of their lives are devoted to acquiring what their parents should have taught them. And then what disappointments result. The early, unsatisfied love dies out, when, had it been nurtured and cultivated, two lives would have been enriched and developed into a symmetrical oneness and beauty. The home-hearth would not have been desolate and deserted as the white frosts sprinkle the heads of parents. Associated effort would have centralized and enriched the common home, instead of scattering all that is worth cherishing. Every family's home should be a storehouse where children and children's children gather together the household gods—where are centered and associated the wealth, wisdom and worth of all. Such centralization is power. Such association insures success. No matter where the branches may be located, the center should be at the homestead.

And so, JACOB UPRIGHT, don't say nay to TOM and EMMA if they want to marry. No matter if they are young and inexperienced, let them marry. United they will be stronger for the work before them. And they will receive and appreciate your counsel better, too! Help them! Counsel with them! Show them that you and they can work together. Make their interests yours and yours theirs. Strengthen your own life by their united lives, and give in compensation your best effort to the work of building them up. You'll enjoy your property more while you live, and they will know how to use it better when you die. I am sure of it.  
LEAD PENCIL.

MONTAIGNE says that conducting a campaign in war is like playing chess. Our opinion is that it is a game in which all the playing bears a remarkable resemblance to fighting.

## PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—MRS. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is thus talked of by a New York correspondent of the Providence Journal:

Some twenty years ago a young actress, a Miss Hildreth, played for several evenings at the Dorrance Street Theater, in Providence. I happened to see her in the tragedy of "Jane Shore." Her part was a secondary one, that of the friend and confidant of Edward's beautiful favorite; but her conception of the character surprised me by its originality and its impressive truthfulness. I felt that she had great dramatic talent, and often wondered that her name had so entirely disappeared from the stage. In the spring of 1840, while visiting a friend in Lowell, I found, one morning, on returning from a walk, a card from Mrs. Benj. Butler, with an invitation to take tea with her the following evening. I went with my host and hostess; no other guests were invited. The name of Mrs. Benj. Butler had for me at that time no other significance than might have had the name of Mrs. John Smith. On our way to the house, my host, a Webster Whig, spoke of Mr. Butler, not so flatteringly, as a successful lawyer, smart but unscrupulous, ready to take up the worst cases, and noted for always carrying his client through. On entering the parlors I was surprised to find in the charming and graceful lady who received us, the dramatic friend and confidant of Jane Shore, whose talent had so impressed me at the Dorrance Street Theater. Mrs. Butler was a young lady of Dracut, who, fascinated by a stage, and conscious of dramatic power, had obtained an engagement at one of the Boston theatres, and who was for about two years earnestly devoted to her profession, when Mr. Benjamin Butler proffered her his heart and hand, and won her back to domestic life. I found that she still loved the art, and prevailed on her to read to me some of her favorite passages in Shakespeare. She read, I remember, the prison scene in Measure for Measure, with a passionate pathos which made me half regret that the "smart Lowell lawyer" had won her away from Melpomene and all her tragic glooms and splendors.

—GÆTHE is thus talked of by some writer in Blackwood:—In the evening the "society" rendezvoused in a sombre old house, with narrow windows in front, and a small, somewhat gloomy looking garden behind, where lived a large, old, white-haired man with his niece. Though a man of grand presence and imposing mien, with much dignity in address, he was very fond of mixing with the young people of the company, and especially with a number of young Englishmen who at that period resided at Welmar, for the advantages of military education. At the time I tell of there was amongst them one who is now a Duke, with one of the greatest historic names in Europe. With these generally this old gentleman frequently conversed, or, more frequently still, discoursed, telling of his travels in Italy, the objects which had held the chief place in his memory, the galleries he had seen, the society he had frequented, the distinguished men whose acquaintances he had made; and all these, with occasional touches of picturesque description, traits of humor, and now and then a deep feeling which held his little auditory in rapt astonishment that he could hold them there entranced, while they could not, when he had done, recall any of the magic by which he worked his spell. I say this because I myself remember to have tried to repeat a story he told, and once, more hazardous still, to convey some impression of how he talked, and with what lamentable failure let my present confusion atone for. The task would have tried a better man, for he whom I essayed to represent was Goethe.

—SIR WILLIAM NAPEIR was one day taking a long country walk, near Freshford, when he met a little girl, about five years old, sobbing over a broken bowl; she had dropped and broken it in bringing it back from the field to which she had taken her father's dinner in it, and she said she would be beaten on her return home for having broken it; then, with a sudden gleam of hope, she innocently looked up into his face and said:—"But ye can mend it, can't ye?" Sir William explained that he could not mend the bowl, but the trouble he could, by the gift of a sixpence to buy another. However, on opening his purse it was empty of silver, and he had to make amends by promising to meet his little friend in the same spot at the same hour next day, and to bring the sixpence with him, bidding her, meanwhile, tell her mother that she had seen a gentleman who would bring her the money for the bowl next day. The child, entirely trusting him, went on her way comforted. On his return home he found an invitation awaiting him to dine in Bath the following evening, to meet some one he especially wished to see. He hesitated for some little time, trying to calculate the possibility of giving the meeting to his little friend of the broken bowl and of still being in time for the dinner party in Bath; finding this could not be, he wrote to decline accepting the invitation on the plea of a "pre-engagement," saying to us, "I cannot disappoint her, she trusted me so implicitly."

—NAPOLÉON the First had peculiar views about managing wives. He wrote to his brother Louis:—"Your wife is an excellent and virtuous woman, yet you make her unhappy. Allow her to dance as much as she likes, 'tis the fancy of her age. My wife is forty years old; from my camp I tell her to go to balls; yet your wish is that your wife, only just twenty, and in the flush of youth, should shut herself up and spend her days like a nurse in crossing her baby. You are too much a master at home, and not enough in your government. Make the mother of your children happy. There is only one way; show her a great deal of esteem and confidence. Unluckily your wife is too virtuous. Were she a coquette she would lead you by the nose. You should have a wife such as some that I know of. She would put you down and keep you at her feet. 'Tis not my fault that she has not done so already."

