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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY AGRIGULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness 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 Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate d beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY

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AGRICULTURAL.

FARMING EAST AND WEST.

In an article designed to induce attendance on the Agricultural Lectures in New Haven, The Homestead utters the following significant language:

"We are going to have a use for all that we know or can learn about agriculture. There is going to be a closer strife than ever between Eastern and Western farmers, and the battle will be won'by those strong in the knowledge of their

There can be no doubt but our contemporary's point is well taken. If a contest between East and West in the matter of farming is to be entered into, there will be need of more theoretical and practical science than can be got from Prof. PORTER and his collaborators, to enable the East to come out victorious. The the shape of Kerosene or Stone Coal oils. West has better land, a better climate, more enterprise, and equal intelligence. There are many men of leisure in the Eastern States who have become rich in other pursuits, who work farms for occupation and amusement, whose results in the way of fancy agriculture are praiseworthy. But such men do not get a living from their farms. Their farms are pets, like their horses or boats, upon which they spend their by locality, for a cow near a great market, where ply the drain upon her system, in the milk she is exto look at the farms in the New England States, which are cultivated in good faith as a means of livelihood, they cannot for a moment bear a comparison with our own part of New York and the older States of the Northwest. Here, men cultivate farms with the confident expectation of becoming wealthy. The relation of the farmer in all financial matters to the manufacturer and the merchant is altogether different from what it is at the East. Consequently there is more capital employed on farms, and also in general a higher order of intelligence is devoted to agriculture as a business. This may sound strange to those who have been bred in the conviction that all the forces of civilization diminish in the inverse proportion of their distance from the site of the Charter Oak or Bunker Hill Monument. It is an undoubted truth that our friends in Connecticut "have a use for all they can know or learn about agriculture." That we have a better soil and climate for farming and horticulture than they, is no credit to us, and no disgrace to them. But our Eastern periodicals must wake up to the truth that we, in the West, are their equals in knowledge of scientific farming and in skill to put it to practice. We are aware that the prejudice obtains in New England that a sound, liberal, professional, or practical education can hardly be obtained out of her limits. New England is not yet aware that it is becoming provincial, and from the nature of human progress cannot maintain the posinature of human progress cannot manusant the rest, to deposit a good dear more substance of the relatively to the West, that it did twenty-five, rest, to deposit a good dear more substance of the rest, to depos no longer leads, as formerly, the science or scholarship of the country. She no longer leads in politics. Though her civilization was the first to ripen, it does not follow that it still holds its place in advance. She must recognize the fact that she does not give an adequate career to the enterprise of her own sons,that the vigorous, the bold, the enterprising, leave her soil for a wider sphere of activity. By the law of natural selection, the least vigorous are left, while the strong seek for conditions of life adequate to develop their conscious internal power. The Yankee man, like his fruit and cattle, thrives by transplanting. The New Englander in the West shows the good points of the old stock, but he shows them raised to a higher power. The California and Kansas migrations took away twenty years' growth of talent

and enterprise from New England. There are multitudes of villages in the older Eastern States which have been almost stripped of their young men by these migrations. Compare for a

the timid, the weak, and unenterprising stay at home. Man is the joint product of internal force and external conditions. Let a young man be subjected to the intense activities of new Western life, and he is enlarged, elevated, invigorated. Go to a town meeting in any of those old towns at the East-look at the boys as they come in; you can tell almost at a glance who among them will go West, and who settle on the old homestead. Look at one with an eye like a hawk; muscles of steel and whipcord, a brain full of electricity, with a step and action as if he had a tenhorse power steam engine in him; you may be sure that he is already laying up money to buy his time of his father, with his face already set like a flint towards the Rocky Mountains. The time is already upon us when the intellectual and moral, as well as industrial leadership of our land, is to be sought for out of New England.

Light and power will be sought from the West instead of the East. Even within a few days, we have responded to orders of clubs as large as fifty, for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, from the old State of Connecticut. Trees and flowers are already sent East by thousands on thousands from Monroe County. Last year one of our nursery establishments sent twenty thousand rose plants to the city of Boston alone. In what we have said we have not the slightest disposition to underrate the glory or the excellencies of Mew England. We would aim only to correct the notion so confidently put forth, that the West must look East for all high education, science, culture, and scholarship—that in our own and the Western States there are not all the elements for the highest precept and example in agriculture and the mechanical arts: We bid the Homestead God speed in its efforts to promote good farming in Connecticut, and hail it as a worthy fellow laborer in a good cause.

THE DAIRY-NO. II.-THE COW.

In the present state of society in civilized counries, it would be difficult to determine which class of animals,—the cow, the sheep, or the hog, is the most useful, or could be dispensed with at the least inconvenience to man. Perhaps the hog should not be included in the category, since good olive oil can the milk, and that becomes rich, or poor, or scant, be made from cottonseed oil, and the sunlight in coal is being bottled up for daily, or rather nightly use, in

My award would favor the cow first, and the second premium would be to the sheep. No animal upon the farm can return so much value to the farmer on capital invested as the cow. And if any man were told, for the first time, how much a well fed cow could earn in a year, he would consider the statement simply absurd. It is true the value is much enhanced live weight daily will accomplish this. But to supmilk can be sold at a high figure, will pay a higher per centage upon her value and keeping, than one on the hills of Cattaraugus. Still, when compared with other branches of farming, the cow everywhere pays a wonderful profit upon the capital she represents.

The dairyman's success depends upon his cow. If he have a choice animal, that gives him a large quantity of milk, it is evident that for the food consumed he is getting a larger yield from the land than would be the case with an inferior one. But one thing is manifest in all the dairies which have been examined in this State,—there is not a single one where the farmer makes the most judicious use of his cows. No one seems to be aware of the burthen which he places upon her, nor how much he loses by not aiding her to the best of his abilities in bearing it. The Israelites, when in bondage and compelled to find bricks, had not a harder task than is everywhere allotted to the patient, toiling cow.

To comprehend the extent of that task, let us examine, in the first place, the constituent elements of

The question before us then is, "What is milk?" The answer would depend upon locality, in a good degree, if left merely to the knowledge of the milk- be permitted to decline. man, or the consumer. In New York, for instance, among the masses it would be defined a bluish, whiteish liquid, that has a tendency, when left at strained through the cow, and slightly improved by the addition of a little starch and water.

But if seen and tasted when drawn from the cowe udder up among the mountains of Delaware county, where the cow feeds upon the richest herbage, and drinks from the purest streams, it would be defined an opaque fluid, of a white color, sweet and agreeable to the taste, composed of a fatty substance representing butter, a caseous substance, for cheese, and a watery residuum.

These constituents vary in different animals. The following table, from the analysis of HENRY and CHEVALLIER, exhibits the milk of several animals in its ordinary state:

Woman Casein (cheese,)1.52 Butter,3.55	. Cow. 4.48 3.13 4.77	Ass. 1.82 0.11 6.08	Goat, 4.08 3.82 5.28	Ewe. 4.50 4.20
Milk sugar, 6.50 Saline matter 0.45 Water, 87.98	0.60 87.02	0.34 91.65	0.58 86.80	5.00 0.68 88.62
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

"APRICOTS GLOSTER."

Awong the breedess of Short-horn Cattle in this State, Mr. S. P. CHAPMAN, of Madison County, held a prominent position for several years. He had an excellent herd, and bred many fine animals. On retiring from the business (to discharge the duties of a responsible county office.) Mr. C.'s herd was disposed of at public sale, and a number of its best and most promising members passed into the possession of other breeders. The one here represented is said to be a superior animal, and his pedigree (which we copy from the American Short-horn Herd Book) indicates good blood,-an item considered important by most stock men.

Pedigree of Apricot's Gloster. - Red. bred by S. P. CHAPMAN, Clockville. Madison Co., N. Y., the property of Messrs, Butts & Cass, Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., calved Jan. 15. 1858. got by Duke of Gloster (11382) out of imp. Apricot, by 3d Duke of York (10166). - Anna, by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3649), — Anna, by Short Tail (2621), - Acomb, by Belvedere (1706). - a cow bought of Mr. BATES. Kirkleavington, England.

passes into the hands of the consumer. Perhaps erroneous opinions are formed on this subject.

HAIDLEN gives the analysis of forty pounds of milk, reduced to dry material.

Dry material, 5.20 of which was—
Pure casein, 2.00
Butter, 1.25
Sugar, 1.76
Mineral matter, 1.20

As the secretion of milk in the mammalia is designed by Nature for the reproduction and sustenance of the race, all the food consumed beyond that required for the sustenance of life in the parent is absorbed in or abundant, just in proportion as the food is abundant and nutritious, or scant and of a poor quality. If, then, it be the object to make the cow the most useful, by the richness and abundance of her milk, she must be supplied with that kind of food which will furnish for use the elements found most abund ant in her milk. She must have a certain amount of food to enable her to maintain her body in its normal state. It is claimed that three per cent. of her pected to furnish, she must have additional food, and

HIGH FEEDING.

it is in the power of the farmer to so adapt that food to

her wants that she shall not only maintain herself in

good condition of body, but maintain a large flow of

milk, rich in the elements of butter and cheese. - P.

FARM stock, as well as farmers, should always maintain a condition of healthy development,-that condition is incompatible with a very low, or a very high state of flesh, and is measured and determined very accurately by the strength and vigor of the subject.

The low state of flesh is deplorably common, and justifies all the interest and anxiety of our friend John Johnston in regard to it,—the high, or excestheir own straw and deliver their regular tale of sively fleshy condition, generally occurs when animals, for commercial purposes, are made to assume great rotundity and sleekness. So, also, young ani mals, like young children, are frequently pettied and pampered, to be neglected afterwards; but it remains true that mankind lean very generally to the poor side. From birth to maturity, growth should never cease, nor should the strength and vigor of the animal

> I deem it proper, however, to re-affirm some positions heretofore taken, viz: First-It is better to keep an animal, not employed in labor, in the proper condition, without grain, when that is possible. Second-This is sometimes possible with animals peculiarly adapted to take on flesh, when they can be furnished in summer with plenty of good grass, and in winter fed very judiciously with excellent hay, adding, perhaps, apples or roots. Third-Immense loss occurs from raising poor grass, curing it in a poor way, and feeding it in poor style.

> When, therefore, Mr. JOHNSTON lends his high authority to the orthodox doctrine of keeping animals in good order, I would be glad if he would leave no body to infer that the result should be attained mainly by a large consumption of grain. I may be permitted to refer to Mr. Powell, of Livingston Co., who is known hereabouts as a "good feeder," and yet it is known that he feeds. grain very sparingly, and so of everthing else. Just enough at just the right time, is his motto—a point of incalculable importance. Racks should sometimes be empty, and should never be excessively filled.

In grain districts, it may be an object to work in a good deal of straw and stalks, and in that case the day and straw once a day, in first-rate order, upon han half a pound of grain per day.

r. Jouston keeps long-wooled sheep or grades, feeding them with particular reference to market, he doubtess adopts the right practice, subject, however, modification with different sheep and different cirumstances.

Having said this much, I wish to say, with most decided mphasis, that the depreciation of our stock during our long and severe winters, by which we lose ther growth and their flesh, keeping them thro long menths at great expense, while they go down hill even day, is a frightful loss, which, if paid by the Insulance Companies, would sink every one of them bellw resurrection. I say, then, keep all your stock in thrifty, growing condition, and use as much gran as you find necessary to secure that result. —нт. в.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FARMING.

THE mechanic who undertook to put up a building, could lay life claim to sense or philosophy unless he commenced the foundation. A good manure hill, in my view is the foundation - the corner stone of all good t ming. Occasionally, some correspond ent of the asicultural papers - some fanciful theorist, no dout - will argue that manure is not of much consequence, that tillage is everything. It would be just a sensible for the jockey to say that feeding of a herse was of no consequence, currying was everything Both important, but feeding is that which supportsife. The past summer, I was in Philadelphia, and happened, one evening, to be in a meeting of pratical gardeners. Some one spoke rather lightly of the value of manure, when the gardener of Girard college arose, and stated that he had a family of five andred to feed. He found that the ease with which he was able to do this, depended upon the amount manure he had on hand at the commencement operations. With abundance of manure, he could supply all wants with ease; but i the manure was short, he was obliged to work harders and accomplished ss. When manure was scarce, he worked to disadva age and wasted labor.

I know a gentlenan in Herkimer County, who bought a farm at a w price, for it was considered so poor as to be worthes. It would not grow grass or corn, and there seemed no way to commence improvement. He bount guano one season and made a crop of corn, which cost about all it was worth, but it was fed out, and the manure put on the soil. This laid the foundation of other crops, and now the farm is one of the most tile in the county-made so with manure produce on the farm, with the excep-tion of the first purches of guano. This farmer is a true philosopher, and some of the readers of the RURAL have, no doubtheard him relate his experience at agricultural medings.

A farmer, not a score of miles from your sanctum, Mr. Editor, grew potato on a light loam, occasionally turning under clove until they got so small and so few in number, that could not help suggesting the use of a comb tolet them out. I advised manure. This is my ready for almost all complaints. If the ground is trained and don't produce crops, I know what the table is. I was told all the manure produced upon the farm was used. But, on inquiry, I found that the was no composting, no effort to increase the moure pile—no gathering muck or leaves — no drawing of ashes — no saving of liquid manure. I proposed remedy. The next lot, at planting time, received at planting time, received good dressing of compost in the hill, and there is no cause to complain of a small crop.

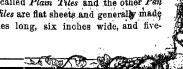
A good many farmers we about half of their manure, or rather they do no make half as much as they might. It is just about well to throw manure fermentation and destruction. Common earth and swamp muck will do this. The farmer should think as much of his manure pile as he does of anything about his premises. I knew one farmer who really seemed to appreciate a manure heap. He would take his visitors to see his pile of compost with as much satisfaction as the lady would show them to the parlor, or exhibit her flower garden. As he stood over it with his eyes glistening with delight, he would thrust his hand down deep, pull out a handful of the black looking compound, rub it in his handy and exhibit it to his friends, saying - "capital stuffs that, sir - capital stuff." He was a philosopher. No cart or wagon and team was idle on his farm. Some headlands needed cleaning up, or the ditches by the road-side were partially filled and overgrown with grass, and must be cleaned out, or a load of ashes or muck could be obtained somewhere, - all of which he declared would make "capital stuff."

Now, be it understood that a farmer who is thus ooking out for his manure pile, will make three times the quantity and "better stuff," with the same land and stock, than the farmer who uses the manure he obtains without any efforts to increase the quantity, or any special regard to the quality. But it may be said that by putting two lots of manure together, or a quantity of mold with manure, we create nothing. That each will contain all the elements of fertility separate that they would united. This is true. The object of the union is to prevent the loss of valuable elements, and also to bring them to a condition to be conveniently used, and in a state fit for the food of plants. In my next I will speak of the different. sources of obtaining manure open to the farmer, the comparative value of each, with such remarks upon the best methods of saving and applying as I think will be of value to my agricultural friends. CERES.

TILE FOR ROOFING.

Our correspondents, it would seem, are determined to give this subject a thorough discussion in the columns of the RURAL. Our first article was in answer to the inquiry of a correspondent of Illinois. We then gave a few facts showing the way in which tile were made and used in Europe, and the objections to their use in our climate. This brought out a response from WM. LYMAN, Esq., who seems determined if possible not only to roof our houses with burnt clay, but to cover and line them, and furnish caps and floors and fence posts, and a variety of other articles, of the same material. In reply to our objection, that tile would become destroyed from freezing when filled with moisture, which they will absorb very freely our correspondent argued that hard burning, so as to vitrify the material, would make tile as impervious to moisture as glass. A practical brick maker replied that this could not be done by any known process, as such severe burning would destroy the form of the tile, leaving it a shapeless mass. In our last we gave another article from Mr. L., the import of which our readers will remember.

A large portion of our country is destitute of lumber, while it is becoming scarce in all sections; shingles at best are of short duration and objectionable on account of fire; tin and slate are too expensive for common use; many of the patent roofing materials have failed to satisfy expectations; and if brick clay can be made into tiles so as to form a cheap and durable roofing material, we shall hail proof of the fact with a good deal of pleasure. The discussion of the question can do no harm and may result in good. Formerly nearly all the buildings in England and other portions of Europe, except those of the most costly character, were covered with tiles -Latterly slate has been more generally used, and now we believe form the covering of the majority of the moment those who go, with those who stay. It is self-evident that the dash, the pluck, and ambition of such a village, as a general rule, goes away, while such a village, as



eighths of an inch thick. The rafters are set pretty close and covered with lath, as for plastering, though further apart. The tiles are laid on these lath, in mortar. Each tile has at one end a hole to receive a wooden pin by which it is secured to the lath. An overlap of from six to eight inches is given.

ARINA CONTRACT

This our readers can perceive will make a durable roof in a temperate climate, if the tiles are well burned. It is, however, very heavy, and would require much better support than we often give in our cheap

Pan Tiles have their outline of a parallelogramic form; they are straight in the direction of their length, but curved in their cross section, as seen in engraving. They are 9 inches long and 7 inches

across, in a straight line, and half an inch thick, and they have a small projection or tongue formed at their upper end, by which they are hung on the laths. They are laid on laths, either dry or on mortar, overlapping laterally, the down turn of the one covering the upturn of the other, and overlapping longitudinally about three or four inches. In both pan and plain tiling, large concave tiles are used to cover the ridges and hips, and gutter tiles are also used for the valleys.

Of the cost of tiles, as compared with shingles, we are not able to form an estimate, but we greatly fear our severe frosts following thaws and rain would destroy the tiles in a short time. We believe there is a barn near Geneva covered with tiles that have stood well for a number of years. The following communication is from an old English maker. We think, however, he is mistaken in regard to the thickness of tiles:

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In your issue of the 24th of November, you make some remarks about roofing materials, with which I can not find much fault, excepting the thickness of tiles. You say the pan tile is half an inch, and the flat tile five-eighths thick; which should be just the contrary. In your issue of the 15th of December, you have a letter from WM. LYMAN, Esq., of Moscow, N. Y., in which he says he has ideas which he would be glad to have controverted if incorrect. Now, I am not very competent to give you all the information you ask, not having worked at either brick or tile-making for many years. But, if no better comes to hand, you can use as much of this as you choose. In looking over Mr. Lyman's letter, I do not know how to criticise it. Common pan tiles, put to the heat he talks of would be a vitrified mass. Burning the tile well is a very difficult job, -I never knew but one instance of an overheat, and many of the tile were blistered and spoiled, just like Mrs. L.'s cakes when she has too quick or too hot an oven. The bricks were made to lay ten inches by five and two and a half. The pan tile was made, I think, fourteen inches long, eleven inches broad, and five eighths thick .and the flat tile ten and a half inches long, six wide, and half an inch thick. These last were always laid more than double, and to break joints, as we lay shingles. I have seen some flat tile rounded some at the bottom end, and about seven inches broad.

A cross section of the pan tile is the segment of a circle, with what we call a wing, eight inches chord, perpendicular two inches. What you call a tongue, we used to call a knob. It is about one and three-

fourths inches long, seven-eighths of an inch broad, and five-eighths of an inch thick, running across the back of the top of the tile to catch the lath. I suppose you mean that a pan tile will cover nine by seven, equal to sixty-three inches. I believe you are within the mark, and that they will come near ten by eight, or eighty inches. Ridge tiles are made without a wing or knob, and the same at each side. The ends are also alike.

I believe there is no clay but that is more or less porous, and I do not think that pan tiles can be profitably made to suit this climate. You remark that "all the tile that we have seen used in Europe is burned only about as much as our common brick." You are right. Now, in building, one-half, or in some cases where the walls are thick, not more than one-third of the brick are exposed to the frost, and those who understand their business may generally pick out as many hard brick as will do from our common brick. But, with the tile it is different. Every tile is exposed to the frost, and I have never seen or heard of a brick or tile kiln being burnt where there was not a part, perhaps a fifth, or a quarter of them, that would not stand our winter frost. But, I can speak only as to the climate of St. Lawrence county and parts adjoining. I have lived here nearly forty-three years, and have never been further south than New York city, and was never there in cold weather. Perhaps in the southern parts of Illinois there may be elay, and coal too, to burn with, where a profitable business could be carried on in tile-making, sending none but the hardest burnt northward, and lighter burnt southward. They do not need to be vitrified, or burnt black, to stand a hard frost.

A full set of workmen at pan tile making was three,—a mess-maker, moulder, and washer-off, also a miller, who wheeled the clay into the millhouse, from the clay hole where it had been wheeled to in winter, and turned twice over and tempered, first with a wooden shovel, with about two inches of iron across the end of it, and made sharp to cut clay easy; secondly, with a wooden shovel, after which it was leveled and holes filled up, and the whole heap covered with sand about four inches thick. the sand very clean, clear of stone or shell. One thousand was a day's work for three men.

A pan tile shed might be sixty yards long, more or less, built on pillars about two feet square and ten feet apart, and six or seven feet high. Between each two pillars, were two loose shutters, they neither went close to the top or the bottom, but so as to keep off rain and let in air, and they laid on the ground in dry weather. There were three alleys lengthwise. each about six feet wide with shelves on each side. The shelves were inch boards, about fifteen inches wide and and fifteen br sixteen feet long, and five inches apart, or a brick on edge between, and about fourteen or fifteen shelves in height, or about seven or seven and a half feet high. It took one and a half

brick across a shelf at each end, and also in the middle. The pan tiles were put on the shelves noside down to dry, as shown in the drawing. The washer off rounded the top of the tile each way from the knob, when he shaped the wing.

The tile kiln was a parallelogram. The one where I worked had ten fires, five on each side; it held ten thousand pan tiles; had, I believe, thirty-two chimnies, built in rows. The walls were three feet thick. of brick. The floor of the kiln was level. Its appear-

ance was rows of bricks on edge, set four or five inches apart, open to the bottom where the fires lay. These rows were all arched below the floor, above the fires, five arches on each length of brick. In filling a tile kiln, we began with brick, three rows, fifteen inches high, all very open, so that we could not walk on them without boards or planks. There was also brick on edge all round between the pan tiles and the wall, put in as wanted when putting in the tile. Then four rows of pan tiles, one above another, and a brick flat above the tile, and so on till the kiln was full, so that in burning no tile touched the kiln floor or sides, and all the upper arch or roof was above the brick. The kiln door-way was in the middle of one end, and before lighting the fires, was built up with a double wall of loose brick, and seven or eight inches between filled in with loam well beat down.

We had a peep-hole in the wall above the door-way, where we could see all over the top, inside, at the time of burning. It is necessary they should be examined at least every half hour. By looking in, we could regulate our fires and know when to close up. Sometimes a chimney would draw down, and the place under, on the top of the tile, would become black, and we had to cover the top of that chimney with a couple of bricks. It took three days and two nights to burn a kiln, beginning early the first day. Two men could carry on a small establishment. The expense of making an establishment would be different in different localities, and any person could make a calculation for the locality he is in, better than a stranger. As to how long a slate roof will last, I don't know; but I have, I believe, seen roofs a hundred years old. I think tin will not rust here near so much as in England. Straw makes a warm covering for sheds or stables; but I don't like to live in a house with a straw roof; they are too musty. They would be objectionable also, where wood fires are used, on Yours, account of sparks. Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - In your paper of the 5th inst., Cyrus Calvin asks for a cure for hoof-ail or foot-rot in sheep. About five years ago my flock, of about 100, were much affected, so much so as to walk upon their knees most of the time. I tried the following remedy, which was given me by Hon. A B. DICKINSON, of this county, and have not seen any indication of the disease since. He told me that he had tried it often and never knew it to fail.

Procure a shallow trough eight or ten feet long and about eight inches wide in the bottom. Place between two yards, in such manner that sheep passing from one to the other will be obliged traverse the bottom the whole length; which is bet done by making a tight board fence from the topol each side of the trough and the whole length theref, a little inclined outward, but not enough so astto enable the sheep to get a foothold upon the inclined plane and thus escape the bottom of the trough. Dissolve ten pounds sulphate of copper (blue vitrol,) in about four gallons of water, put it in the trough and drive or call the sheep from one yard to the other through the trough, every other day, intil they have wet their feet in the solution five of six times, and a cure will be effected. The liquid may be drawn off and saved for future use.

I prefer this mode for the reason that a hindred can be doctored in this way in the time requisite to handle one sheep when they are taken seprately, and I believe it equally effectual.

Painted Post, Steu. Co., N. Y., 1861. W. J. GEBERT.

The Bee-Reeper.

How to Feed Weak Swarms.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- I have some laterwarms of ees which I wish to winter, and I think they have fot enough honey and but little bee-bread. Will you pleas to inform me, through the columns of the RURAL, how I ca most sucessfully feed them?—John B. Lottridge, Cuba N. P.

HERE certainly seems to be a bee-keper in a dilemma. Rather a late hour, however to ask for such information. Feeding bees should generally be over by the last days of October. If object to feed bees after the middle of November, it will generally be the better way to take them up; fd, if by this time, they have but a scanty supply it will cost nearly as much to feed them as they are worth, to say nothing of the trouble incurred. However, we will do what we can under the circumstands for our correspondent, as he seems desirous to winter his bees if possible. Now, if Mr. L. had onlytaken the precaution to have stated the kind of hies his swarms are in, it would have saved some unnessary remarks. As different directions must be given for different kinds of hives, i. e., hives with movible frames and hives without frames. - this seems to be necessary.

