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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL

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

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AGRICULTURAL.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

THE seasons succeed each other in rapid succes-

sion. We barely pass the spring-time, with its plowing and planting, before having and harvesting is upon us, to be soon followed by autumn, with its corn-cutting and fruit gathering and the general closing up of summer's labor; and fortunate or wise is he who finds his work all done before the frosts and storms of winter are upon him. With this accomplished we have a little respite; but winter's days pass quickly away. In one short month we will have to announce that spring is upon us, and even now it is well to give some thought to the approaching season of life and activity. Although the winter is comparatively a season of leisure, yet the farmer has no time to waste - no hours to dream away. A successful practice is the child of wise plans - the summer's profit the offspring of winter's thought. It is necessary that the soldier and statesman should in time of peace prepare for war, and perhaps it is no less important that the farmer in the leisure and quiet of winter, should prepare for the bustle and turmoil of summer, which is designed for execution, and is not favorable for the formation of deliberate plans. Unless this is done, he will work at great disadvantage, - much that should be done will be neglected, and confusion instead of order reign. This course is particularly necessary for the farmer, because no general rules can be adopted to suit all. is placed, examine important questions for himself, and decide the proper course to be pursued. The quantity of land and nature of the soil, access to markets, situation in reference to large cities, probable price of different products - these, and other questions, the farmer must take into account in

forming plans for the next season's campaign. There are other matters, too, that should receive attention, such as clearing land, fixing and making gates, repairing implements, &c. If better seed or improved stock is to be obtained, there will be no more convenient season for opening a correspondence on the subject, or for spending a season in travel for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information or making selections. If building is contemplated, the arrangements can now be forwarded with advantage. What would now be a source of interest and pleasure, in the spring would prove a great annoyance. There are many other matters that will suggest themselves to our readers that can be got out of the way before spring work commences, so as to leave a clear field for the great conflict.

The past season was one of plenty. Providence smiled upon the labors of the industrious husbandman, and great was his reward; yet the cup of prosperity was dashed from his lips. All was done that a good Providence could do to make this nation prosperous and happy, and yet man, with little less than blasphemy, has endeavored to trample these gifts of Providence in the dust, turn our blessings into curses, and bring suffering, war, and ruin upon our peaceful, happy people. For the traitors and discontents of other lands, and other days, the charitable may find some excuse, at least some alleviating circumstances. But for the traitors of our day and our land, we find no excuse, and for their desperate conduct we can assign no other reason than that given by the western pioneer, "pure wickedness." Few after this, we think will doubt the doctrine of total depravity. The end we cannot yet see, but we have faith to believe that the madness of a few will not be permitted to blast the bright prospects of our happy land, and destroy the hopes of the tillers of the soil. We must sow in hope and we may reap in jey. Seed-time and harvest shall never fail. Though parties may change and States revolt, the earth will continue to give its increase to the intelligent, indus-

result in His praise, and restraineth the end of wrath, and do our whole duty to our families, our country, and our fellow man.

STABLE CARE OF HORSES.

As that season of the year is now with us when the horse spends a goodly portion of the time in the stable, a few words concerning his quarters, and the treatment he should receive therein, will possess at least the feature of opportuneness.

First, the stable. We are very much gratified in perusing the various volumes dedicated to the horse and his interests, issuing from the press, at the prominence which is given to a proper construction of his home, and the sincerity and warmth with which his necessities are spread before the reading public. It argues well for the humanitarian spirit of the age, and we look forward to the adoption of the measures proposed by our veterinarians for an alleviation of the many ills to which this noble animal is heir. Who will say that disease is not born amid the foulness, filth, and pestilence of the pens in which the horse is often confined? While we have ever been ready to acknowledge his wondrous power, we have frequently doubted the triteness of the say ing sometimes applied to men who have undergone privations and exposure, - "they have endured enough to kill a horse,"—and yet its full force would become apparent upon visiting the places where horses are cooped during the passage of the long hours. It was, indeed, miraculous that they should take up their abode, even for a brief space of time, in one of these damp, dark, fetid dens, and come forth alive.

It is essential that the stable be dry. In the choice of a site, the farmer should as soon think of plunging down into some low, damp spot, and there erecting the roof which is to shelter himself and family, as to select such a place, and convert it into a domicil for his domestic animals. We believe that the welldoing of the former is too intimately connected with the well-being of the latter to admit of any such course of procedure.

A second essential is light. Gayety, cheerfulness, and vivacity, are the characteristics of a healthy horse, and the gloom of a cloister, or a prison, is not at all fitted to his disposition. What proportion of our farm stables possess a glazed window? With the majority, is there anything more than a sliding shutter, closed when the weather is cool, and thrown aside when the temperature is moderate? This is net a great evil when the horse is only a few hours confined, but is of more consequence where the stable is occupied for the entire day, than is generally conceived. In remedying this defect, it is incumbent that the other extreme be avoided.—a glaring light is not wanted, but a soft, mellow tone, is found to best answer all the purposes desired.

A third, and very important, essential is ventilation. While speaking upon this branch of our subject, we do not wish to be considered as suggesting cracks Each one must study the circumstances in which he through which Boreas may drive "four-in hand," or the windows of Farmer Shiftless, where old hats have usurped the place of glass, but a well-ordered system of conveying away the impure air, and supply a pure and life-invigorating atmosphere in its atead. Many persons confound temperature, or the degree of heat, with purity of atmosphere, and seem to have imbibed the idea that, where the air is cool, it must necessarily be pure. This is an error. The stable may be too cool for the comfort of the animals, and yet the air be deficient in the very properties which it should

The office of the air, in the economy of animal life, is the purification of the blood. This fluid, as it passes through the body, is constantly changing, and is unfit for a second tour, unless it has been renovated by contact with the air, which is obtained through the agency of the lungs. The air loses a portion of its oxygen, and acquires carbon in this contact, the blood parts with its dark purple hue, changes to a bright scarlet, and is made ready for the purposes for which it is designed. Where the air has become deficient in oxygen by repeated inhalations, it cannot perform its proper functions, and the blood again flows through the body depleted in those qualities which are life-sustaining. Under such circumstances, it is merely a matter of time when the deleterious effects shall become apparent,—sooner or later they will inevitably exhibit themselves. To segregate the injuries entailed upon one portion of the system, -now-a-days, when horses with bad eyes are becoming numerous, it may be well to inquire as to the cause. We will review several of the most experienced writersupon Periodic Opthalmia.

This disease may be induced by a variety of exciting causes; hereditary influence is supposed to be one among the many causes prolific of the malady; yet veterinarians are undecided in their opinions as to whether the disease itself, or only the predisposition, is transmitted. Mr. PERCIVALL considers hereditary influence as "predisposed only - not method when young, and the whole matter is skillexcitant; nor sufficient of itself to produce onthalmia." Professor Coleman teaches, in his Lectures. that "the disease is never seen prior to the domestication of the animal; never occurs on a common or in the inferior to that made from grass, may be obtained. the open air, but is the product of the poison generated | Yet I think if an exact account were kept of the cost from the effluvia of the breath, dung, and urine of of the extra food, and the value of labor, the credit horses standing together; in proof of which the disease is found to be more or less prevalent, accordtrious cultivator. Let us put our trust in Him who ing as the stables, in which horses stand, are venti-

rules the nations, who causeth the wrath of man to lated. Coincident with the opinion of COLEMAN, and PERCIVALL, and many other writers, is the experience of Dr. Dann, and many intelligent horse dealers of the United States also; for the disease, in the first place, is not so prevalent here as in the crowded cities and barrack stables of the old world; and, secondly, we do not find so many blind horses here. Whenever a case of simple or specific opthalmia occurs, we generally find the subject located in a filthy stable, or on low, marshy ground, or else he has been shut up for many hours in a railroad car, there respiring over and over again the foul products of combustion and excretion.

Come we now to the direct care of the horse. As we have so frequently expressed our views with regard to feeding, we will only mention the cardinal principles, - regularity and sufficiency, - and pass to certain of the labors and manipulations which should be given to every horse occupying a stable. The apartment he occupies should be kept clean. He should never be allowed to stand up to the heels in litter, his own ordure, or other filth. All excrements should be removed at least once each day, and a clean place be given him to stand, or to lie down. HERBERT, and other horsemen, have declared that if proper attention were given in this respect, the common disease, known as Grease or "Scratches," would very soon become exceedingly rare, if it did not altogether disappear. In this connection we may enter our protest against poor beds, or no beds at all, for horses. A horse can appreciate a good comfortable lodging-place as well as, at least, one-half of the men, and he has a great deal better title to it than that number of the genus homo.

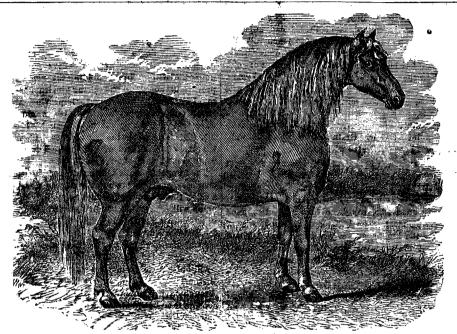
Grooming is very much neglected by our farmers and they have fallen into this carelegeness from the fact that for a considerable period of the year horses are worked all day, and turned out at night. When such is the case, the comb and brush may be dispensed with, little more is necessary than to rub the dirt from the limbs, - but this last should always be done. To the stabled horse, however, grooming is of the utmost consequence. It enlivens the skin, opening the pores and enabling it in the performance of its secretive and excretive functions, - the blood passes freely to the extremities, and in part remedies any defects of exercise. Where it is possible, grooming should not be accomplished in the stall or stable. The scurf, dandruff and dust which are removed from the coat are taken by the atmosphere and conveyed to the feed, manger and lungs, and it cannot be otherwise than to their detriment. Many will need considerable argument to be convinced of the propriety and necessity of grooming, but if the doubters would witness the benefit to the horse's skin, and to the animal generally, arising from friction, let them rub the legs of a tired horse well with the hands, and observe the effects. Enlargements subside, the painful stiffness disappears, natural warmth is regained, the coat becomes smooth and fine, the animal revives. eats with zest, and quietly lies down to repose.

The stable care of horses is a subject that now needs discussion by practical men, and this need will increase in proportion as farmers do away with old systems of pasturage, and adopt soiling as the method of furnishing fodder to domestic animals. May we not hope, then, as we drop the matter for the present, that Rural readers will give their views and ex

HIGH FEEDING-CARE OF COWS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - The suggestion of JOHN JOHNSTON, illustrated by his own interesting and reliable experience, in relation to high feeding of farm stock, will doubtless claim the attention of enterprising and progressive farmers. Yet practical farmers are aware that indiscriminate high feeding, in all places, and in all circumstances, is not profita ble. All good farmers who deserve the name, - and that name is becoming more and more elevated,will feed their stock well, whether there is immediate profit in so doing or not, for the same reason that they will keep their buildings coated with paint, and their fences in neat order, that reason being that dollars and cents is not the only standard by which they estimate their surroundings. Beyond this, keeping of stock well, which all are bound to do, or not keep stock at all, it is an interesting subject of purposes, are most profitable when kept in good store

experiment when and where high feeding is profitable. There are two methods of caring for cows in the winter season -- one is, to dry them up soon after grass is gone and pumpkins are consumed, and then feed them well on corn fodder and hay. If their shelter and bedding is good, and they receive careful attention, this method insures their coming out the following spring in excellent order; and during the winter period of gestation, they have rest. The through the winter, and up to near the time of per pound, making \$160. calving, with roots, small potatoes, beans, shorts, and Indian meal. If the cows are accustomed to this fully performed in-doors and out, the result will astonish those who have never tried the experiment. Large quantities of nice, yellow winter butter, very litcash balance of this latter method would be found very small.