## Sabbath Musings.

## "NOT GRUDGINGLY, OR OF NECESSITY."

The Hand that strews the earth with flowers  
Enriched the marriage feast with wine;  
The Hand once pierced for sins of ours  
This morning made the dewdrops shine;

Makes rain-clouds palaces of art;  
Makes ice-drops beauteous as they freeze;  
The heart that bled to save—that heart  
Sends countless gifts each day to please;

Spare no minute, refining touch,  
To paint the flower, to crown the feast;  
Deeming no sacrifice too much,  
Has care and leisure for the least;

Gives freely of its very best;  
Not barely what we need may be,  
But for the joy of making blest:  
Teach us to love and give like Thee!

Not narrowly men's claims to measure,  
But question daily all our powers,—  
To whose cup can we add a pleasure?  
Whose path can we make bright with flowers?

[Author of Schenberg-Cotta Family.]

## TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

AND when Jesus was come unto the ship, he that had been possessed with the devil prayed that he might be with him.—Mark v. 18. 19.

Is there anything that is comparable with the love and gratitude of the soul that feels himself redeemed from death and destruction? With almost an agony of love, such an one clings to his deliverer. There be those that cling to the minister of Christ, who, as an instrument and representative of the Master, has been the means of opening their eyes, and bringing them out of darkness into light. And there is nothing more natural or more noble than this instinctive desire of one that has been saved from ruin to be ever present with his benefactor. And, when a soul is brought back from destruction, how natural it is that it should wish, and that it should pray, that it might be with him by whom it has been rescued?

"Howbeit, Jesus suffered him not"—that is very curious; but take notice of the reason—"but said unto him, Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee, and hath had compassion on thee."

I recollect, among the earliest memories of my ministry, the case of a very wicked man who was converted in Indiana. I went to see him day after day, and when I came in one morning, having heard no tidings of his conversion, he commenced telling what the Lord had done for his soul; and the first thing he said after he had finished his narration was, "Now, sir, I am going to sit down and write to my mother. I have not written her for three or four years; but now I am going to write and tell her what the Lord has done for me." Said I, "You are converted. You show one of the inevitable signs of grace." One of the first things that a man should do, when God has delivered him from the bondage of sin and the power of the devil, should be to go home to his friends. Nobody else has suffered so much on his account as they; nobody else has so much right to receive comfort from the knowledge of his restoration; and to nobody else is he so called to tell what God has done for him. When the power of the devil is awakened in a man, and his lusts and appetites are all healed, there is nothing more rational and right than that he should rise up and declare how the Lord has blessed him. And under such circumstances, silence, and hiding of God's work in the soul, is monstrously dishonorable and wicked. And, therefore, when Christ says to the maniac, "Go and bear witness of what has been done for you," he commands him to do that which accords with every sentiment of gratitude, and with every sense of justice. And the fact that he commanded him to do it among his friends first is worthy of a moment's consideration.

If God has done you some good, do not go to your minister first. You are ashamed to tell the partner of your life. How strange it is that people can live together, and love each other, and respect each other, and desire each other's good, and yet not say a word to each other on the subject of religion! How strange it is that a husband and wife can be exercised spiritually, and yet be afraid to speak to each other about it! Husband, go and tell your wife first. Wife, go and tell your husband first. Child, go and tell your father and mother first. Man or woman, go and tell those that are nearest you first. If God had been merciful to you, according to the spirit and command of Christ, go home to your friends, and tell them how great things the Lord has done for you, and that he has had compassion on you. O how full of compassion is God! and how wondrous is he in mercy.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

## PROFESSION NOT PRACTICAL.

SOME MEN talk like angels, and pray with fervor, and meditate with deep recesses, and speak to God with loving affections, and words of union, and adhere to Him in silent devotion, and when they go abroad are as passionate as ever, peevish as a frightened fly, vexing themselves with their own reflection; they are cruel in their bargains, unmerciful to their tenants, and proud as a barbarian prince; they are, for all their fine words, impatient of reproof, scornful to their neighbors, lovers of money, supreme in their own thoughts and submit to none; all their spiritual fancy an illusion; they are still under the power of those passions, and their sin rules them imperiously, and carries them away infallibly.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

HATH any wronged thee? Be bravely revenged: slight it, and the work's begun; forgive it, and it is punished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. COOPER'S MONUMENT.

NESTLED in among the hills of Central New York, and reflecting the rich beauty of their landscapes in its own quiet loveliness, is the charming little sheet of water that the genius of the great American novelist has invested with such peculiar interest, in two of his well known series of "LEATHERSTOCKING Tales."

The Lake is one of that number which lend such a poetic charm to the landscape scenery in the interior of our State, and that, still retaining their euphonious Indian names, retain with them their old, mysterious legends. A visit to it, several years since, I cherish among the pleasantest memories of ramblings.

It needed no other inducement, to take me thither, and we drove up the shore road, to "Lakewood." This is the name that the village of Cooperstown, pleasantly situated at the foot of the Otsego, has given to it its rural cemetery.