If the swams are the common strolus box hives we would say, move them at once to good, dry, dark cellar, where the temperature maybe uniform; and then commence feeding by placing empty combs under the hive and also in the surplis honey chamber, which are to be kept supplied withhoney, or what is cheaper and equally good, a preparation made as follows:—One-third part honey, and two-thirds coffee sugar — the sugar first dissolved by warm water. After the sugar is dissolved, then add the honey—the mixture should be well stirred, and nearly the consistency of honey. If the hive be not provided with a chamber, it may be invested, and the empty comb be filled with honey, or the preparation laid directly on the combs upon which the bees are clustered. The bees will not leave the hive if the cellar be perfectly dark. It would be folly to attempt to feed bees unless they can be kept at such a temperature as to induce them to go in search after honey for them. If this cannot be done in the cellar, they may be moved to a warm, dark room in the house, where they should remain till they have stored enough in the hive proper to last them a month or more,— this will depend upon the amount of comb there is in the body of the hive — when they may be returned to uniform the temperature, he less honey they will consume, and the better the will winter.

If the hives have frame we should say the better way would be to unite the contents of any two swarms. There will be bit little contention among the bees, provided they better output sprinkled with diluted honey scented with a few drops of peppermint essence. As bees ditinguish each other by the scent, they will thereby not be able to distinguish

little time and labor are required from the keeper. Should the swarms be united and then need feeding, they must be moved either to the cellar or room, and fed by placing comb with honey in the chamber. By may be done by laying plank, over the whole bedding proper care and attention to these directions, there will be but little danger in wintering bees having a scanty supply of stores.

The above was mislaid, and is not, therefore, as seasonable as we could desire, but the facts stated are of permapent value.

Production of White Wax.

THE last number of The Technologist, a valuable scientific journal published in London, contains a paper by the editor, P. L. Simmonds, Esq., on the trade in beeswax, from which we extract the fol-

There are two kinds of wax found in commerce yellow or unbleached, and white, or purified and bleached. The bleaching of wax is effected by exposing it in thin laminæ to the action of the light and air, by which it becomes perfectly white, scentless, harder, and less greasy to the touch. To accomplish this, it is first broken into small pieces and melted in a eqpper cauldron, with water just sufficient to preven the wax from burning. The cauldron has a pipe at the bottom through which the wax, when melted, is run off into a large tub filled with water, and covered with a thick cloth to preserve the heat till the impurities are settled. From this tub the clear melted wax flows into a vessel having the bottom full of small hdes, through which it runs in streams upon a cylinder, kept constantly revolving over water, into which itoccasionally dips. By this the wax is cooled, and a the same time drawn out into thin sheets, shreds, ribbons, by the continual rotation of the cylinder, hich distributes them through the tub. The wax hus flatted is exposed to the air on linen cloths, retched on large frames, about a foot or two above he ground, in which situation it remains for several lays and nights, exposed to the air and sun, being occasionally watered and turned; by this process the ellow color nearly disappears. In this half-bleached state it is heaped up in a solid mass, and remains for a month or six weeks, after which it is re-melted, ribboned, and bleached as before — in some cases, several times - till it wholly loses its color and smell. It is then again melted for the last time, and cast with a ladle upon a table covered over with little round cavities, into the form of discs or cakes of about five inches in diameter. The moulds are first wetted with cold water, that the wax may be the more easily got out; and the cakes are laid out in the air for two days and two nights, to render them more transparent and dry.

Kural Spirit of the Bress.

Warming the Horse-Bits.

THE Ohio Cultivator says that when a horse's bits are full of frost they should be warmed thoroughly before placing them in the mouth. Not to do so is very cruel. Touch your tongue on even a wet finger to a very cold piece of iron, and you can appreciate the importance of this hint. It may be a little trouble to do it, but it should be done. The frost may be taken out conveniently by placing the bits in water.

Mulching Winter Wheat.

Our exchanges, says the Maine Farmer, are re commending a plan adopted by Dr. C. HARLAN, of Wilmington, in Delaware, for mulching, or protecting winter wheat. It is, to sow buckwheat with the wheat in the fall. This will grow up to some height, say one or two feet, before the frost kills it. It then lodges about the wheat and forms a protection to it, catching the snows and preventing the frost from throwing up and breaking the wheat roots. Something like this was practiced twenty-five or thirty years ago, with tolerable success, in this State, by the late CHARLES VAUGHAN, of Hallowell. He sowed oats with his wheat, which, when killed by the frost, formed a very good mulch, or covering, to the crop of wheat during the winter.

A Hint to Dairymen.

In a late issue of the Country Gentleman, the editor remarks that he has often met with notices of good cows, and a large dairy composed of such would prove highly profitable, but too often a few poor animals throw the balance on the wrong side. For instance, a farmer in Massachusetts, keeping 10 cows, found they averaged 1600 quarts to the cow, but the five best averaged 2000 quarts, leaving 1200 quarts to each of the five poorer ones. The best cows gave a profit of \$18 each; the poorer ones were kept at a loss of \$14 each - thus destroying nearly the whole profit of the dairy. No man can afford to keep a poor cow at the expense of a better one: he should rather fatten for beef, or give away, even, than to pursue such a course of dairying. Let every cow's value be tested, and those that do not come up to the point of profit should go to the shambles.

Cheap Cisterns and Cheap Filters.

How to obtain a sufficient quantity of water for the use of cattle, has been a puzzling question to many farmers. A correspondent of the American Farmer thinks he has solved this problem. He says Instead of incurring the great expense of excavating wells, stoning them, and supplying expensive pumps for obtaining water for the ordinary purposes of a farm-house or barn, a much cheaper and more satisfactory arrangement will be found in the use of my cheap mode of constructing cisterns and filtering the water. A cistern of the dimensions that I shall do scribe, will hold one thousand gallons, will cost but eight dollars, and its capacity may be doubled for less than fifty per cent. additional cost. One of the size above named will be found sufficient for farmers' families generally, and will insure soft water, which is

Directions for Excavating Cisterns. - Stake and line out a plat near the building 8 x 18 feet; excavate the cellar. The less bees an disturbed and the more this 1 foot in depth; then set the lines in 18 inches on all sides; then excavate all within the lines, or 5 x 15 feet, to the depth of 4 feet in the middle, making the middle level some 9 inches in width, sloping the banks on all the sides and ends to the lines last placed, which will make a section of the pit either way V shaped, except that 9 inches of the bottom will be level.

In digging the banks, use care not to disturb the soil not thrown out. When the digging is completed, "friend from foe." Adin, if some colonies are strong, and have more than 25 pounds of honey,—the amount necessary to inner a good swarm,— the excess may be taken a say by means of the frames, and given to the destinct swarms. This method of feeding bees—by remaining frames of comb—is the best and safest known. By it bees from other hives are not attracted to tit hive thus fed, as no scent is emitted by the hone as when fed in the ordinary bricks, which should be soft, (common salmon brick,) way; no labor is relired from the bees, and but in cement, but plastering neither side.

Lay the wall to the line, then remove the balance of the board and put a coat of mortar where it laid. The cistern is now complete, save the covering; this on the surface of the first/excavation, in mortar, or splitting logs from the woods and laying them flat side down, and closing the joints with mortar. The pump pipe should be laid into one end, and the leader pipe from the house gutter laid into the other, before it is covered. This done, return earth enough to cover the surface at least one foot deeper in the middle than the surrounding ground; level it off neatly and sward it, and you have a complete filtering cistern for eight to twelve years.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

STATE SOCTETION

CONN. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. - The 9th annual meeting of this Society, recently held at New Hayen was well attended. Officers elected: President - E. H. Hyde. Stafford. Vice-Presidents at Large-R. Battell, Norfolk, and John T. Norton, Farmington. Directors at Large-Charles F. Pond, Hartford Co.; Randoph Linsley, New Haven Co.; James A. Bill, New London Co.; George Osborn, Fairfield Co.; Benj. Sumner, Windham Co.; Abijah Catlin, Litchfield Co.; Lev. Coe, Middlesex Co.; R. B. Chamberlain, Tolland Co. Secretary-H. A. Dyer, Hartford. Rec. Secretary-T. S. Gold. W. Cornwall. Treasurer-F. A. Brown, Hartford. Chemist-S. W. Johnson, New Haven. The Society voted that no fixed salaries be paid its officers. Also, after a long discussion, to hold a Fair this year, if an appropriation should be made by the Legislature.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL AG. SOCIETY .- At the annual meeting of this Society, held at Richmond, JAMES LYON, Esq., the President, verbally reported the action of the Executive Committee during the past year. He stated the conditions upon which the last Fair was held in connection with the State Society - referred to the vast improvements made on the grounds of the Society - and gave outlines of the financial operations. The Society then elected the following board for 1861: President - JAMES LYON (unanimously re-elected.) Vice Presidents-Wm. C. Rives, Albemarle; Wm. H. Macfarland, Richmond: Philip St. Gec. Cocke, Powhatan; Henry Cox, Henrico; Joseph M. Sheppard, Henrico; Abram Warwick, Richmond; William Wirt, Westmoreland; James Galt Fluvanna; Dr. W. T. Walker, Goochland; Hill Carter, Charles City. Executive Committee - J. L. Davis, Henrico; Wm. B. Standard, Goochland; Wm. M. Harrison, Charles City; Dr. J. N. Powell, Henrico; John A. Selden, Charles City; William C. Wickham, Hanover; H. C. Cabell, B. W. Haxall, R. Archer, Robert Edmond, and Charles Dimmock, Richmond: Fendal Griffin and Sherwin McRae, Henrico; R. B. Haxall, Orange.

NEW YORK LOCAL SOCIETIES.

Menroe Co. Ac. Society.—The annual meeting was held in Rochester, January 9th. The retiring President, D. D. T. Moore, reported, in behalf of the Board af Managers, the doings of the Board and Society during the year - showing that, though the Exhibitions had not been very profitable, the indebtedness of the Society had been reduced about one thousand dollars. The following officers were elected for 1861: President-Hon. E. B. HOLMES, Brockport. Vice Presidents-A. F. Wolcott, Rochester; I. H. Sutherland, Pittsford John Borst, Ogden. Secretary - J. M. Booth, Rochester Treasurer - M. C. Mordoff, Rochester. Directors (to fill vacancies) - L. D. Mitchell, Pittsford, and Wm. Rankin, Greece. Benj. Birdsall, D. D. T. Moore, and E. B. Holmes were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the State Ag. Society. The subject of uniting the Society with the Western New York Ag'l, Horticultural and Mechanical Association was discussed at some length, and finally resulted in the appointment of a committee-Messrs. I. S. Hobbie, Hiram Smith, H. G. Warner, H. Quimby, and E. B. Holmes -- to investigate and report upon the subject on the 13th of February, to which time the meeting adjourned.

LIVINGSTON Co. SOCIETY .- At the recent annual meeting, held in Geneseo, the following board of officers was chosen: President - James S. Wadsworth. Vice President - Jasper Barber, Avon. Treasurer-William H. Whiting. Secretary-George J. Davis. Librarian-John V. Lauderdale. Directors -Henry L. Arnold, Conesus; Elias S. Ashley, Nunda.

GENESEE Co. Ag. Society .- At the annual meeting, held at Batavia, January 8, the following gentlemen were elected officers for 1861: President - CHARLES K. WARD, Pavillion. Vice Presidents - H. H. Olmsted, H. H. Green. Secretary -H. M. Warren, Batavia. Treasurer - H. Bostwick. Directors -Ira E. Phillips, Pembroke; George Radley, Stafford.

NIAGARA Co. Ag. Society.—At the annual meeting, on 5th inst., the following officers were elected for 1861: President-D. A. VAN VALKENBURGH. Vice Presidents - W. Robinson D. House, L. Flanders, Dr. A. G. Skinner, T. Eames, L. S. Payne, A. Packard, G. S. Bangham, A. E. Raymond, G. L. Angevine, R. Pearson. Secretary-P. D. Walter. Treasure E. A. Holt. Birectors-M. C. Crapsey, E. Moody, H. Hayward. ERIE Co. Society. - Annual meeting held at Buffalo, on the 9th inst. The attendance was good, and much interest The Society re Society. duced its indebtedness \$150 during the year. Officers elected: President - Z. Bonney. Vice Presidents - D. D. Stiles, Aurora; G. W. Paine, Tonawanda. Secretary - Ellis Webster. Treasurer - G. W. Scott. Directors - Benj. Baker East Ham. burgh; P. B. Lathrop, Elma; T. J. Murphy, Buffalo; Nathan iel Tucker, Brant; Warren Granger, Buffalo; Henry Atwood, Lancaster. Finance Committee - J. K. Tucker, Buffalo; A Freeman, East Hamburgh; J. M. Paine, Aurora.

TOMPKINS Co. Ac. SOCIETY. - In anticipation of your request to Ag. Societies, I send you the result of the election at our annual meeting, Jan. 2d, 1861, which was as follows:-President - JOSEPH McGRAW, Jr., Dryden. Vice Presidents -Ezra Cornell, Ithaca; Luther Lewis, Ulysses; Johnson Quick Caroline; Edgar Bulwer, Enfield; C. B. Keeler, Danby: J. B. Townley, Groton; Smith Robertson, Dryden; David Crocker, Lansing; P. S. Dudley, Newfield. Secretary - Austin N. Hungerford, Ithaca. Treasurer - O. B. Curran, Ithaca. Direct rs - John P. Hart, Dryden; Levi C. Beers, Danby. - A. N H., Ithaca, Jan. 3, 1861.

CATTARAUGUS Co. Ag. Society. - Annual meeting held Jan. 5th, 1861. Officers elected: President - Samuel Wm. JOHNSON, Ellicottville. Vice President - Lorenzo Stratton, Little Valley. Secretary - Horace Huntly, Little Valley Treasurer - Geo. M. Fitch, Little Valley. Directors - P. S. Pratt, East Otto; Amos H. Bedient, Mansfield; Horace Cross, Napoli; Isaac Reed, East Otto; S. T. Kelsey, Great Valley; Nathaniel Manley, Mansfield.

DELAWARE Co. Society. - Annual meeting, Jan. 2d. The Treasurer reported a cash balance of \$395.72 on hand. Officers elected: President - Cornelius Becker, Stamford. Vice Presidents - J. B. Yendes, Delhi: E. Avery Gallup, Kortright; N. P. Dayton, Harpersfield; G. B. Lyon, Stamford; Wm. B. Dowie, Andes; Alex. Storie, Bovina; R. A. Rogers, Walton: Hector McNaught, Davennort: E. Roe, Franklin Treasurer - Cyrenus Gibbs, Harpersfield, Rec. Secretary P. G. Northrup, Franklin. Cor. Secretary - Porter Frisbee Delhi. R. B. Gibbs, of Harpersfield, was chosen delegate to the annual meeting of the State Society.

GENESEE VALLEY AG. SOCIETY .- At the annual meeting, held at Nunda, on the 5th inst., the following officers were chosen: President-ALBERT PAGE. Vice President-George Mills, Secretary - C. K. Sønders. Treasurer - E. O. Dickin son. Directors in the several towns - Charles D. Bennett, Portage; Moses Barron, Mount Morris; Charles Goheen, Groveland; Col. Tabor, Castile; Henry O. Brown, Genesee Falls; Dr. Perine, West Sparta; Henry S. Driesbach, Sparta; Wm. Consaulus, Ossian; Daniel Bennett, Burns; Charles Thompson, Birdsall; Warner Botsford, Allen; Samuel Swain, Grove; Wm. Johns, Granger; Edwin Skiff, Hume; Wm. R. Duryee, Nyhda; O. B. Maxwell, Dansville; O. V. Whitcomb,

BROOKFIELD AG. SOCIETY (Madison Co.) - The annual meet ing of this Society was held on the 8th inst., when the following officers were elected for the year 1861: President-OLIVER B. HINKLEY. Vice Presidents - Luke Hoxie, Morgan L. Brown, Jeremiah Green, Elliott G. Fitch. Secretary-John T. G. Bailey. Treasurer - Calvin Whitford. Directors-Henry Brown, Lewis D. Maxson. Total receipts for 1860, \$517.00; total expenditures, \$439.18. Cash in treasury at date, \$77.82; due on loans at date, 433.73 - making total balance of \$511.55. - John T. G. Bailey.

THE SHELBY AND RIDGEWAY UNION held its annual meeting at Medina, on the 8th inst. Officers elected: President-Vol-NEY A. ACER, Shelby. Vice President - George C. Cook. Rec. Secretary - S. C. Bowen. Cor. Secretary - W. Hoag. Treasurer-W. W. Potter. This Society is in a very flourishing condition, financially and otherwise. As evidence of its progress, it was voted to include all of Orleans and Niagara, and parts of Genesee and Eric counties, in the jurisdiction of the Society — and the propriety of making Medina the headquarters of the Western N. Y. Ag'l, Horticultural and Machanical Association was discussed! [It will be remembered that we last week reported over 400 subscribers for this year's RURAL, from an agent-friend at Medina, and it is appropriate that such a locality should "report progress" in rural affairs and organizations.]

CHAUTAUQUA FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' UNION .- Officers for 1861: President - GEO. D. HINOKLEY. Vice President -John E. Griswold. Secretary-John C. Mullett. Treasurer-S. M. Clement. Directors-Wm. Risley, Fredonia: Stewart T. Christy, Sheridan; Levi Baldwin, Arkwright; Wm. Moore, Laona; S. P. Ensign, Sheridan; S. H. Dickinson, Dunkirk.

FENNER AG. SOCIETY. - The town society of Fenner, Madison Co., has made a choice of the following officers for 1861: President - PHILIP J. HUYCK. Vice President - Rufus May. Secretary - George E. Loomis, Treasurer - Charles W. Barrett. Directors-H. D. Haight, Geo. W. Hyatt, Franklin Gordon, L. V. C. Hess, Harvey L. Keeler, J. M. Lownsberry.

THE BROCKPORT UNION elected the following officers at its recent annual meeting: President—E. B. HOLMES. Vice President-J. H. Warren. Secretary - H. N. Beach. Treasurer -Thomas Cornes. Directors-E. Patten, John Boughton, H. Mordoff, A. E. Sweet, C. H. Mason, and L. Babcock.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE WEATHER .- Saturday and Sunday last (the 12th and 13th,) the weather was decidedly frigid here and in many distant localities - the coldest of the present season. The temperature was a little below zero, for a short time, but it is believed fruit buds are uninjured. A light fall of snow preceded the "cold term," making fair sleighing, which is being improved for both business and pleasure.

- The weather was still colder in other places. At Albany the mercury stood at 18 deg. below zero - at Boston, 8 to 13 below-Scranton, Pa., 8 below, &c.

MORE HEREFORDS FOR CANADA. - The Canadian Agriculturist states that F. W. STONE, Esq., of Guelph, Canada West, has recently imported nine of the best Herefords that could be found in England, viz.: eight heifers and a bull. Mr. Stone is well known to many of our readers as a very successful breeder of Durlams. He will also, in future be known as a successful breeder of Herefords, and no doubt ere long have a fine herd at his Pusliuch farm, near Guelph. Our Canadian neighbors are entitled to credit for their efforts to improve and augment the numbers of the best breeds of stock.

WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS SEEDS .-- We present our readers with a useful table, showing the weights of seeds, as regulated by law, in several of the States and Canada:

States.	Barley.	Beans.	Buckwheat.	Clover Seed.	Corn.	Flax Seed.	Peas.	Oats.	Rye.	Timothy Seed.
Canada	148	60	48	60	56	56	60	34	56	48
Connecticut	48	63	48	60	56	56	64	32	56	45
District of Columbia	47	63	48	68	58		64	32	58	
Illinois	44	1.	40		56			32	54	
Indiana	48	60		60	56	56		32	56	45
Iowa	48	60	52	60	56	56	!	35	56	45
Kentucky	48	60	52	60	56		l	33		45
Kentucky Massachusetts	46	60	46		56		60	30	56	
Michigan Missouri New Jersey	48		42	60	56	١.		32	56	
Missouri	48	60			56	56	60	34		48
New Jersey	48	l		64	56	55	1	30	56	
New York	48	OΖ	48		56	55		32	56	44
Ohio	48	56		64	56	56		32	56	42
Pennsylvania	47	69	48	68	58		64	32	58	
U. S. Custom Houses	47	68	48	68	58		64	$\frac{32}{32}$	58	
Vermont	46		46		56					
Wisconsin	48	<u> </u>	42	60	56			32	56	

Potatoes and Wheat, 60 nounds to the bushel in all the States named; Hemp seed, 44 pounds; and Blue Grass, 14

THE RURAL IN KANSAS - An Offer .- Though a portion of Kansas is suffering severely from the effects of the unparalleled drouth of last season, we are receiving many subscriptions from that Territory. Some letters from former readers there, however, prove that many people are unable to subscribe. A note just received from Jefferson Co., and dated 7th inst., says:-"I desire to ask if a Relief Committee in your beautiful city can be had which will consider how great is our necessity for the RURAL NEW-YORKER. We are now visited with famine, and poverty and starvation look us in the face. Will you not contribute as well to avert the recurrence of our calamity as to alleviate our present distress? Then send us the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1861. Let it be in the hands of all our farmers, and, my word for it, Kansas will not soon again ask for assistance on account of failure of crops. At least send us a few specimen numbers, and if I can find any of my neighbors to join in a club, we will have the RURAL at all hazards."

- Could we afford to send a thousand or more copies of this year's RURAL to the suffering farmers of Kansas, free of charge, they should be forthgoing, as soon as the proper addresses could be obtained — those of the really needy and deserving. We think the paper would, in many cases, prove of more benefit to soil cultivators and their families than its price in money. Hence, although we have contributed our mite already, and cannot afford to give a thousand copies, we will send one hundred copies of this paper free for one year or five hundred for three months, say the present quarterto farmers in the districts most affected by the failure of crops. provided we have proper assurance (from persons of reliability or authority to act in behalf of the suffering,) that the individuals whose names shall be sent us for the purpose are industrious and deserving cultivators.

FIELD NOTES.—We have received No. 1 of this new weekly, by Col. HARRIS, of the Ohio Cultivator, as recently announced. It is in quarto form, about the size of the RURAL of last year, and presents a fine appearance. The Colonel makes a good show in the way of advertising, starting with over a page while his own portrait in the center of the vignette heading of the paper (taking notes to prent—with the farm stock and products in front, and field sports in the rear,) is also showy. The presumption is that "Notes" will prove as readable as good-looking, and we trust always at or above par in the market. May they "circulate" freely, be ever found "genuine," and benefit recipients and community. Published by S. D. HARRIS, Columbus, at \$2 per year.

HONOLULE SQUASH .- Writing to the N. W. Farmer about the improvement of vegetables, Col. W. H. GARDNER, of Lee Co., Ill., says:--" In no garden vegetable has there been more improvement than the squash. In place of the old Acorn, we have the celebrated Hubbard and productive Honolulu, which unite to the sweetness of the melon, long keeping, and superior culinary properties. The Honolulu is as productive as the numpkin, and is more nutritious, far more palatable, and will keep some months. For the table, it is very superior, and for general cultivation, for stock, swine, Ac. nossesses great excellence." Mr. G. recommends growing this squash, instead of pumpkins, in the cornfield —for stock feeding as well as for table use.

MARKET FAIRS IN ORLEANS.—The Albion American says a meeting of the Orleans County Agricultural Society is shortly eld, at which the project of holding monthly Market Fairs will come up for consideration. An attempt was made last year to establish such Fairs at Holley, but the excitement attending the political campaign tended to discourage the enterprise, though it was successful as far as it went.

DEFERRED. Though each issue of this year's RURAL com prises one-fifth more reading than former ones, we are still unable to publish all that is desirable. After omitting over a column of advertisements to make room for reading matter we are compelled to defer several articles in type for the News and Practical departments of this number.

HORTIGULTURAL.

FRUIT - GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Fruit-Growers' Society of Western New York was held in Rochester, on the 9th and 10th insts., and was one of the largest and most interesting meetings ever held by the Societs. All sections of Western New York were represented, and we had the pleasure of meeting several friends from the East and from Canada. At eleven o'clock on the morning of the 9th, the President being absent, W. BROWN SMITH, of Syracuse, the First Vice President, took the Chair. The Secretary read the following communication from the President:

Gentlemen of the Association: Deprived as I am, in conse quence of continued ill-health, of appearing before you in person, my only alternative seems to be to lay before you a brief communication.

The year 1860, just closed, has been a most fruitful one in Western New York; perhaps, on the whole, more propitious for fruit-growing generally than any other of many years previous. The severe cold weather of the 2d of February which for a time seemed so disastrous - and indeed created great fears that the most of the peach crop was destroyedat length proved to be much less damaging than was at first anticipated, generally resulting in merely partial failures; while most of the orchards in our peach-growing region produced a most bountiful crop. And when this large crop was coming to maturity, it seemed almost impossible that a market for our large surplus could be found. But the failure of the peach crop in New Jersey and Delaware opened a large field in supplying the cities and villages in the eastern part of the State. The Canada market also required large supplies; so, upon the whole, prices proved quite satisfactory to the peach grower.

The apple crop, also, for quantity and quality has never been surpassed. Immense quantities have been shipped to the East and West; and although prices perhaps have ruled somewhat lower than usual, yet the profits of fruit-growing have never been more fully established.

The pear crop, too, was very large and truly fine. Our markets were never before so well supplied. Prices in many places were very low; but fruit-growers who had in time made arrangements to forward their choice fruit to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, &c., have had but little reason to complain of low prices.

In smaller fruits there has been great abundance.