A SUFFOLK STALLION.

WE present RURAL readers with a representative | generally combined with great activity. They are animal from a breed of horses which are very much prized in certain portions of England. In Norfolk and Suffolk, two of the finest agricultural districts in the "fast anchored isle," the "Suffolk Punch!" has long been celebrated for power, performance, and endurance. Those farmers who are cognizant of their qualities, maintain that they possess the combination of strength, compactness, and activity, more highly than any other breed. It is impossible to trace the origin of this breed of horses: but tifev have been cultivated in Suffolk for very many years, and were probably once employed for other purposes than those of agriculture. These horses are, for the most other breeds. part, of a chestnut color, though sometimes sorrel and bay, which uniformly shows that the breed has been kept tolerably pure. They are distinguished by roundness of barrel and compactness of form, property of Mr. Thomas Catlin, of Bentley, Suffolk.

exceedingly staunch to the collar, free from any redundancy of hair on the legs, and are by no means coarse about the head. They are rarely of a large size, but usually range from fifteen to sixteen hands. The most inferior kinds have ragged hips, and goose rumps. It speaks highly in favor of this breed, that, at the late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, they carried away the majority of prizes. As these horses are inclined to be small, size should be attended to and encouraged as much as possible. It should be observed that they are rather more liable to strains of the sinews and the joints than most

The animal from which our engraving was taken won the first prize at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Windsor, in 1851, and is the

land per annum, and keep a single cow, and as a family of four persons depend on that cow for milk and butter, I have been trying the latter method. First, I feed two and a half large wagon loads of pumpkins, then beets, chopped fine, and mixed with bran and shorts, twice a day, then small potatoes, chopped fine, and mixed with Indian meal, with as large a supply of corn stalks fodder as the cow would -her shelter being half stable. half shed. slightly open to the eastern sun, entered at will, and well bedded. The cow is a young grade Durham,a beautiful pet,-she calved last spring, and is expected to calve again next spring. There was no falling off, but rather an increase of milk at the end of pasture, and the average yield of butter has thus far been nearly five pounds per week since the cow was taken from grass. Taking her present rations for data, the account will stand thus:

The skim milk for pigs, the extra manure for the land, some milk and cream for house use, and the above small balance remains to pay for the labor. The cow has eaten per day 36 hills of corn stalks. About one-fifth more would have been required. without other food, if she'were dry, to keep her in good condition. Farmers can figure from the prices in their own vicinity;—the inference is plain without PETER HATHAWAY. comment.

Milan, Eric Co., O., 1861.

GROWING FINE WOOL.

FINE Wool in its perfection cannot be grown on fat sheep. Hence fine sheep, kept for wool growing

Suppose I have a piece of land that will furnish feed for one hundred full-blood Merino sheep the year round, but will keep them in good store order only, - and they yield me four pounds of superfine wool per head, worth fifty cents per pound, making \$200. Then suppose the next year I keep but eighty sheep on the produce from the same piece of land, (the sheep and feed being the same as the year other method is, to supply them with some kind of before,) but the sheep having one-fifth more feed, succulent food as soon as the grass begins to fail, and they get in high condition and I shear from them five keeping them to their milk, continue to feed them | pounds of inferior wool per head, worth forty cents

Now, it will be seen that it costs just as much to grow a pound of the inferior wool as a pound of first quality, and I appeal to manufacturers who buy their own wool and make and sell their own cloth, if the value of the wool per pound is not decreased (on account of its being more harsh and coarse,) in the same proportion as the weight of the fleece is increased above what it would have been had the animal been kept in good thrifty store order only.

I am aware it may be said by some, that their fullblood Merinos averaged five, six, or seven pounds, As I am now only plowing two and a half acres of ! and that they sold their wool for as much per pound

as some of their neighbors, who had the same kind of sheep and kept them in good store order only. But this does not prove that the heavy fleeces were worth as much by the pound as the others, - it only proves that the buyer or seller was dishonest or ignorant of the value of the article in which he was

We frequently see articles in agricultural papers derein men boast of their very heavy fleeces. which means that they have taken from single sheep an unusual weight of second quality wool, - oil and the dirt that adheres to it in spite of ordinary washings. Now, what are these heavy fleeces of wool, oil, &c., made of? Certainly they are made from the feed the animal consumes,—so, if the feed given to three sheep had been given to four, or more, it would have yielded quite as many pounds of clean wool, which would have been worth from fifteen to twenty per cent. more than that of the heavy fleeces. If sheep are kept for mutton, then make them fat, and in no case should they be kept poor. But my position is—that on any given piece of land there can be as many pounds of cleansed wool grown on fullblood Merino sheep, kept in thrifty store order only, as can be grown of equally clean wool on the same piece of land, and on the same kind of sheep kept fat, or in very high condition.

Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON contends that all sheep, whether fine or coarse, and whether kept for mutton or for growing fine wool, should be kept fat, excepting perhaps breeding sheep. I read Mr. J.'s articles with pleasure, and in the main with profit, - but from his opinion that fine wooled sheep should be kept fat when kept for growing wool, I entirely dissent. Concsus Center, N. Y., January, 1861.

FARMING AT THE WEST AND SOUTH.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-By your leave, I purpose giving a brief sketch of my ramblings over the West and South for a number of years past, and having opportunities of viewing a large portion of the western country, perhaps a description of the the same may prove acceptable to many who contemplate removal thence.

Michigan so nearly resembles New York State in climate, scenery, people, and productions, that it seems more like a branch of the Empire State than a separate one.

Indiana resembles Michigan in many respects. Grain of all kinds grow to perfection.

Illinois is one of the first agricultural States in the Union. Crops of all kinds thrive, while the prairies are capable of supporting vast herds of cattle. The soil is generally a rich black loam. Level prairies cover the greater portion of the State, while the Rock River Valley has, perhaps, the richest and best agricultural lands. The northern portion of the State is healthy, while the central and southern portions are the reverse. Fevers and ague are the most prevalent diseases.

Wisconsin suits me the best of any of the States through which I have traveled. The climate so nearly resembles New York, as also the looks of the

land, that it is there an eastern man would feel contented. Lands are advancing in price every year. Minnesota, although a few degrees further north-

A-BYSINT

ward, is a rich and prosperous State. Climate healthy, grains of all kinds grow luxuriantly.

Iowa resembles Minnesota in many particulars, and is also a very rich agricultural State.

Missouri is a large grain-growing district. Fruits of all kinds are cultivated with success. The lands are rather hilly, and plenty of good water and timber are to be found. The climate is not adapted to producing cotton, but tobacco and hemp form a and talkative, and as all of the Kentuckians are, as large item among the exports of the State. It is a healthy State, and is rich in minerals.

Kansas comes next. Much has been said in praise of this Territory, but I was greatly disappointed when I came to view the land. The soil is rich, and is capable of producing good crops, but the great fault is the scarcity of timber, -- not enough can be found in many localities to furnish fencing. Along water-courses timber is plenty; but a person who improves a prairie farm has to haul his fencing a great distance.

The late discoveries of gold at Pike's Peak, have caused a great rush to that point, and a good knowledge of Kansas and gold hunting humbugs have been obtained. I made a trip in the employ of the Government a year since to Fort Laramie, Nebraska. The route passed some 500 miles on the way to Pike's Peak. We passed hundreds of men returning, and they gave doleful accounts of gold-hunting. They all admitted there was some gold, but that it would cost more to get it than it was worth. "None but men who have capital," said they, "can hope for success, as it requires machinery to reach it." We passed many new-made graves on the route. These men had left home and friends in the pursuit of gold, and now they rest where the Indian and Buffalo roam.

Nebraska has some good lands, but as we pass westward about 300 miles, the soil is very poor. There is, as a general thing, more timber than in Kansas, and I much prefer Nebraska in an agricultural point of view. Grains of all kinds do well. Fruit has been cultivated with success.

As we approach Fort Kearney, we enter the great buffalo range, extending some 60 miles. Tens of thousands of these animals are to be seen grazing. Their flesh is as good as beef, and every traveler, if he has a good rifle, can keep himself well supplied with fresh meat. The buffalo, when wounded, will turn on the hunter, and it requires a fleet horse to keep out of his way. The Indians subsist almost exclusively on the meat of these animals. The Pawnees, Sioux, and Cheyennes, roam all through this region. They are civil towards the whites, for they dread the U.S. troops stationed among them. But they will steal occasionally, and are confirmed beggars. The Sioux females are very pretty, and would take the laurels off the brows of many of those who are called beauties in the States. I am a friend of the Indian, and here I will volunteer a word in his behalf. There are many wrong impressions among the whites concerning the red man. That they are capable of receiving education, and of succeeding in the pursuits of the whites, is shown by the Wyandots, Delawares. Pottawatamies, and Shawnees, of Kansas, whose farms are the best improved of any in the Territory.

Kentucky and Tennessee present to the eyes of the traveler many pretty farms and plantations. Mississippi is a large cotton-growing State, and the cottoncrop is generally good. It is not until we come to Louisiana that we see large sugar plantations. The cabins of the negroes are all tastily white-washed and look like a village on many of the plantations. The most of the machinery in the sugar-houses is manufactured in the north, and I noticed that Rochester was represented by her machinery in a large refinery. Thousands of dollars are paid into the hands of northern men every year for machinery.

Texas is destined to be one of the most prosperous agricultural States of the Union. Her soil is rich, and capable of producing crops of all kinds in the greatest quantity. The people have suffered with drouth the past season, but this does not happen every year. Stock and sheep-raising are the most profitable pursuits. The climate of Texas is very healthy, and consumption is rare indeed. The State is very prosperous, and many railroads are in course of construction. Considerable excitement prevails throughout the State in consequence of the Presidential election. Gon grant that this glorious Union may ever remain as our forefathers left it to us. May we know "no South, no North, no East, no West,"

"Firm, united let us be. Rallying round our liberty.' P. W. DORAN. Houston, Texas, 1860.

LETTER FROM MISSOURT

EDS. RUBAL NEW-YÖRKER:-Perhaps some of our New England friends would like to hear how "matters and things in general" are progressing on the Great Father of Waters. If they could see it now. they would think it was like the jockey's horse. "showing a great deal of bottom, but little speed," for we are having a taste of a "Down-East winter." As yet, our wheat is not injured, for we have been blessed with a few inches of snow every severe freeze, and at present we have about four inches on a sleet founda-

If you will stand for a few hours on Market street, you will get an insight into the way the people out here enjoy such a luxury, but you will need overshoes, overcoat and mittens, for the air is keen. Having fitted ourselves, and taken our stand, we will observe the vehicles as they pass. Here comes a fine, dashing, iron-grey, drawing "a Yankee jumper," (viz., two white-oak poles, shaved and bent, with a dry goods box on,) the occupants, a gentleman and lady, who seem to enjoy themselves hugely. Here comes another, made after the same style, but there seems to have been a little more pains taken with this, for it has a square box made of planed boards. Here comes another jolly set, twelve negroes in a two-horse wagon-we can hearthem coming for a long distance,—some are talking, some are laughing, and all are stretching their lungs to their full extent, and these are followed by "boys" on horses and mules. Do you ask why the negroes are allowed such liberty? I will answer. The negroes in Missouri are nominally slaves at any time,-but Christmas week is their own,-they have no work to do unless they choose, -and if we see one at work we can set him down as free. They use "massa's hosses and wagon," have things generally their own way, and go where they please in their own township; but if they go out, the laws require them to have a pass. But we have spent time enough with the SAMBO, and while we have been watching him, vehicles of all conceivable shapes and sizes, drawn by good horses and poor ones, mules and donkeys, have passed us. Here comes a dashing team drawing a fine New York double cutter, or light sleigh, with six in it. We are acquaint-

swered \$2 an hour. We think as they drive on you are paying dear for your luxury.