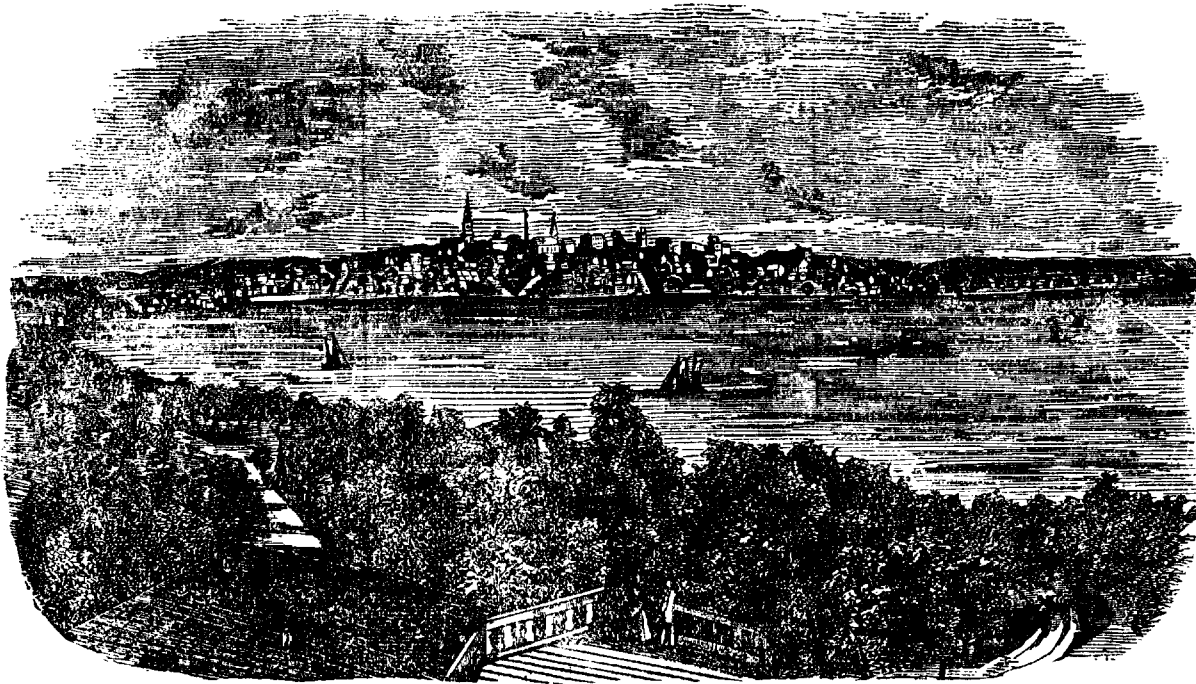
"Lakewood" is entirely rural in aspect, and yet not without many artistic embellishments. It had them then; more have doubtless been added since I visited it.

The monument to COOPER stands directly in front of the entrance, but some little distance up the hillside, so that its position is a most prominent one. To me it was of deep interest.

The block that surmounts the base of the monument, bears, on three of its sides, designs carved in relief, each of which indicates some portion of COOPER'S life.

J. FENIMORE COOPER.

Could anything be more simple? And yet, simple as it is, it is enough. The name immortalizes the monument, not the monument the name. It needs no further inscription.



THE CITY OF MADISON, WISCONSIN.

ONE of the most beautifully located cities we have ever visited in the West, is Madison, Wis. It is located upon a peninsula between the Third and Fourth lake of the Chain, called Four Lakes.

Many readers may remember reading, in their school days, the lesson found in many of the textbooks, entitled "Escape from the Panther," in which the hunter, after shooting the beast that was about to spring upon the terrified girl, called out to his dog, that was trying to worry the dying animal,—"Come in Hector! come in!"

The monument, as a whole, is the most fitting that could have been erected. Its complete height is thirty feet; and beautiful as the most perfect poem, in design, it is no less artistically beautiful in execution.

I left "Lakewood" with a sigh of regret. Most gladly would I have remained there hours longer, but the sun was fast creeping upward to the meridian. I had but the remainder of that day for an excursion on the Otsego, and could not tarry longer.

A calm day, full of soft sunshine, mild blue sky overhead and deeper blue of waters underneath, with the delicate music of the ripples as they kiss the boat-side, and a companion not over-talkative, are wonderfully conducive to dream-pictures.

But these pleasant dreams must fade, as all dreams do, and rousing to a consciousness that the day was waning, the oars were once more resumed; we floated easily down past "Lakewood" and its LEATHERSTOCKING, who still stood regarding us, as COOPER would say, "in his own quiet way;"

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GOTHAM.

A MOONLIGHT ride down the Hudson in one of the magnificent steamers of the "Peoples' Line" is a fitting prelude to a stay in the great city of Gotham. There is a peculiar feeling experienced as one glides smoothly along, among the quiet beauties of this noble river, and then up to the wharf, and plunges into the surging, busy, clamoring crowd of the city.

The city is like a great cauldron. It is a receptacle, and it is also a distributing reservoir. It receives contributions "in the rough," and

with the aid of invention, ingenuity, labor, energy, genius, talent, forth from the crucible come the curious creations of art, useful and beautiful machinery, all sorts and forms of manufactured wares, ponderous engines, to plow the ocean, or traverse the land, implements of warfare, printed pages laden with news, wisdom, wit, folly or fancy.

To a verdant son of the soil, fresh from the quiet of the country, there is very much of interest and novelty in the city of Gotham. One of the first objects that comes clearly into view, is the vast forest of masts and smoke-stacks that almost encircles the city.

Another attractive feature of the city is its Broadway. Ever changing, always in motion, it is a living panorama. It is a promenade for fashionable beauty and for weak-minded fops. It is the highway of business and travel, and the show-case and specimen ground for everything new, beautiful, costly, or rare.

Passing by, in this necessarily short notice, many things that attract and charm the attention as we explore the city, we will only glance at its best, worthiest, greatest achievement—the Central Park—the grand and beautiful breathing-place for its walled-up inhabitants; where daily crowds gather to breathe the fresh air, and enjoy all the treasures which Art and Nature have here combined to furnish.

The smaller the calibre of the mind, the greater the bore of a perpetually open mouth.

and beauty. It is one of the places, those who visit the West to see its greatness and resources, as well as its attractions, should visit. It is a delightful place to spend a portion of the summer months especially, and the lakes, drives, and hotels thereabouts yield pleasure to those who seek it.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

TANNING SMALL SKINS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Seeing an inquiry how to tan small furs, I will give you mine. If green, sprinkle the flesh side with saltpetre and alum, (ground fine,) then fold the flesh sides together, roll it up, tie it, and lay it away one or two days.