In this department there has been, of late, a manifest improvement and an increased attention. The growing of the aller fruits for market purposes has not only proved a profitable business, but has added largely to the comfort and to the health of our population. Improved modes of culture, based on careful observation and experience, have not only added much to the quantity, but also to the excellence of our choice fruits. In this direction there is yet a large field before us for improvement. As an illustration of this, we may refer to the American Black Cap Raspberry. By a scien tific mode of propagation, this fruit has not only been nearly doubled in size, but also in quantity and excellence. Propagating only from young and vigorous plants from year to year, and also the judicious system of pruning, has of late given this fruit a prominent position.

Until recently, comparatively but little attention has been paid to the general cultivation of the grape, and the opinion has pretty generally prevailed that varieties maturing as late as the Isabella and Catawba, could not be successfully grown except in a few favored localities.

Science and skill have, however, demonstrated the fact that by a good selection of soil and position, thorough drainage, judicious pruning and good culture, even these varieties can be successfully grown in most places in our fruit-growing region. I venture the opinion that the day is not far distant when Western New York will be as famous for grape-growing as it now is for other departments of fruit culture. The Hartford Prolific, the Concord, the Diana, and more particularly the Delaware, together with some other varieties, are

rapidly growing in public favor.

In taking my official leave of the Society, over whose deliberations I have presided for two years, permit me to express my grateful thanks for the co-operation I have so uniformly received from our pomological friends. To Secretary Bissell, in particular, am I under very great obligations for the prompt and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office and thus lightened the labor of mine. Should a kind Providence again restore me to health and strength, I shall not fail to be in the midst of our pomological meetings. And be assured, that as long as life lasts I shall take a deep and lively interest in your proceedings. Your discussions and debates, as published from time to time in our Horticultural and Pomological journals, will not only continue of interest me, but also to thousands BENJ. HODGE,

President of Fruit Growers Society Of Western New York. Buffalo, Jan. 7, 1860.

Committees were appointed to report officers for ensuing year, to report subjects for discussion. and to examine and report on the fruit on exhibition. The Committee on Officers reported the following, who were unanimously elected:

President-E. MOODY, of Lockport. Vice-Presidents-J. J. Thomas, Union Springs; W. Brown Smith, Syracuse; Prof. W. R. Coppock, Buffalo.

Secretary-C. P. Bissell, Rochester.

Treasurer-W. P. Townsend, Lockport.

Executive Committee-P. Barry, Rochester; J. J. Thomas, Union Springs; C. L. Hoag, Lockport; W. B. Smith, Syracuse Joseph Frost, Rochester,

The Committee on subjects for discussion made the following report, and the questions were discussed in the order named: .

I-The best method of gathering, packing, and transporting pears to market. II-The best method of preserving fruits, so as in every way

prolong the period of consumption. III-Can the vellows in the peach be introduced by the portation of trees from infected districts?

IV-Which is the best stock for the cherry, for general purposes, the Mazzard or the Mahaleb?

V-The Northern Spy apple; what is the value of it as an orchard fruit?

VI-Is it advisable to plant, in Western New York, the White Doyenne pear for orchard purposes, in view of its present liability to crack and spot in certain localities?

VII-What is to be understood by the term a standard, and what by the term a dwarf, tree? VIII—What influence has the stock upon the graft in modifying or changing the quality of the fruit?

IX-In transplanting trees, is pruning the tops and roots importance, and if so, under what circumstances

CHAS. DOWNING, P. BARRY, and S. B. GAVITT, were appointed a Committee to examine the fruits on exhibition. They made the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE FRUITS.

Your Committee beg to express their pleasure at the fine display of winter fruits exhibited. To see and examine such a collection is a treat not often enjoyed. .

PEARS.

ELWANGER & BARRY exhibited 48 varieties of pears, among them the following valuable varieties, in good condition:-Jaminette, Easter Beurre, Josephine de Maline, Gros Colmar, Chaumontel, Bezy d'Esperin, Beurre de Beaumont, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre Benoist, Reading, Prince's St. Germain, and Charles Smet. Cooking varieties - Catillac, Black Worcester, Tarquin, Pound, Leon le Clerc de Laval, and Chaptal.

E. SHARP & Son, of Lockport, presented seven varieties - Duchesse d'Angouleme, Swan's Orange, Beurre Diel, Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, and White Doyenne. These pears were in a green

state, the ripening at the usual season having been prevented by some preserving process not commu-

CHARLES DOWNING, of Newburgh, displayed a fine collection of pears - Barry, Prevost, Willermoz, Colmar de Metz, Surpass Meuris, Ives' Winter, Bezy des Veterans, Leon le Clerc de Laval, St. German de

APPLES.

SMITH & HANCHETT, of Syracuse, exhibited nine varieties of apples, including fine specimens of Northern Spy, Vandervere, Wagner, and Baldwin. Dr. P. B. BRISTOL, Dansville, a fine dish of North-

W. T. & E. SMITH, Geneva, fine King, Melon, and

Wagener apples. JOHN WILLETTS, of Macedon, a dish of Monmouth

Pippins. A Fruit Dealer - A large dish of large, well-

colored Northern Spys.

H. N. LANGWORTHY, Rochester, & fine dish of Pomme d'Or, and one of Yellow Bellflower. The Pomme d'Or is a russet, somewhat like Pomme Gris, and of finest quality.

E. J. SPICER, Murray, seven varieties of apples, including fine samples of Spitzenburgh, Northern Spy, Swaar, and Seek-no-further.

H. Spence, three varieties, including five specimens

of King. CHARLES DOWNING, 50 varieties of apples, including the following among other rare sorts - Progress, Winter Harvey, Nick-a-Jack from the South, Rockport Sweet, Male Garle, White Winter Pearmain and Phillips' Sweet.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, 54 varieties, including fine specimens of Blue Pearmain, Ladies' Sweet, Yellow Bellflower, Wagener, Spitzenburgh, Swaar, Monmouth Pippin, Canada Renette, Pryor's Red, King, Herefordshire Pearmain, Twenty Ounce, Northern Spy, Belmont, and White Seek-no-Further.

GRAPES.

Dr. P. G. Tobey, of Rochester, exhibited well kent Diana, Isabella, Clinton, and Catawba grapes.

BISSELL & SALTER, nice Diana grapes. MATTHEW G. WARNER, of Rochester, presented Catawba, and a seedling, a white variety of good quality, promising to be valuable.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN FRUITS. THE Standing Committee on Foreign Fruits, consisting of Messrs. Geo. Ellwanger, T. C. Maxwell, J. C. HANCHETT, C. M. HOOKER, and E. A. FROST, presented the following Report:

You Committee on Foreign Fruits thought best to present a list of such varieties of foreign fruits as promise well, with such remarks as their experience would justify. PEARS.

Passe Tardive-Size large; first quality. November and December. Delices de Hardenpont-Size medium; first quality.

November. Countesse d'Alost-Size large; second quality; quite as good as L. B. de Jersey, and as handsome.

Öctober. Beurre Mauxion-Size medium; second quality; will most likely prove first quality. October.

Brailmont-Size large; second quality. November. Consiellier de la Cour-Medium to large; first quality. September.

Pater Noster-Size very large; nearly as large as Van Mons Leon Le Clerc; second quality; often of first. Middle to last of Nevember. This pear can be recommended for extensive market cultivation.

Douenne Defais-Size medium; quality very good. October and November. Beurre Bachelier-Large; first quality. November

and December. Beurre Nantais-Large; first quality. October. Tree fine grower and good bearer.

Duc de Brabant-Large size; first quality. Octo-

ber and November. Colmar Bonnet-Medium to large; quality good.

Last of September. Surpasse Colmar-Small; first quality. November and December. In excellence and keeping qualities one of the very best.

Duchesse de Berri d'Ete-Medium size; 1st quality. September. Comte de Lamy-Large size; first quality. October.

Doyenne Downing-Medium size; good, melting, buttery and musky; resembles a White Doyenne. October.

Barry-Medium size; very juicy and sugary, and fine flavor.

Beurre Superfin-Large size, and in all respects of the first quality. October and November.

Beurre Hardy, or Beurre Sterkmans-Large size; best quality; of great beauty and excellence. Oc-

Nouveau Poiteau-Large size; first quality; tree erect and strong grower, and good bearer. Novem-

Beurre Clairgeau-Large size, and in appearance has no superior; quality good; very early bearer. November.

The last four named varieties have been for several years extensively disseminated. They have proved the past season, as heretofore, in all respects of the first quality; trees hardy and productive, Beurre Hardy, Superfin, and Nouveau Poiteau holding the foliage till late in Autumn. Beurre Clairgeau will doubtless he one of the most valuable market pears. and cannot be too strongly recommended for that

PLUMS.

Prince of Wales - Color, reddish purple; size large: first quality. August and Sentember. Very vigorous grower; adheres slightly to the stone.

Goliath-Large and handsome; skin violet purple: parts freely from stone; good quality; very fine grower. Last of August.

Diapree Rouge - Large size; skin violet red; first quality; free stone; slow grower. Very fine in all respects. Last of August. Lawson's Golden Gage - Medium size; skin yellow:

marbled with red; second quality; free stone; good grower. September. Wangenheim - Medium size; best quality; skin purple. Resembles in shape and size the German

Prune. This is a very superior variety. Last of August. Tree slow grower. Black English Damson-Small; dark purple; best quality for preserving; very productive. September

and October. Ronald's Fancy -- Large size; yellow; quality good, better than Imperial Gage. Free stone, and

good grower. Nelson's Victory - Medium size; yellow, marbled with red; second quality; good grower. September. Sharp's Emperor - Large size; skin yellowish red. A very beautiful and good plum. Tree fine grower.

September. Victoria - Large size; good quality; skin violet red, covered with a purple bloom; free stone. very beautiful and desirable variety. September.

The following varieties can be relied upon as being

the very best: La Versaillaise -- Nearly if not quite as large as Cherry, with longer bunches. Deep red; very pro-

Prince Albert - This is a very distinct variety, of large size, light red color, and very late. An immense bearer.

White Grape-This now well known variety is still unrivaled for the table and wine ..

RASPBERRIES. Belle de Palluau - A very fine large red variety of

rich flavor and very productive. Belle de Fontenay and Marvel of Four Seatons are the best of the Autumn bearing varieties. With proper management a good crop of fruits can be obtained in September and October. If the canes of the previous year are cut down to the ground and only three or four canes from each plant allowed to grow, and all suckers are kept down during the season, an extra fine Autumn crop of superior size and flavor may be looked for.

STRAWBERRIES.

Triomphe de Gand - This is the finest foreign variety that has yet been tested, and there is no native variety that will compare with it in size, flavor and beauty. It is also very productive, and will doubtless prove one of the most profitable varieties for market culture.

Trollop's Victoria - This is also a valuable variety, large, high flavored, late, and productive. Well worthy of pretty general cultivation.

Syracuse was selected as the place for holding the next June meeting. In our next we will give a full report of the discussions on the subjects reported.

____ LOOK TO THE FRUIT TREES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - A little attention to the orchard even in winter is very desirable in all cases, and in some will be proved to be time well employed. I would not advise pruning until the severe frosts are past, though it is better to prune even now than to neglect it altogether. However, there is usually plenty of leisure about the first of March, and this is the time I select for pruning my fruit trees. Sometimes I have pruned my trees in early winter, and where small limbs only are taken off, there is no objection to this course, but I think the wound heals over better if deferred until early spring. But, much mischief is done to our orchards by mice, and if we would prevent or check their ravages, it must be done at once. In sections where snow is deep, mice will be troublesome, especially if there is much long grass around the trees to afford them a harbor. Mice work under the snow, and if the snow is removed so as to expose them, they will find shelter somewhere else, and thus the trees are saved. I make a practice to shovel the snow away from the trees, and never lose any by mice. If this is considered too much trouble, which it may be for some, although it is only a little pastime on a winter's day, go through the orchard after every heavy snow, and trample down hard around each tree. Take the boys with you, and it will very soon be done. Mice will not or cannot work under the snow when it is packed down. There are other preventives, such as putting an old stove pipe or anything of the kind around the trunk, but it is too late, perhaps, now to recommend such a course.

FRUIT GROWER

MINIATURE STRIPED GOURD.

Among the new and interesting things recently introduced with which we were well pleased the last season, was the new Miniature Striped Gourd. The



fruit is about three inches in circumference, and very symmetrical. The upper portion is of a vellow or bright orange, and the lower part of a deep green, the dividing line as nicely drawn as could be done with the pencil. It has also regular stripes of a cream color as shown in the engraving, running from the apex to the

base at equal distances, and about a quarter of an inch in width. This little gourd makes a very pretty ornament for trellis work, and is deserving of some attention. It

TO MAKE A WINE CELLAR.

will perfect its fruit in any warm situation.

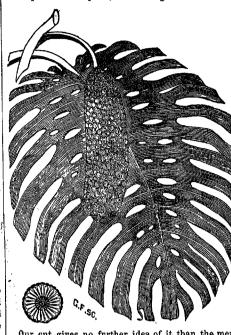
In the Rural a week or two since, I noticed the inquiry of C. O. VALENTINE, of Jackson, N. Y., asking for a plan to build a Wine Cellar. I will try to comply with Mr. VALENTINE'S wishes. A wine cellar, as such, should be so constructed as not only to receive wine for storage purposes, but to preserve and improve the wines deposited therein. To that end the wine cellar should have as even a temperature the whole year round as can be obtained-40 deg. to 55 deg. Fah. Therefore, I deem, from experience and observation, that a wine cellar ought to be dug 10 to 12 feet deep in the ground, or into a steep hillside, facing north. If dug in the ground, the stone walls should be built strong, from five to seven feet high, according to size of cellar, and then arched. The arching should be about two feet thick, and the cellar inside from 11 to 15 feet high. On the south side wall it should have a chimney or draught from the top of the arch to top of wall. The door and windows should face north, and on this side grated air holes, as low as the cellar floor, for the admission of fresh air. On the arch should be built a superstructure, or filled up from two to three feet with earth or sand, to keep the summer heat and Mr. Jack Frost out of your cellar. It would be well to have the door inclosed so as to prevent warm air from entering when the door is opened. If the cellar is built with superstructure, this latter will serve very conveniently for a press-house and store-room for preserving vintage and other farming utensils and implements. As to the size of a wine cellar, you must be able to judge for yourself. If you wish to put in 20 casks, each holding 16 to 20 barrels, you need a larger cellar than if you think to store only a few barrels.

And now, permit me to ask you a few questions. Will you know, after having built a cellar as described, how to make good wine from grapes, and how to manage it in the cellar? Do you know how to ascertain the quantity of saccharine matter, and how to ascertain the superfluous or sufficient quantity of vinous, citric, or malic acids? And, do

you know how to make wine of 8, 10, 12, 14, or 16 per cent. of alcohol, without having too much or too little acid? If not, and it is desirable, I will communicate such information. JNO. BIEDER. Rochester, N. Y., Jan., 1861.

A NEW AND CURIOUS PLANT.

Among the new and interesting things of which we made special note when at Philadelphia the past autumn, was the Philodendron pertuosum, exhibited at the Pomological Society's rooms, by JAMES Pol LOCK, gardener to JAMES DUNDAS, Esq. The publication of these notes we were compelled to defer on account of the length of the regular proceedings. In the Gardener's Monthly, we find an engraving and description of this plant, which we give our readers.



Our cut gives no further idea of it than the mere shape and form of the leaf and fruit. The actual size of the leaf was thirty inches long and twenty-six inches wide, jagged and pertused as the cut represents, and with a thick metallic texture, of the most vivid green imaginable. The fruit is borne in clusters of from six to eight. The one we figure is twelve inches long by three inches thick, and of a green color, turning when quite ripe to a dirty white. The small figure at the base represents the actual size of the little carpels that form the fruit, and which are fleshy as in the mulberry.

There is nothing inviting in the appearance of the fruit. One would as soon think of taking up a green pine cone to eat, as one of them; but under that rugged and coarse exterior lies the most delicious juice we ever tasted, - and if the ancient gods and goddesses had only been ascertained to have lived in the West Indies, we should not hesitate to decide positively that the nectar they indulged in was obtained from this fruit.

We have often heard West Indian travelers speak of the delicious drink prepared from this fruit; but we know of no work wherein any allusion is made to it; and Mr. Pollock will please accept our best thanks for this, the first opportunity we have had of personally tasting it.

It is a plant of easy cultivation, where a moist temperature of 60° or 70° can be steadily maintained for it, and, whether in foliage only or in fruit, consti-

tutes a very striking ornament. It belongs to the Araceæ order of the vegetable kingdom, of which the common Calla Ethiopica

Morticultural Aates.

affords a familiar type.

THE GRAPE GROWERS of Connecticut met at New Haven and chose DANIEL S. DEWRY, of Hartford, for their President, and MASON C. WELD for Secretary. The Convention voted its preference for the following grapes, in the order named:— 1st, Diana; 2d, Delaware; 3d, Rebecca; 4th, Isabella; 5th, Hartford Prolific; 6th, Concord. The following resolutions fully explain what the general experience attested to be the

truth on the subject: Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Society that those tried varieties, the Isabella and Catawba grapes, ripen well in

many parts of this State—especially along its Southern shore; but that, unless the situation be very favorable, neither (and particularly the Catawba,) will ripen in its more elevated portions.

Resolved, That the Hartford Prolific and Concord are grapes that will generally ripen well throughout the State, and hence are to be recommended.

Resolved, That the Diana grape has been quite extensively tried and appoved, and is to be recommended as quite sure to ripen in all fair exposures, and for its great excellence.

Resolved, That the Delaware grape now promises exceedingly well, but has not so extensively fruited that we can from personal knowledge, give positive assurance that it is worthy the high character claimed for it by many.

Resolved, That the Rebecca grape has been sufficiently tested to show that it is a fruit of good promise and excellency; hardy and likely to ripen, at least in good exposures.

POUCHKEEPSIE HORTICULTURAL CLUB. - This Society held its annual meeting on the 8th inst., when the following officers were elected: President - S. M. BUCKINGHAM. Vice President - J. B. Jewett. Secretary - H. L. Young. Treasurer—H. D. Myers. Executive Committee—A. Wilcox, Stephen Uhl, William T. Merritt. A good exhibition was made of pears, apples, grapes, &c. The next meeting will be held on the first Tuesday of February.

COLD IN INDIANA. - A subscriber in Michigan City, Indiana. writes December 24th, - "the weather is very cold; thermometer 29 degrees below zero yesterday morning, and the peach buds are killed."

GREEN ROSE .- This flower, so fully described in a late number of the RURAL, as grown in France and England, is also successfully cultivated in this country. I saw it last spring in full blossom, (if it be a blossom,) in the garden of Mr. ELKINS, Editor of the Summit Co. Beacon, of Akron, Ohio. It is simply a curiosity; for, surrounded as it was by the dashing beauties of forty varieties of its kindred only in name, its appearance was unpreposeesing as well as "decidedly green."-AMATEUR, Deansville, N. Y., 1860.

A GREAT CROP OF ONIONS. - Some two or three years since the subject of raising onions was amply discussed in the RURAL. I thought at the time that I would give you a chapter on the subject, but failed to do so. It will answer my present purpose simply to state that I sowed, in April last, eight and one-fourth square rods of ground, accurately measured, with black seed, from which I have measured and sold (save a few for my own use,) seventy-one bushels of a superior quality. They were sown in dellis ten inches apart. extraordinary manuring or tillage. If I figure correctly, the product per acre would be 1,877 bushels. If proof of the above be needful, it is at hand. Now, sir, if any of your RURAL readers can beat me, I shall be happy to hear from them.-M. B. HUBBARD, Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, 1861.

Time of Trimming Trees, &c. — Will you please inform me the best time to trim apple and other fruit trees. And, is it considered beneficial to the trees to plow up an orchard when the trees are very large and old.—R. O. LAUER, Shushington Co., N. Y.

The best time to trim trees is in March, about the time severe frosts are over. If an old orchard is doing well, making a good growth of healthy wood, we would let well enough alone; but if the trees are stunted and becoming mossy, the ground should be broken up and the trees receive good pruning and scrubbing. They will then be very likely to start with new vigor. We have known many old and comparatively worthless orchards renewed by this course.

Domestic Geonomy.

WEEPING SINEW, ONCE MORE.

EDS RURAL NEW-YORKER: - In a late issue of your paper, a gentleman asks of the matron readers a cure for a weeping sinew. The following recipe was given me by a matron, and I know it to be good. Take a piece of camphor gum the size of a chestnut, the same of sal amoniac, one-third as much opium as of either. Dissolve in 3 ounces of whiskey. Shake well before using. Bath, the wrist three times a day, reeping it bound in flannel.—Miss E. J. O., Erie, Pa.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Noticing an inquiry in your excellent paper for the cure of a weeping sinew, I will answer it. I had a weeping sinew on my left wrist. Although it did not pain me much, my wrist was quite weak. One day our physician made a friendly call, when I showed it to him, and asked him what I should do with it. Without answering my question, he took his lance and lanced it, telling me to wear a tight bandage on my wrist for two or three weeks, which I did, and have not been troubled with it since.—NETTIE TAYLOR, Rock Island Co., Ill.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Noticing an inquiry in a late number of your paper, for information how to cure a weeping sinew, I would recommend bathing the wrist in beef-gall, or a poultice made of wormwood and Indian meal as an excellent remedy.—HAN-NAH G. S., Adrian, Mich.

SILVER AND GOLD CAKE.

If the lady readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER desire to test them, I think they will be pleased with the following recipes:

SILVER CAKE. - Mix together 2 teacups white sugar, and 1 cup butter, then add the whites of 4 eggs, beaten to a stiff froth; add to this I cup cold water, and after it is well combined, stir in 3 teacups sifted flour; sprinkle 2 teaspoonfuls of Azumea over the batter, and stir briskly five minutes. Bake in a quick oven.

GOLD CARE. - Just the same as above, only use the yolks instead of the whites of the eggs.

As Azumea cannot be obtained in all places, I & give you my recipe for making it. Take 2 parts cream tartar, and one of saleratus, well sifted and mixed; must be kept tight,—I keep mine in a tight tin box.-Mrs. E. M. HAWLEY, Pittsfield, N. Y., 1861.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES. - As I do not consider the breakfast table complete of a cold winter's morning without good buckwheat cakes, I will, through the RURAL NEW-YORKER, give DOROTHY my method of preparing them. Take warm water, put in a little salt, and stir in flour to the right consistency, then add two or three spoonfuls of good yeast and let it rise until morning. Before you bake, thin some molasses with water, and add two or three teaspoonfuls to the batter, which will make them brown nicely. When you use some of the batter for rising, they will be apt to sour a little, stir in some saleratus, just enough to sweeten them, "and no harm done." - A

CIDER WINE, AGAIN. - Seeing an inquiry for making cider wine, I send you my recipe. Let your cider ferment; then heat it till it boils. Skim it, and add to each gallon of cider one pound of sugar, and one pint of whiskey. To give it a high color, boil in the cider a small bag of dried black raspberries.

Sona Biscuit. - My wife wants some of your lady friends to to try her way of making soda biscuit. To 1 quart of flour, 3 teaspoons of cream tartar, 2 of soda, 1 pint cream. Mix with sweet milk, roll them one-half an inch thick; bake in a quick oven. -- E. M. WHITING, East Guilford, N. Y., 1861.

HOP YEAST. - To IDA, of Saquoit, N. Y., who inquires in No. 45 of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, for a receipt for making Hop Yeast, I would say, boil a half pint of hops in a pint of water, until the full strength has been obtained: strain off the water, and add to same one pound of flour, mixing well; let stand till cool, and then add a half a pint of malt, which may be had from the brewers or bakers. If this does not answer, come to Canada, and get further instructions in this beautiful accomplishment. -SARAH, Wentworth, C. W., 1861.

To Cook Egg Plant.—Cut it in slices, from a to an inch thick, lay in salt water a few hours, then fry very brown, in butter or lard. You will improve it by dipping in beaten yolk of egg, and rolling in bread crumbs before frying. There are many other ways of cooking egg plant, but this is the most approved and simple, and may be used for either breakfast, dinner or supper. - VIRGINIA HOUSE-KEEPER, King George Co., Va., 1861.

INDELIBLE INK .- Take of nitrate of silver 1 dounces, and dissolve it in 12 ounces of weak gum mucilage, then add 5 ounces of liquid ammonia, and put it into blue bottles for use. When applied to articles, they must be exposed to sun-light until they become black. The blue bottles protect the nitrate of silver from decomposition by the action of light.

To CLEAN PAINT,-Smear a piece of flannel in common whiting, mixed to the consistency of paste, in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briskly, and wash off with pure cold water. Grease spots will in this way be almost instantly removed, as well as other filth, and the paint will retain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired .- Exchange.

MRS. Q.'s INDIAN BREAD. - One dipper of Indian meal; one of flour; a very little sugar; 1 teaspoonful of saleratus; sour milk (not thick) enough to make a very thick batter; bake about one hour. A quart dipper should be used. The above is sufficient for two loaves.—Libbie M. K., Hopewell, N. Y., 1861.

WATER-PROOF BLACKING. - Will some of the Bu-RAL's readers please give your subscriber a recipe for making a good water proof blacking for boots and shoes - one that will keep the leather soft, black, and also keep the water out of the leather. - A Sur-SCRIBER, Ringwood, Ill. 1861.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

How often is your patience tried on coming to the teatable and there being obliged to punish yourself by eating yellow, spotted, unwholesome biscuit, cake, &c. You at once say to ourself, what poor Saleratus; why will people longer purchase such an inferior article, when they can, at the same price, purchase D. B. Dr. LAND & Co.'s pure, healthful Sale-You can get it of your grocer. It is for sale by the principal grocers at wholesale, and is manufactured by D. B. DE LAND & Co., at the Fairport Chemical Works, Fairport Monroe Co., N. Y.