In spite of our precautions we begin to feel the effects of the sharp atmosphere, so we will turn our steps towards the river again. There we see the steam ferry-boat lying idle. Asking the cause, we are told that the channel is closed for the first time in three years at this point. We drop into one of the numerous resorts to warm ourselves. Here we observe an old Kentucky farmer; he seems friendly ours is a trip of observation, we will ask him about the prospects of the farm for another year. He replies that "the wheat is not hurt yet by the winter. but the worms hurt it 'right smart' in the fall," and adds. "I don't know, boys, what we are coming to with 'these ere' fellows around town with their disunion badges on." We inform him there are but few such, and that news has been received here that the Governor has said he would hang every one he caught with those badges on, when he replies, "Well, it makes a bad feeling anyhow. If these editors and political preachers and political demagogues were hung, we should be 'SHUT' of this trouble." Why, my old friend, why do you think that? "Because the editors want something to fill up their papers, and they will publish all sorts of reports, and the next day contradict the statement. Some never see the contradiction, and some don't want to, but will keep circulating the report, and so keep up an excitement. And preachers, instead of preaching the Gospel of JESUS CHRIST, preach the nigger. In the North they cry over the oppression of the poor negro, and mourn and snivel because their fellow man is in bondage,while in the South they try, by every conceivable means, to make their hearers believe that they are doing the will of GoD in holding the negro and improving his condition and raising him from barbarism to civilization. Yes, we are improving him, but losing ourselves what he gains. Oh, would that we were 'shut' of him or had never seen his black profile. And then comes the demagogues. They see the the state of affairs, and with their usual tact take advantage of it, and echo the cry."

The foregoing is the sentiment of the conservative men here, and they are not few either. But they are a calm, thinking people,—they see plainly what disunion will lead to,—a bandit's warfare commencing in the Border States, and extending east until all of the States are overrun.

But I am detaining you too long with the sayings and doings in the valley of the Father of Waters. So I will bid you adieu, hoping that the Union men of Missouri will find a sympathic chord extending throughout the Union, that will bind secession, and consign it and its abettors to oblivion. Hannibal, Mo., 1861.

ABOUT LONG ISLAND LANDS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - That article from Suffolk Co., on the scrub oak plain lands of Long Island, was evidently written by one of those north shore men who own land and village lots there; they now evidently feel that the scepter is departing from them since the settlements have began in the wilds along the Long Island Railroad. The very assertion that it costs \$50 an acre to clean the land of its vegetable incumbrances is prima facia evidence of the lands' organic wealth. John Johnston and myself were both there in October, and examined both soil, fruit, and crops; vide Johnston's very favorable notice in the Country Gentleman. He told me on his return, that there were no better fields of timothy and clover in Western New York, and that the soil was more alluminous than that he saw on the farms at the north. Four hundred dollars' worth of fine peaches were sold from one new orchard carved out of the oak plains, and all the crops were good. Large clearings were making at an expense of \$15 to \$20 the acre, and villages growing.

S. WILLIAMS. Waterloo, N. Y., Jan., 1861.

CHAPTER ON HENS. - Our farmers in this section say it will not pay to keep hens, and though they do keep them, they say they are more plague than profit. I have not found it so. Last year I commenced with fourteen hens, which I kept till May, when I parted with two of them, and so they gradually dwindled to eight in the fall. I kept a careful account of all the eggs, and, as far as possible, of the number each one layed, as well as the expense of keeping. The work I did not reckon, as that was a pleasure I would not like to forego. I was obliged to buy the grain for them. which consisted of wheat, screenings, barley, oats, and buckwheat, and amounted to \$5,63. I consider the screenings a superior food for hens. The number of eggs I received during the year was 1879, or 156 dozen and 7 eggs, valued at 121 cents per dozen, \$19,57. I also raised one brood of nine chickens to replenish my flock. Does it pay? I think it does. One hen layed 211 eggs, or 17 dozen and 7 eggs. A writer for the agricultural press says, hens will not lay over 10 dozen, ordinarily, with the best of care. I think him mistaken. I intend trying again this year, and have commenced with ten hens -J. H. L., Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1861.

WOOD FOR FUEL .-- It is now time to cut the wood for fuel, and as many have written their opinions, I will give mine. Let every person cut over a twentieth part of his woods yearly, till all is cut, and keep the same secure from animals, and he will have a never-failing supply,-that is, if the twentieth will last a year. Perhaps there might be some profit in filling up, where the trees are sparse, with raspberries, blackberries, whortleberries, &c., so that the grass may be kept out, and the leaves prevented blowing away.-N. H., Lakeville, N. Y., 1861.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Hay and Roots - Comparative Value.

In writing upon this subject, a correspondent of the New England Farmer remarks that hay is the chief article of food for stock during the winter sea son; and, generally speaking, if a sufficiency of good hay is properly fed to stock, they will thrive upon it, and increase in weight and value. But it is not always, nor even usually the case, that farmers have a sufficiency of the best quality of hay to feed to their stock, with no exceptions in the way of coarse fodder, damaged hay, straw, &c., and in case the latter is fed, or when the usual yield of hay has been reduced by reason of drouth, or other causes, root crops afford a valuable auxiliary, whether used in connection with the former, or as a substitute for the latter. Hence it often becomes necessary to know the comparative value of potatoes, carrots and ruta bagas, that farmers may be able to substitute, in part, these roots for hay.

It is becoming more and more the practice of our best farmers to feed out, not only their carrots, turnips, &c., but their potatoes, instead of selling them from the farm to be worked into starch, in the belief ed with them, so we will be impertinent enough to that the good of their farms demands it, and that Brown, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., 1861.

ask the price of such an establishment, and are and their purses in the end will not be the losers thereby; | Doings of Agricultural Societies. and the more it is practiced, the more convinced are they of the economy and profit of such a course of feeding. Not only is the profit derived from the roots, as such, but the relative value of the hay, as well as that of the roots, is increased when fed together. And it becomes an object, the present season especially, for such farmers as have been deprived of their usual amount of fodder by the drouth, to make the best of such means to keep and improve their stock until the return of grass.

The following table, gathered from reliable sources, shows the value of potatoes, carrots and ruta bagas, the roots usually grown for stock, compared with good hay:

Again: by allowing 60 pounds to the bushel, of the above roots, we have the following:

67 bushels of potatoes are equal to a tun of hay.
92 '' carrots '' ''
100 '' ruta bagas '' ''

By this estimate, with the usual yield per acre, it will be seen that root culture pays; a fact of which many a farmer and stock-grower has been convinced by practical demonstration.

Milch Stock - Jersey Cows.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Connecticut Homestead, after reviewing the efforts made to improve our horses, beef cattle, sheep, &c., thinks that milch cows have been too much overlooked, and gives his experience with Jersey cows in this manner:

The Jersey cow I consider the best, for the reason that she is a sure and young breeder, producing increase often at eighteen months, which is not the case with the Ayrshire, as she is a poor or uncertain breeder; and she has the advantage of yielding a very rich milk. It will be said that she is a small animal; that is true. But size has very little to do with the milking qualities of the animal. The writer, several years ago, took some of this stock to the State Fair, and received as a premium the salutation — "Halloa there, Barnum"-"Woolly horse," etc. This premium was not awarded by the Committee on Milch Stock, (as they did not look in the direction of the animals while they were on the grounds.) I wish I were acquainted with the auther of the remarks. I would like to send him the following statement:

Two ridiculous Jersey cows, on common keeping, produced, from the 1st of April, 1859, to the 1st of April, 1860, what milk a family and two calves (one of which I sold for two hundred dollars, while I refused that sum for the other,) needed, and five hundred and six pounds of butter, which was sold for 28 cents per pound the year through, making the total product of these " Woolly Horse" Cows three hundred and forty dollars and eighty-four cents.

Preparation of Bones for Use.

THE best and cheapest method of preparing bones for manure, says the Country Gentleman, is. first, to boil them in strong ley a few hours, to extract from them the animal matter: or, what would be more convenient perhaps, break them as fine as convenient, and put them into a tub of ley, to remain there during pleasure, until the animal matter is all extracted and incorporated with the lev. The mineral part of the bones will now be found very friable and easily pulverized. They should be rinsed clean. pulverized, and put into another tub or trough. Apply to them some diluted sulphuric acid, in the proportion of one of acid to five of water. Stir them frequently, and in a short time they will be entirely decomposed and fit for use. These two masses, being equally rich in the elements of fertility. the one of ammonia and the other of phosphorus, are equally valuable as fertilizers, and adapted to any and every variety of soil that may be deficient in these elements, are equally necessary for the healthful maturity of every growing plant, whether of grain, grasses, fruits or roots. I now advise a mixture of these two masses with the general compost, to secure a general diffusion of them upon the different fields to be manured. My reason for the general diffusion of these masses upon the different fields is, first, every plant needs them. Secondly, the farmer's resources in this line will be mainly within himself. This will be true of those that live at a distance from villages and cities. Their resources must be small. Thirdly, the elements of the bone, both animal and mineral, were taken from the different fields, and should be returned to the same fields. To keep up the fertility of each field, it is necessary to return to it annually the same elements that are taken away. The farmer may secure a larger crop of any kind on any field, by robbing other fields of the same elements of fertility to enrich that one. But such a policy would not only be bad, but ruinous, if pursued.

Inquiries and Answers.

KYANIZING TIMBER.—I would like to learn more definitely the process of preserving posts. I think it is called Kyanizing. If it is true that is stated of it, it will be of immense value here.—C. W., Lamoule, IL, 1861.

WATER-PROOF BLACKING.—Perhaps you, or some reader of the RURAL, can give me a recipe for some good composition to make shoe leather, &c., water-proof. The material in boots and shoes is very inferior to what it used to be, and requires to be dressed after making. It reminds me of the negro, who asked his master where shoes came from. "Why, PRIE," said the master, "they grow on trees, away up North." "Well, mass," says PRIE, "me tink dey pick m afore 'um ripe."—C. W., Lamoille, Ill., 1861.

INQUIRIES OF DAIRYMEN—Use of Lactometer in Cheese-Making.
—Tested by a lactometer, there is a great difference in the richness of different cows' milk—that is, some have much thicker cream than others. Now, is such a test reliable for cheese-making solely? Will a cow that gives milk, which, tested by the lactometer, contains four-tenths of an inch cream, make as much cheese as another whose milk contains, say, two or three-tenths—quantity of milk being the same? Some have claimed that there would be as much cheese in one case as in the other, but not of so good quality, hence this inquiry. Will some of your dairy correspondents give us a little light on the subject?

on the subject?

Another—Feeding Whey to Cows.—What is the result of the experience of those dairymen who have practiced feeding their whey to their cows—more particularly upon the health and durability of the cows? I have heard some contend that cows would do well for two or three years, perhaps, but then their teeth would fall, and the cows have to be given up.—A YOUNG DAIRYMAN, Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1861.

FIRE-PROOF PAINT, OR WASH .- I saw an inquiry from "A Subscriber" in the RURAL of the 12th inst., relative to a recipe for making a fire-proof paint, or wash. I herewith send two which I know are excellent:

Fire-Proof and Water-Proof Paint.—Take sufficient quantity of water for use; add as much potash as can be dissolved therein When the water will dissolve no more potash, stir into the solution, first, a quantity of flour paste, of the consistency of painter's size; second, a sufficiency of pure clay to render it of the consistency of cream. Apply with a painter's brush.