Perry Center, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1864.

REMARKS.—The samples of tanned skin accompanying this letter are very finely prepared. The sheep skin is very strong, white and soft.

SUGAR FROM CORN.

SUGAR has been obtained in Chicago from corn and by a very cheap process; it is however that variety known as "starch sugar," not "grape," or "cane," possessing but half the sweetening power of the latter.

The composition of the three kinds of sugar above mentioned is very similar, though they widely differ in quality. The following are the respective chemical formulas, the letters being the initials of the three gases—Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen; the numerals indicate the number of atoms of the element:

- Grape sugar.....C10 H11 O14
Cane sugar.....C10 H11 O14
Starch sugar.....C10 H18 O13

As one atom each of oxygen and hydrogen make together one atom of water, it follows that the only elemental difference is in the proportion of water. Thus cane sugar is composed of ten atoms of carbon combined with eleven atoms of water; add one atom of water and you have starch sugar; add two more atoms of water and you have the "grape," being lucid and very easy—in theory—but strange to say, the practical metamorphoses has ever baffled the skill of our chemists; they can no more effect the transmutation than they can turn the charcoal into a diamond.—Chicago Tribune.

Corner for the Young.

KEEP CLEAR OF HIM.

"Where's my cap? I can't find my cap. I shall be late to school."
"I've lost my mittens. Who can tell me where my mittens are? Oh, I'm in such a hurry."

"Lend me your slate-pencil. Oh dear, dear, I sha'n't get my sums done."

"I can't sew, my thumb is gone. What shall I do?"

Do you know whose month this comes from? I know: it is Disorder. A cross, fretful, troublesome creature, as everybody knows who has the least acquaintance with him.

"A thief! is Disorder a thief?"—Indeed he is; and the worst of it is, he steals the most valuable thing you have, that which you can never get back again, that which a purse of gold cannot buy. He steals your time. He snatches it out of your hands, and runs off, wasting it, and there's no catching him; and I doubt if a constable could do much with him.

He has been round here. I know a little girl who to-day lost her lessons in consequence of him; and I know of a fine knife the misplaced for a boy. He is very apt to creep into drawers and boxes and baskets, and he makes sad havoc. He is quite ready to attack children, I think; so I would warn them to be on their guard. Be careful constantly. Watch your drawers; put away your books on the right shelf; hang up your caps, hats, and coats. Have a place for everything, and keep everything in its place.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

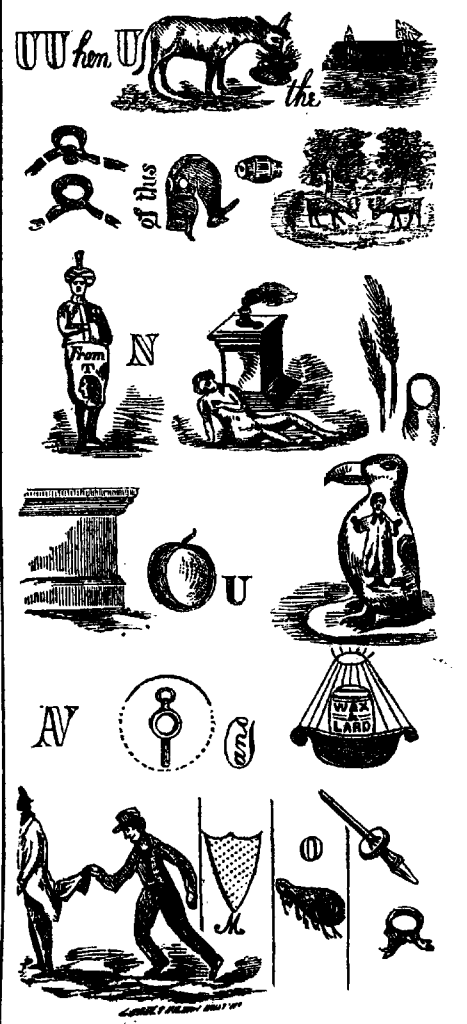
MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

- I am composed of 57 letters.
My 1, 31, 3, 35, 12, 53, 45, 42, 24 is a token of respect.
My 26, 41, 52, 43 is the name of a bird.
My 54, 17, 38, 58, 47, 11, 15, 18, 9, 56, 44, 5 is the frame of our Government.
My 20, 56, 19, 16 is not low.
My 29, 46, 26, 50, 7 is a name given to persons of rank.
My 8, 40, 55, 57, 23, 30, 11, 37, 36, 23, 43, 14, 13 is a name frequently given to one of the political parties.
My 6, 34, 2, 4, 45 is a color.
My 28, 17 is to move.
My 10, 46, 51, 23 is a musical instrument.
My 22, 33, 26, 21, 29, 49, 32 was a noted American Statesman.
My whole is a quotation from Milton's Paradise Lost. LOLA.

ANAGRAMS OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

- Kegcidews, Mursen, Dolycern, Famsleind, Only, Birdsall, N. Y.
Randel, Eltchim, Rawsthowd, Narkey, Chermnope, Spanta.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 784.

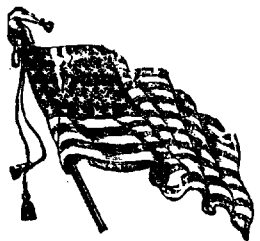
Answer to Illustrated Rebus: O! what a noble mind is overthrown; The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, eye, tongue, sword; The glass of fashion, the mould of form; The observed of all observers.
Answer to Miscellaneous Enigmas: Early to bed and early to rise, Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
Answer to Biblical Riddle:—Lot: his two daughters and their sons.