THE REAL PROPERTY.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] A FRAGMENT.

HER work is done. Closed are those azure orbs that gleamed with light, Silent those lips that opened but with smiles, And cold and motionless the folded hands Lie white and wax life on the pulseless breast,-Pulseless alike to note of joy or woe. Bring here the orange wreath to deck her brow. The bridal robes she thought to wear to-day. Alas! she heeds them not -she is a bride. But the bride of Death. Roses wreathe her hair,—rose buds nestle close Among the foldings of her snowy robe. They were her own,—trained by her gentle hand, She watched their op'ning beauty with delight, And said she'd wear there on her bridal eve. Truly she wears them, but she knows it not. Alas she watcheth them no more, she's gone Where roses never fade, -where buds unfold. But only those immortal, changeless ones,. That bloom in Paradise. January, 1861.

SCOTCH ARGUMENT FOR MARRIAGE.

JENNY is poor, and I am poor, Yet we will wed-so say no more! And should the bairnies to us come-As few that wed but do have some No doubt that Heaven will stand our friend. And bread, as well as children, send. So fares the hen in farmer's yard; To live alone she finds it hard; I've known her weary every claw In search of corn among the straw; But when in quest of nicest food, She clucks among her chirping brood: With joy we see the self-same hen That scratched for one, could scratch for ten These are the thoughts that make me willing To take my girl without a shilling: And for the self-same cause, you see, Jenny resolved to marry me.

[Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.] LIVE WITHIN YOUR INCOME.

It is a lamentable fact that a great many people have not the tact to accomodate themselves to the various changes and circumstances of life. Aparticular course will be so pertinaciously persevered in from year to year, with the consequences resulting therefrom meeting them at every turn, that it is impossible to account for it in a philosophical manner. I say impossible, as the old adage, "A burnt child dreads fire," is not applicable in such cases.

There are two principal classes of persons to whom these remarks will apply; first, those who are independent, or in good circumstances at setting out in life, - and, second, those who are, ever have been, and ever will remain, poor. Let us take a not uncommon example of the first. He is a son of wealthy parents, has a fair education, and is well qualified for any ordinary business pursuit. As there is no necessity of his following any occupation while young, and he has plenty of money, he amuses himself pretty much as he pleases. Having a good disposition, and being clever, as it is termed, he avoids most of the follies so common among young men in a similar situation. He marries a young lady, his equal in every respect with the exception of wealth, of which she has a moderate share. His father gives him a fine house, and at considerable expense establishes him in business. The wife furnishes the house elegantly, and there would seem to be nothing to prevent their living in style, and making a fortune besides.

Fifteen years pass by, and have these expectations been realized? Far from it. True, we find appearances very little altered, and it is to be wished, sometimes, that appearances were not deceiving -that as we saw we saw truly, - but no matter. At first he pursued a particular branch of his business, and had very bad luck. Afterward, he entered into another kind of business in addition, and lost again; but that was something he could neither foresee nor avert. He met with a great many losses, chiefly through accidents, which would have retarded any person, but as an effect to this his father assisted him with considerable money at different times. A great no better business qualifications. with one-third of the property with which he commenced, would have been quite wealthy, while he has been constantly involving himself, sinking lower and lower, and must at last touch bottom, unless he determines to spend nothing before he makes it,— in other words, lives within his income. This is the great secret of the downfall of so many in similar situations. Not having been brought up to earn money, it seems to possess no positive value so long as it can be procured. No one can spend money with impunity and not suffer the consequences, and however desirable an article may be, it is far better, in most cases, to wait until you can purchase it without creating a debt.

Again. No matter in what business a person may be engaged, he must oversee, make his calculations. and lay his plans to the best of his ability, in order to succeed. This applies with equal force to both parties conjugally related, and should never be overlooked. In most kinds of business it is not best to attempt too much, but to do everything well,advance surely and firmly, and not in one great the river of life. When the shadows grew darker till stroke lose the whole. This is not applicable to the class; the greater part retrograde gradually by indiscreetly indulging their fancy, and do not see their error, or seeing, cannot deny themselves until overtaken by the inevitable consequences.

The second class are those who have always been poor, and here we would expect to find prudence and economical management the rule instead of the reverse, as people always restricted in their enjoyments and manner of living ought certainly to be frugal, and use what they have to the best advantage. But frequently this is not the case. You may select two families, the one quite poor, the other in easy circumstances, and give each the same quantity of everything, and mark the result. Oftentimes the family where we would expect it to last the longest, find their larder empty by the time the other had used two-thirds or less of their portion, and had not meanwhile deprived themselves in the least. This someis a pretty delicate question, I leave it with the ladies to answer. Of those first mentioned, every neighborhood furnishes examples, and often, when it is known what they have, and the length of time it some utilitarian old hunks, sharp-nosed, shriveledwhich it has disappeared. Of this we can judge only feeling or taste at all, who would be ready (so far as by what we have seen, or heard from a reliable source. In some rare cases, probably, when they ble and possible to provide something to gratify taste have delicacies, all partake until no more remains. and to elevate and refine feeling, in the aspect and Others, and I fear they are pretty numerous, as long arrangement seven the humblest human dwellings. as they have it, live extravagantly, cooking much Fraser's Magaine,

more at a time than the family requires, and what is left goes to the dog, or is thrown from the window. When all is gone they make a great complaint; cannot get a living by their labor, if making one dollar and a fifty cents or two dollars per day; very bad luck - everything goes wrong - somebody has cheated them - their doleful stories seem endless. Others still, not a whit more prudent, or at least but little more so, have the discretion to say little, and do the best they can at last through necessity. Nothing can be expected of people who are so improvident, when they could easily lay up twentyfive or fifty cents per day besides supporting their

families. As they are, so will they generally remain. Those who are sometimes deprived of the necessaries of life, and have few intellectual enjoyments. may perhaps require more than others, but why can they not learn to be prudent with what they do have. Giving relieves their necessities, but does not mend matters in the least. In some cases it would seem to have been inherited, for as their fathers did, so do they and their children frequently, and never having been accustomed to a different state of things, they can neither see nor appreciate the advantages resulting from economy. Indeed, it appears to be natural to the class, so that any attempt to improve their condition would be nearly hopeless; but if the children could be reached and taught to be prudent and frugal, they would instruct their children likewise, while thousands of families would be much more comfortably situated. But this cannot be done except in isolated cases, unless through the medium of common schools, and there I fear it would be a difficult matter.

But to return. Without being parsimonious, we can use what we have prudently, and if we can lay up something after supplying our wants, we should ,do so, - not that wealth is the only thing desirable, but it is certainly prudent to be prepared for any exigencies that may arise. It is far better for people to be increasing their gains ever so little, than to be losing in the same ratio, for then they will be deprived in after years of many of the comforts of life. Live within your income, if possible, - it cannot always be done, - and you will avoid a multiplicity of cares. If in debt, you should endeavorto lessen it yearly after paying all other expenses A large debt, however, is like a loadstone, which attracts all the profits to itself, and should never be contracted without a full understanding of the matter and the firm conviction that you will be finally released therefrom.

South Gilboa, Schoharie Co., N. Y., 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THREADS FROM THE WEB OF LIFE.

NUMBER ONE.

"WHERE is the eye on that face could rest. Nor deem it not one of earth's loveliest? Thou hast a cheek where each feeling glow In a blush that might rival the woodland rose Eyes like the stars of a summer even, And a brow that beareth the seal of heaven; And a smile, whose beauty is half divine, Hath its dwelling place on that lip of thine. Cold is the heart it could not win, For it speaks of the goodness and peace #ithin; And be thou happy, the joy and pride Of the hearts that circle thine own firefide. Blest be thou, in thine own native bower, Sheltered and guarded, a precious flower; No blight to wither, no storm to press. To earth thy delicate loveliness.

So breathed the poet spirit of a heart in homage to one of those fair earth-angels, that here and there are given to us as living visions, to teach our souls how beautiful are the unseen angels of heaven, with whom we may yet hold converse. It is no fair ideal that rises up in my mind, as my heart responds to the gifted poet's song, but a living original. One who shared my childhood sports, - and received the homage of my childish heart, - one whose memory, though long years have passed, is yet cherished as one of the visions of beauty that are "a joy forever." I remember her as she stood in our midst a bride,wooed from her native bower by one who had girded on the Gospel Armor, and was ready to go forth as an Ambassador of Christ. Youth, beauty, grace, and talent were henceforth pledged to the work of

Since that time our paths in life have been widely distant; yet occasional letters, and brief meetings in the old homestead, at long intervals, or the still rarer joy of meetings in our own home nests, have kept bright the chains of affection woven in early years. She went forth into the world with the Christain's faith and trust, and with high and holy purposes took hold of life's toils and duties. Reautiful has been her life, and many there are who have blessed her as an angel of love and goodness. The brightest ornament of the circle in which she moves, the light of her home, the pride of her husband's heart, and the joy of many friends, she fills a place of high trust; while her rare grace, matured beauty, and winning love, have made her the idol of many youthful hearts, that look up to her as their good angel. Beautiful, indeed, seems the radiance of light, love, and joy which surrounds her. Well is it for society, when such power of beauty and influence is thus molded by Christain principle, and laid a cheerful offering at

the feet of GoD. I remember her, too, when the dark shadow of death rested over her home, and a sweet bud of promise was torn from her bosom - a lily planted by she was made to drink of the bitterest cup of sorrow, we saw that stately form bowed even to the dust, and the pale brow and dim eye told our aching hearts that the light and joy of life were well nigh quenched. Yet, through all the spirit failed not. With meek and loving heart she kissed the rod, and accepted it as the discipline of life, appointed by a Father's hand. And when she turned snew to her duties, I doubt not it was with gentler and truer sympathies, and a higher purpose of the chastened spirit senctified to yet purer aims.

How strangely is the web of life woven in lights and shadows, by the golden and silver threads, mingled with the iron and steel! Yet shall the whole be a finished work of beauty when unfolded in the light of Eternal Love. Mrs. F. A. Dick. Buffalo, N. Y., 1861.

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—There are many persons times happens in families similarly situated, but as it in this world who would scout the idea that there is any necessity or any use for people who are not rich, to make any prograion for their ideal life,—for their taste for the beautiful. We can picture to ourselves lasts, it is a matter of wonder as to the manner in faced, with confiacted brow, narrow intellect, and no he was able) to ridicule our assertion, that it is desira-

Choice Miscellang.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] KEEP THE HEART BEAUTIFUL.

BY GEO. A. HAMILTON.

Make the world beautiful—gather bright things And plant them to-day round your home, Then brilliants and gers, with fairy-like wings, Will flow round the path where you roam; Grow flowers and shrubs, in bright diadems, And let them drink up the sweet dew, But always remember, among the gay gems, The Heart must be Beautiful too.

Now we welcome the beauties and glories of spring, And see the geeen sward on the lawn, And he birds for awhile have folded each wing. Repearsing their songs at the dawn; Themorning comes blooming with sweet, lovely flowers. and sunlight reflects the bright dew, Bu ever remember, through all the bright hours, The Heart should be Beautiful too.

Go out very often, on errands of love,-Be kind to the lowly each day, Let your kindness resemble the pure ones above, While life is fast hasting away; so search out the needy, and bid them rejoice, To charity always be true, Then conscience will whisper with plain, loving voice, The Heart it is Beattiful too.

There is beauty in labor and pure honest toil, In fields of the rich golden grain, For the promise of heaven has honored the soil, And beauty with labor may reign; We'll honor the Giver that made the world bright, And gave it each beautiful hue, And still humbly walking the pathway of light, The Heart shall be Beautiful too

We gaze at the Beautiful worlds in the sky,-We think of their glories afar, And often a pathway attempt to descry, From earth to some little, bright star. Let us cherish their beauty and walk in their gleam, Delight in the heaven-lent view, Thus cheerful and happy sail over life's stream.

And keep the Heart Beautiful too. So. Butler, N. Y., 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker,] CHOICE OF READING.

"Or making many books there is no end," was long ago written, and needs no confirmation in this day of letters, and of steam. Our numerous authors. aided by our active publishing houses, are sending forth a constant and never-failing supply, which crowds our bookstores and scatters reading matter throughout the world. Go where we will within the bounds of civilization, we find books in greater or less abundance. They travel with us by land or sea, sit by our side in the school room, and greet our sight, like the faces of old familiar friends, in the library and lecture room. They lie "bound in velvet and edged with gold" upon the rich man's table, and though, perhaps, old and worn, are highly prized and | the effect? Simply this, parents are obliged to obey carefully treasured in the abode of poverty, for destitute indeed must be that home which cannot boast possession of even a few well-chosen volumes.

From this mass of reading matter, we are free to make our own selections,—our own "choice of reading"-and perhaps nothing more plainly shows the great diversity of taste and talent among men than this. One delights in Biography,—in studying the lives and characters of earth's mighty and great, whether patriot or warrior, statesman or philanthropist, - another draws his chair before the blazing fire, and whiles long hours away in the easy rhyme and smooth flowing verse of ancient and modern Poetry. Some revel in History and world-wide Travel, others in Philosophy and its kindred branches, and others still find pleasure alone in the Comic and Humorous, enjoying many a hearty laugh and consequent side ache over "the Widow BEDOTT Papers," or "Mrs. Partineton's Carpet Bag of Fun." Many there are who make their "choice of reading" a means of moral and intellectual growth. For them the purity of truth and certainness of fact possess unnumbered charms. But the great majority passing by the true and useful, the pure and good, lengthen the day and prolong the night, waste their energy the fictitious productions of weak and sickly imagina-

Our choice of reading is, in a greater or less degree, modified by the influences surrounding us, and the circumstances and situations in which we are placed. Thus the farmer will be interested in whatever pertains to Agriculture, Teachers and Students in the various editions of School Books, Physicians in Medical Works and Treatises, the Divine in the study of Theology, and the Christian in his Bible. And, by the way, it would be well, did we all make this "Book of Books" our "choice of reading," love it better, and strive harder to practice its precepts and obey its commands.

But "our choice of reading" is not confined to books. We have papers, -- monthly, semi-monthly, weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly, and daily, - some of which do or should find their way regularly into every house hold. And what a "choice of reading" does one good family paper present. Father is a politician, - what sensible man is not in these times .- and of course reads with eagerness everything connected with politics, while grandfather nods in token of satisfaction, until he nods himself to sleep. Lizzie stands ready for the paper, very likely with her sleeves rolled above her elbow, and her dishes still unwashed: but she has waited, according to her account, a marvelous long time, and she must finish that story, no matter who or what it is about, providing it is only a good story. Susie reads and re-reads the Poetry, until each gemmy thought is safely stored in Memory's garner. JIMMY studies, and deeply, too; the long columns of advertisements. He gleans therefrom more general news and intelligence, a more correct view of the wants and wishes of mankind, their hopes and fears, their cunning and duplicity, than can anywhere else be found. Aunt DERBY, whom we all love. though she is an "old maid" with a few stray wrinkles on her brow, and an occasional thread of silver woven with her glossy hair, lays down her knitting, and looks carefully through the Deaths and Marriages, and though she may sometimes drop one "pearly tear" to the memory of the departed, she envies not the happiness of the living. Now that the chores are done. HENRY, the "boy of all work," is ready for the paper, and industrious, economical, and calculating farmer that he is, hitches his chair a little nearer the district schoolma'am, and by the light of the same tallow candle reads aloud the lengthy markets reports to her listening (?) ear, speculating as he proceeds upon his "apple crop, be it less or more," or the average size and weight of his beef

the last, wipes her spectacles, and turning to the Domestic Column, examines its various recipes for cakes, puddings, pickles, and pies, and we have positive proof that she understands and practices what she reads. And JOHNNY, who has climbed into her lan, begs her to read about "the little boy blue, that blew his horn," or that famous pie made of "fourand-twenty blackbirds," and perhaps stowed away in the Children's Corner she finds some little story suited to his childish capacity, which is read and indelibly impressed upon his mind.

Thus all, from the gray-haired man to the lisping child, have their "choice of reading;" and be that choice a good, bad, or indifferent one, it tells upon their character. A man is known by the books he reads, no less than by the company he keeps. As the reading of light, trifling sentimentalism weakens our faculties, debases our morals, and engenders false views of all the relations of life, so that of a pure, sound morality, cannot but be felt on the heart, and seen in the daily "walk and conversation" of the reader.

Let us see to it, then, that our "choice of reading! be such as will not only entertain and amuse us, but make us wiser and nobler men and women, better prepared to "act well our part" in life, to bear well the burdens which an All-Wise Providence places apon our shoulders, and at last more worthy of a place in the "many mansions" of our "Father's House."

Columbus, Pa., 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] TIMES THAT WERE.

"Times aint now as they used to be," is a trite maxim. You may croak all you please about the degeneracy of old times, and say that we of this generation act just as well as they did when our fathers were young,—it is not so. I don't believe one word of it. Young America is coming in on a fast trot, and "Poor Richard's" maxims are going out on a keen gallop.

In former times we were taught that "honesty is the best policy." Now money is the only policy. If you can get it honestly, do so, -- if not, get it any way you can, for it is an article that must be had in spite of everything else. In the "used-to-be times the get, and if you don't get fast enough, spend before the pocket—those who carry the heaviest purse having the most brains, of course. I can remember when merit was talked of. If persons were worthy, they were entitled to respect, whatever their station,now, though a man may be as mean as mean can be, if he is rich, nobody dare speak a word,—he is a good fellow. Formerly children were taught to "obey their parents in all things." If any were stubborn then, "spare the rod and spoil the child;" now children are governed only by the "law of love," and what is their children in all things, or run the risk of being tured out of doors. Instead of the graceful bow and curtesy, when the old gentleman or lady passes by, it is "get out of the road, old man; if you tumble down, that is your own look out." Young America never will grow old; it isn't paying business.

Does any one stick up their nose and say this is simply a harangue with no meaning to it, things are just the same they have been ever since the world stood? Look about you, my good sir, and if you have one grain of "common sense" in your head, you will see proofs of what I have said every day you live. This is a fast age - and all we can do is to secede. January, 1861.

THE HUMAN EYE.

THE eyes of men converse as much as their tongues, with the advantage that the ocular dialect needs no dictionary, but is understood all the world over. When the eyes say one thing, and the tongue another, a practiced man relies on the language of the first. If the man is off his centre, the eyes show it. You can read in the eyes of your companion whether your argument hits him, though his tongue and injure their health, by the perusal of what is will not confess it. There is a look by which a man generally denominated "yellow covered literature," | shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offers and offices of hospitality, if there is no holiday in the eye. How many furtive inclinations are avowed by the eye though dissembled by the lips! One comes away from a company, in which, it may easily happen, he has said nothing, and no important remark has been addressed to him, and yet, if in sympathy with the society, he shall not have a sense of this fact, such a stream of life has been flowing into him, and out from him, through the eyes. There are eyes, to be sure, that give no more admission into the man than blue-berries. Others are liquid and deep - wells that a man might fall into others are aggressive and devouring, seem to call out the police, take all too much notice, and require crowded Broadways, and the security of millions, to protect individuals against them. The military eye I meet, now darkly sparkling under clerical, now under rustic bowers. 'Tis the city of Lacedæmon; tis a stack of bayonets. There are asking eyes, asserting eyes, prowling eyes, and eyes full of fate. some of good, some of sinister omen. The alleged power to charm down insanity, or ferocity in beasts, is a power behind the eye. It must be a victory achieved in the will, before it can be signified in the eye.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

THE OLD YEAR. - The almanac for the year died without a groan. He seemed as vigorous only the day before as the first day of his life, and held his own to the last moment. Were it not that another child of the same family, bearing the same general features, and apparently of the same temper, is ready to take his place, we should be inconsolable. For no other friend have we to whom we can go for advice as we could to him. He spoke mostly in figures. His knowledge in various things was not small, and was exceedingly practical. He held converse with the stars, and seemed to know what was going on among all the planets. He was fond of ooking after the tides; he kept a calendar of various events and days. We seldom took in hand an important matter without consulting him, and never found his judgment of events wrong. Nothing pleased him/more than on some winter night to be drawn forth and held before the glowing fire, and be persuaded into spiritual converse. - H. W. Beecher.

A. REPROOF TO ULTRA-PURITANISM .- I am not of opinion that all the arts are to be rooted out by the Gospel, as some ultra-divines pretend; but would wish to see all the arts employed, and music particularly, cattle, and what they will bring, horns, hide, hoofs, in the service of Him who has given and created and all. Next, mother, patient and self-denying to them.—Luther.

Musings. Sabbath

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE BLESSED OF GOD. BY MINNIE MINTWOOD

BLESSED are they that dwell in Thy house; they will be still praising Thee.—Psalms 84: 4.

> THINE house above! Dear LORD, how more than blest are they Whose weary feet have found the way, And share Thy love. Their toils are o'er.

The weary eyes will no more weep. Angels for them their vigils keep On Heav'n's bright shore "Still praising Thee."

I see the white rob'd angel bands,-Thy minstrelsy. Father of Love, An erring child yearns to be blest,

Within Thine house, "not made with hands,"

No more to rove I'm weary grown! List! hear I not the boatman's oar, The plash of waves, as he nears th' shore

Within Thine house to be at rest,

To bear me home? Gop, Heaven, and Home Fain would I chant the heavinly lays, And sing with th' angel bands who praise Thee round Thy Throne!

Alfred University, 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] SABBATH MUSINGS.

WERE some kind, benevolent parent, who had the well-being of his posterity at heart, to take down the history of his son, and from the earliest period of his existence, carefully and truthfully to note every act, deed, and, if possible, every thought, of the little mortal, and continue the history up to his manhood and mature age, and then present to him this curious history,-and, without giving him any intimation whose life it portrayed, tell him carefully to study it, young were particularly cautioned to be industrious the first few pages would perhaps be read with a and frugal, in order to lay up something for a rainy smile of credulity, as to whether it were not a fable; day. Now the motto is, spend just as fast as you can and, perhaps, in contempt, he would throw it away, as not worthy his perusal. On reading a little further, you get it. Once the brains were thought to have a however, he would meet with the account of some place in the head; now it is conceded that they lay in circumstance which would remind him that something similar had once happened to himself. A little more attention would be given to the subject, and on reading to the end, he would be compelled to believe -nay, he would know that the whole history was true to the letter; and, although he was at first sceptical, he would be forced to believe that what he had considered too silly-too ridiculous even to read, was but "too true." Now, suppose, on being first introduced to this strange book, he were told to begin to read at the last page of the history. He would not read half the page before exclaiming, "This is my own history!" and turning back, page after page, not one doubt would enter his mind as to the truth of the whole story.

Thus, man now, in this "age of progress and reform," is told to read and study the Bible-the only Book which the God of Nature has ever given as a key to His whole work. The world's Philosopher begins to read the first chapter of Genesis, which means "Creation" or "Beginning," and before he reads three chapters, he throws the book away in contempt, and declares that there is "no reason" in it. (For men have discovered, and have made the acquaintance of a bright celestial creature, which has been sent to minister unto them, whose name is Reason, and they now, like their ancestors, have lost sight of the Creator, and worship the Creature.)

But let the intelligent, honest reader, turn to that page of the Great Book which gives the history of the "last time,"—that is, the Christian Dispensation, which is the last, because it shall endure "till time shall be no longer." Let him read the testimonies given by St. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, and there learn what to believe, and to what end. (John 20: 30, 31.) Then read the Acts of the Apostles." there to learn what to do, in order to become a subject of the King of Kings,—the Prince of Peace, the Author of Life and Immortality, and the next twenty-one Epistles, to tell him how to conduct himself towards all beings in the Universe.

Let the doubter ask himself:-Did not Christians meet last Lord's Day, in honor and in memory of JESUS CHRIST? Did they not meet in His name the Lord's Day before last? And so back, did not Christians, many Christians, meet every Lord's Day, at some place, for the same purpose, during the last eighteen centuries? And if he is still skeptical with regard to the authenticity of all the facts recorded in the Bible, he would, with equal propriety, doubt that the Declaration of American Independence was signed by many patriots on the 4th day of July, 1776.

But the honest inquirer, who thus pursues this most important study, with a desire to learn, and a will to obey, whether he be Sage or Philosopher, or whether he be unlearned, in the world's acceptation of the term, will know, of his own experience, that the testimony is true. (John 4: 42, ib. 7: 17, ib. 13

If men would study the Bible as diligently, for the purpose of eliciting the truth of the facts therein stated, as they do for the purpose of finding fault with it, and "picking flaws" in its morals, its history and its prophecies, it is doubtful whether even one honest man could be found to doubt its Divine origin. The Hon. SOAME JENYNS, a great English statesman, was once a skeptic, and had determined to write a book against the Bible. In examining the Bible for the purpose of exposing its absurdities, he was convinced of its truth, and then he wrote a book on the "Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion," which shows the folly of skepticism in a masterly

I have seen unlearned men look through a telescope from the wrong end, and declare that it did not aid their eye a bit, while by a little instruction, as to its use, they were enabled to see distant objects very clearly. Many men look into the Bible at the wrong end, or from a wrong motive, and then it is only a stumbling block to them. The work most necessary for mortals to do is defined in the Gospel, (John 6: 27 to 29,) and this work is made much easier by taking Paul's advice to his pupil Timothy, viz.:--to "study," and to make the study more easy and effectual, by "Rightly dividing the word of Truth." (I Tim., 2: 15.) "I believe, I know, and am sure," says the genuine Christian, "that JESUS is the Messiah, the Son of the Living God, the Savior of Men." Williamsville, N. Y., 1861.