Water-Proof and Fire-Proof Cement for Roofs of Houses .-Slake stone lime in a large tub or barrel, with boiling water, covering to keep in the steam. When thus slaked, pass 6 quarts through a fine seive, it will then be in a state of fine flour. To this add 1 quart of rock salt and 1 gallon of water. this skimmed mixture, add 1 pound of alum and ½ pound of copperas; by slow degrees, add 1/4 pound potash and 4 quarts fine sand, or wood ashes, sifted.

Both of the above will admit of any coloring you pt It looks better than paint, and is as durable as state. - J. J.

NEW YORK LOCAL SOCIETIES.

CORTLAND Co. AG. SOCIETY .- This progressive Society has elected the following board of officers for 1861: President -WILLIAM E. TALLMAN, Preble. Vice President-Samuel Babcock, Homer. Treasurer - Morgan L. Webb, Cortlandville. Secretary—Alonzo D. Blodget, Cortlandville. In announcing the result, the Cortland Gazette says the Society could not be placed in better hands. The reports of the retiring officers show the Society to be in a flourishing condition. Action was taken relative to the erection of suitable buildings on the Fair Grounds during the ensuing season.

ONEIDA Co. SOCIETY. - The recent annual meeting of this flourishing Society, held at Hampton, resulted in the election of the following excellent board of officers for 1861: Presi dent - E. B. ARMSTRONG, Rome. Vice Presidents - S. A Coville, Verona; Morgan Butler, New Hartford. Treasurer-L. L. Lewis, Rome. Secretary—R. Morrison, Utica. Executive Committee—George Benedict, Verona; T. E. Marson Marcy; O. Terry, Marshall; T. E. Morgan, Deerfield; Luke Coan. Westmoreland: Henry Rhodes, Trenton; Wm. Cooper Whitestown; S. M. Foster, New Hartford; F. H. Conant. Camden; R. G. Savery, Annsville. The Treasurer's repor shows that the balance on hand, January 5, 1860, was \$307.99 whole amount received during the year 1860, \$1,429.14; balance on hand, \$49.04. The Treasurer's salary was abolished. A meeting of the Executive Committee is to be held at Holland Patent, Feb. 14th.

- The Exhibition of Fruits, Grain, and Roots, is said to have been quite good, and premiums were awarded to over ; core of the best cultivators in the county. We believe the Oneida Society excels any other local one in this particular, and its officers and members are entitled to credit therefor.

CHENANGO Co. Society.— At the annual meeting, held at Norwich on the 1st inst., the following board was elected for 1861: President-Benadim Frink, Plymouth. Vice Presidents -George Davis, Sherburne; E. A. Bundy, Oxford; Leroy Shattuck, Norwicht George Juliand, Greene; L. H. Talcott Smyrna; N. P. Hitchcock, Pitcher; Jonathan Mathewson New Berlin. Secretary-Isaac Foote, Norwich. Treasurer Daniel M. Holmes, Norwich. Managers - Hiram Hale, Nor wich; William H. Wheeler, Pharsalia: David Baird, Greene: Amos Tucky, Coventry; John A. Stover, Smyrna; Joseph Juliand, Bainbridge; Asa Foote, Sherburne; Erastus P. Smith, Guilford; John C. Bailey, Smithville; Christopher Boyce New Berlin; Elijah Sexton, Columbus; Isaac S. Sherwood Oxford; A. T. Per Lee, North Northwich; Daniel Bridlebough, German; Dennison R. Hakes, Pitcher; A. W. Strong McDonough: Asa Pellet, Plymouth: A. A. Stoddard, Otselic T. M. Gifford, Lincklaen; Solomon Wait, Preston; J. B Chaffee, Afton.

RENSSELAER CO. AG. AND MANUF'S SOCIETY .- The annua neeting was largely attended, and the interest in the Society seemed to have received a new impulse. The exhibition of winter fruits, grain, and seeds, was very fine, and attracted considerable attention. Officers for 1861: President - Jason Osgood. Vice Presidents—George Vail, J. H. Willard, Hugh Rankin, Lewis E. Gurley, Nicholas Weaver. Secretary - W T. Willard. Treasurer - H. W. Knickerbocker. Directors Edward Chamberlain, Wm. Lape, W. Newcomb, B. I. Van Hoesen, J. G. Mott, W. R. Smith, E. Cole, D. W. C. DeFor rest, E. Stevens, T. Knowlson, L. Wilder, C. W. Herrick, B B. Hewitt, S. Carpenter, H. E. Denison, J. Whiting, W. R. Defreest.

WYOMING Co. Society .- The Mirror makes the gratifying announcement that the recent annual meeting of this Society was more numerously attended than any previous one fo years. J. A. McElwain was re-elected President; H. A. Dudley was chosen Secretary, and T. H. Buxton, Treasurer Duncan Cameron, Vice President: John R. Potter, James S. Sanford, and Carlos Stebbins, Directors. The Society seems likely to succeed in raising the balance due on its Fair Grounds.

WAYNE Co. Society .- At the recent annual meeting, the following board of officers was elected: President - S. B. Vice President-H. G. Dickerson. Secretary-H. P. GAVITT. Knowles. Treasurer-W. D. Perrine. Board of Manage F. T. Palmer, H. J. Leach, Henry Graham, Jr., John Westfall, E. N. Thomas

ALBANY Co. Society. -- Annual meeting Jan. 9th. Officers elected: President - WILLIAM HURST. Vice President-Har mon V. Strong, Watervleit. Secretary-John Wilson. Treasurer—Joseph Hilton, New Scotland. Directors—Wm. Tuttle, John Waggoner, John H. Booth, H. L. Godfrey, Wm. Lape.

YATES Co. Society.—At its recent annual meeting, this Society made the following excellent selection of officers for the present year: President—Guy Shaw. Vice President— John Southerland, Secretary - John Mallory. Treasurer-B. L. Hoyt.

SKANEATELES FARMERS' CLUE .- This model organization held its annual meeting on the 5th inst. Though the worthy Secretary, since 1850," has not favored us with a direct communication on the subject, we are enabled to give the list of officers for 1861, as published in an exchange: President - HENRY ELLERY. Vice Presidents - Alford Lamb and John Davey. Board of Directors-Jacob H. Allen, Wills Clift, Lewis Spaulding, Joab L. Clift, Edward Shepard, John Calvin Brown, Jas. A. Root, Jedediah Irish, Christopher C. Wyckoff, Lewis W. Cleaveland, Joseph Tallcot, and Chester Moses William J. Townsend, Treasurer, 3d term. William M. Beauchamp, Secretary, since 1850.

THE OXFORD AG. ASSOCIATION (Chenango Co.) has chosen officers for 1861, as follows: President-W. G. SANDS, Oxford. Vice Presidents - E. A. Bundy, Oxford; R. Chandler, Coventry; Ransom Yale, Smithville; E. J. Berry, Preston; A. Alcott, Guilford. Secretary—S. Bundy, Oxford. Treasurer—Isaac S. Sherwood, Oxford. Directors—John Shattuck, Norwich; E. P. Smith, Guilford; J. M. Phillips, Coventry; Silas Tillotson, Greene; Eleazer Isbell, McDonough; R. T. Davidson, Oxford.

THE COLUMBUS AG. SOCIETY (Chenango Co.) elected the following officers at its annual meeting. Jan. 8th: President-I. N. HOLT. Vice Presidents—Jefferson Finch, Nathan Clark. Secretary-U. T. Holmes. Treasurer-Wm. H. Purdie. Direct tors - Henry Holmes, Charles Holmes, Grant B. Palmer, Chauncey Perkins, Sherman L. Myers, Nelson W. Matterson, Elijah Sexton, J. Medbury, Jr., E. Sherman, Silas Clark.

THE DUNDRE UNION AG. SOCIETY (Yates Co.) elected the following officers at its recent annual meeting: President-URIAH HAIR. Vice President-John C. Shannon. Treasures -Daniel Supplee. Secretary-P. McKey. Directors-Harrison Shannon, George Kels, Josiah Morron, James Reeder, James Havens, S. Youngs, Nicholas Webb.

RUSHVILLE UNION AG. SOCIETY .- Officers for 1861: Presi dent-W. N. PERRY. Vice Presidents-H. M. Boardman, M. A. Pierce, M. B. Watkins. Treasurer - C. D. Castle. Rec. Secretary - J. Sayre. Cor. Secretary - George W. Stearns. Directors - P. F. Ayres, J. H. Cody, L. Adams, F. B. Green, D. B. Holbrook, F. O. Chamberla

THE UNION SOCIETY of Marathon, Lapper, Freetown and Willett (Cortland Co.,) has chosen the following officers for 1861: President-THOMAS BARRY. Vice President-G. Penoyer, Ogden Gray, John Corp, R. B. Arnold. Secretary-Lucien A Hazen, Treasurer-E. Clark Carley, Directors-Thomas B. Phetterplace, D. C. Squires, Alanson Benjamin, Ransom Green.

THE DEWITT FARMERS' CLUB (Onondaga Co.) was formed on the 12th inst., and the following officers elected: President _V. V. NOTTINGHAM. Vice Presidents-J. M. Shoudy, P. P. Middler, H. T. Fellows. Treasurer-Rufus R. Kinne. Secretary-J. Henry Smith

NATIONAL, STATE AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

United States Ac. Society. - Annual meeting at Washngton, Jan. 6th. Not largely attented. The reported over \$1,000 cash on hand; also that \$8,000 of the avails of Chicago Exhibition (in 1859) had been placed in the hands of H. WAGER, Esq., for investment, of which sum he had paid over to the Treasurer during the past year less than \$1,500. From which we infer the National Society has quite a fund, and would suggest a portion of it might be well invested if placed in the hands of its worthy creditors. Boil the mixture, and skim it clean. To every 5 gallons of Officers elected: President - Wm. B. HUBBARD, Ohio. Secre tary - Ben. Perley Poore, Washington. Treasurer - B. B. French. One Vice President from each State and Territory. A report was approved deprecating the practice of holding exhibitions in different sections of the country, and resolutions were adopted recommending the establishment of Department of Agriculture by the Government.

GEORGIA STATE AG. SOCIETY .- The following are the officers for the current year: President - Hon. D. W. LEWIS, Hancock. Vice Presidents - Hon. George P. Harrison, Chatham; T. M. Furlow, Esq., Sumter; B. F. Ward, Butts; Dr. Beasley, Troup; J. C. Sproull, Esq., Cass; Hon. John Billups, Clarke; Hon. R. H. Ward, Greene; Wm. Schley, Richmond. Cor. Secretary-Rev. C. W. Howard, Kingston, Cass Co.

OAKLAND Co. (Mich.) Ag. Society.—At the annual meeting, Jan. 8th, the following officers were elected: President— A. C. BALDWIN. Vice Presidents - 1st District, E. P. Harris. 2d, George Reeves; 3d, John J. Merrill; 4th, H. C. Andrews; 5th, Jedediah Durkee. Treasurer - Z. B. Knight. Secretary -Joseph R. Bowman. Executive Committee - M. L. Brooks, Novi; Wm. Axford, Clarkson; Charles K. Carpenter, Orion; Chauncey W. Green, Farmington; Edwin Phelps, Pontiac; Dr. Z. M. Mowry, Milford.

Rural Notes and Items.