## TO OUR CLUB AGENTS.

**Time of Competition for Premiums Extended.**—Our offers for the largest lists of subscribers obtained on or before Feb. 1st, and for the first lists of specified numbers (fifty of 30 each, seventy-five of 20, etc.) were issued late, and beside many persons who have obtained large clubs, preferred to take extra copies instead of competing for premiums. We therefore find that many of the Specific Premiums are not yet taken, and have concluded to extend the time for both Large Prizes and the others (Specific) not yet won, until March 1st. Let it be understood that all remittances mailed on or before the 1st day of March will apply on the Large Prizes, and the remaining Specific Premiums will be paid as fast as persons become entitled to them. As no agent has been advised as to the state of the competition, (as to his or her chances,) or will be before March, none of our friends can reasonably complain of this necessary extension of time. We hope each and all will continue their efforts with vigor and energy, resolved that the RURAL BRIGADE OF 1865 shall largely exceed in numbers that of last year—thus fulfilling present indications.

## Rural New-Yorker.

## NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Our flag on the land, our flag on the ocean,  
An angel of Peace wherever it goes;  
Nobly sustained by Columbia's devotion,  
The angel of Death it shall be to our foes.

True to its native sky,  
Still shall our Eagle fly,  
Casting his sentinel glances afar:—  
Tho' bearing the olive branch  
Still in his talons staunch,  
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## From the West.

The N. Y. Herald's St. Louis dispatch says a fight recently took place at Dardanelle, Ark., in which, it is reported, Shelby was whipped and obliged to evacuate the place.

The Herald's Eastport correspondent of the 24th of January, says a reconnaissance from General Thomas' army at Eastport, Miss., showed that the main portion of Hood's force was, on the 20th ult., at Tupelo. On the appearance of the main troops before Corinth, some four hundred rebels stationed there evacuated, after burning the railroad depot and the Tishomingo House. Between thirty and forty of them were captured.

An order has been issued by the military authorities of Missouri for the banishment from that State of the wives and children of all men in the rebel military service.

We learn from St. Louis, Feb. 1, that after three days of spirited debate in Committee of the Whole, the Convention adopted the third section of the State Constitution, defining the qualifications of voters. The section takes a wide range, and among others embraces the following provisions:

"No person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has been in armed hostility to the United States after the 31st of July, 1861, to this date, or who has ever given aid, comfort, countenance and support to the persons engaged in such hostility or disloyalty, communicated with them, advised or aided persons to join them, manifested adherence to them, or expressed hope for the triumph of their cause over the arms of the United States, or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority or been in the service of the so called Confederacy, or been connected with any society inimical to the Government of the United States, or this State, after July 1, 1861, or been a guerrilla or bushwhacker, or who has harbored such, or who has left the State to avoid the draft, or who has not enrolled himself, or who has, after having exercised the elective franchise of this State, under the claim of allegiance, obtained exemption from military service."

The fourth section provides for the registration of voters throughout the State.

N. B. Davis, identified at Newark, Ohio, a short time since as the keeper of the Andersonville (Ga.) military prison, and who confessed on his arrest of being the bearer of dispatches from Richmond to Canada, has been sentenced to be hung on Johnson's Island on the 17th of this month.

Luding, a notorious guerrilla, was caught and executed the 30th ult., by Capt. Tersell of the Union Guards, a few miles from Bloomfield, Ky. In the afternoon, Capt. Tersell had a fight with the guerrillas, and dangerously wounded a guerrilla chief named Colter. Another prominent rebel named Berry, was killed.

Chattanooga advices of Jan. 30, say that Col. Sansom, N. Y. 68th infantry, in command of his regiment and a portion of the 18th colored regiment, has returned to Bridgeport from an expedition on Town Creek, 12 miles from Ransom Landing, where he surprised a guerrilla band, killing and wounding eight, and capturing four, with thirty-three horses and their equipments. Lieut. Morton, 18th colored regiment, was killed—the only loss sustained by Sansom.

The guerrillas at Athens the 29th, captured and murdered Maj. Devine of the Federal troops.

Col. Grover of Steadman's command, has driven the guerrillas out of McMinn county. We learn from Louisville, Feb. 8, that the evening previous, twenty-six guerrillas dashed into Midway, and burned the railroad depot and contents, including the telegraph office.

While the depot was burning they robbed the stores and everybody they met of watches and money and then started down the Versailles pike at full speed. It is reported that the gang was led by Quantrell, La Mundy and Magruder, and that they had just previously been driven away from Georgetown by the Federal forces.

A dispatch from Louisville, of Feb. 6, says Litchfield was visited a few days since by Williams' gang of guerrillas, and the next morning by seventy or eighty of Quantrell's mounted men. They appropriated to their own use boots, shoes and whisky, and then left without doing further damage.

From Cairo of the 3d inst., we learn that large quantities of cotton are arriving at that place, much of it consigned to Cincinnati. Twelve hundred and fifty bales came up on one steamer.

A dispatch from St. Louis of Feb. 4, says that Maj. Gen. John Pope arrived there that day, and that he is to command the North-western Department. Gen. Curtis is to be transferred to the North Department, with his headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

A dispatch from Omaha, 2d inst., says a large number of Indians have been hovering round Jewelsburg for several days; but the garrison is too small to attack them. They attacked the fort and burned the telegraph office and stage company's warehouse containing a large quantity of corn, hay, &c. The station, consisting of several warehouses and buildings, was reduced to ashes. A considerable amount of telegraph supplies were also destroyed.

An entire train was captured west of Fort Laramie within a week. One man was killed. The telegraph being down, the particulars of the attack on the fort at Jewelsburg are not yet known.

## From the South-west.

NEW ORLEANS advices of the 27th ult., say: In accordance with Gov. Hahn's proclamation, the 28th was observed throughout the State as a day of festivity in honor of the emancipation acts of Missouri and Tennessee. Forty thousand persons outside of the city of New Orleans celebrated the day.

The news of the capture of Fort Fisher was received in New Orleans the previous evening, and gave increased spirit to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The courts adjourned; the streets were thronged with white and black people; public and private buildings were draped with national flags; the military schools and numerous societies of colored people were in the procession; speeches were made by Gov. Hahn and several officers of the State and General Governments, and by colored orators.