By the removal of prized and cherished earthly props and refuges, God would unfold more of his own tenderness.

The Reviewer.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOP & DIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by Geo. RIPLEY and CHAS. A. DANA. Volume VI. [Macgillivray—Moxa.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This volume of the American Cyclopædia begins with Mac. and ends with Mox., being entirely occupied with one letter This volume fully sustains the reputation secured for the work by those heretofore published. We cannot expect, in a work of this size and price, elaborate Treatises or points of Literature Science and History; but we have what for the general reader, is far better, a clear and condensed account of the principal facts and ideas required for a general understanding of the subjects and characters named. We are gratified in saying that after making allowance for all the deficiencies in special articles to be expected in a work of such extent, it is by far the best work of its class accessible to the general reader in this country. The aim of the editors has been to make a fair and a useful book, and they have succeeded. It is folly to judge this work, as some scholars have done, by a standard which neither the editors nor publishers proposed to themselves in the outset. What they promised and attempted they have accomplished, and the work thus far bears internal evidence of scholarship, good judgment, and deligent labor. We are more and more impressed with the value of the notices of living celebrities. It is often more difficult to get the most elementary facts about a living man, whose antecedents everybody wishes to understand, than to get a full history of a man of half the importance who has been dead a thousand years. L. HALL & BRO., Subscription Agents.

RAILWAY PROPERTY. A Treatise on the Construction and Management of Railways: Designed to afford Useful Knowledge, in a Popular Style, to the Holders of this Class of Property; as well as to Railway Managers, Officers, and Agents. By John B. Jarvis, Civil Engineer. [8vo.—pp. 341.] New York. Phinney, Blakeman & Mason.

PERHAPS there is no public improvement involving so great an outlay of Capital for construction and maintenance, as the American railway, that has so defective a system in the management. Upward of \$1,000,000,000 have been invested in the railways of the United States, upon about 26,000 miles, giving to the area property benefited by this great outlay of capital, about one mile of railway to thirty-eight square miles of territory. Yet whoever is at all familiar with the management of this vast line of roads, has been amazed at the very imperfect system which prevails, even upon the best lines. The rapidity of construction has undoubtedly been one cause of this defect—but still there is not a road that, if owned and managed by a single proprietors, would not largely increase its not revenues.

This work by Mr. JARVIS, one of the most eminent engineers of the present day, embodies the results of a long and extensive experience, and is calculated, if properly studied. to produce great good to those who are really interested in the prudent management of the property committed to their care. Railroads are as yet in their infancy, and their importance, as a means of developing the resources of the country, but partially appreciated. Anything that can be done to make them more efficient and profitable, will be of great advantage to the whole country. Upon one subject Mr.

JARVIS has done great service, and that is, by pointing out the way in which, by constructing light tracks, and engines and cars to correspond, sections of country may be reached that otherwise would be inaccessible if the heavy machinery and expensive rail were to be adopted. Light cars, light locomotives, and a light rail, he shows conclusively could be used to great advantage, even now, upon many of our lines The work should be read and pondered by every one who is interested (and who is not?) in the successful management of railroads. Sold by DEWEY.

EDUCATION: Intellectual, Moral and Physical. By Herbert Sperces, author of "Social Statics," "The Principles of Psychology," and "Essays—Scientific, Political, and Speculative, (pp. 283.) New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a remarkable book, fitted to lead to no inconsiderable change in the matter of education. It treats of four great subjects, of the most extensive and most important application. The first, which should have the controlling power over the other three, is an admirable answer to the question, asked by the author, "What knowledge is of most worth?" It is surprising that this question, fundamental to the business of Education, has scarcely been considered only in the most limited respect, viz., that every one must be able to read, and write, and cipher, a knowledge required for all business and in all pursuits. What next? Though much more had been thought on the proper subjects to follow in our country than in the old world and under old institutions, the author proposes a new and most desirable arrangement of the objects for study suited to the different situations and business of life. A new era in education was opened to the minds of the British public, and the philanthronic rejoiced in the possible, because practicable results. A great change is needed now in our higher Common Schools and in all the High Schools, which will be a departure from the classical and scientific system of our Colleges and Universities. The first essay leads to the other three on Intellectual, Moral, and Physical Education. The whole work has received general and unqualified approbation and commendation. It deserve to be read and studied by all our efficient educators, and by HALL & BRO.

THE UNION TEXT BOOK: Containing Selections from the Writings of DANIEL WEBSTER; the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution of the United States; and WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. With Copious Indexes. For the Higher Classes of Educational Institutions, and for Home Reading. [12mo.—pp. 502.] Philadelphia; G. G. Traine. HERE is a judiciously compiled and most opportune work.

Were its contents carefully read, studied, and the lessons taught duly heeded by the people of extreme sections of the Union-alike by the fire-eaters of the South and the fanatics of the North—we should hear little of disunion, and have no practical demonstrations in the line of secession. Though first published several years ago, the present edition is most seasonable, and should be widely read at a time when such strenuous efforts are being made to dissever the links which bind the American Union. The volume is appropriately dedicated "to the Governor of each State in the Union com sing the United States of America." [From the Publisher.

HERODOTUS. In two volumes. New York: Harper & Bros. WE have before spoken of the new and hitherto untried enterprise of the HARPERS in publishing a series of texts of the Greek and Latin classics. We have here the republication of the works of the father of history. Twenty years ago it was the fashion among scholars to ridicule Herodorus, decry his authority, and call him an old and untrustworthy gossip. But time and investigation have changed all this. year's study of the arrow-headed inscriptions, and other sources of information which science has explored, has given new interest and authority to the fascinating pages of HERODOTUS. The great work of RAWLINSON has put all the learning requisite for understanding the value and place in history of HERODOTUS in the power of all English readers. Scholars who wish to consult the Greek, will find this a most beautiful pocket edition, in a clear and readable type. For sale by STEELE, AVERY & Co.

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER—with the Hyms and Battle of the Frogs and Mice. Literally translated, with Explanatory Notes. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a continuation of the series of translations of the Greek and Latin classics which the HARPERS have been for sometime engaged in reprinting. It is better adapted to merely English readers than any of the poetic translations. They can get from this a better idea of the poet and the poem than from Cowper or Pore. The explanatory notes are valuable for learned as well as English readers. For sale by STEELE,

FAMOUS BOYS: and How They Became Great Men. Dedicated to Youths and Young Men, sa Stimulus to Earnest Living. [pp. 300.] New York: W. A. Townsend & Co.

TRUE STORIES OF THE DAYS OF WASHINGTON. Illustrated. [pp. 312.] New York: Phinney, Blakeman & Mason.

THE above entitled are capital books for the young. The first named inculcates good lessons in an entertaining and impressive manner, and the last imparts important historical facts and incidents in a pleasant, instructive and attractive style. For sale by L. HALL & BRO. and D. M. DEWEY.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE NEW AMARICAN CYCLOPADIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by Geo. Ripley and Chas. A. DANA. Volume XI. [Macgillivray—Moxa.] New York. D. Appleton & Co.

CONSIDERATIONS on some of the Elements and Conditions of Social Welfare and Human Progress. Being Academic and Occasional Discourses and other Pieces. By C. S. HENER, D. D. [D. 415.] New York: D. Appleton & Co. Roches-cer—L. Hall & Bro.

THE CHILDREN'S PROTURE FABLE-BOOK — Containing One Hundred and Sixty Fables. With Sixty Illustrations by HARRISON WRIR. [pp. 280.] New York: Harper & Bros. Rochester—Streels, Avery & Co.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF BIRDS. Illustrated with Sixty-one Engravings by W. HARVEY. [pp. 276.] New York: Harpers. Rochester—Streele, Avery & Co.

Spice from New Books.

Physical Training of Children.

Is it not an astonishing fact, that though on the treatment of offspring depend their lives or deaths, and their moral welfare or ruin; yet not one word of instruction on the treatment of offspring is ever given to those who will hereafter be parents? Is it not monstrous that the fate of a new generation should be left to the chances of unreasoning custom, impulse, fancy—joined with the suggestions of ignorant nurses and the prejudiced counsel of grandmothers? If a merchant commenced business without any knowledge of arithmetic and book-keeping, we should exclaim at his folly, and look for disastrous consequences. Or if, before studying anatomy, a man set up as a surgical operator, we should wonder at his audacity and pity his patients. But that parents should begin the difficult task of rearing children without ever having given a thought to the principles - physical, moral, or intellectual - which ought to guide them, excites neither surprise at the actors nor pity for their victims. To tens of thosands that are killed, add hundreds

of thousands that survive with feeble constitutions, and millions that grow up with constitutions not so strong as they should be; and you will have some idea of the curse inflicted on their offspring by parents ignorant of the laws of life. Do but consider for a moment that the regimen to which children are subject is hourly telling upon them to their life-long injury or benefit; and that there are twenty ways of going wrong to one way of going right; and you will get some idea of the enormous mischief that is almost everywhere inflicted by the thoughtless, haphazard system in common use. Is it decided that a boy shall be clothed in some flimsy short dress, and be allowed to go playing about with limbs reddened by cold? The decision will tell on his whole future existence -- either in illness; or in stunted growth; or in deficient energy; or in a maturity less vigorous than it ought to have been, and consequent hinderances to success and happiness. Are children doomed to a monotonous dietary, or a dietary that is deficient in nutritiveness? Their ultimate physical power and their efficiency as men and women will inevitably be more or less diminished by it. Are they forbidden vociferous play, or (being too illclothed to bear exposure,) are they kept in-doors in cold weather? They are certain to fall below that measure of health and strength to which they would else have attained. When sons and daughters grow up sickly and feeble, parents commonly regard the event as a misfortune - as a visitation of Providence. Thinking after the prevalent chaotic fashion, they assume that these evils come without causes; or that the causes are supernatural. Nothing of the kind. In some cases the causes are doubtless inherited; but in most cases foolish regulations are the causes. Very generally parents themselves are responsible for all this pain, this debility, this depression, this misery, They have undertaken to control the lives of their offspring from hour to hour; with cruel carelessness they have neglected to learn anything about these vital processes which they are unceasingly affecting by their commands and prohibitions; in utter ignorance of the simplest physiologic laws, they have been year by year undermining the constitutions of their children: and have so inflicted disease and premature death, not only on them but on their descendants. - "Education; Intellectual, Moral and Physical," by HERBERT SPENCER.

Morbid Nervousness.

of the present day appears in several ways. It brings a man sometimes to that startled state that the sudden opening of a door, the clash of a falling fire-iron, or any little accident, puts him in a flutter. How nervous the late Sir Robert Peel must have been when, a few weeks before his death, he went to the Zoological Gardens, and when a monkey suddenly sprang upon his arm, the great and worthy man fainted! Another phase of nervousness is when a man is brought to a state that the least noise or cross occurrence seems to iar through the entire nervous system, - to upset him, as we say; when he cannot command his mental nowers except in perfect stillness, or in the chamber, and at his writing table, to which he is accustomed; when, in short, he gets fidgety, easily worried, full of whims and fancies, which must be indulged and considered, or he is quite out of sorts.

Another phase of the same morbid condition is when a human being is oppressed with a vague. undefined fear that things are going wrong, that his income will not meet the demands upon it, that his child's lungs are affected, that his mental powers are leaving him, - a state of mind which shades rapidly off into positive insanity. Indeed, when matters remain long in any of the fashions which have been described, I suppose the natural termination must be disease of the heart, or a shock of paralysis, or insanity in the form either of manua or idiocy. Numbers of common-place people, who could feel very acutely, but who could not tell what they felt. have been worried into fatal heart disease by prolonged anxiety and misery. Every one knows how paralysis laid its hand upon Sir Walter Scott, always great, lastly heroic. Protected anxiety, how to make the ends meet, with a large family and an uncertain income, drove Southey's first wife into a lunatic asylum; and there is hardly a more touching story than that of her fears and forebodings through nervousness year after year. Not less sad the end of her overwrought husband, in blank vacuity; nor the like end of Thomas Moore. And perhaps the saddest instance of the result of an overdriven nervous system, in recent days, was the end of that rugged, honest, wonderful genius, Hugh Miller .- Recreation of a Country Parson.

Chinese Views of Death.

THERE is nothing in the Chinese character more striking than the apathy with which they undergo. afflictions, or the resignation with which they bear them. There is so much elasticity in their disposition that the most opposite changes in their condition



MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON.

In the last issue of the RURAL we gave an interest | posed Santa Anna would renew on the 24th. He ing sketch of the life and services of Major ROBERT ANDERSON, the gallant soldier now in charge of Fort Sumter, and we are very much gratified at being enabled to present his portrait to our readers. The engraving was made from a painting in possession of his wife, and is by her pronounced a perfect likeness.

We have already given a biography of Major A., and as we doubt not that a mention of those who are in Fort Sumter with him, and are nobly assisting in the performance of his entire duty to the country, will be received with feelings of pleasure, we give the following brief sketches of his second officer, Capt. Abner Doubleman, Brevet-Capt. Truman Sey-MOUR, and Lieutenants Taylor and Davis.

Capt. Doubleman entered West Point in 1838, and raduated in 1842. He was at Corpus Christi, with Gen. TAYLOR, and with him at the Rio Grande. He bore himself bravely at Monterey, and, as an officer of Prentiss' heavy battery, made a forced march of thirty-five miles on the night of February 23d, 1847, from the Rinconada Pass to the battle field of Buena Vista, to take part in the action which it was sup-

the dignity of the Mandarin when promoted, and a disgraceful official or ruined merchant, who formerly had lived in luxury, appears little to regret the change he has undergone. There is no fear of death among them, though they have the relics of the dead constantly before their eyes. The country is covered with graves, and in many places about Shanghae the coffins are openly exposed in the fields. They are even kept in the houses till a propitious day arrives for the burial, months passing by sometimes before the body is removed.

When the coffin is decayed, the bones are carefully gathered; and in a country walk one very often comes upon jars containing "potted ancestors." Money is saved for the purpose of a coffin, and is put by till ready for use. The first time I saw this was in of life is THROWN AWAY .- Westminster Review. a little cottage near Shanghae. There was an old cob-webbed coffin in the corner: I asked a young lad why it was there: he quietly pointed with his thumb over his shoulder to his grandmother, standing close by, and said it was for her; she was very old, and was nearly wearing out the coffin before she was put into it. At funerals females are hired to do the "inconsolable grief" parts of the performance. It seems very ridiculous that such a custom should be kept up when it is known by everybody that the mourners howl for any person of ordinary capacity, by two marked hire. They certainly work hard for their money, and their piteous moans would be heart-rending if they were real .- Twelve Years in China.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

MISFORTUNES OF IGNORANCE.

Ir any one doubts the importance of an acquaintance with the fundamental principles of physiology as a means to complete living, let him look around and see how many men and women he can find in middle or later life who are thoroughly well. Occasionally only do we meet with an example of vigorous health continued to old age; hourly do we meet with examples of acute disorder, chronic ailment, general debility, premature decrepitude. Scarcely is there one to whom you put the question, who has not in the course of his life brought upon himself illness which a little knowledge would have saved him from Here is a case of heart disease consequent on a rheumatic fever that followed reckless exposure. There is a case of eyes spoiled for life by over-study. Yesterday the account was of one whose long-enduring lameness was brought on by continuing, in spite of the pain, to use a knee after it had been slightly injured. And to-day we are told of another who has had to lie by for years, because he did not know that the palpitation he suffered resulted from an overtaxed brain. Now we hear of an irremediable injury that followed some silly feat of strength; and, again, of a constitution that has never recovered from the effects of excessive work needlessly undertaken: while on all sides we see the perpetual minor ailments which accompany feebleness.

Not to dwell on the actual pain, the weariness, the gloom, the waste of time and money thus entailed, only consider how greatly ill health hinders the discharge of all duties-makes business often impossible, and always more difficult; produces an irritability fatal to the right management of children; puts the functions of citizenship out of the question; and makes amusement a bore. Is it not clear that the physical sins-partly our forefathers' and partly our own -which produce this ill health, deduct more from complete living than anything else, and to a great extent make life a failure and a burden instead of a benefaction and a pleasure?

To all which add the fact that life, besides being thus immensely deteriorated, is also cut short. It is not true, as we commonly suppose, that a disorder or

was one of the Commissioners sent by Mr. FILLMORE to investigate the Gardiner fraud. In 1855 he was promoted to a Captaincy, and in 1856 ordered to Florida, where he remained till 1858, when he was sent to Fort Moultrie.

Brevet-Captain TRUMAN SEYMOUR is a native of Vermont. He entered West Point in 1846. He was in Mexico, as an officer of light artillery, and behaved with such gallantry at Cherubusco, as to receive the brevet of captain. He is at the head of the list of first lieutenants of his regiment.

First Lieutenant THEODORE TALBOT, of D. C., was appointed in 1847, from Kentucky, to a second lieutenantcy. A Southern man by birth and feeling, he is loyal to the Union.

First Lieutenant JEFFERSON C. DAVIS is an Indianian by birth, and was a lieutenant in the third Indiana Volunteers, under the command of Colonel HENRY S. LANE, Governor elect of Indiana, and did good service at Buena Vista, and for good conduct received a commission in his regiment during the year 1848.

before. No disturbance of the normal course of the functions can pass away and leave things exactly as they were. In all cases a permanent damage is done -not immediately appreciable, it may be, but still there; and, along with other such items, which Nature, in her strict account-keeping, never drops, will tell against us to the inevitable shortening of our days. Through the accumulation of small injuries it is that constitutions are commonly undermined, and break down long before their time. And if we call to mind how far the average duration of life falls below the possible duration, we see how immense is the loss. When, to the numerous partial deductions which bad health entails, we add this great final deduction, it results that ordinarily more than one-half

DIPHTHERIA.

As the newspapers are full of remedies for this dangerous affection of the throat, some of them very good and some of them very silly, we will give one which we know to be used by some eminent physicians, and which we have never known to fail, if applied early. Diphtheria in its early stage may be recognized by symptoms, the sensetion of a hone or hard substance in the throat, rendering swallowing difficult and painful, and a marked feetor, or unpleasant smell of the breath, the result of its putrefactive tendency. On the appearance of these symptoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give a piece of gum camphor, of the size of a marrowfat pea, and let it be retained in the mouth, swallowing slowly the saliva charged with it until it is all gone. In an hour or so give another, and at the end of another hour a third; a fourth will not unusually be required; but if the pain and unpleasant breath are not relieved, it may be used two or three times more, at a little longer intervals. say two hours. If the child is young, powder the camphor, which can easily be done by adding a drop or two of spirits of alcohol to it, and mix it with an equal quantity of powdered loaf sugar, or better, powdered rock candy, and blow it through a quill or tube into its throat, depressing the tongue with the haft of a spoon. Two or three applications will relieve. Some recommend powdered aloes or pellitory with the camphor, but observation and experience have satisfied us that the camphor is sufficient alone. It acts probably by its virtue as a diffusable stimulant, and antiseptic qualities.—N. Y. Examiner.

A WONDERFIIL ISLAND.

A MISSIGNARY describes, in a late Pacific newspaper, a visit which he paid to a little-known island of the Marquesas group, whose formation is volcanic. His observations were made during the month of May last, "After two hours," he says, "of great heat and extreme toil, we stood on the dividing ridge of the island, some 3,500 feet above the ocean. Our path had led up steep and narrow ridges, down which we looked into awful depths of 500, 1000, and 1,500 feet below. In one place I measured the width of the ledge on which we were walking, and found it to be two feet and four inches. Sometimes the sides of the precipice below us were at an angle of 60 to 70 degrees, and sometimes they were perpendicular. We walked along on the crest of spurs, climbed over cones, and threaded our way along the steep sides of hills, holding on to grass and shrubs, and scarcely holding on at that.

"From the central summit of the island the view was magnificent. Such a wild assemblage of hills and valleys; of spurs and ridges; of profound gulfs one of Pisa; of cones, rounded, rent, rugged, upright,

fluted; of rocks piled upon rocks; of mountain towering above mountain; of battlement frowning against battlement! It seems as if a sea of molten rocks had been suddenly solidified, while rolling in lofty and elevated waves, sinking in awful gulfs, boiling in caves or domes, or spouting in fiery pillars against the sky."

Young Kuralist.

LETTER TO FARMER BOYS.-NO. IV.

DEAR BROTHERS:-PAUL MORPHY is a noted chess player. You have all, I dare say, heard of him, and read of him. He has become very renowned merely because he excels all others in playing chess. He has spent many years — utterly wasted the precious time that GoD gave him to benefit his fellows — to ennable his own soul - and which he should regard as the most precious book of Heaven - recklessly squandered it in moving bits of ivory over a checkered board! And yet PAUL MORPHY is not the only one who plays away his time. We hear men say, Oh, but chess playing is discipline for the mind-it rouses and quickens the intellect — it causes one to think, &c." If mathematics, philosophy, or metaphysics will not develope your intellect - if they will not discipline your minds - if the wonderful creations all around you - if the scene, that God painted but yesterday, where the sun first gilds the orient clouds - if these will not cause you to think, then if there be any virtue in chess or checker playing, resort to it. If after you have exhausted the great store house of knowledge, and have no more to learn - have no more good to accomplish - no more deeds of kindness to perform - when there are around you no more ignorant ones to be taught - no more sorrow; ing ones to be cheered and helped -then if any time remains to you, sit down and learn to play chess.

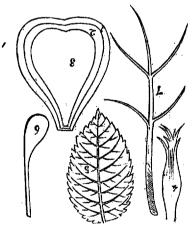
But, young brothers, you may say, "Why, many great and learned men play chess and even cards?" A great many do, and they have a wonderful weak spot somewhere, they're not half as smart as they might be. If you wish to imitate others, take for your example a character in which no weakness has ever been displayed. It is not well to imitate the follies or the vices of those who are called great.

Monsieur Blondin made the discovery that he could walk upon a rope. Hugging to his bosom the idea that the "Fools were not all dead yet," he came to our glorious Empire State, and proved the truth of it, for hundreds of people --- who thought themselves possessed of considerable intellect and common sense - flocked to see a man do that which the most diminutive squirrel that runs the length of your father's fence can do! What an amount of self-respect, what a bulk of manhood a man must possess, to pride himself on a thing which a creature wholly destitute of intelligence can perform better than he! And I can but see a great similarity between the performers and the lookers-on.

I trust your good sense your elevated manhood, will tell you of a better way of spending your time and money, than in running to see a Blondin-like performance, even if visiting the rural districts, in that essence of all nuisances, the most vulgar of all vulgarities, the circus. Seek to make far better men of yourselves - to be of infinitely more use to the world — to have your bodies hold greater and nobler souls than those of a Morphy, a Blondin, or some silly low bred clown. MINNIE MINTWOOD. Alfred University, N. Y., 1860.

TO MAKE A ROSE FROM SHAVINGS.

WE have received from a lady correspondent in Michigan, Mrs. E. C. PAULL, the following method of making a rose from wood shavings:—Cut out 14 petals same as No. 3, and 18 of No. 2; then 20 of the larger size. Cut them on the length of the shaving, and curl them slightly at the edge with the scissors, then form a loop of wire as shown by No. 6 in the diagram, and having twisted a strip of shaving round it commence to tie on the petals with some strong thread. Tie on the 14 small ones: then the next



size, and so on till the flower is complete. Cut the rose leaves also on the length, and vein them with the scissors, holding the points a little apart, so as to give the vein a raised look. Gum them on the wire stalk, which you will form same as design No. 7. Be careful to bind the spray neatly to the main branch with a slight strip of the shaving, and fasten off by a little gum at the end.

CUTTING-ANT OF TEXAS AND ITS DWELLING. - The Cutting-Ant of Texas builds subterranean habitations, consisting of cells, sometimes filling an area of ground twenty-five feet square, to the depth of sixteen feet. Their cells are from six to twelve inches in height, and are connected by passages from one to three or four inches in diameter. From these caverns, where they dwell in myriads, they have been known to dig a passage under a stream in order to get at a garden on the opposite side. Their food is both animal and vegetable, consisting of insects, berries, grain and the leaves of trees. They will sometimes entirely strip a tree in a single night. In Western and Central Texas, they are regarded as a terrible scourge, and many efforts have been made to exterminate them, but their immense number has made it impossible. They appear to be divided? into classes, some building and repairing the cells, some procuring food, some tending the sick-and all having peculiar duties to perform.

It is the love of truth that clothes the martyr with a name which outshines the blaze that kills him. It binds the soul to all true spirits on earth, in Heaven, and yawning chasms; of needles, more wonderful than and to God. Compare emulations of argument, Cleopatra's; of leaning towers, outvieing the famed pungencies of sarcasm, dealings of fancy, pride of logic, and pomp of declamation, with the simple inclined, truncated, inverted; of precipices at every | thoughts which the love of truth suggests, and they are produce but little effect. A Coolie can admirably ape disease from which we have recovered leaves us as angle, bold, green carpeted, festooned, groved, but asthe sound of an automaton to the voice of man-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New York Spectator—Francis Hall & Co.
How to obtain Webster's Pictorial Dictionary—P. Church & Co
Notre Dame University—Rev. P. Dillon, Pregt.
Farm for Sale — R. B. Appleby.
Nurserymen Wanted—H. H. Myers.
Agents Wanted—C. W. Scofield.
Beardless Barley for Sale — J. C. Raymond.
To Nurserymen—John R. Garretsee.
Fresh Peach Stones—Thos. Herendeen.
St. Catharines Nurseries—C. Beadle.
Apple Root Grafts—F. K. Phoenix.
Agents Wanted—National Agency.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 19, 1861,

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at Washington.