Union Sentiments at the South-A Better Feeling .- We are in daily receipt of letters from reading, thinking people residing in various Southern States - farmers, planters, and others, who own sufficient property to have "a stake in the hedge"—and from their contents can judge somewhat of the sentiments which prevail on the all-absorbing topic of disunion. Indeed, we think such letters give us a better idea of the popular sentiment than can be obtained from the telegraph dispatches emanating from New York, Washington, Charleston, &c., and published in the dailies under startling headings. From the tenor of letters received during the past two weeks from Marylend, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, we are confident that a great reaction has taken place, and that the mass of the people of the South, as well as those of the North, are in favor of "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." Quite a number of correspondents say the crisis is passed—more than intimating that disunion is (or soon will be) "played out"-and we doubt not a vast majority of the people, even in the States which have resolved to secede, are in favor of maintaining the Union intact. If a few Southern fire-eaters and Northern fanatics were hung so high that HAMAN would have to look up to see them, all would be safe-but we trust the country will soon right herself without even that poor sacrifice.

PROLIFIC COWS -- Canada Ahead !- In the RURAL of Sept. 8, 1860, a correspondent gave an account of a cow in Iowa having four calves at a birth, and challenging the world to beat it. This item attracted the attention of Mr. HIRAM CAPRON, of Paris, C. W., who sends us "documents" which show that a Canada female bovine has far eclipsed the Iowa ne. Mr. C. writes that Jas. Durand, of Dundas, C. W., had a cow which he thinks has beat the world and Iowa too. He says:--"She had at her first calving 3 calves; second, 2; third, 4; fourth, 4, (I saw her with these four;) fifth, only 1; sixth, 4,—making eighteen calves at six births and in six years!" This statement is confirmed by a recent letter from the owner of the cow, (addressed to Mr. C., and sent us for inspection.) We think Canada indisputably ahead, and that the above is the most extraordinary instance of bovine fecundity we ever recorded.

- In a P. S. to his letter, Mr. CAPRON mentions (and ncloses) an extraordinary announcement made in the Toronto Globe of Nov. 19th, as follows:—"The Woodstock Times says that Mr. THOMAS WALLACE, of North Norwich, has a cow in his possession which gave birth, about fifteen months ago, to four calves; and one month ago she surprised her owner with five more, making a total of nine calves in fourteen months."

A SPLENDID SHOW OF HOGS-Monroe County Porkers .- The largest and finest twelve dressed hogs we ever saw were exhibited by S. F. & W. WITHERSPOON, 67 Buffalo street, this city, on Saturday last, and were the cynosure of scores of eager eyes. They were bred and fattened by DANIEL and JOHN SMITH, father and Son, of Wheatland, in this county. These fine specimens of the genus Sus were only 20 months old, and weighed respectively as follows, in pounds:-598, 494, 515, 496, 433, 488, 516, 525, 505, 600, 630, 502. This is an average of 525, or an aggregate of over six thousand and three hundred pounds! The hogs are said to be half-blood Russian breed, with a cross of Leicester and Suffolk. They are handsome fellows --- plump and small-boned, resembling the Suffolks in form. Such porkers are worthy a town long celebrated in the annals of wheat growing, and for its superior soil and progressive cultivators. Can any of our readers. in this State or elsewhere, tell of a better dozen hogs, only twenty months old?

BRAZILIAN POP CORN.—We are indebted to our friend and ccasional correspondent, Dr. M. W. PHILLIPS, of Edwards, Miss., for the most beautiful ear of corn, of its size, we ever -which he labels as above. It contains twelve rows, is three and one-fourth inches long, and only three-fourths of an inch in diameter! He says:—"Twenty-nine stalks the crop; 250 ears the product. One stalk had 25, another 20 ears." The ear has 239 kernels, of a dark red color, each about the size of a No. 3 shot. [We hope our Mississippi friends don't propose to pop at any human body, through a gun, with this article!] We think it identical with the 'Egyptian Corn," (sold by one CRANDAL, of Ill., last year about which RURAL, readers have been advised aforetime

THE YALE AG'L LECTURES POSTPONED .- The Homestead of last week makes this brief but positive announcement:— Apprehending the effect of political excitement in diminishing the interest and usefulness of an agricultural convention, it has been decided to postpone a repetition of the 'Yale Agricultural Lectures ' to another year. The regular lectures of the institution on Agricultural Chemistry and the general principles of agriculture, will be given as usual, commencing ebruary 1st.

Tax on Dogs.—The loss accruing from the depredations of logs among sheep, is becoming onerous in some parts of this State, as it has long been at the West, and we are glad to notice that the subject is receiving attention and action. At the last meeting of the Oswego County Ag. Society, a resolution was passed and a committee appointed to see to the enforcement of the law taxing dogs, and to make complaint before the Grand Jury of Assessors for neglecting their duty in this respect.

WELL CROPS - Average in Different States .- The wheat crop of Wisconsin last year is said to have "averaged twenty-eight (28) bushels per acre." Can any of your RURAL readers correctly estimate the average crop of 1860 in the State of New York? It would probably surprise persons who have not turned special attention to the matter, to hear that the verage wheat crop of this State fifteen years ago, when wheat-growing was in a palmier state than even now, did not equal one-half of the present alleged average in Wisconsin. Even this last-mentioned average is not too large for good farming; but is it not exaggerated?—GENESEE.

ABOUT CATTLE RUNNING IN THE HIGHWAYS .-- In reply to the assertion that "the road is the poor man's pasture," the President of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture makes this interesting statement:- "My attention and that of others has been directed to ascertaining the actual ownership of the cattle found running in the highways, and the result has been the conviction that less than five per cent. of the cattle found at large are owned by poor and landless persons. In almost every instance, in the rural districts over which my acquaintance extends, the cattle found on the road are the property of neighboring landholders, and in country villages, nerchants, lawyers, doctors, tavern-keepers, master-mechanics, and other persons in comfortable circumstances, are pasturing the roads and commons; while the really needy amilies, for whom our sympathies ought to be enlisted, are buying milk by the pint."

A GOOD CHEESE VAT is advertised in this paper—one which ve have heretofore noticed favorably, and to which we now cheerfully direct the attention of Dairymen, without the solicition or knowledge of any one interested in its manufacture or sale. The same enterprising firm (Messrs. Cooper, of Watertown,) also furnish other articles which are indispensable to dairy farmers. Read the advertisement for particulars.

PRINDLE'S AG'L CALDRON AND STEAMER.—Those who have inquired of us about this machine, and all others interested, are referred to an advertisement in this paper, announcing that it is being manufactured and sold by a firm in Rochester.

35 M- QY 377

HORTICULTURAL.

PRUIT - GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK. ANNUAL MEETING - DISCUSSIONS.

As we promised last week, we now give a pretty full report of the discussion at the last meeting of the Fruit Growers' of Western New York. The subjects are important and the remarks will be found interesting and profitable.

Gathering and Packing Fruit.

The best method of gathering, packing, and transporting pears to market.

Dr. Sylvester, of Lyons-Never gather fruit until it is well matured. Pick by hand and carefully place the specimens in peach baskets. Take them to the fruit-room and allow them to sweat for a week or more, then pack in half barrels. Arrange carefully in packing and shake down frequently. Put in only a few at a time and shake down often. After the barrel is full, press on the head pretty hard, so as to barrel is full, press on the head pretty hard, so as to bruise those on the top. This is necessary to keep the fruit from shaking about and becoming injured on the way to market. Keep pears until they will be nearly ripe when they reach the market, otherwise they will not bring as good a price. In assorting, make three classes. In this way the two best will bring more than all would if sold together. Put nothing in head or bottom of barrel, but sometimes, if year ripe when each fruit in paper.

if very ripe, wrap each fruit in paper.

L. B. LANGWORTHY — May not all pears be picked when the seeds become colored?

when the seeds become colored?

Chas. Downing—Some varieties of pears never color their seeds,—the Lewis is one of this kind.

P. Barry—It will not answer to allow summer pears to remain on the tree until the seeds are colored, or they are worthless. When summer pears are fit to pick, the seeds are soft and light colored. Seeds of coars hover inversing and seldow become dark colored. If pears house-ripened seldom become dark colored. If ripened on the trees, the seeds ripen at the expense of the flavor. Winter pears should be allowed to remain on the tree until frost, if the leaves hang on, but the pears should be picked as soon as the leaves fall, or they lose flavor. About the 20th of October is the usual time for picking winter pears in this section. Pick by hand and pack in small boxes or half barrels. Pears ripen quicker and do not keep as well if stored in large masses. After packing, put the boxes in a cool place on the north side of a building, where they may remain until very hard frost. We then put the boxes in a barn and cover with straw and leaves with the thermoster gets down to shout zero. the boxes in a barn and cover with straw and leaves until the thermometer gets down to about zero. Then put in a cool cellar. In packing, care should be had to put the ripest or most matured specimens by themselves, and those less mature alone, so that all specimens in a barrel will ripen at about the same time. Mr. B. spoke of the difficulty and danger of the day of the da

be sent to market in the fail, like whiter apples. As soon as they become so plenty as to make it an object, fruiterers in large cities will prepare rooms for ripening and give all necessary attention to the process. Much has been said about ripening pears at a high temperature. This is not necessary. If the fruit was matured on the tree they would ripen in the cellar. Every good winter pear will do so. Pack-ing of Autumn pears is an important matter.— Many sent from Western New York last season were found spoiled when they reached the Eastern market. We should be careful in selecting as to ripeness. One over-ripe and rotting specimen will injure many.

attempting to send winter pears to market in the winter, on account of frost. He thought they must be sent to market in the fall, like winter apples. As

If one or two specimens are spotted with fungus, it will spread and spoil a barrel. All defective fruit should be discarded. Fruit for a distant market should be put up in small packages. Barrels or boxes should be clean and dry, and means of escape afforded for any gases generated, and the speediest means of conveyance should be selected.

H. E. HOOKER, of Rochester — As much trouble is not necessary for the preservation of winter pears as many suppose. Last season let Glout Morceaus expects from days then put them in parrels on the

sweat a few days, then put them in barrels, on the first of November, boring holes in the heads. Placed the barrels on the north side of a building, where they remained until earlysin December. They were put in cellar 15th of December, and are now used from the barrel just as winter apples. To see whether a higher temperature would improve them, several times took some into a warm room, and all agreed that those from the cellar were best. We cannot keep winter pears here until about ripe and then send them to market. They should be sent in the autumn. Tried a few half barrels of Glout Morceaus, but they became black and unmarketable. Like to keep ap ples and pears out of a cellar in the fall as long as possible. Think all fruit when put up in somewhat large packages retain their flavor better than when a few specimens only are put together. They retain their arms better.

their aroma better. L. Barber, of Ontario Co.— Had found by experi ence that pears picked on a bright, warm day ripened quicker than those picked on a dark, cool day. For quicker than those picked on a dark, cool day. keeping, therefore, preferred to pick very early in the morning, or on a dull, cool day. The pear undergoes more of a sweating process than apples, holes in both ends. Half barrels the best for packing, better than boxes, more convenient and cheaper, and the pressure on the fruit is more equal. They are also more conveniently handled. The barrels should be filled in the orchard and then put under

shelter in a cool place, as described by other gentle-men, until cool weather.

Mr. Jacobs — Dealt largely in fruit and had considerable experience in shipping. The greatest error made by fruit growers is in packing in too large packages; and another is in neglecting to assort their fruit. A few poor specimens give a barrel a bad look and a bad name. Barrels for early apples should be ventilated, but it is not necessary for winter apples. Half barrels are best for pears and the crystalities. Half barrels are best for pears, and the crates like sometimes used for peaches, the worst possible con-trivance, as the slats cut and bruise the fruit.

P. BARRY — Could not agree with others in regard to the use of half barrels. In France pears are packed and sent to London and other places, in small boxes, something like cheese boxes, holding about a peck or less each. The pears are placed in layers, between dried moss and leaves.

E. Moody, of Lockport—Thought fruit should be

placed in the cellar immediately after gathering. There the temperature is comparatively uniform, while out-of-doors there is constant change, causing sweating and injury. A cellar in a side-hill would be better than a common cellar, as it would be drier and of a more equal temperature.