A salute of 100 guns was fired, and the city was brilliantly illuminated at night.

Advices of the 28th, say that Admiral Lee and staff had arrived at New Orleans.

An expedition, 15,000 strong, was reported to be fitting out at New Orleans destined to operate against Mobile.

In a late rebel raid on plantations in the neighborhood of Concordia Lake, La., nearly everything of value was destroyed or carried off.

Rebel deserters from Mobile, who recently reached the Union fleet in the bay, stated that it was the general belief that the city would soon be evacuated without waiting for the advance from Pascagoula of Gen. Granger, whose force they represent as having been increased to 25,000 men.

The Paducah correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat of a recent date, says that the rebel Gen. Chalmers, in a speech at Corinth, Miss., in the early part of January, accused General Hood of selling him out, and expressed the opinion that the Confederacy had gone under; told his men that they could do as they pleased; he should have nothing more to do with them, but should quit and try to save the remainder of his property.

It is also stated that the rebel Gen. Morrow sent a message to a personal friend in the Union army, stating that he had lost all faith in the rebel leaders, and wished to surrender himself to the Union commander. He is now waiting near Corinth to ascertain what terms can be offered to an officer of his rank voluntarily returning to his allegiance.

The noted Gen. Rhoady is also said to have applied for pardon.

The N. Y. Herald's dispatches from General Thomas' army a day or two since, say deserters report the remnant of Hood's army at Tusculum, Ala., and that Gen. Ripley had relieved Hood in command.

## From the South.

The N. Y. Herald's correspondence from Sherman's army describes the opening of that General's new campaign.

The left wing of the army, under General Slocum, had arrived at Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah river, fifty miles above the city of Savannah, without meeting any opposition whatever from the enemy.

Two divisions of the 20th corps, which struck out for that point through the State of South Carolina, had considerable difficulty in getting through the swamps. The other troops who marched directly up the Georgia bank of the river had not such embarrassments to contend with.

On the 30th ult., all of Slocum's men were at Sister's Ferry; and supplies were being rapidly received.

The right wing of the army is operating in a better country for marching than the left, and at some distance from it; but communication between the two is kept uninterrupted.

One correspondent states that Gen. Sherman proposes "stirring up South Carolina at the rate of 20 miles a day."

We have not been able to learn yet the destination of Sherman—whether it is Charleston or Augusta, Ga., or both.

Gen. Grant, it is reported, has made arrangements with the rebels to exchange 3,000 prisoners a month.

We have but little news "from the South" this week.

## AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The most important transaction of the age took place at the National Capitol on Tuesday last, the 31st ult. It was the passage in the House of Representatives of a Resolution submitting an amendment of the Constitution of the United States to the Legislatures of the different States to forever abolish Slavery throughout the entire land. The Constitution provides that an amendment must first pass both Houses of Congress by a majority of two-thirds of all the members of each House, and then before it becomes a part of that instrument, three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States must ratify the same.

The amendment was passed by the Senate on the 8th day of last April by 88 yeas to 6 nays. It reads thus:

*Be it Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, namely:

ART. XIII.—Section 1.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

On the 15th of June the House passed upon the resolution with the following result:—yeas 95, nays 64—not two-thirds. The vote of the House in June last, when the amendment was lost, was reconsidered—thus bringing the matter again before that body in a shape for the action which has been taken.

The result of the vote on its passage, was 119 in the affirmative and 56 in the negative—a majority of two-thirds, and three votes over—184 votes being the whole number of the House.

It requires the assent of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States to make the amendment a part of the Constitution. There are twenty-five loyal and eleven rebel States: it is expected that all the loyal States will give in their affirmation, and that several of the rebel States will do the same. Men of intelligence seem to think that there is no doubt that the amendment will be ratified by the requisite number of States. Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, West Virginia, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania have already ratified it.]

A negro was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States on the first inst. He was from Massachusetts, and a practitioner in the Supreme Court of that State.

Senator Sumner brought him in and moved his admission. Chief Justice Chase quietly assented, and directed the Clerk to administer the necessary oath, and the whole ceremony that marked the practical reversal of the Dred Scott decision, by the same tribunal that had pronounced it, was over in three minutes. Judges Nelson, Wayne and Grier, who united in rendering the Dred Scott decision, were on the bench, but made no objection. The negro admitted is a tall black.

President Lincoln has ordered that the quota of the State of New York on the last call for 300,000 men be reduced twenty-five per cent.

The Supreme Court decided on the 31st ult., that the United States bonds used as bank capital are not taxable.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives to construct a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls.

The President's son Robert, is to go into the army as aid to Gen. Grant, with the rank of Captain, without pay.

Brig. Gen. Geo. G. Meade, has been confirmed by the Senate as Major General in the regular army, his commission to date from the 17th of August last.

The noted Gen. Rhoady is also said to have applied for pardon.

The N. Y. Herald's correspondence from Sherman's army describes the opening of that General's new campaign.

The left wing of the army, under General Slocum, had arrived at Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah river, fifty miles above the city of Savannah, without meeting any opposition whatever from the enemy.

Two divisions of the 20th corps, which struck out for that point through the State of South Carolina, had considerable difficulty in getting through the swamps. The other troops who marched directly up the Georgia bank of the river had not such embarrassments to contend with.

On the 30th ult., all of Slocum's men were at Sister's Ferry; and supplies were being rapidly received.

The right wing of the army is operating in a better country for marching than the left, and at some distance from it; but communication between the two is kept uninterrupted.

One correspondent states that Gen. Sherman proposes "stirring up South Carolina at the rate of 20 miles a day."

We have not been able to learn yet the destination of Sherman—whether it is Charleston or Augusta, Ga., or both.

been in insurrection until it has been announced by Presidential Proclamation that armed hostilities have ceased and a Republican Constitution has been adopted and approved by Congress.