An earnest effort will be made in the Senate to order the investigation, through the Judiciary Committee, into a charge of a treasonable plot to establish a Southern Confederacy, with its seat of government at Washington.

The President has prepared a communication to be laid before Congress, disavowing Cave, Johnson's award in the case of the Paraguay claimants, and sustaining Minister Clay in the matter of the diplomatic relations with Peru.

It appears from the official report that since April last the Government has sold to various parties 24,000 muskets, altered from flint to percussion locks, at a cost of twenty-two cents each. The amount realized was \$60,000. They were almost worthless, and previously condemned by the ordnance officers.

Gen. Dix was nominated and unanimously confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st inst. Secretary Thompson has resigned to the President his commission as Secretary of the Interior, on the ground, after the order to reinforce Major Anderson was countermanded on the 31st of December, there was a distinct understanding that no troops should be ordered South, without the subject being considered and decided on in the Cabinet.

Commodore Shubrick, who arrived from Charleston on the 8th inst., states that the greatest anxiety and terror prevails there, enhanced by every fresh report of movements at the North. It is believed that a revulsion of feeling against the disunionists must soon take place, unless Georgia adopts a course to infuse new life into the secession movement, and give the already wavering people new accession of courage. The correspondence between the South Carolina Commissioners and President Buchanan appeared in the Charleston papers. It had been submitted to the Covention in secret session the evening previous. It consists of three letters.

The first is dated Dec. 29th, from the Commissioners to the President, in which they demand as preliminary to all negotiations, a disapproval by the President of the act of Major Anderson in seizing Fort Sumter.

The second, dated Dec. 30th, from the President, in which, while admitting that Major Anderson acted without express orders, he vet refuses to repudiate the act.

The third is dated January 1st, in which the Commissioners attempt to refute the allegations of the President's letter, wherein he justifies Major Anderson's conduct.

The last letter the President returned to the Commissioners with the following endorsement:

"This paper, just presented to the President, is of

such a character that he declines to receive it." The War Department is in possession of informa tion that the Governor of South Carolina has forbidden the U.S. Sub-Treasurer at Charleston paying the drafts of the paymaster in favor of Major Anderson and his command, and the Sub-Treasurer has refused accordingly.

Lieut. Talbot has arrived from Major Anderson with dispatches to the government. Lieut. Talbot reports that the condition of Fort Sumter is not so favorable as was believed by the government. Twenty-seven guns are mounted on the first tier, eight on the third tier, and they are mounting others. The second tier of embrasures is blocked up. The fort, he thinks. will hold out two months with the present suppliesthere being plenty of fuel and good water.

Mr. Truscott has arrived in Washington with pacific overtures from Governor Pickens of South Carolina. At the caucus of Secession Senators held here on Saturday night, Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Benjamin advocated resigning when their States seceded, insisting that it would be dishonorable to remain afterward. Messrs. Slidell and Toombs opposed this idea. Mr. Toombs said it was a revolution, and they were in to win, and must stay here to thwart the Government in every possible way.

The appointment of a special committee by the House to investigate the statements in the President's Secession Message, and consider the whole subject, is regarded as an endorsement of the message in that branch. The whole message receives almost universal commendation from the Union men, and censure and repudiation from the secessionists. The latter regard the declaration of the intention to defend and hold the Federal property as a declaration of war and coercion.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.-Mr. Hunter reported back the House bill to supply deficiencies, with amendments, striking out \$900,000 in the clause for the suppression of the slave trade, and inserting \$500,000. Also, that fixing the compensation and mileage of Senators at \$13,000, and their miscellaneous expenses at \$3,000.

Mr. Hale presented the credentials of his colleague Daniel Clark, a Senator for six years after the 4th of March next. Received and read.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President. He says at the opening of the session he called attention to the dangers of the Union, and recommended such measures of relief as he believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country, and save it from the perils in which it is needlessly and unfortunately placed. It is not necessary to repeat this opinion and recommendation. His opinions are expressed and remain unchanged. He regrets to say that matters, instead of becoming better, are still worse, and hope is diminished. Alluding to the condition of South Carolina, he says there is no other alternative but to collect the revenue and protect the public property, as far as practicable under existing laws. His duty is to execute and not to make the laws - the right and duty to use the military and naval force against those who illegally assail the Federal Government are clear and undisputable, but the present state of things must be under executive control. We are in the midst of a great

the present emergency. To Congress is reserved the | The Southern Imbroglio. power to declare war and remove the grievance that might lead to war and restore peace to the country. On them rests the responsibility. After eulogizing the blessings conferred by the Union, he says, should it perish, the calamity will be as severe in the Southern as in the Northern States. The secession movement is chiefly on an apprehension as to the sentiments of the majority in several of the Northern States. Let the matter be transferred from the will redress the grievance. In heaven's name let the trial be made before we plunge into the assumption, before there is no alternative.

He appeals to Congress to say in their might, the Union must and shall be preserved by all Constitutional means. He recommends Congress to devote themselves to prompt action with a view to peace. The division on the line of 36 deg. 30 min. is suggested as calculated to produce an adjustment. It is an imputation on members to say they will hesitate a moment. The danger is on us. In several of the States, forts and arsenals have been seized by aggressive acts. Congress should endeavor to give the difficulties a peaceful solution. He states the reason why he had refrained from sending troops to Charleston harbor, believing this would have furnished the pretext, if not provocation, on the part of South Carolina, for aggression. Referring to Maj. Anderson, he says:-That officer could not, before he left Fort Moultrie, have held that post forty-eight hours. He had warned his countrymen of its danger. He felt that the duties were faithfully but imperfectly performed. He was conscious he meant well for his country.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, moved that the Message be referred to a Special Committee of five, with instructions to inquire whether any executive officers of the U.S. have been, or are now treating or communicating with any person or persons, for the transfer of forts and other property; whether any demand for their surrender has been made, and by whom, and what answer has been given; whether any officer or officers have entered into any pledge not to send any reinforcements of troops to the harbor of Charleston, and if so, when, by whom, and on what considerations; whether the Custom House, Post Office, and Arsenal at Charleston had been seized, and by whom held in possession; whether any revenue cutter has been seized, and whether any efforts have been made to recover it - the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and report from time to time such facts as may be required by the national honor, &c.

On motion of Mr. Leake, the Select Committee on the President's Special Message were instructed to inquire whether any arms have recently been removed from Harper's Ferry to Pittsburg, and if so, by whose authority, and for what reasons. The resolution was amended so as to extend the inquiry as to the removal of arms in all the arsenals.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Mississippi delegation, stating that they had received official information that this State passed an ordinance through a Convention representing the sovereignty of the people, in which the State has withdrawn from the Federal Government all powers heretofore delegated to it, and they thought it their duty to lay the fact before the House, and withdraw themselves from further deliberations of that body.

While they regret the necessity for this action they approbate it and will return.

Legislature of New York.

SENATE. - The Assembly's concurrent Resolutions introduced by Mr. Littlejohn, were taken up, the rules being suspended for that purpose.

Mr. Spinola moved to amend by making the pream ble read:

Whereas, Treason, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, exists in one or more States of

the Union. &c. Mr. Spinola warmly advocated the passage of the Resolutions. Mr. Grant offered the amendment, which was adopted, and resolutions passed, ayes 28, nays 1.

ASSEMBLY. - Mr. Littlejohn - The information we have received over the telegraph wires this A. M., point out the period when the partizan should be swallowed up in the patriot. I therefore ask consent of the House to offer at this time the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, The insurgent State of South Carolina, after seizing the Post Office, Custom House, moneys and fortifications of the Federal Government, has, by firing into a vessel ordered by the Government to convey troops and provisions to Fort Sunter, virtually declared war; and whereas, the forts and property of the U.S. Government, in Georgia, Alabama and Louisians, have been unlawfully seized with hostile intentions; and whereas, her Senator and Congressmen avow and maintain their treasonable acts; therefore

Resolved, If the Senate concur. that the Legislature of New York, profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired, hall with joy the recent firm, dignified, and patriotic spirit of the President of the United States, and that we tender to him through the chief magistrate of our State, whatever aid in men and money may be required to enable him to enforce the laws, and uphold the authority of the Federal Government, and that in defence of the more perfect Union which has conferred prosperity and happiness upon the American people, renewing the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our fortunes, our lives, and sacred honors in upholding the Union and the Constitution.

upnoiding the Union and the Constitution.
Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Union loving citizens and Representatives of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, who labor with devoted courage and patriotism to withhold their States from the vortex of secession, are entitled to the gratitude and admiration of the whole people.

admiration of the whole people.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Governor be respectfully requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutious to the President of the nation and to the Governors of all the States in the Union. The question was then taken on the adoption of

the preamble and resolutions, and they were adopted [In accordance with the foregoing, Gov. Morgan

telegraphed to President Buchanan on the 11th inst., as follows': To His Excellency James Buchanan. President of the

United States, Washington City: Sir:—In obedience to the request of the Legislature of this State, I transmit herewith a copy of the concurrent resolutions of that body, adopted this day, tendering the aid of the State to the President of the United States, to enable him to enforce the laws and to uphold the authority of the Federal Government.

Government. I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient ervant, EDWIN D. MORGAN.] servant.

Mr. Doty, private Secretary of the Governor, presented the annual report of the Commissary General, with a message from the Governor calling attention to the fact that there exists a deficiency in the military stores, which the Legislature should take early measures to supply.

In addition to this he recommends that in order to meet any emergency which may arise, the Legislature make a suitable appropriation from the Treasury, to be used under the ordinary restrictions at the disrevolution, and he recommended Congress to act in | cretion of the Military Department.

SOUTH CAROLINA. - The steamer Star of the West, with reinforcements for Fort Sumter, in endeavoring to enter Charleston harbor about daylight on the 9th inst., was opened upon by the garrison on Morris Island, and also by Fort Moultrie. The steamer put about and went to sea.

The same evening a boat from Fort Sumter, bearing Lieut. Hall, and a communication from Major Anderson, with a white flag approached the city. political assembly to the ballot box. The people Lieut. Hall had an interview with Gov. Pickens. The communication from Major Anderson is as follows:

> To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina:, SIR:—Two of your batteries fired this morning on an unarmed vessel bearing the flag of my country. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, I cannot but think this a hostile act, committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope I refrain from opening a fire on your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the above mentioned act, one I helieve without parallel in the history of our country, or any civilized government, was committed in obedience to your instructions, and notify you if it is not dis-claimed that I regard it as an act of war, and I shall not, after reasonable time for the return of my mes-

> not, after reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within the range of the guns of my Fort.
>
> In order to save, as far as it is in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg you will take due notification of my decision, for the good of all concerned; hoping, however, your answer may justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part, I remain respectfully. respectfully, (Signed)

Gov. Pickens, after stating the position of South

Carolina to the United States, says: Any attempt to send troops into Charleston Harbor to reinforce the forts, will be regarded as an act of hostility; any attempt to reinforce the troops at Fort Sumter, or to retake and resume possession of the forts within the waters of South Carolina, which Major Anderson abandoned after spiking the cannon and doing other damage, cannot but be regarded by the authorities of the State as indicative of any other purpose than the coercion of the State by the armed force of the Government. Special agents, therefore, have been sent off to the bar to warn approaching vessels, armed or unarmed, having troops to re-inforce Fort Sumter aboard, not to enter the Harbor. Special orders have been given the commanders at the forts not to fire on such a vessel until a shot across the bows should warn them of the prohibition of the

Under these circumstances the Star of the West, it is understood, attempted to enter the harbor with troops, after being notified that she could not enter, she was fired into. The act is consequently perfectly justified by me.

perfectly justified by me.

In regard to your threat about vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary for me to say, you must judge of your own responsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of the State, and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived how far the conduct you propose to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or can be reconciled with any other purpose than that of your Government imposing on the State the condition of a conquered province.

(Signed)

F. W. Pickens.

Upon the receipt of Gov. Pickens' missive, Major Anderson replied as follows:

To his Excellency Gov Pickens:

SIR, - I have the honor of acknowledging the recipt of your communication, and say, that under circumstances, I have deemed it proper to refer whole matter to my Government, and intend the whole matter to my Government, and intend deferring the course I indicated in my note this A. M., until the arrival from Washington of such

Instruction as I may receive.

I have the honor also to express the hope that no obstacles will be placed in the way, and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility for the departure and return of the bearer, Lieut. Talbot, who is directed to make the journey.

(Signed)

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Gov. Pickens immediately granted the permission desired, and directed Lieut, Talbot to have every facility and courtesy extended to him, as bearer of dispatches to the United States Government, both going and returning.

MISSISSIPPI. — The ordinance for the immediate ecession of the State has passed the Jackson Convention by a vote of 84 to 15. The prominent places in the city are illuminated to-night. Guns are being fired and fireworks set off in honor of the event.

ALABAMA .- The U. S. Arsenal at Mobile was taken at daylight on the 4th inst., by the troops of this city. It contained 6 stand of arms, 1,500 barrels of powder, 300,000 rounds of musket catridges and other munitions. There was no defence. It is umared that Fort Margan was taken last night.

An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and other States, under the compact and style of United States of America. was passed by the Convention.

LOUISIANA. - All the troops in New Orleans were under arms on the 9th inst., by order of Gov. Moore. Five companies embarked to seize the Arsenal at Baton Rouge. The New Orleans batallion and four companies embarked at 11 o'clock for Forts Jackson and St Phillip, forty miles below on the Mississippi, commanding the approach to New Orleans.

The secession ticket was triumphant in New Orleans. All the Senatorial delegates, and all but four on the representative ticket are elected. The city has been carried by over 500 majority.

VIRGINIA .- The following has passed the House: Resolved. That in view of the imminent danger of civil war, this Assembly in behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, ask respectively, on the one hand of the President, and on the other, of the authorities of each of the Southern States, to the end, if possible, that peace may be preserved, that they respectively and reciprocally communicate their assurances in response. Also that the status quo of all the movements tending to collision, and concerning the forts and arsenals of the nation, shall on either hand forts and arsenals of the nation, shall on either hand be strictly maintained for the present, except to repel actual aggressive attempts. Also that the Governor communicate by telegraph immediately these reso-lutions to the President and Governors of the Southern States.

The Governors on Secession.

As was promised in our last issue, we continue the publication of the views expressed by Governors of the various States upon the question of Se-

WISCONSIN.-Gov. RANDALL delivered his Message upon the 10th inst. He says this is not a league of States, but a government of the people. The General Government cannot change the character of a State Government, or usurp any power over it not delegated; nor can any State change the character of the U. S. government, restrict or increase its jurisdiction, or impair any of its rights. He said the Constitution makes no man a slave. Slavery cannot go into free territory under the Constitution; neither can it exist outside of local law. Therefore, the Personal Liberty laws are found, or should be, upon the statute book in every State. Every living human being has the right to a legal test, whether he is a free man or a slave. Should the Legislature think the Personal Liberty law of Wisconsin conflicts with the U.S. Constitution, it should be made to conform therewith; no fear, or hope of reward, should induce a free people to break down the walls of their protection. have been retained by him at Abomey, in order that

but no sacrifice of principles. The right of a State to secede can never be admitted. Once in the Union. a State must remain until the Union is destroyed.

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature assembled at Nashville on the 7th inst. The Governor's Message recommends that the question of calling a Convention for the consideration of existing difficulties be left to the people, and says the remedy for the present evils exists only in Constitutional amendments. On the refusal whereof, Tennessee should maintain her equality and independence out of the Union.

ILLINOIS.—In regard to the present existing difficulties at the South, Gov. Wood says if grievances to any portion of our confederation have arisen within the Union, let them be redressed within the Union. If unconstitutional laws, trenching upon the guaranteed rights of any of our sister States, have been found upon other State books, let them be removed. If prejudice, and alienation towards any of our fellowcountrymen, has fastened on our minds, let it be dismissed and forgotten. Let us be just to ourselves and each other, allowing neither threats to drive us from what we deem to be our duty, nor pride of opinion prevent us from correcting wherein we may have erred. He recommends that if Illinois has passed any laws tending to obstruct the Federal authority, or conflicting with the constitutional rights of others, they at once be repealed. Speaking not merely for himself, but reflecting what he assumes to be the voice of Illinois, irrespective of party, as it reaches him from all quarters, he adopts the sentiments of President Jackson, "The Federal Union, it must be preserved." To which sentiment he trusts the Legislature will give emphatic assent.

MISSOURI.-Governor STEWART, in his Valedictory, says that Missouri occupies a position in regard to these troubles that should make her voice potent in the Councils of the nation. With scarcely a disunionist per se within her borders, she is still determined to demand and maintain her rights at every hazard. Missouri loves the Union and will never submit to wrong. She came into the Union on a compromise, and is willing to abide by a fair compromise-not such ephemeral contracts as are enacted by Congress to-day and repealed to-morrow, but a compromise insuring all the just rights of the States, and agreed to in solemn convention of all the parties interested. Missouri has a right to speak on this subject, because she has suffered deeply, having probably lost as much, in the past few years, by abductions of slaves, as all the rest of the Southern States put together. The Governor deprecates the action of South Carolina, and says: "Our people would feel more sympathy with the measure had it originated among those who, like ourselves, have suffered severe losses and constant annoyances from the interference and depredations of outsiders. Missouri will hold to the Union so long as it is worth the effort to preserve it. She cannot be frightened by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the South." The Governor denies the right of voluntary secession, and says that it would be utterly destructive of every principle on which the National faith is founded. He appeals to the great conservative masses of the people, to put down selfish and designing politicians and to avert the threatened evils, and closes with strong recommendations to adopt all proper measures for our rights.—condemns this resort to separation,—protests against hasty and unwise action, and records his unalterable devotion to the Union so long as it can be made the protection of equal rights.

MASSACHUSETTS .- On the 3d inst. Governor Banks delivered his Valedictory. It is an important document, giving a detailed review of the material, educational and military progress of the State during the three years he filled the executive chair. The assessed value of the property of the State is \$897,000,-000. The enrolled militia numbers 155,389 men. A considerable share is devoted to the Personal Liberty law and its removal from the statute book. Gov. Banks concludes as follows:

There can be no peaceable secession of States. Whether the government is a compact between States or a Union of the people, it is nevertheless a government, and cannot be dissolved at the bidding of any dissatisfied States. It has pledged its faith to the people of every land, and that pledge of faith can not be broken. It has been sanctified by the sacrifice of the best blood of the people, and that sacrifice has made it a nation indissoluble and eternal. Neither can that portion of the Continent now occupied by the American States be portioned out to hostile nations. By war and by purchase every part of the country has acquired indefeasible and perpetual rights in every other part. The interior will never allow the keys of the Continent, on the ocean and the gulf shores, to pass into the hands of an enemy, nor can the maritime cities, or States, exist independent of the good will and support of the plantation and farming communities of the interior, and though we should assent to an unnatural and treasonable separation, the generations that succeed us would contend for centuries to recover their rights, until at last conquest or annihilation ended the struggle.

But no such result can follow as the destruction of the American government; the contest will be too terrible, the sacrifice too momentous. The difficulties in our path are too slight, the capacities of our people too manifest, and the future too brilliant, to justify forebodings or to excite permanent fears. The life of every man is lengthened by trial, and the strength of every government must be tested by revolt and revolution. I doubt not that the Providence of God that has hitherto protected us' will preserve us now and forever.

News Paragraphs.

THE entire press of California is opposed to secession, and in favor of mutual concession. All the Republican papers advocate the repeal of the personal liberty bills.

It is remarkable that the twenty-four English peers who have died since the year commenced, have exactly completed, on the average, the full measure of "three-score years and ten."

LIBERIA has recently lost one of its noblest and

most ardent Christians, in the death of John Day, Chief Justice of the Republic, and one of its founders. He was born in North Carolina, in 1797. THE Fulton Starch Factory, near Fulton, Oswego

Co., was burnt on the 6th inst. Loss estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Building insured for \$40,-000;—stock \$20,000. The building was occupied by THE advices brought to England by the last West

African mail state that the monster who is now King of Dahomey has actually sacrificed 1,700 human beings in honor of his predecessor, and intends to complete the number of victims to 2,500. Ten European traders, probably Spaniards or Portuguese, We will make a sacrifice of feeling to circumstances, they may be witnesses of these appalling sacrifices.

The News Condenser.

- Linen was first made in England, in 1253.
- Hats were invented for men, in Paris, 1403.
- They buy their wood by the pound in Paris. - Knit stockings were invented in Spain, in 1550.
- It is estimated there are 7,500 Indians in Michigan.
- Recruiting for the army is very brisk in New York.
- During 1860, there were 11,714 deaths in Philadelphia. - Mr. Medary has resigned his office as Governor of Kansas.
- The whole number of slaves in Maryland is about 75,000. - Judge Williams, of Southern Kansas, has resigned his
- Union cockades are coming into vogue in the Northern
- Hay, in Philadelphia, brings from 80 to 85 cents per 100 nounds
- The majority for immediate secession in New Orleans - Mr. Buchanan was hung in effigy at Springfield, Ohio, on
- Fast Day. - A family of wild cats was killed at West Granby, Conn. last week.
- Charles Haffnagle, U. S. Consul-general to India, died in London, Dec. 8.
- Isaac V. Fowler, the late Post-Master of New York, is living in Mexico.
- Handkerchiefs were first manufactured at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1743.
- The Marine Corps of the United States now consists of two thousand men. - In Middle Tennessee the slaves are increasing faster than
- the white population. - There are unward of 30 widows residing in one short
- street in Bristol, R. I. - A statement of the marine losses reported in 1860 shows
- total of 383 vessels. - In Chicago, on Monday last, at 7 A. M., the mercury stood at 12° below zero.
- It is stated that Mrs. Anderson received six thousand calls on last New Year's day.
- Another of the editors of the New Orleans Picayune, L. L. Latham, Esq., is dead.
- Seventy thousand persons are emyloyed in connection with the French railroads
- --- Wm. H. Seward has accepted the post of Secretary of
- The artesian well in the State House, Ohio, has reached 2,775 feet, and cost \$15,000.
- Exchange on New York was selling at 7 per cent. prenium, on the 10th, at Chicago. - In Providence, R. I., during the year 1860, 102 persons
- died aged 70 years and upward. - Rock oil similar to that found in Pennsylvania, has been discovered in Bourbon Co., Ky.
- Nine thousand illegitimate children are annually born in Scotland—population 3,000,000. - A little girl in Pulaski, Tenn., was fatally poisoned a few
- days since by eating patent candy. - A solid cake of gold, worth nearly \$50,000, has been sold to the Bank of New South Wales.
- Our entire importation for foreign fabrics has fallen off \$11,000,000, as compared with 1859. - The freight agencies at Cincinnati are said to cost \$50,000
- year; a heavy tax on shareholders. - Rarey advertises for a vicious horse to experiment on, and offers \$100 premium for the worst.
- Exchange has fallen to 21/2 in Chicago, and Western money is selling in Detroit at 95 cents. - The whole number of post-offices in the United States, on
- the first of December, 1860, was 28,552. - Felix Marshall, of Rockville, Md., found buds and blos-
- soms on his peach tree, Christmas day. - The Mayor of New York city, in a recent message to the
- Council, recommends secession of the city. - Slavery in Russia ended on New Year's. The serfs, 40,000,000 in number, were then to be freed.
- John Williams, an Englishman, died of starvation, on Madison street, New York, on Monday week.
- An ice boat, on Cayuga Lake, ran across the ice on New Year's, at the rate of a mile in half a minute. - Meetings have been held in many portions of the country,
- and votes of thanks tendered to Major Anderson. - During the year 1860, there were 74 railroad accidents, by which 57 persons were killed and 313 wounded.
- Senator Trumbull, from Illinois, has been re-elected to the U.S. Senate by a vote 54 to 46, on a joint ballot.
- The 46th anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was pretty generally observed throughout the country. - One of the tunnels on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad

lined throughout with cast Iron, and lighted

- During the past year, four asteroids and four comets were discovered. The number of asteroids now discovered is sixty-- Mr. Breed, the newly elected Mayor of Lynn, Mass., is a
- working shoemaker, and quietly occupied his bench on election day. - Henry Jarvis was frozen to death on his father's doorstep, at Richmond, Va., on Saturday week, after a night's
- Charleston is the only city of any prominence in the Union in which the population has decreased during the last
- ten years. - It is said that 2,000 gallons of molasses were made this last season from Chinese sugar cane, in Cumberland county, Maryland.
- A Russian tradesman has presented to the Emperor Alexander a topaz weighing 20 pounds, found by him in the
- The Boston Transcript of Wednesday week says t sleighing is now very fine over three-fourths of the surfac New England. - The number of fires in the United States in 1860, at which.
- the loss was \$10,000 and upward, was 298, and the aggregate loss \$13,211,000. - The Auburn State Prison, during the year which has just closed, has earned a surplus of twenty-five thousand dol-
- lars over expenses. - Judge Seymour, of the Conn. Superior Court, has decided that students have a right to vote in the town in which they
- are attending college. - Miss Jane P. Whiting, a lady 44 years of age, fell dead from heart disease, at a wedding party, given in Portland, Ct., New Year's evening.
- A machine has been invented in England which, being attached to the stern of a ship, pumps her out with a rapidity in ratio to her speed.
- the number of taverns is limited to one for every two hundred and fifty inhabitants. - Bartlett & Co., of Hartford, Conu., made 800 gallons of syrup from the Chinese sugar cane last season. It vielded eight barrels per acre.