Dr. Sylvester had a fruit-room in a cellar, three sides wall, fourth side boards. It was of pretty even temperature. Carry the pears there immediately after packing.

H. E. HOOKER—A neighbor, Mr. Mathews, constructed a fruit-room in one part of his cellar, but could not save his pears. They do better in a cellar

Keeping Fruits.

The best method of preserving fruits, so as in every way to pro long the period of consumption.

HUGH T. BROOKS, of Wyoming, considered this ubject a very important one. In the country the people had got the idea that they cannot avoid losing a good portion of their fruit. One-third at least of a good portion of their iruit. Une-third at least of the fruit put into cellars comes out in a damaged condition. Cellars differ very much in their keeping qualities, and we hardly know why. Is dryness, evenness of temperature, or coolness needed? A friend Indee Texas had a day cellar and the friend, Judge Taggart, had a dry cellar, and the apples shrivelled. He put them in his garret and they kept well. Some think a garret preferable to a

they kept well. Some think a garret preserate to a cellar for preserving fruit.

Mr. SHARP, of Lockport, presented specimens of Louise Bonne de Jersey, Bartlett, and other pears, which he had kept as they were picked, without ripening, in a cellar, by some process which he did not disclose.

C. P. BISSELL thought this a very important ques tion because of the advantages possessed by winter maturing fruits, and by fruits which can easily be kept, over preserved fruits, sweetmeats and dried fruits. They are better for the health, save trouble and cost of putting up, and are much more pleasant to the taste. Families have usually depended upon sweetmeats from January until strawberry time, and if by any means we can preserve fruit in the natural state during a good portion of this time, the difference in doctor's bills would soon be apparent. Notice should be taken of the keeping qualities of grapes. Hardiness, productiveness, &c., are qualities sought

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in the grape, but we pay little attention to its keeping qualities, which is an important matter.

Mr. Sharpe agreed with all those who considered this question a very important one. He had laid upon the table specimens of Autumn ripening pears which had thus far been kept undecayed, and he hoped that winter fruits could be kept until summer.

H. N. LANGWORTHY - Once having some fine Bartlett pears which he wished to save for a fall exhibition, and fearing that by the ordinary mode of keeping they would not last, he put them in tin canisters, and placed them in ice. The consequence was that his pears at the exhibition were green and remained unnoticed, while those who kept them in the common way had fine yellow specimens. They afterwards ripened and were of good flavor.

W. P. Townsen, of Lockport—Had put Bartlett pears in baskets in the ice-house, and kept them for a long time, but found on exposure to the air they ecame discolored and never acquired their natura

flavor.

BARRY—A fruit after arriving at full growth, or what is called maturity, should progress slowly and steadily towards perfection. If the ripening process is entirely suspended for a long time, the living principle. iple seems to be destroyed and never can be restored. tripe seems to be destroyed and never can be restored. It is then like dead matter—like a stick, that may dry up or rot, but will never make any step towards ripening. Mr. Brooks had mentioned the proper conditions for a good fruit-room—coolness, dryness and evenness of temperature. In England it is

Townsexn—On three occasions had tried to preserve pears in Schooley's preservatory. They could be kept a very long time, but never afterwards had

any flavor. W. B. Sмітн, of Syracuse, had kept early fruit for exhibition by placing it in boxes, and covering it with the damp saw-dust in the ice-house. When pre-served in this manner for a few days, no injury would be done, but if kept in this condition for a long time

was worthiess.

Dr. Spenor thought the ripening process was not a vital principal, but a chemical process, which could be suspended for a long time, and renewed without

injury to the fruit.
L. B. Langworthy — Cold will preserve vegetable and animal bodies from decay. A fish may be frozen and carried a thousand miles, yet when thawed it shows usual life. Could not believe there was any-

shows usual life. Could not believe there was say, thing like animal vitality in fruit, it is doubtless a chemical process. Found no difficulty in keeping grapes packed in layers in peach baskets.

Dr. P. G. Torber, of Rochester, who exhibited some of the best kept grapes on the tables, picked about the first of November, and put in pasteboard boxes exhaut? by 12 inches, and 4 inches deen. Put in about 8 by 12 inches, and 4 inches deep. Put in some day they were gathered. Had experienced some difficulty in keeping grapes in an upper room during November.
L. B. LANGWORTHY thought a little exposure for a

L. B. LANGWORTHY thought a little exposure for a few days would evaporate a portion of the moisture and help their keeping.

Dr. SYLVESTER had kept grapes through the entire winter. The fruit should be fully ripe when picked. If exposed for some days they begin to shrivel, but if packed immediately they keep sound. Packed in small boxes, two layers in a box. Keep in upper room until very cold weather, and put in cellar.

H. N. LANGWORTHY — Packed grapes in baskets in maple chips from the last factories, and in this way kept them until late in April, without difficulty.

CHAS. DOWNING — Had tried every way he had ever heard of and failed in all.

Hoag, of Lockport, packed grapes in boxes, first covering the bottoms with cotton; then paper. Upon this he placed a layer of grapes and covered them with paper. Then another layer of grapes. Keeps in a cool room. Low even temperature is necessary preservation.

L. BARBER, of Bloomfield — We raise for market in our town more than thirty tuns of grapes every year.
We never pack grapes as soon as picked, but have small houses made on purpose for drying or curing the stems. The grapes are placed on shelves, and are permitted to remain in this room, well vertilated for about two weeks, and until the stems are ripened. Not one pound out of ten will be saved from mildew if they are peaked with the stems green. Any grapes if they are packed with the stems green. Any grapes that are not fully ripened shrivel, but well ripened bunches will not. Grapes should hang on the vines until we have had two or three hard frosts. After the stems are dried the grapes are packed in small paper boxes, as close as possible, so that they will not move, and these small boxes are packed in cases. In

this way they may be sent to any market and will come out plump and fine.

Mr. La Rowe, of Steuben Co., said Mr. McKay, of Naples, picked his grapes in half barrels, (whole barrels, sawed in two.) They were carried to the storehouse and kept in these tubs until the stems shrivelled, sometimes four weeks. After that assorts, puts in paper boxes and sends to market. Grapes always sweat, and the surest way is to cure well before packing.

Yellows in the Peach.

Can the yellows in the peach be introduced by the importation of trees from infected districts?

H. N. LANGWORTHY - Had known the yellows a great many years ago. A tree with this disease will ripen its fruit a month earlier than the healthy tree, but it will soon die. I once had a very large, fine looking peach, that ripened much earlier than any large peach we had, and I thought I had a new and very valuable variety, but the same summer the tree died of the yellows.

L. B. LANGWORTHY thought the vellows contagious His attention was called last summer to a young orchard of 800 trees. In one portion half-a-dozen or more of the trees were dying, and the proprietor thought there must be iron in the soil. I examined them and found them affected with the yellows and advised their immediate removal. At first only ontree was affected. Goodsell, our oldest nurseryman here, tried some experiments with trees affected with this disease. Among other things, he inocculated healthy trees with the sap of those which were diseased, and killed them. A gentleman of Penfield once brought me a large peach ripe, very early, month before we had any large peaches ripe, and claimed that it was a seedling. I suggested the yel-lows, and found afterwards that the tree soon died.

Dr. Sylvester, some 10 years ago, being East, procured some peach seedlings from New Jersey. John J. Thomas cautioned me against this course and I burned up my seedlings. He stated facts of his own knowledge which led me to believe this course, was the only safe one. If this disease extends to Western New York, it will be very bad for us, and will probably be as fatal to our trees as it is in New Jersey. In that State it is so bad that they expect but one or two crops of fruit.

wo crops of fruit.

C. L. Hoag considered it very important to avoid the yellows in Western New York, if possible. Chas. Downing had known this disease for thirty His brother, Mr. Manice, and Mr. Barry, diot think it contagious, but he could not agree with When he took possession of his present place twenty-three years ago, there was no yellows in New burgh, but a little of the disease appeared in a neigh

hor's orchard, and he urged him to take the trees out and burn them up, which he neglected to do, and from this it spread all over the country.

Dr. Sprence considered the fact fully established that this disease is contagious.

Mr. Shakpe expressed decided fear that this disease would be generally introduced. There were men in his county who were obtaining large quantities of peach trees from New Jersey to fill their orders. Townsend, of Lockport, knew of 90,000 New Jer-

sey peach trees brought to his place to supply orders.

H. E. Hooker thought there were two sides to this question, Had known peach trees brought from New ersey make good and permanent orchards without he least sign of disease. Some of the oldest orchards in this county are of that character. The owner of one of these orchards had obtained trees from New Jersey almost every year to fill up and enlarge his orchard, and without sign of yellows. Still, in other cases he had known trees brought from that State that were very much diseased.

Dr. Sylvester remembered that in 1836 there was not in New Jersey one-tenth as much of this disease Jersey nurserymen send here for their pits to plant, and they evidently think that the disease is contagious and can be communicated from

the pits.
Mr. Downing thought the disease could be propa gated by the pits.

Mr. Hooker stated that when trees are sent from

New Jersery to the South they do not have the

Mr. Barry thought the yellows not contagious. Some have supposed that the disease is communi-

cated by the pollen of the flower. Mr. B. thought the cause to be a poor, impoverished soil, and general bad management for a series of years, which develops the disease and makes it constitutional, and it is propagated with the tree. The cure seems to be to remove the tree to a fertile soil. Would prefer not to purchase trees from a district where the disease exists.

F. W. LAY, of Monroe Co., never saw a case of this disease in his town, and large crops of peaches are raised there. The best orchards came from Jersey and were planted 15 or 16 years ago. Had known trees brought from New Jersey recently, but had seen

no sign of disease.

BARRY—All the young peach orchards in New Jersey look healthy, and their nursery trees do not have the yellows, or at least do not show it. Generally after bearing the second crop they die. In some parts of the State they are exempt from the disease.

Best Stock for the Cherry.

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

W. P. Townsend thought the wood of the Mahaleb stock is more dense and hardy than the Mazzard, and the tree is not as subject to bursting of the bark. Some varieties are peculiarly adapted to this

GEO. ELLWANGER — The Mahaleb answers on a greater variety of soils than the Mazzard, and is particularly adapted to a clay soil. The bark is not as liable to burst as upon the Mazzard stock. In fact as habe to there as plot the magnet score. In fact some varieties now cannot be grown to advantage on that stock. This is the case with the Black Tartarian and Kirtland's Mary. When worked low the bud will not outgrow the stock. Grown in this manner they stand the winters well. A cherry should receive no pruning after it is planted out. It should be got into shape when young. The tree when young makes a vigorous growth on Mahaleb stock, but after three years old the growth is slower, and the tree is not as

large.
CHAS. DOWNING — There is a tree in my neighborhood on the Mahaleb stock, 18 to 20 inches in diameter, 40 years planted. This stock is no doubt better adapted to the South and West than the Mazzard.

Northern Spy Apple.

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

D. W. BEADLE, St. Catharines, C. W., had fruited it only two years, but found it very promising. The fruit large, high colored and abundant, and hung well on the trees, a great ativantage with us, where we are troubled with severe south-west winds in the autumn.