A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, R. M. T. Hunter, and Jas. A. Campbell, left Richmond for Washington on the 31st ult., to see what could be done in the matter of a Peace Convention. They were met at Fort Monroe by the President and Secretary Seward. A conference was held of several hours' duration, but what was done has not yet transpired. The three rebel gentlemen were volunteer commissioners with the approval of Jeff. Davis, but without credentials.

## NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The wholesale price of coal at Elmira is \$8.85, for large egg; \$8.15 for small egg, and \$9.55 for stove. The retail price delivered, is \$11.50.

LIBERT. GEN. SCOTT, in good health and spirits, was present at one of Mr. Hackett's Shakespeare monument entertainments in New York last week.

ALICE DOTTON, a "child pianist," and pupil of Mr. Lang, the organist, is attracting much attention in Boston. At a concert there she recently played the music of Chopin and Schubert.

The members of the press of New Haven were to give a grand fancy dress ball on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. Anticipations of a good time were largely indulged among the invited guests.

MR. FRANK LAWLER's letters from Richmond to the London Times are so often intercepted, that each one published is said to cost the proprietors of the Times one hundred and fifty pounds.

A CORRESPONDENT with General Sherman's army on its new march, asserts that a floor with wet overcoats for coverlids and a log for a pillow can be called a bed. This is a question for a debating society.

GOVERNOR ANDREW, of Mass., has commissioned three negro Sergeants, who were given medals for gallant conduct in storming Fort Wagner, and whom Gen. Foster recommended for Second Lieutenants.

SEVENTY-TWO degrees of Doctor of Divinity have been conferred by American Colleges upon clergymen in the United States, and twenty-nine degrees of Doctor of Laws upon various individuals, during the past year.

The House Military Committee directed their chairman to report a bill to increase the pay of officers of the army. It provides for an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the pay of all officers below the rank of Brigadier General.

A LADIES' fair was held in Honolulu, Nov. 8th, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission. It produced the net sum of \$5,500. Nearly \$12,000 have been raised on the island during the past three years for the same object.

The Fort Fisher success is still declaring dividends in the shape of fat prizes, the heavily laden blockade runners still blundering right in under our guns, not having received the news of change of holders of the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

MAX STRAKOSCH arrived at New York on Saturday by the Cuba, bringing with him Mille Helena de Katova, a Russian violinist, and James M. Wehll, pianist, artists of European reputation, with whom he purposes to make a concert tour of this country.

In the beginning of the month of September last Sheridan was simply a captain in the 13th infantry; twenty days later he became a Brigadier, and in less than two months' time a Major General in the regular army. Such are the rewards of gallantry and skill.

The people of Memphis are in consternation on account of a report that the rebel General Forrest is concentrating at Houston, Mississippi, for his long threatened raid against that city. He has eight thousand men with him and is organizing negro soldiers.

A VERY disastrous fire occurred in Buffalo on Wednesday morning last. A large block of buildings, including the American Hotel, were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated from \$600,000 to \$750,000. Three firemen lost their lives while in the discharge of their duties.

The Richmond Dispatch of January 24th, says:—"The downward tendency of gold is encouraging. Private sales were made on yesterday at \$8 for \$1, a fall of more than a hundred per cent. in less than a week." This is rather a large jump, even with as wide a margin.

WHITE passengers on the Philadelphia street cars are voting on the question whether negroes shall be allowed to ride in the same conveyances. The N. Y. Tribune suggests that after the vote is polled the negroes proceed to pass upon the question whether the whites shall be allowed the same privilege.

The Boston Advertiser, in an article upon the prisoners at Fort Warren, says it is understood that an order has been received for the discharge of the crew of the Florida, with the condition that they shall leave the country in ten days. [We learn by telegraph that the prisoners have been set at liberty—that they have left for Canada on board a British steamer.]

MR. S. DRAKE, an actor of Cincinnati, and one of the stock company now performing at Pike's Opera House in that city, inherited from his grandfather a tract of land in Virginia, hitherto supposed to be worthless. A few days ago he received a letter from a prospecting company, who have found oil on his premises, offering him the snug little sum of \$270,000 cash for his land.

## List of New Advertisements.

Great Fruit Distribution—T. Benton & Co. Early Garden Seeds—McElwain Bros. Fruit and Ornamental Trees—Kilwinger & Barry. Onion Seed—McElwain Bros. To Nurserymen and others—Wm R. Tatum and Wm W. Griscom, Executors. Gold and Silver Watches Given Away—G. S. Hawkins & Co. Choice and Rare Seeds—McElwain Bros. Pure Cane Seed for 1865—Clark Borzo Machine Co. Onions, and how to raise them—Jas J. H. Gregory. Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco—McElwain Bros. Farm for Sale—Alva Jones. Pure Cane Seed—Rhymyers, Bates & Day. Farm for Sale—H. W. Jarvis. Small Fruit Catalogue—A. M. Purdy. Good Farms in Ohio—H. M. Bancroft. Farm for Sale—E. F. Morehouse. Tobacco Seed—J. R. Bishop. Old Eyes made New—R. B. Foote, M. D. Fear Seeds—R. E. Schroeder.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