- A new license law went into effect January 1, in Canada;

- Judge Manierre, of Chicago, has decided that the personal liability of stockholders for the redemption of Illinois currency is all a humbug.
- A thief in Troy, on Saturday week, set fire to a lady's hood, apprised her of the fact, and while she was putting out the flame, picked her pocket. - The Baltimore Methodist Conference has resolved to
- separate from the General Conference, on account of the action of the latter on slavery. .- Peru is coming into the world as a Cotton grower. Fifteen hundred bales of her cotton have just been sent
- across the Isthmus, most of it to Europe. -The Charleston papers publish the proceedings of Congress and dispatches from the North, under the head of
- "Foreign News," by way of a harmless joke.

EDIN-QYELY

GREAT BRITAIN .- The political crisis in America is regarded as most serious in England. The Times in a leader thinks it quite possible that the problem of a democratic Republic may be solved in a few days, by an overthrow, in a spirit of folly, selfishness and short-sightedness.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—It is reported that the French fleet is about to sail for Gaeta. It is rumored, on the contrary, in Paris, that Russia and France agreed to support Francis II. in resistance till spring.

The Empress Eugenie is not allowed to attend Cabinet meetings as formerly. ITALY .- Reports relative to the state of affairs at

Gaeta continued contradictory.

A dispatch from Gaeta, 22d, says the bombardment of the city is continued with vigor.

The Spanish Ambassador left his palace on account of its being riddled with bullets.

New Sardinian batteries can be seen, and are evidently ready to take part in the bombardment.

The garrison at Gaeta has been diminished in number by the dismissal of a portion of the Royal Guard, whose fidelity was doubtful. The remaining defenders were in a deplorable state, but their resistance could be carried on still further for a considerable period.

Austria. The Times' correspondent at Vienna was confident that nothing but brute force can induce the Austrian Government to quit the Quadrilateral.

There was a report that England and France had come to an understanding in regard to Vienna urging the cession of Venetia without any territorial recom-

It is stated that Austria had opened negotiations with Rome for the complete abolition of the Concordat.

Accounts from Hungary are very unsatisfactory. No taxes were being paid.

CHINA.—The text of the Chinese treaty is published It contains a reference to Mr. Ward's agreement to pay Sovereign homage to the Emperor. But the telegraphic summary at Liverpool makes the sense obscure.

The English indemnity is nominally £3,000,000 sterling, which is considered to be small.

The fate of the entire party of prisoners taken September 12th, has been ascertained. The death of Capt. Bradazon occurred on the 1st, and he was saved much suffering that others underwent. He was beheaded by the order of the Tartar General. The Abbe de Luc was beheaded at the same time.

INDIA.—Accounts from Calcutta are to the 23d of November. Nena Sahib was reported at Thibet with several thousand followers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Breadstuffs.—In London, Monday, English wheat met fair sale at 2s advance over previous Monday. Country millers took off modesate quantity foreign at 1s advance. American flour brought full prices.

The Publisher to the Aublic.

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subscribers.

4. Macaulay's England, (same edition as above, in cloth binding—price, \$2,20), and an extra paper free, to every person remitting \$25 for *buenty new* [subscribers, as above, macaulay's England (as above), to every person remitting \$25 for Twenty subscribers, old or new.

5. Macaulay's England, (in cloth, as above,) to every person remitting \$21 for Fifteen copies, at least ten of which must be for new subscribers.

must be for new subscribers.

6. Webster's Counting House and Family Dictionary (Mason and Brothers' Edition, bound in leather, cash price, \$1,60) post-paid, and a free copy of the Rural, to every person remitting \$18 for Twelve copies, at least eight being for new subscribers.

7. Webster's C. H. & Family Dictionary, post-

S. Everybody's Lawyer (bound in law style, price \$1,25, post-paid, [OR, any \$1,25 or \$1 work, mentioned herein, post-paid, and a free copy of Rural to every person remitting \$15 for Ten subscribers, whether old or new.

9. Webster's C. H. & F. Dictionary, post-paid, and a free copy of Rural, to every person remitting \$10 for six new 10. The Horse and his Diseases (Illustrated, bound a leather, price \$1,26,) post-paid, and a free copy of Rural, to very one remitting \$10 for Six subscribers, whether old or new.

11. Lossing's Pictorial United States (12mo., with 200 Haustrations, price \$1.) post-paid, to every person remitting \$8 for Five subscribers, three being new—or \$5 for Three subscribers, two being new.

12. Cole's Fruit Book (price 50 cents.) port-paid—or, if preferred, THE SKILLFUL HOUSEWIFE, (same price,) post-paid—to every person remitting \$4 for two subscribers, one being new.

post-pata—to brest person tenturing or an even substitution one being new.

Persons entitled to any of the above books, and preferring other works of equal value, mentioned herein, can be accommodated on stating their wishes. For instance, any one entitled to "Everybody's Lawyer," can have "The Horse and His Dissess" or "Lossing's Fictorial," and vice versa. Any one entitled to Macaulay's History can have instead, and post-paid, either to the dollar or ten shilling books; and any one entitled to basing's Illustrated History, can have instead, and post-paid, "copies of the Counting House and Family Dictionary, &c. Prictorial Dictionary, Lossing's Illustrated History, and Macaulay illustrated History, and Macaulay illustrated History, and Macaulay illustrated History are too heavy to send by mail—but all the other works will be sent post-paid to any part of the United States within 3,000 miles.]

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

ASSOCIATED EFFORT leads to success in canvassing for periodicals, as well as in other enterprises. For instance, if you are forming (or wish to form) a club for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and cannot fill it up in your own neighborhood, get YOURER, and cannot nil it up in your own neighborhood, get-some person or persons a few miles distant to join with or assist you—adding their names to those you may procure, and send-ing all together. Please think of this, and act upon the

Special Notices.

From Rev. D. Letts, Frankfort, Ill. "An old lady of our acquaintance has been greatly afflicted with Asthma for many years, and has tried a multiplicity of prescriptions, with little or no effect. My wife sent her a part of a box of the 'Bronchial Troches,'—after a few days we heard that she found great relief from their use, and to-day she sent a messenger some five miles to procure more: we had only one box left, but could not refuse it." Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, are sold throughout the United States.

DESTRUCTION OF

NEW NOTICES TO AGENT-FRIENDS.

PREMIUMS TO CLUB AGENTS.—It is not too late to form new clubs and secure the valuable Specific Premiums offered therefor. See list and particulars—headed "Good Pay for Doing Good"—in preceding column. We are daily sending copies of Dictionaries, Macauley's England, Lossing's Illustrated U. S., Everybody's Lawyer, and other choice and valuable standard works, as premiums, and have hundreds more which we hope to dispose of in like manner. Now is the time to secure them. To aid canvassers we always cheerfully send specimens, show-bills, &c., free,

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS are now in order, and whether in nes, twos, fives, tens or twenties will receive attention and be gratefully acknowledged. It is small clubs, and subsequent additions to them, which must make up the great bulk of our subscription—and hence we fully appreciate the efforts of those who form the rivulets upon which we depend to swell our general circulation. Agent-Friends will please bear this in mind, and send on the names of all who will join their clubs. The hard times and panic have no doubt caused many to delay renewing or subscribing,—but they, and their families, intend to have the Rural, and we hope our friends will afford them opportunity. Many agents are furnishing the RURAL, and taking pay in produce, &c.,—while not a few generously advance the money. In all such instances, we endeavor to be as liberal to agents as they are to subscribers.

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c. -We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscribers to get the paper at a specified price—say ten to get it at \$1,50 persopy, twenty to get it at \$1,25, &c. But, in answer to frequent inquiries, (often in connection with remittances for less than a full club,) we would state that, in cases where from 4 to 6 copies are ordered at \$1.50 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, soon (or at least before April 1st,) we send them—and when the club is completed shall give extra copy and premium. We also send 12 to 18 copies at the rate for 20, (\$1,25 per copy.) where the person sending is laboring for and confident of obtaining a full club as above. This we do on account of the hard times, and because we think the clubs will soon be filled; yet, if it were not for the panic, and high rates of exchange at the West, we should maintain the old rule—requiring the full rate in proportion to number sent, and making deduction when clubs are completed.

In some cases where we have large lists, complaints are made that all the papers do not arrive together, or in one package. This is unavoidable for a few weeks, as we are constantly receiving additions to clubs, and find it impossible to ge all the names in their proper places the day they are received— hence mail from the letters, separate from the books, and of course send in two or more packages. We are doing the best in our power to respond to orders promptly, and give no real cause of complaint.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

FLOUR is without change in rates, and the dullness hithert servable still pervades the market. Indian Meal has declined

12½ cents per 100 pounds. GRAIN—The only changes manifest are in Corn (new) which s selling at 45 cents per bushel, and in Buckwheat which has

fallen off 3 cents. MEATS - Pork has taken an advance. Mess has put on 50 cts. er barrel, and fresh is up 50 cts. \$\times 100 tbs.

POPLITRY — Chickens are worth 7@8 cts. \$\tilde{A}\$ tb.

HAY — The average is a little lower per tun than for several veeks. The range is \$8,00@12,00, although an occasional load. if of very fine quality will readily bring 50c@\$1,00 better.

ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES.

	a recomo.
FLOUR AND GRAIN.	Eggs, dozen16@16e
Flour, winter wheat,\$5,25@6,75	Honey, box 12@14
Flour, spring do 5,00@5,00	Candles, box
Flour, buckwheat, 0,00@2,00	Candles, extra00@14
Meal, Indian @1,1232	FRUIT AND ROOTS.
Wheat, Genesee, 1,06@1,30	Apples, bushel 2500250
Best white Canada, 0,00@1,35	Apples, dried44055
Corn, old00@50c	Apples, dried
Corn, new	Unerries, dried00@12
Rye, 60 fbs. 10 bush 60@60	Plums, dried
Oats, by weight, 25@26	Potatoes, 25@40 Hides and Skins,
Barley	HIDES AND SKINS.
Buckwheat, 40@40 Beans, 62½@00 MEATS.	Slaughter, 4 @ 434 Calt, 8 @ 8
Beans,62%@00	Calr,
Don't Many MEATS.	Sheep Pelts 50@1250
Pork, Mess\$16,50@00,00	Lamb rena
Pork, clear	SEEDS.
Pork, cwt	Clover, bushel\$5,60@5,24
Spring lambs, each, 1,50@2,00	Timothy, SUNDRIES. 2,25@8,00
Mutton, carcass 4@5c	Wood hard SUNDRIES.
Hams smoked 100010	Wood, hard\$3,00@5,00
Shoulders, 7@71/2 Chickens, 7@8	Wood, soft 8,00@3,00 Coal, Lehigh 7,00@7,00
Chickens 708	Coal, Scranton 5,75@6,00
Turkeys	Coal, Pittston 5,75@6,00
Geese, 40@50	Coal, Shamokin 5,75@6,00
Ducks & pair 38044	Coal Char 100191
Butter, roll 123 @16	Coal, Char 10@121 Salt, bbl 1,75@1,75
Butter, roll 1236@16	Hav. tun
Butter, firkin 121 @13	Straw tun 0.00% 0.00
Cheese	Straw, tun 0,00% 0,00 Wool, % h 30% 50c Whitefish, bbl. 9,00% 9,50
Lard, tried	Whitefish, bhl. 9 00 30 40
Tallow, rough	Codfish, & quintal 4,60(05,25
Tallow, tried8 @ 81/6	Trout, bbl 8,00@8,50

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—FLOUR—Market opened quite firm, with holders generally asking an advance of 56,010c, but notwithstanding the favorable accounts by the America, closed with free sellers at closing nates of last week. Sales at \$5,3005,40 for super State; \$5,500,556 for extra do; \$5,500,556 for oper Western, \$5,550,556 for common to medium extra do; \$5,750,556 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadiani moderate request and prices without important change; sales at \$5,650,726 for common to choice extra.

Grain—Wheat advanced about 1c; the improvement is observable chiefly upon amber spring; sales Chicago spring at \$1,200, 1234; Milwaukee club at \$1,30; amber Wisconsin and lowa at \$1,30(21,32; winter red Western at \$1,360,3,38; white Michigans at \$1,600,105 Canada club at \$1,30; white California at \$1,35. Ryc quiet at 75,676c. Barley dull at \$6,000.50.

quiet at 75@76c. Barley dull at 68@69c. Corn—less doing and without important change; holders generally are disposed to misst upon full prices; seles at 72@72½6 for mixed Western, delivered, 70½6 for do. at RR depot; 70c for yellow Southern; 71c for old weevil cut white Southern. Oats only in limited request at 36@37c for Western, Canadian and State.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; sales at \$17,12@17,25 for mess; \$13,00@18,12 for prime. Bressed hogs opened firm and closed heavy at 62@73c for corn fed. Live hogs firm at 52@36c. Lard firm; sales at 10½601½c. Butter in moderate request at 10@14c for Ohio; 14@20c for State. Cheese steady at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

inferior to prime.

ASHES—Market quiet and steady. Sales 35 bbls. at \$5,00 for Pots and Pearls.

HOPS—A better inquired.

Pots and Pearls.

HOPS—A better inquiry prevails from brewers, and prices are firm though not quotably higher. The sales are 250 bales at 25 @35c, cash—the latter rate for choice.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—FLOUR AND MRAL—There is only a limited rade demand for Flour, with sales to a moderate extent at prejous prices. Buckwheat Flour is selling in the street at \$1.690, 76, and from store at \$1.87% \$\overline{1}{2}\$ not on the street at \$1.600, \$1.31(0),144.

GKAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn without material hange to note, with sales 1,200 bu, old mixed Western at 66(067, no other grains nothing transpired.—Journal.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—Flour—The market continues quiet and no radical change has taken place in quotations. Rates for lour are firm, and a moderate local and interior demand prevails; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, but we have to note no important transactions. Corn, oats, and other grains also steady, and in transactions. Corn, oats, and other grains also steady, and in limited inquiry. Hoos—Dressed hogs firm with fair receipts and a moderate inquiry.—Courier.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—FLOUR - Firm at \$5,50@5,75 fo superfine.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales of white at \$1,40@1,55; red at \$1 30@1,35. Corn advanced lc.; old yellow at 7lc, new at 61@55c. Oats active at 35c.

Double Extra, 6006,25
GRAIN—The market has been meagrely supplied with fall wheat throughout the week, the total receipts amounting to not over \$,000 banels. Prices have remained without change, and are steady at \$1,100,1,15 for good to prime, and very rarely \$1,16 for extra prime lots. Spring wheat is in good request, and is firm at \$0,000 to plushel—the latter for a prime sample. Barley is only sparingly supplied and all offering is taken up by the local brewers at \$0,000 to \$10 makel. Haye is wanted, but very little offers. For good loads \$0,000 to \$20 maked. Outs are offering in small quantities only, but quite sufficient for local onsumption at \$20,000. Peas are in good demand, probably for shipment in the spring. We quote purchases during the week at \$0,000 to the part of the prime when at \$0,000 to the part of the week at \$0,000 to the part of the prime when the past few days quoted frequently.—Globe.

THE PORK TRADE.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The trains due this morning from the West had not arrived up the close of 'Change. The receipts since our last add up 500 head. The market rules steady and very firm, with a fair home and Eastern packing demand. The sales of the morning reach about 400 head at \$8,7500,87% for pigs and \$707,25 for fair to heavy fancy State.—Journal.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—The hog market was rather dult to day, though the receipts were quite light, but they were offered with unexpected freedom for future delivery, which induced packers to hold off and not offer over \$6,25, while drovers saked \$6,50. But sales were made this afternoon at \$6,25. The receipts of hogs for the past week, the season up to this date, and up to the corresponding dates for several previous seasons. were

arrespo	Hitting describe for peacetan breaters	cosons, were
r the w	reek,	57.924
ris seas	son	358,001
an 8	1860	427.702
**	1850	353.282
**	1858	348.832
**	1957	338.252
44.5	1888	366.893
**	198K I	377 433
	1864,	362.791
	1059	36K 191

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The receipts of hogs were light to-day, being only 3,883, of which 3,734 were dressed and 1,149 live, against 2,649 on the corresponding day in 1860. The market opened firm for dressed hogs, and a large business was done at \$6,06,75—the ruling rates being \$5,266,68, dividing on 200 hs, the market closing firm. Some parties who had hogs on the market withdrew them in anticipation of a further advance being established to-morrow. Live hogs were also higher The sales at \$4,40,04,87%, the outside prices only being paid for choice lots. She sales were:

500 averaging 27s bs. at \$4,75
90 48,75
200 205 48,75
147 306 475
122 267 4,05
87 287 4,65
[Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.—The arrivals are large, and prices quicker, and a disposition to buy all on the market, and a good many sold to South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee traders. Prices range from \$4,2%65 \$\hat{1}\$ 100 ibs.—Courrer.

Trices range from \$4,28@5 \$\overline{1}\$ 100 lbs.—Courier.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—Dressed hogs have been brought in by farmers only to a small number, and the purchasers for packing have not been much on the market, owing to the small supplies Prices have varied alightly, but any thing above \$5,62\forall has been paid for local use. In a few cases \$5,762.5\forall for her realized but these rates cannot be depended upon in the event of increased receipts, for which we may with confidence lock during the coming week. Good pork, we think, would be placed at the following rates. Hogs weighing from \$5.00\forall forall for \$5.00\forall f

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. - The current prices for the week at

1	the markets are as follows:			
	BEEF CATTLE.			
	First quality, 9 Ordinary quality, Common quality, Inferior quality,	9.256	20.60	,
	Ordinary quality.	8.50	59.00	
	Common quality.	7,000	กัก ลิดี	
	Inferior quality	6.007	6.50	
	OOWS AND CALVES.	0,000	5.0,00	
	First quality	S ANT	80 00	
	Ordinary quality, 40	,000	80,00	
	Common quality	'ANA	35,00	
	Common quality, 30 Inferior quality, 25	000	20,00	
	VEAL CALVES.	, oou	uo,00	
	First anality 20 th	e1 46	N#1 /-	
	First quality, #9 fb Ordinary quality,	0%(0	1/%C	
	Common quality	2%(0	No o	
	Common quality, Inferior quality,	3, 10		
		375(A	2#. C	
	SHREP AND LAMBS.			
	Prime quality, \$ Ordinary quality,	5,25 $($	07,00	
	Ordinary quality,	4,000	05,00	
	Common quality, Inferior quality,	3,000	03,75	
	Interior quanty,	2,75@	03,00	
	SWINE.			
	First quality,	83/60	15%c	
	Other qualities,	4%(0	໓5 ັC	
	I DANY In 14 Deserted The sea-but in			

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—BHEVES.—The market is again dull and depressed. Last week was hard on sellers, but this week is worse, and, as usual, those who sold at the opening on Saturday realized better prices than those who held until to-day, and it is safe to say that there is a decline of \$\lambda(\omega) \text{\text{\text{w}}} \text{\text{\$\text{\$k\$}}} \text{\text{\$\text{\$k\$}}} \text{\text{\$\text{\$k\$}}} \text{\text{\$\text{\$k\$}}} \text{\text{\$\text{\$k\$}}} \text{\text{\$\text{\$k\$}}} \text{\text{\$\text{\$k\$}}} \text{\text{\$\text{\$k\$}}} \text{\text{\$\text{\$k\$}}} \text{\text{\$k\$}} \text{\text{\$

to the car:			
Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,	5,030	Last week. 2,354 2,914	Cor. week last year. 2,295 5,584 420
2208/11/11/11	****	This week.	Last week.
Premium			
Extra	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	41/0047/20	—@— 4½@5 c
First quality	•••••	812/014	312@414c
Second quality	************	8 681/0	3 @3½c
Third quality		21/2022	01/02/12
Third quality SHEEP—The supply	is good and 1	he demand he	ak and prices
have advanced. Our	butchers here	are huving f	and the
Eastern demand is in	creasing Sal	es at prices ren	ring from 41/e
per lb., live weight, f	or common Sc	for cood and	51/0 for ortro
weighing 140 ths.	or common, oc	ior good, and	0/20 IOI GAMA,

weighing 140 lbs.

Hogs—There is more inquiry for live hogs, and the trade is brisk at %c advance over last week's rates, say 5%@5%e for good, heavy corn fed.—Journal.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 9.—At market 656 cattle, about 500 beever and 156 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two

UAMBRIDGE, Jan. 9.—At market 656 cattle, about 500 beeves and 156 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and three years old.

REEF CATTLE — Prices, extra, \$6,50@7,00; first quality, \$6,00@
0,00; second quality, \$5,22@0,00; third quality, \$3,50; ordinary quality, \$2,76.

WORKING OXEN — \$75@150.
COWS AND CALVES — \$30, \$35, \$40@60.
STORES — Yearlings, \$0@0; two years old, \$10@13; three years old, \$14@18.
SHEEF AND LAMES — 2,750 at market. Prices — In lots \$1,50, \$2.00@2,50; extra and selections, \$2,87@5,00 each.
Palrs — 75c@\$1,20 each.
TALLOW — 5%@7c \$1 hb. CALF SKINS — 10@11c \$7 h.
VEAL CALVES — None.

BRIGETION. In 1. — At warket — 920 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores.

VEAL CALVES—Note:

BRIGHTON, Jan. 10.—At market—920 Beef Cattle, 190 Stores, 200 Sheep and Lambs, and 400 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices. extrs. \$7,50@0,00; 1st quality, \$6,75@
00; 2d do, \$6,00@0,00; 3d do, \$4,50@5,50.

WORKING OXEN—\$75@85.

MILCH COWS—\$44@4f; common, \$19@20.

YEAL CALVES—\$3,00@4,00.

STORES—Yearlings, \$0@0; two-years old, \$10@12; three years ld, \$14@15.

YEAL CALLY SOCIETY STORY OF TWO-years old, \$10@12; three yid, \$14@16.

1d, \$14@16.

1d, \$14@16.

1d, \$14@16.

1d, \$14@16.

1d, \$16@16.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand for domestic and prices are firmer. The general tone of the market is better, and a very fair business may be anticipated during the coming month. The sales embrace some 15,000 fleeces, mainly medium, at 35@41c; and about 12,000 its super pulled at 35@40c. Also of foreign 60 bales Donskoi sold at 19c, and a small lot of Mexican on private terms.

American Saxony Fleece, \$\mathbb{P}\$ ib,
American full-blood Merino
American half-blood and three-fourths Merino. 38043
American Native and one-fourth Merino, 33@35
Extra Pulled 89/2027
Superfine, Pulled, 30033
No. 1, Pulled
Lambs, Fulled
California, extra. 00@00
California, fine, unwashed
California, common do.
Peruvian, washed. 25/2020
Valparaiso, unwashed,
South American, common washed
South American Entre Rios do. 14/016
South American unwashed 146-16
South American Cordova, washed, 19@22 Fast India, washed, 10@30
East India, washed.
African, unwashed, 0000
African, washed.
Smyrna, unwashed.
Smyrna, washed
Mexican, unwashed,
Cape
Donskoi, 8@20 [N. Y. Evening Post.
[N V Knoning Post
(1. 1. Doctory Posts

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—More inquiry for domestic wool, with sales of 150,000 fbs. fleece and pulled, mostly the latter, at 38@45c for the better grades. In foreign sales of 160 bales Mediterranean and South American on private terms. private terms.

| Western mixed, ...
| Smyrna, washed, ...
| Do. unwashed, ...
| Syrian, ...
| Cape, ...
| Crimea, ...

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TRESH PEACH STONES.—The subscriber will furnish fresh Peach Stones from a region where disease was never known, for 50 cts. per bushel.

THOMAS HERENDEEN, Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y. A GENTS WANTED—To sell Scopible's Variety Stationary Envelope, with a gift in every one. For further particulars address C. W. SCUFIELD. Proprietor Gift-Book Emporium, Geneva, N. Y.

PPLE ROOT GRAFTS—A reliable and we be-lieve unequalled assortment. 10,000 for \$50. One year grafts, 1,000, \$25. Seeds, Scions, & See List. F. K. PHOENIK, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

BEARDLESS BARLEY FOR SALE, AT \$15 per bushel, or 10 cts. per ounce. Send two red stamps to return postage, where sent by the ounce; or three heads for red stamps, postage paid. This is Spring Barley, it weighs stat the hughel pay return postage, where remarks is Spring Darrey, ...
two red stamps, postage paid. This is Spring Darrey, ...
two red stamps, postage paid. This is Spring Darrey, ...
Construction of the bushel.

J. C. RAYMOND, Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.

J. C. RAYMOND, Fenn 18B, 1880 CO., A. J. VIRSER YMEN WANTED.—I wish to employ two Nurserymen, one as foreman, and one as assistant. I have 26 acres in Nursery and Fruit. I intend being at the Eagle Hotel, in Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 23d, to negotiate for my assistance, and will be pleased to meet any competent and otherwise desirable applicants, or have them address me at Canton, Stark Co., Ohlo. The situation I will make pleasant and desirable, and wish to secure such help as may prove permanent.

ARM FOR SALE.—For sale, a desirable farm of 126 acres lying in the town of Macedon, Wayne Co. N. Y., two miles south of Macedon, and four miles west of Paimyra villages, being part of the estate of Asa Sarra, deceased. Thirty acres are heavily timbered and the remainder is under good improvement, suited to tillage or grazing, with all of and commodious buildings, well built and in good repair. Said farm is well watered and contains a choice lot of Fruit Trees. For terms inquire of G. H. SMITH, near the premises, or of R. B. APPLEBY, 28 & 30, Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

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The second Session opens the first of February and ends in
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**RSV. P. DILLON, President.