BARRY—The Northern Spy has been charged at previous meetings of this Society with being a shy bearer, knotty, &c. We have now had more experience, and can gather together sufficient information either to establish its good character, or condemn it as unworthy of cultivation. My impression is that since we have been able to see its character more generally exhibited, and thus have been able to judge of its merits not from particular cases of success or failure, it has become far more popular. I consider it one of the greatest treasures we have of the apple

SHARPE—Some ten years ago obtained scions of Northern Spy and grafted them into an old apple tree. Waited for seven or eight years and set a boy budding the young shoots of the Spy with pears. He did his work so badly that all the buds died, and the next summer, 1859, it bore four barrels of splendid Spys, which kept until the next May, and was unequalled by anything I ever tasted for flavor and freshness. Last year it bore five barrels, which I sold at \$1,50 per barrel, while I could get only a dollar for

H. T. Brooks — In 1855 set out an orchard of 1000 H. T. Brooks—In 1865 set out an orchard of 1000 trees, and of this number 150 were Northern Spys, from hearing it well spoken of. But one of the best fruit growers in our county told me I had made a great mistake, and I was disposed to alter them, but on consulting with my friend Mr. Vick, he advised me to wait, and my Northern Spys would give a good account of themselves. I shall consider it a great acquisition if this fine flavored apple can be grown in Western New York. I had a very few specimens last season.

FISH — The Northern Spy I consider a great humbug—I mean for a large class of planters—those who want to set out trees one season and gather the fruit the next. When I commenced the nursery business,

the next. When I commenced the nursery business, commenced growing the Northern Spy, and didn't like to give it up, but people would not buy them. Hoad—Some ten years ago met the late James H. Watts, who asked me if I wished a good apple. He gave me one with which I was exceedingly well pleased. Next year, in the month of June, saw some table. in the New York market. It was at that season so delicious that I bought scions and grafted 40 trees nine years ago. Had no apples until 1859, and then only a few. I had become somewhat tired of waiting and thought of grafting over, but now am well pleased I did not, for the last season had a large Thought if the head was thinned out and

w. B. Smith — Had a tree grafted nine years. Last season bore a few specimens. This year between five and six barrels.

and six barrels.

BARBER — Know the history of the Northern Spy, as it originated in my town. It is, as had been said, a slow bearer. Grafts on an old tree will fruit in seven years. When it commences fruiting, it over-hears and unless thinned the fruit is near. This is ars, and unless thinned, the fruit is poor. particularly the case with old trees. An old ne-glected tree will not produce good Spys. The tree must be vigorous and taken care of to produce fruit of fine quality. This apple needs care in shipping, for it is tender and juicy, and easily becomes bruised. Some localities seem particularly adapted to this apple. Know of some dry side-hills, of gravelly loam with a southern and eastern exposure, where the Spy grows superbly, and is the best and most profitable

apple grown.
Dr. Sylvester — In some parts of Wayne County the Spy has borne large crops of fine fruit. It has, however, the disadvantage of coming late into bearing. A young tree must stand eight to ten years before it will commence bearing. It has another ing. A young tree must stand eight to ten years before it will commence bearing. It has another habit, that of growing thick with small branches, and unless in the hands of a person who will prune, the quality of the fruit will not be good. But if the fruit grower has a good soil and will attend to his trees, by planting the Spy he will have a fine apple, and one that will keep.

Prest. Moody had been a decided advocate of the Northern Spy. Twelve years ago planted a good

Northern Spy. Twelve years ago planted a good many trees and induced others to do so. Some had become discouraged waiting for fruit and had grafted become discouraged waiting for fruit and had grafted over their trees, but those who had not done so already, never would, for this year there had been enormous crops on all the trees. The Northern Spy tree should be kept open. Mr. M. thought the Northern Spy adapted to a great variety of soils. Had seen it grow on warm loam, on clay, and on the cold, wet sands just north of the ridge. It is late in leafing out and in flowering, and this is a recommendation. The President knew of localities where there seemed to be no certainty of a crop of anything but seemed to be no certainty of a crop of anything but Northern Spy and Tollman Sweet, on account of late

Townsend — Some 10 or 12 years ago my father grafted two old trees. They grew rapidly and soon formed thrifty tops. Waited five or six years for fruit, and then got out of patience and chopped off the tops of the shoots to induce fruitfulness. Next season got nine barrels. Put them in the cellar and opened latter part of March. Found two-fifths rot-ten, and many that appeared sound were rotten in

ten, and many the the center.

BARRY—The general verdict I think is that the Northern Spy is the finest of all apples. It needs good soil, care, pruning, &c. But this is desirable for all trees. It is said that for the Northern Spy it is more necessary than for almost any other variety. This may be true, and it deserves more, for it is better. It needs thinning, but this thinning must be done judiciously, or a new crop of shoots are forced out. This pruning will not be so necessary after the tree comes into bearing. It is well knewn that wherever the Spy bears it gives an enormous crop. This bends down the branches, checks the flow of sap for the formation of wood, and favors the forma tion of fruit buds. These give another and so on for years, until the ground becomes impoverished, the tree stunted, and the fruit consequently poor and worthless. The remedy for this is to thin out the fruit so as to leave only as many specimens as

out the fruit so as to leave only as many specimens as the tree will well mature without injury.

L. B. LANGWORTHY thought he grafted the first tree with this variety in the county of Monroe. As had been said, the tree needs pruning and has a tendency to oversear. The fruit is fine, juicy, sprightly, spicy, and holds its flavor longer than any apple in the

world, while there is no handsomer fruit. There is no better apple for the family, but for transportation

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?

S. B. GAVITT, of Wayne county—Would not recommend it for general culture in Western New York, although there are some localities where, in sandy soils, it seems to do well. Fails on gravel.

W. T. SMITH, Geneva — The Virgalieu has done remarkably well in Geneva and about Canandaigua. Never saw better fruit than has been produced in our Never saw better trut than has been produced in our section within a few years.

Sharpe, of Lockport—Set out three years ago a thousand White Doyenne pear trees. They bore a few specimens year before last, and last year more,

swith seasons they were cracked.
Smith, of Syracuse, would advise a trial of deep

plowing and draining.

BARKER, of Bloomfield — In our locality we have no trouble with the Virgalieu. We have never had

cracking to amount to anything. Sмітн, of Syracuse, believed the disease induced by local causes.

Dr. SYLVESTER agreed with Mr. Smith, for he had seen in the same orchard trees standing upon the west side of a hill with the fruit cracked, while upon the east side, and not over 100 rods distant, the fruit was untouched and splendid. Soil on west side gravelly; on the east side sandy loam.

Townsend—The Virgalieu cracks badly with me, while in the orchard of a near neighbor the fruit is clean. Mr. T. thought the cracking was produced from some atmospheric cause. The fruit upon both dwarf and standard trees suffer alike. Out of fifteen barrels, only picked out two bushels that could be Sмітн, of Geneva, didn't like to give up the Virga-

lieu. It is a hardy tree, and one of our best market pears. There is nothing of its season as good. Mr. S. was afraid all our delicate pears would good. Mr. S. was arraid an be subject to this influence.

be subject to this influence.

H. E. HOOKER did not believe that one bushel in ten of the Virgalieu pears grown and picked were fit to ship. Mr. Jacobs, an extensive fruit purchaser, he noticed was present, and he would like his opinion in regard to the Virgalieu as a market pear.

Mr. Jacobs said, as a general thing, we cannot do anything with Virgalieus grown in this county. In and about Geneva the fruit is very good, and New York fruit buyers get some very good specimens from that section. Pretty much all dealers discard that variety.

SHEPPARD, of Bloomfield — Generally raised good Virgalieus. Last year they did not ripen up well, but this year ripened early and were good. Had no cracking.

ELLWANGER — The Virgalieu has done pretty well with us, and we have had very little cracking. But it has cracked badly all around us. There is no It has cracked badly all around us. There is no necessity for planting this variety, for we have plenty of other good pears of the same season. Would not recommend it for general culture.

Hooker — Do think either currents of air, or soil,

or bad culture is the cause of cracking. Have known it crack under the best culture, on high and low ground, and on all kinds of soil.

Dwarf and Standard Trees.

What is understood by the term a standard, and what by the term a dwarf, tree?

TOWNSEND - On this subject there seems to be a TOWNSEND—On this subject there seems to be a great misapprehension among tree planters. A standard tree is one grafted or budded on a similar stock, so that the tree grows full or standard size. A dwarf comes from a bud inserted in a root with which it will unite, but vet furnishes an interruption to the flow of sap, generally a sort of smaller growth, which induces early fruitfulness and a small growth

BARBER thought the matter plain. A standard tree is one grafted on a stock similar to the graft, and a dwarf budded on a dissimilar stock.

HOOKER thought the term dwarfing was applied to Hooker thought the term dwarfing was applied to the working of scion upon a stock which tended to produce diminutive growth, and thus tended to fruitfulness and to increased size of the fruit. In the pear this effect is produced by working upon the quince stock. There are other terms, and which result from other causes, as, for instance, a tree of any size may be rendered "pyramidal" by suitable pruning. In the pear we call a standard tree one which is worked upon the pear stock or standard stock. As applied to apples, the working upon Paradise stock induces a diminutive growth. In the cherry, working upon the Mahaleb induces a growth not so much dwarfish, and I think there is some not so much dwarfish, and I think there is not so much dwarfish, and I think there is some impropriety in the use of the term when applied to the cherry on this stock. In the plum, the working on wild plum stock produces a tree somewhat dwarfish. A tree which is simply pruned low, is not thereby rendered a dwarf tree, because such pruning does not produce diminutive growth.

J. O. Bross understood a dwarf tree to be one which is worked upon a shrub, or a small tree partaking of a shrubby character, and thus a dwarf tree is made to partake somewhat of the character of the

shrub upon which it is worked. ELLWANGER said a tree that is not allowed to branch near the ground, but has a clean stem for some four feet, is called a standard. One that has a clean stem for about two feet, is called a half a clean stem for about two leet, is called a han standard. This is the French system. If a pear tree on quince root is pruned up to a clean stem three or four feet, it is called a dwarf standard. But a standard tree without qualification means a tree on its own stock pruned up with a clean stem the usual height.

Mr. Vick thought the term originated in this way,the trees selected by the nurseryman to stand in his ground as specimen trees, became to be called standards. Afterwards the term was used to specify those trees which stood on their own trunks unsup ported by wall or trellia.

C. W. SEELYE — A standard tree is one that stands on a leg, or trunk, and this term is used to distinguish it from a tree or plant branching from the ground.

Dr. BRISTOL thought that, for instance, in the pear, a dwarf means the tree worked upon the quince stock, and asked—If one of your nurserymen gets an order for a hundred dwarf pear trees, what would he order for a manufactural result are tree cut down low, or would it be trees from pear scions worked upon quince stocks? Trees in grounds which are kept to produce samples of varieties of fruits are trees, and are not necessarily standard specimen'

Mr. Barber thought that these were arbitrary terms, and we ought to have them settled clearly. We want farmers to understand us according to our terms. A standard tree is a tree worked upon a similar stock, while a dwarf is a tree worked upon a dis similar stock. You may make a tree grow dwarf by cultivation, as the Chinese dwarf even the oak tree but these are exceptions.

Influence of the Stock upon the Graft-

What influence has the stock upon the graft in modifying changing the quality of the fruit.

H. T. BROOKS - I think this a very important ques H. T. Brooks—I think this a very important ques-tion, and I beg the attention of gentlemen who prop-agate trees, to it. We often observe the same varieties of apples growing upon different trees having a different flavor. Mr. B. thought the char-acter of the stock would show itself in the fruit. Mr. Barber said many farmers believed that grafting an acid apple upon a sweet tree would improve the flavor of the fruit.

H. N. LANGWORTHY had a specimen of Bellflower on

H. N. LANGWORTHY had a specimen of Belinower on exhibition, which he believed to be very much modified by being grown upon a sweet tree.

Mr. Vick thought this a question which needed careful investigation, and mere surmises should not be advanced. He, therefore, moved that this question be postponed to the next meeting, which carried.

Pruning at the Time of Transplanting. In transplanting trees, is pruning the tops and roots of import ance, and if so, under what circumstances?