## The News Condenser.

- The poet Tennyson is to be made a baronet.
- The national banks will soon issue \$1 notes.
- They have a "Home for aged men" in Boston.
- Iowa has filled her quota under the pending call.
- The Texas "northern" travel from 30 to 33 miles per hour.
- President Nott, of Union College is in a bad state of health.
- There are five million native Germans in the United States.
- Three millions of eggs were imported into England last year.
- The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin has been sold at auction for \$38,000.
- The number of New York officers now in the field amounts to about 10,000.
- Gen. McClellan's friends gave him \$30,000 in gold before he sailed for Europe.
- The oldest Boston pilot died last week. His name was Wilson, and he was born in 1778.
- Counterfeit 5s on the Warren bank and 10s on the State bank, Providence R. I., are out.
- In Pennsylvania there are 18,000 public schools, with 16,000 teachers and 709,000 pupils.
- The new three cent fractional currency has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.
- Mrs. Gen. Lander (formerly Miss Davenport) returns to the stage in New York next month.
- Since 1863, the French government has expended \$45,000,000 upon public improvements in Paris.
- A turkey was exposed for sale in the Peterborough market, on the 8th inst., at the small figure of \$112.
- The proposed tax on ladies corsets is objected to on the ground that it would diminish consumption.
- A public lecturer in England has selected the curious title and subject of "Old Women of both sexes."
- A gentleman in Pittsfield, Mass., is said to have spent \$30,000 recently celebrating his silver wedding.
- Major-General John E. Wool is falling somewhat in health, and is engaged in writing his autobiography.
- On the 18th of January the thermometer at Chipewa Falls, Wisconsin, was thirty-eight degrees below zero.
- Senator Sprague of Rhode Island has bought him a new horse—Dutch Girl, a ten thousand dollar gray mare.
- A home for destitute children, similar to that at the Five Points in New York city, is proposed at Boston.
- The colored men of New Orleans own \$15,000,000 worth of real estate, and own, print and edit a daily paper there.
- The State debt of Vermont is \$1,642,845, and the valuation of the State according to the last census is \$122,477,170.
- Anson Goodwin of Ashfield, has raised the past season two bushels of Albany blue potatoes from one single potato.
- A Connecticut man has invented a watch which will run three hundred and seventy-eight days with once winding.
- A pine tree was recently cut in Lyman, Me., that was seven feet through at the stump, and made 3,000 feet of lumber.
- Counterfeit 5s on the Eastern Bank, Bangor, are again in circulation. The genuine bills have checked backs in green.
- False back hair of a golden hue has been selling in Paris at \$40 a back knot; with small diamonds studded, at \$400.
- The raising of ostriches for the sake of their feathers is to be attempted by English capitalists at Cape Good Hope.
- The German papers announce the resignation by the celebrated chemist Liebig of his chair in the University of Munich.
- Miss Hoemer's statue of Zenobia now on exhibition at Boston, has been visited by 9,000 persons in the past two weeks.
- The number of divorces in New York city is said to have increased twenty-two and one-half per cent. during the past year.
- The Colorado river is navigable 500 miles above its mouth. It is proposed to establish a depot there for the Salt Lake trade.
- They are getting beach clams at Newport which weigh four pounds and five pounds each. One is a mess for a large family.
- It is said that Edwin Forrest has built a private theatre in Philadelphia, where poor boys and girls may be educated to the stage.
- Two hundred and twelve babies were born in Northampton, Mass., last year; an increase of twelve over the preceding year.
- Earnest efforts are about being made in Spain for the abolition of slavery in her colonies. In Madrid an anti-slavery society has been formed.
- The railroads in the loyal States, as reported in the Railroad Journal, have a length of 25,372 miles, constructed at a cost of \$1,060,356,407.
- A man in Bristol recently mixed ratabane in his meal tub to kill rats, and in the night a horse worth \$300 got loose, ate some, and soon died.
- The case of a contested grindstone, worth \$6, has been decided in the Superior Court at Hartford, and the expenses of the suit are \$300 or \$400.
- Since the breaking out of the war the Adjutant General's office of New York has issued no less than 30,000 commissions to officers in the army.
- The returns of internal revenue taxes for the last fiscal year show that New York paid \$16,831,113 01; Massachusetts, \$3,277,839 02; Illinois, \$3,389,496 02.



A DREAM ON SKATES.

BY ALFRED TRAMPLE.

She sits on the brink of the frozen lake, In the carnival of the park, And seems an angel come down to cheer The winter so naked and stark.

The Story Teller.

STORY OF A POOR RELATION.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

[Concluded from page 46, last number.] As the days passed, and my relations became more and more involved in their winter gaieties, I found myself more and more thrown upon my own resources for amusement.

thing to every one else as well as Jack; "where is all your philosophy, little mother? You need never preach to me again, if you set me such a bad example."

Christmas party. There was great excitement in the nursery about pretty new dresses, wonderful fussing about ribbons, and muslins, and frilleries. Teecie alone sat silent in her shabby frock.

of us. When the time came for going home they went off in their two carriages, and Teecie and I drove home as we had come. When we arrived, we found Cousin George and his wife waiting for us in the library, armed to the teeth.

Not Alcoholic nor a Patent Medicine.

DYSPEPSIA,

And all Diseases resulting from Disorders of the LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

The Great Strengthening Tonic. These Bitters have performed more Cures—have and do give better satisfaction—have more testimony—have more respectable People to vouch for them than any other article in the market.

REMEMBER THAT THIS

BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

Contains no Rum or Whisky, and can't make Drunkards, but is the BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD!

READ WHO SAYS SO:

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

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have seen no pleased with their effect.

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

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not readily to the benefit he believes he has derived from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in cases declined.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding, M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [New Jersey] and Milletown [Pa.] Baptist Churches.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters.

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

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained.

From the Rev. J. S. Herkman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity), \$1.00 per Bottle—half doz. \$5.00 Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. \$4.00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

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

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS PROPRIETORS.

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

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

Sudden Changes of Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in the timely use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Three Dollars a Year—To Clubs and Agents as follows—Five Copies one year, for \$14; Seven, and one free to Club Agent, for \$19; Ten, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at the same rate—only \$250 per copy.

The above Terms and Rates must be strictly adhered to so long as published—and we trust there will be no necessity for advancing them during the year.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise.

Remit Early.—Agents will please send in their lists or parts of them, as soon as convenient, in order that we may get names in time for mailing machine as fast as possible.

The Postage on the Rural New-Yorker is only 5 cents per quarter to any part of this State, (except this county, where it goes free), and the same to any other Local State, if paid quarterly in advance where received.