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THE FIRST SNOW FALL. BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

THE snow had begun in the gloaming, And busily all the night Had been heaping fields and highway With a silence deep and white.

Every pine, and fir, and hemlock, Wore ermine too dear for an earl. And the poorest twig on the elm tree Was fringed deep with a pearl.

From sheds now roofed with Carrara Came Chanticleer's muffled crow, The stiff rails were softened to swan's down And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window The noiseless work of the sky, And the sudden flurries of snow birds, Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn Where a little headstone stood, How the flakes were folding it gently, As did the robins the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our little Mabel, Saying, "Father, who makes the snow?" And I told her of the good All-Father, Who cares for us all below.

Again I looked at the snow fall, And Ithought of the leaden sky That arched our first great sorrow When the mound was heaped so high.

I remember the gradual patience That fell from the cloud like snow Flake by flake, healing and hiding The scar of that deep-stabbed woe.

And again to the child I whispered, " The snow that husbeth all. Darling, the Merciful Father

Then, with eyes that saw not, I kissed her, And she, kissing back, could not know That my kiss was given to her sister, Folded close under deep'ning snow

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] SOWING THE WIND

AND REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

[Continued from page 20 last number.]

CHAPTER VI.

"ISN'T she sweet, HIRAM," said Mrs. FOSTER, as she held her youngest born, a baby in its fifth month,

up for a kiss. "Sweet as a rose," he answered, touching his lips lightly to the baby's lips, but in so cold a way that the mother's feelings rebelled against such strange indifference. The father's eye, though resting on the cherub face of his little one, did not feel any impression of its beauty. There was a barrier of sin around his heart, which, for the time, kept back the spell of innocence. His thoughts were with his troubled feelings, away from home and its cherished ones. Though present with them as to the body, he was yet afar off in spirit.

"You're not well, HIRAM," said the young wife and mother, awaking from the happy dream in which she had been passing the hours with her two darlings. The coming home, at evening twilight, of her husband, had been like the opening of a door through which a cold blast pressed in upon the warm air of a cheerful room. There was a chilling atmosphere around him. He had come in from the outside world, and a shudder was felt at his entrance. Often, before, had Mrs. Foster experienced this shock, or jar, or repulsion, whatever it might be called, on her husband's appearance, but never to the degree now

"I've been troubled with a headache all day." That is not true, HIRAM FOSTER. Your head never was freer from pain.

"Oh, I'm sorry!" And HELEN pressed her hand. upon his forehead, and looked at him with a tender concern in her eyes. But he could not bear to have window, just as it was thrown open by Mr. Overman, her read his face, and so turned it away. She did and the strong light came out, filling a large circle not hold the baby for him to kiss again; nor did FLORA, his two year old darling, after being pushed, with a strange absentmindedness, aside when she attempted to get upon his lap, venture near him again. He sat in silence and a stern abstraction of mind, that his wife knew had some other cause than a simple headache, until tea was announced.

"Can't you eat anything, HIRAM?" Mrs. FOSTER saw that he was only sipping at his tea. He lifted his eyes from his cup, and looked across the table at his wife. Only for a few moments did he hold her gaze, and then let his own fall away. There were questionings in her eyes that his tell-tale face might answer in a way, the bare imagination of which caused him to shudder.

"I am better without food," he answered. "The tea is all I want, and may relieve the pain in my head." Back to the refuge of lies again! Unhappy transgressor; the way in which you have chosen to walk is a hard one, and you will find the difficulties steadily increasing as you press onward!

"Not going out, HIRAM!" It was an hour after supper time. The young man had been lying on a sofa, with shut eyes, pretending indisposition, in order to hide the trembling anxiety and fear that were in his heart. Now, rising up, as if a sudden purpose had moved him, he went into the passage, and was reaching for his hat.

"Yes, for a little while," he answered back, and was away before his wife could follow him with words of remonstrance.

Night had fallen, dark and starless, and the chill lovember air struck coldly against his face. After leaving the house, Mr. Foster walked rapidly towards that part of the town in which the store of Mr. Over-MAN was located. Turning a corner, that brought him in view of the store, he saw a light gleaming through two crescent-shaped openings in one of the shutters, that which closed against the window at the back part of the store, where the desks and fire-proof were located. He stood still, instantly, striking his hands together. Fear caused his knees to shake. It was even as had been a little while before suggested to his mind. Mr. Overman's suspicions were going in the right direction, and he was at the store examining the books, to see if the leak he had spoken of could be found in that direction. There were not less than fifty false entries in the cash-book. Was it and command in the strange expression that gleamed possible for him to escape, should Mr. Overman's on his excited face, as he said this, and then went eyes, sharpened by suspicion, go over that account? hastily up stairs. The wretched young man felt as if suspended by a

hair over some awful chasm. For several minutes he stood, with those sharply his name. outlined crescents of light holding his gaze by a kind

building, and close against the window. His steps were noiseless as the steps of a cat. He held his laboring breath, and harkened eagerly. But no sound came from within. After listening for some time, he was about moving away, when his ear caught the well-known rattle of paper, that often accompanies the turning of leaves in a blank-book. It sent a thrill along every nerve; for in that sound was a confirmation of every worst fear.

"Gon help me!" It was a silent, desparing ejaculation; not a prayer sent up from a low deep of misery, bearing hope, were it never so feeble, in its bosom.

"Lost! Lost!" He moved back, noiselessly, out into the darkness, holding both hands tightly against his breast. To his home, and the tender, innocent, beloved ones there, his thoughts went, and he saw that home all desolated; his wife heart-broken, and his babes disgraced. For some moments the idea of flight held his mind. But no - no! - it was thrust aside. He could not abandon all, while there was a shadow of hope. His false entries were dexterously made, and might clude the vigilence of his employer, who was not by any means an adept at figures. Even if a few errors were discovered, he might be able so to confuse Mr. Overman's mind by corrections and

explanations, as to make all appear fair. These suggestions gave partial and momentary relief to his distressed feelings. There was in them a feeble gleam of light. All was not yet lost.

For ten or fifteen minutes HIRAM FOSTER, chilled by the damp, cold air, lingered in sight of the burning crescents, their sharp outline imprinted on every object to which he turned his gaze.

"I must know what he is doing!" he said, at last.

"I cannot go back with this horrible uncertainty eating into my heart. If I only could find a ladder." He crossed over to the rear of the store, and looked along the pavement for several rods down the dark alley. A small packing-box stood against a door. He drew it out, and stepped upon the side. But it was not high enough. He went further down the alley, and found a rickety half barrel, with the head and chime hoops of one end gone. Nothing else, at all suited to his purpose, was to be seen. By placing the half barrel on the box, and mounting thereon, he might get high enough to look through the crescent openings in the shutters, and see what Mr. Overman

was doing. To think, in the excited state of his mind, was to act. The box was conveyed, in silence, to the window, and then the half barrel brought and placed on top of it, with the shattered, defective end downwards. HIRAM was in too nervous a state to do any thing

carefully and coolly. He struck the barrel against the box in lifting it, making noise enough to be heard inside by any one not greatly absorbed in thought. Aware of this, he moved away, and stood aside from the window for nearly a minute, so as to be out of Mr. Overman's range of vision, should he happen to push open the shutter. But all things remaining as at first, he ventured back, and stepping upon the box, mounted to the top of the half-barrel, which yielded sensibly under his weight. His head was now even with the two narrow, perforations in the shutter, and as he looked down through them, he saw Mr. Over-MAN standing at one of the desks, and bending over an account book. He was so deeply absorbed in what he was doing, that he seemed almost moveless, But all at once he turned towards the window, with a quick movement, and looked up towards the crescent openings through which HIRAM FOSTER was gazing down upon him. The young man saw his face for a moment,—it was pale, anxious, but stern,—saw it only for a moment. He drew back quickly, with an instinct of fear, as Mr. OVERMAN'S eyes were thrown upwards. The movement disturbed the nicely poised support on which he stood.-Over went the barrel, and over went the man with a loud crash and rattle, upon the pavement. In the fall, Hiram struck his head against one of the curb-stones, inflicting a severe wound near the temple, and above the right eye. For a moment or two he was stunned by the shock; but the peril of his situation restored him to full consciousness, and instantly springing to his feet, he glided away from the

"Hey! Who goes there? Stop! Stop!" It was the voice of a night policemen, who's ears had caught the sound made by the falling barrel, and

with its rays. HIRAM did not wait to see what next

might be done, but let winged feet bear him away

into the heavy darkness.

who had seen the light which came suddenly from the window thrown open by Mr. OVERMAN. HIRAM. in his flight, passed within a few vards of him. Did he stop at this summons? No! But sprung away at a speed defying pursuit.

A countenance turned instantly white with terror, met Hiram on his entrance at home; and no wonder, for one side of his face and neck was red with blood. flowing freely from the wound near his temple. Mrs. FOSTER'S colorless lips moved impotently, and she sat paralized for some moments.

'Oh, husband! What is it? What has happened?" came at length in a fluttering and choking voice, as she started to her feet.

"Don't be frightened. It's nothing. Get me some water, Helen. I struck my head against a projecting sign. Does it bleed much?" The voice of HIRAM shook as if he had a chill; and there was a strangeness in his tones that troubled the ears of his wife.

Mrs. Foster brought hurriedly, a basin of water, and washing away the blood, came to an ugly, ragged cut about an inch long, just above the right eye, towards the temple. The blood still flowed freely. Nearly ten minutes elapsed before it could be staunched.

"This doesn't help my poor head, any," said HIRAM, remembering that he had complained of headache at tea time. "The pain blinded me so that I could hardly see my way in the dark. I think I'll go to bed, now. Perhaps I can get to sleep."

And he arose, and was at the foot of the stairs leading up to their bed-room, when some one rung the bell loudly.

'Say that I have a sick headache, and am in bed, "Say that I have a sick headacne, and an in boo, HELEN, if any one asks for me. Don't intimate that I have just gone up. Say that I am in bed."

HIRAM FOSTER grasped the arm of his wife in a nervous way, and looked so wildly in her face, that a vague fear crept like a cold shadow upon her heart. What could all this mean! "Don't forget!" There was warning, anxiety, fear,

At the top he lingered for a few moments in a listening attitude. The door was opened. He heard

"Is HIRAM at home?" The voice was that of Mr. of fascination. Then he commenced moving towards | Overman! A faintness came upon him. He grasped them, as if they possessed a weird power of attraction, the hand railing by which he stood, and was con-

until he stood on the narrow pavement, bordering an scious of a brain-whirl and a moment of suspended alley but little frequented, that ran down beside the thought. Then, with silent feet he crossed the Overman. Nearly a quarter of an hour had been passage, and entering his chamber hurriedly got into

CHAPTER VII.

It seemed an age to HIRAM, - the period that elapsed before Mr. Overman went away. He heard the intermitted and intermingling sounds of voices below, but no articulate words reached his ears. When, at last the jar of a closing door gave notice that the visitor had retired, and his wife came up to involved disaster. the chamber, he was lying in a nervous chill.

"What did he want?" By a strong effort, HIRAM not only steadied his voice, but repressed the tremor that jarred along every nerve and muscle.

"I don't know. He merely asked to see you,

eplied Mrs. Foster. "What didayou say?"

"I told him that you came home at tea time with a bad headache, - and were in bed."

"You didn't say that I had just gone up?" " No."

There came from HIRAM'S breast a long, full espiration of relief.

"It was as well, perhaps. I wonder what he could have wanted?" His mind had found relief from a pressure of uncertain dread.

"I don't know, dear. Mr. Overman looked dis-

turbed about something." "He hasn't seemed like himself for some time past," said Hiram. "Business is dull; and I think that worries him. Did he seem much disappointed at not seeing me?"

"It did not strike me that he was disappionted. If I understood the meaning of his face, it expressed something like relief, or pleasure, when I told him that you were in bed. But, he had a look about him different from anything I had ever seen before. 'I wished to ask him a question to-night, but it will do

as well in the morning,' he said, as he went away." "How does the cut in my forehead look?" asked HIRAM.

"Bad," was HELEN'S answer. "Will my hair cover it? See!"

"Only in part," said Mrs. FOSTER, as she drew the

hair down towards the wound. "Let me see." And the young man crept out from under the bed-clothes among which he had thrown himself without removing his garments, and going to

a toilet-glass, held the light to his face and examined the ugly red scar near the temple. "How will that look?" He had drawn a lock of hair down so low that the wound was hidden.

Mrs. Foster shook her head in a dissatisfied way. "Let the cut be seen." she said. "What harm can arise?"

"No harm. But who likes to be disfigured in this way? People might think I'd been drunk, or in a fight."

"If people choose to think evil, let them. To be right and to do right should be our chief concern."

There was a searching, questioning look in the eyes of Mrs. Foster, from which HIRAM turned awav. murmuring,

"My poor head! How it does ache!"

And removing his clothes, while he kept his face so much in shadow that its expression could not be seen by his wife, he laid himself down, shutting his eyes, and turning to the wall.

Did the question of loss and gain come into the thought of HIRAM FOSTER, as he lay in such anxious fear all night that sleep visited him only at long intervals, and then fled quickly before affrighting dreams? Did a picture of how it might have been, if he had kept his honor unsullied, stand out in all its tranquil beauty, contrasted with the dread actuality in which he was shuddering like a criminal at bay? He had a true-hearted, tender, loving wife, and two as weet babes as a father's heart could desire. His ncome was large enough to meet every want that happiness required, - had been large enough from the day of his marriage. Not a single thing bought by dishonest gains, had given him any true pleasure; - always his enjoyment was marred by an intruding concern. There was a great form of evil ever threatening him, and ever throwing a shadow from uplifted hands over life's sunniest landscapes. Emotions of pride, as he contrasted his handsome house and grounds with those of tone of confidence. men quite as well off, honestly, as he was, would now and then ripple over his heart; but they soon fell back again under the pressure of a superincumbent anxiety. A gratified love of possessing this world's goods, was the only thing like a compensating balance to all the loss he was sustaining, - but how poor, and insignificant was this to the riches of enjoyment he was madly casting aside.

Did the question of loss and gain come fairly into his mind? Yes; but it was pushed, with a feeling of bitterness, away. He felt that it was too late. The haunting spirit of evil. which had been his dread companion ever since that fatal evening when his feet went out from right paths, seemed to throw its arms close around him, and to shadow into confusion and obscurity his thoughts; so that all right conclusions and purposes were dispersed like unsubstantial

Morning found him exhausted, but in a heavy sleep. Nature had asserted her power over the senses. Mrs. Foster, as the light came in, and gave distinct outline to every feature of his face, saw, with painful concern, its pinched look and pallid hue. In staunching the flow of blood from the wound in his forehead. she had covered it with a strip of adhesive plaster, From the edges of this, blood had oozed ont; and there were blue and purple discolorations extending down towards the right eye, the veins around which were visibly congested. On his pale lips, shut closer than is usual in sleep, sat an expression of trouble, that startled a slumbering sigh in her bosom, and brought blinding tears to her eyes.

Without disturbing her husband, Mrs. Foster went down stairs. A little while before breakfast was ready to be served, she returned to the chamber, and found him still sleeping. While standing close over him, and debating in her mind whether to arouse him or not, he sprung up with an exclamation of alarm, and a look of terror in his face. Mrs. FOSTER had never seen so wild and frightened an expression on any countenance.

"Oh, HIRAM!" she ejaculated, drawing her arms around his neck. But, he tried to escape; pushing her away, and shrinking towards the wall. The brief struggle brought him fairly awake.

"Oh, HELEN! It's you! What a dream I have had!" He was shivering like one in an ague fit. Covering his face with the bed-clothes, he lay still for a little while, trying to compose himself, and put on a serene countenance.

"What time is it, HELEN?" He pushed aside the bed-clothes, and looked out. His face was calm. "Past seven," she answered.

"So late! Why did you let me sleep?" And he arose up quickly.

It was after eight o'clock, an hour beyond his usual

time, when HIRAM FOSTER reached the store of Mr. spent in trying so to arrange his hair as to conceal the wound on his forehead; but without a satisfactory result. His great desire to conceal this scar, coupled itself in the mind of his wife with the unusual visit of Mr. Overman on the night before, and his anxiety to give the impression that he had not been out since tea-time; and in doing so, cast a vague fear into her heart. That something was wrong with her husband, she felt sure; something that fore-shadowed evil and

"What's the matter?" Mr. OVERMAN confronted HIRAM as he entered the store, and with knit brows, and a look of searching inquiry, put this question.

"I came near knocking my head off last night," answered the young man, coolly, and with a forced smile. "See!" And he pushed up the hair that partly covered the dressing which lay over the cut he had received in falling.

"How did that happen?" There was not a relaxed muscle on Mr. Overman's face.

"I returned home with a severe headache last evening. After supper, it grew worse, almost blinding me with pain. I went into the cellar, foolishly enough, without a light, and got this knock on the head. I was so stunned for a little while, that I lost my senses. You came to see me, Helen said. Was it for anything very particular? I'm sorry that I was in bed; Helen might have called me."

"It was of no consequence," Mr. Overman replied, in a tone that showed his mind to be in a state of

doubt and dissatisfaction. "Have you reached any solution of the matter about which we talked yesterday?" Now, of all things, HIRAM wished that subject postponed for the present; but he brought it into the light, desperately, in order to give Mr. Overman the impression of perfect innocence on his part—an innocence that courted investigation, knowing that it had nothing to fear from the fullest exposure of truth.

"A partial solution," was answered coldly, and with eyes fixed so steadily on the young man, that the gaze could hardly be borne. HIRAM was conscious of tell-tale looks, and tell-tale color on his cheeks. Not feeling it safe to tread further on this dangerous ground, he passed Mr. Overman, and went to the back part of the store, where his work with the account books chiefly lay. The fire-proof had not been opened. He took the key from a drawer in the desk, where it was lying with the door keys, and unlocking it, brought out his books, and commenced posting from the journal. While thus engaged, he had occasion to refer to the cash-book. In doing so he noticed a slight pencil mark near a figure that represented a false entry. His heart stood still instantly, and he felt a nearer approach of the shadowy form of evil that haunted him night and day. Closing the book, and pushing it aside, lest Mr. Overman should observe him.—how wary and suspicious is guilt! - how constantly on the alert! - how full of human prudence! - HIRAM bent over his ledger, affecting employment, while he debated what were best to be done.

The false figure had been made two days before and, in virtue thereof, sixty dollars appropriated by the young man. Now, if Mr. Overman had detected the error, and then counted the cash in the money box, which was a thing to be inferred, he must be in

possession of the fact that sixty dollars were "short." HIRAM's first conclusion was to restore that sum to the money box at once. He had the sixty dollars still in his pocket. But, then came the thought, that Mr. Overman had marked the figure purposely, and was, of course, on the alert. He knew just what was in the cash-box - not over forty dollars - and to add sixty thereto, would be to ensure certain exposure, should the false entry be referred to that morning, and a counting of the cash take place.

"Better wait," said he to himself. If money comes in freely, I'll add sixty dollars to the bank deposit." "How was your cash yesterday?" asked Mr. Over-MAN, about an hour after HIRAM came in. The young man, anticipating just this question, had considered more than a dozen different answers, not one of which seemed safe or prudent to make, and he was quite as unprepared when it came as in the beginning. "Right, I believe, sir." An answer had to be

made, and this was ventured, blindly. He spoke in a "Let me see the cash-book." There was an unu-

sual quality in Mr. Overman's voice. HIRAM took the cash-book from a rack over the desk, and opening it, passed a piece of India rubber,

quickly but firmly, over two or three pages, along the columns of figures, saying as he did so — "I forgot to rub out the figures made in pencilling

a balance."

That simple act saved him. Mr. Overman could not find the entry he had marked with a pencil. After running his eye a few times, up and down the rows of figures, he shut the book, and went out into the store to attend upon a customer who had just come in. [To be continued next week.]

Wit and Kumor.

LITTLE JOKERS.

Young lovers are called turtles, and they are generally green turtles.

"Sir, you have broken your promise." "Oh, never mind, I can make another just as good." A TENNESSEE paper announces that "the inaugu-

ration of the Governor was celebrated by firing ninute guns every half hour!" Though a man should generally adapt himself to

his place, there's no necessity for his getting tight because he is in a tight place. "How tall are you, my jewel?" "I stand six feet in my shoes!" "Six feet in your shoes! Why, no

man living can stand more than two feet in his shoes; you might as well say you stood six heads in your hat." Ir is an old and true saying, that a man should not marry unless he can support a wife; and, from some

examples we have seen, we are beginning to doubt seriously whether a woman can prudently marry unless she can support a husband. SMITH met two editors who had been at "outs," on

the street, walking arm in arm. "Hello!" said he, "the lion and the lamb lie down together, do they?" ' "O, yes," said editor No. 1, "Jones, here, did the lym' and I did the lamin', and of course we came down together."

WISE ADVICE. Coventry Patmore, in his new poem, gives the following advice:

So let no man, in desperate mood, Wed a dull girl because she's good. To which one might add:

And let no woman, in her plight, Wed a bad man because he's bright.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Vorker POMOLOGICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 84 letters.

My 1, 5, 43, 15, 18, 59, 66, 87, 49, 71, 13 is a juicy, sweet, and

My 12, 24, 82, 44, 29, 45, 70, 48, 46, 8, 4, 15, 27, 32, 10 is one of the freestone peache

a gooseberry in considerable favor.

berry. My 31, 55, 25, 65, 37, 58, 80, 21 is likely to be classed among

our valuable hardy grapes.

small, high-flavored strawberry. My 53, 62, 80, 47, 5, 84, 71, 54 is a variety of the quince. My 28, 45, 63, 35, 30, 51, 61 is a somewhat-noted Western apple.

Answer in two weeks

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 15 letters. My 2, 15, 5, 9 every person has. My 14, 3, 5, 12 is food for man and beast.

My 2, 15, 12, 14 is an important part of a vessel My 9, 11, 10, 3 is a bird.

My 7, 11, 9 is a measure My 6, 11, 9 is a kind of fish.

Answer in two weeks.

A PUZZLE.

INSERT one vowel, in proper places, between the following letters, and make six lines of rhyme:

> GyLdydtb11, Cnehntadtlkndply; NdnnLrktHddrH11, Wssmrtgllntndgy; Nddndgynn Lrk,

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker SURVEYOR'S PROBLEM.

BEGINNING at the northeast corner of a certain piece of land, and running south sixty rods, thence west eighty rods, thence north fifty rods, thence to the place of beginning, it is required to lay off ten acres from the southeast corner or

Verona, Onei Co., N. Y., 1861. Answer in two weeks.

A NICE LITTLE EXPERIMENT.

A RING SUSPENDED BY A BURNT THREAD.—Put a teaspoonful of salt in a wineglass of water, stir it up, and place in it some coarse cotton, such as mother calls No. 16; in about an hour take out the thread and dry it. Tie a piece of this prepared cotton to a small ring, about the size of a wedding ring; hold it up, and set fire to the thread. When it has burnt out, the ring will not fall, but remain suspended, to the astonishment of all beholders. Philosophers account for this effect by stating that the salt in the thread forms, with the ashes of the cotton, a fine film of glass, which is strong enough to

support the ring, or any other small weight.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 573.

Answer to Floral Enigma: Supply the wants of each, and they will pay

For all your care through each succeeding day. Answer to Illustrated Rebus:- Inattention often induces individuals to pronounce speakers inarticulate.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:-The side of the square is 10 rods, and contains 100 perches. The triangle base is 10, perpendicular 7%, hypothenuse 12%, and contains 37% ches. The rectangle 5 by 12½, and contains 62½ perches. Answer to Charade:-Balak-lava.

Answer to Riddle:-Feet.-Gen. 1: 24 and 25.

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to get the RURAL for less than \$2 a year is to form or join a club Advertising - THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. Special Novices, (following reading matter, leaded.) Sixty Cents a Line. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has a fai larger circulation than any similar journal in the world, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium of its class in America.

ANY person so disposed can act as local agent for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and those who cause will receive gratuities, and their kindness be appreciated. SEND ON THE NAMES.— Now is the time to forward lists of subscribers for 1861, and we hope agent-friends will "hurry

up" the names as fast as possible. E.W- VOLUNTARY AGENTS FOR THE RURAL.—Any and every Subscriber or reader is requested to act in behalf of the RURAL, by forming clubs or otherwise. Now is the time for its friends o manifest their interest in the paper and the cause it advocate either by obtaining new subscribers, or inducing others to act in its behalf. If any lose or wear out numbers in showing the paper,—that's the best way to get subscribers,—we will duplicate

them in order to make their files complete for binding.

My 73, 14, 42, 11, 16, 2, 21, 77, [55, 6, 38 is a beautiful little

My 84, 15, 72, 83, 41, 3, 16, 79, 5, 39, 65, 25, 54, 40 is a cherry of the Morello class

My 37, 56, 52, 23, 51, 72, 74, 22, 7, 16 is a magnificent, large

My 64, 76, 5, 84, 69, 50, 75, 59, 57, 66, 11, 24, 17, 54, 67, 2, 68 is

My 81, 19, 52, 9, 26, 54, 78, 8 is a hardy and productive rasp

My 35, 11, 20, 18, 26, 2, 60, 10, 54, 42, 19, 25, 53, 57, 16, 88 is a

My, 59, 71, 53, 36, 54, 21, 33, 72 is a large juicy autumn pear. My whole may be found in Genesis. Rochester, N. Y. 1861.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

My 10, 8, 4, 1 is worn by gentlemen

My 1, 3, 5 is a plant.

My whole is the most authentic and entertaining history ever published. So. Sodus, N. Y., 1861.

Cll'dngrmshppysprk.

south line.