L. BARBER - In taking up trees we should take L. BARREET—In total age of the roots as are marred should be examined, and the injured parts should be cut away. Where the roots are parts should be cut away. Where the roots are pruned clean, there are more small roots thrown out from the pruned roots than from roots left unpruned. The top should be pruned to correspond.

The top of the tree is the demand, and the root is the supply. The top can be so severely pruned as not to leave wood buds enough to draw up the sap from the

Mr. Hooker thought that other things, such as soil, manure, &c., were of more consequence than this question. There is a wonderful recuperative power in nature: and fruit trees have a strong power to adapt themselves to circumstances. It is astonishing how readily trees will adapt themselves to the ishing how readily trees will adapt themselves to the circumstances in which they are placed. Had tried experiments, and the growth of those that were pruned were greater than those not pruned; but the total top was only about the same. As an abstract question there is a great deal to say upon both sides. Mr. Howev thinks that the pruning should be done the year after transplanting, while others think that we should prune when we transplant. There are various ends to be served by pruning. If we want the plants to bear fruit immediately, we prune one way; we prune in another style to produce a bushy tree, and in another to produce a pyramidal tree. Mr. H. had removed lots of trees without touching a limb with a knife, and they had all done well. In fact, he seldom lost a tree by removal.

Mr. Herenden — John J. Thomas once tried the experiment of three different modes of pruning the

experiment of three different modes of pruning the tops upon the same sort of tree, leaving the roots all alike, and all growing under similar circumstances. alike, and all growing under similar circumstances. In the first case they were not pruned in at all, and the trees made very little if any growth. In the second case the tops were pruned moderately, and the trees grew somewhat, sending out shoots some five or six inches in length, and looked decidedly better. In the third case the tops were pruned severely, and the trees grew very thriftily.

Mr. Barry said that the practice of nurserymen in their own grounds did not furnish a safe guide for their customers. When we remove trees, they are

their customers. When we remove trees, they are taken up and planted immediately, but trees received by our customers have to be packed and sent on a by our customers have to be packed and sent on a long journey, in which they receive more or less injury. He would recommend that the tops should in all cases be reduced a good deal at the time of planting. When we receive trees from France, as they usually reach us with their tops more or less shrivelled, we always prune them severely. The late A. J. Downing pressed the importance of this matter upon planters. Small trees would require less pruning than large ones, but in all cases dead and injured limbs and roots should be removed.

Barber — The roots of trees should be placed in

and injured limbs and roots should be removed.

BARBER — The roots of trees should be placed in the earth, not in wads or bundles, but spread out as nearly as possible as they were when grown, and any decayed portion, or dry or dead part of either a root or branch, should be removed, under all circumstancs.

Mr. HERENDEEN remarked, that these fine fibrous roots spoken of by the gentleman, are almost always dead, and if we examine the roots of trees which have been removed, we shall find that all the new growth of the roots is from roots fully the size of a pipe-stem, while the smaller roots have decayed. Mr. H. thought that as a ground the

pipe-stem, while the smaller roots have decayed.

Mr. H. thought that as a general thing, much would be gained by rather close pruning of the roots.

Mr. Sharf said he once had a great number of peach trees one year from the bud, and the tops being so dry, he feared they would not live; he cut them down, leaving only stumps from 12 to 20 inches above ground. They all lived, and made the finest trees he had had.

Morticultural Aotes.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY .- This Report is now published, and makes a handsome volume of over 260 pages. It is published for the use of members, and those in Rochester and vicinity can obtain their copies at the RURAL office. Any person can become a member of the Society by forwarding \$2 to the Treasurer, Thomas P. James, of Philadelphia, who will forward the volume by mail.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .- We are indebted to E. L. SHEPARD, of Marcellus, N. Y., for good specimens of the Rubicon apple, which Mr. S. left at our office, on his return from the West.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OHIO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.-We are ndebted to some unknown friend for a report of the proceedngs of this Society, which we will notice next week.

THE HORFICULTURIST for January is on our table, and is exceedingly neat in appearance, while its contents are both interesting and valuable. As we have before informed our readers, the printing office of the Horticulturist was destroyed by fire just as the January number was ready for press. This fire must have made a clean sweep, for the editor nnounces that nothing was left but the editor and the publisher; while these remain, we must consider the loss com-

Pomestic Economy.

CAKES AND COOKIES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Noticing that good recipes will be favorably received by you, I send a few for the benefit of your lady readers, which I know

to be good. FRUIT CARE.—One and one-half cups of butter; 3 do. of sugar; 5 eggs; 1½ cups sour milk; 1 teaspoon of saleratus; 3 teaspoons of cinnamon; 3 do. cloves; 2 nutmegs; 2 pounds of currants; 1 pound raisins; quarter of a pound of citron; 1 gill of brandy; 42 ups of flour.

MOLASSES COOKIES .- One pint of molasses; 1 egg; teacup of butter; a piece of alum the size of a walnut, dissolved in half a teacup of water; 2 teaspoons of soda; flour enough to roll out. SUGAR COOKIES .- One teacup of butter; 2 do of

sugar; 1 cup of water; 1 teaspoon of soda; 1 egg; 1 teaspoon of cinnamon. CUP CARE -One-half cup of butter: 1 cup of sugar: 1 cup of buttermilk; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon of soda; 2 cups of flour. - H. L. GRAY, East Springfield, Ot,

sego Co., N. Y. WHAT AN OLD LADY CAN Do. - Reading in the RURAL concerning the doings of an aged lady, and thinking praise due the aged, I send you a sketch,

which, if you think proper, you may publish. A lady now lives in the town of Gainesville, Wyoming Co., by the name of JENISON, aged ninety-one years, seventy of which have been spent in weaving, and last autumn she pared, cored, and strung, twenty bushels of apples. Let us women of New York follow her example by being industrious while life and strength remain. — A., Alden, Erie Co., 1861.

TOWATO CATSUP. - One peck tomatoes, cut in fine pieces; 1 teacup full white mustard seed: 1 do. fine salt: 1 do. brown sugar: 1 do. nasturtion, cut fine: 2 medium sized roots horse radish, grated: 2 do. do. pieces celery, cut fine; 2 do. do. onions, cut fine: 2 do. red peppers, cut fine; 1 tablespoonful ground black pepper; I do alspice and cloves, equal parts; 1 teaspoonful ground cinnamon; 1 do. mace, added to one and a half pints good vinegar. Mix all of the above thoroughly, and bottle for use .- A Subscriber,

Shrewsbury, Pa., 1861. ICE CREAM.-Will some of the kind readers of the RURAL please give a recipe for ice cream, and greatly

oblige?-Annie, Brockport, N. Y., 1861. [SPECIAL NOTICE.]

IMPORTANT .- DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus can be purchased from your grocers; it is pure, healthful, and will produce the most desirable results,—is always reliable, and can be depended upon to have the same effect to morrow, upon pastry, bread, &c., as it had to-day. Why will you onger use an inferior article when you can buy DE LAND & Co.'s Saleratus for the same money that you have to pay for a worthless preparation? DE LAND & Co.'s Saleratus is man ufactured at Fariport, Monroe Co., N. Y., where it is for sale at wholesale. The grocers in the large villages and cities also wholesale it, and good grocers everywhere retail it.

Padies' Pepartment.

AN MYENT

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE LAST OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

BY ANNIE M. BEACH

SEE is living alone in the old brown house. Where her parents lived and died,-The leved and the cherished have gone to sleep In the church-yard, side by side.

She has watched them all, while the damp of death Has settled upon each brow, Till she, the oldest, is left alone In her father's mansion now.

Still burns the fire on the old hearth-stons. But she sitteth there alone; Where once the light of the cheerful blaze On a happy household shone.

It is New Year Eve, - but they will not come, As they came in the days of yore,-Those brothers and sisters, a welcome warm To find at their father's door.

The teakettle sings on the ample fire; And she spreadeth the board with care, And putteth the chairs in their places round. As she did when they all were there. .

Then she taketh the Bible - God's book of truth -And reads where her father read: And they seem not so very far away -The friends who are with the dead.

They are gone, - but she knoweth the road they went, "Twas "the straight and the narrow way,"-They are only hid from her sight awhile, In the light of a purer day. She will soon be done with the "cares of earth,"

And will go from the mansion old, O'er the darkly rolling river of Death, "To that City whose streets are gold."

And when another New Year Eve comes round, They may all have met once more In the mansion which was not made with hands, On the beautiful, Shining Shore." Cambria, N. Y., 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] CHILDREN'S THANKS-A LIFE SKETCH.

It was a pleasant, sunny day in the early Autumn. The leaves were yet green upon the trees, and the flowers, having as yet lost none of their varied and endless beautiful colors, still displayed their wonted loveliness. In the yard front of the cottage I had, in the spring, stocked a few flower beds with a variety of plants, such as I knew were pretty and fragrant, and would continue in bloom a good part of the season. On this pleasant day, as was my custom, I was out watering and training them, and silently admiring their exquisite beauty,-musing, too, of that Great Creator who could thus design, paint, and endow with life these frail, beautiful, and perfect types of our life and its fleetness,-when my ear caught the lisping murmur of children's voices. Looking up I saw two little ones,-a boy and a girl,approaching the inclosure, prattling along with wondering eyes, busy as usual with every surrounding object. The boy, about five years of age, was leading by the hand his little sister, who might have been a year or two younger than himself. They were both well dressed, pretty, and interesting in appearance. Climbling upon the fence they watched my motions for a time, expressing praise of the flowers in their childish way. As I had often seen them when passing hand in hand, I felt somewhat interested in them, and determined to have some conversation with them. Accordingly I asked the little fellow, what was his name. "HENRY H-," he lisped in reply,-his large brown eyes sparkling with pleasure at the notice I had taken of him. "Where do you live?" I questioned again. "Way off there," he said, pointing down M- street. Observing I had culled a fine bouquet, he asked me wistfully, "What for you pick the flowers?" "Do you love flowers?" I said. Half abashed he replied, "Yes, ma'am,-what for you pick them?" he repeated, eagerly eyeing the bunch I held in my hand. "For you, my little man," I said, stepping forward, and placing them in his outstretched hand. "What to do with them, eh?" "Give them to your mother to put in the bouque holder." I knew he had a mother. -- motherless children do not look so tidy and cheerful. With a half credulous look he repeated, "to put into the vase,—yes." Evidently highly elated with his prize, yet hardly knowing what to say, he scrambled down from the fence with a smile on his face. "Come IDA," said he, as the little girl lingered, "come IDA." She was soon on the ground, and taking her hand they walked away, occasionally looking back at me. Ere they were out of hearing from his prattling tongue, I caught the grateful exclamation, "kind lady, ain't she, IDA?"

Money or thanks could not have repaid my kindness like those simple words,—"kind lady,"—spoken not as mere words of courtesy, but from the heart of a little child unlearned in artfulness or deceit, and as I turned away to resume my pleasant labor, I could not wonder that the SAVIOR blessed little children, and said "Let them come unto me and forbid them not." Michigan, 1861. MRS. S. F. HADDOCK.

A PLEA FOR HIRED GIRLS.

Mr. Moore:-I have heard you were a good sort of a man, and I suppose you are no respecter of persons, so you will print for the "hired girl" as well as the "mistress." Now, I want to say a few words to "A Farmer's Wife," who wrote a distressing account of hired girls. She said if you hire an oldish single woman, she can't be turned from her ways any more than the north pole; in a little while she is mistress and you stand and look on in mute astonishment, with folded hands, and weak, submissive countenance, wondering what will be the next thing in the programme. If you try a youngish girl, you are in perpetual spasms. She will not assume any care or responsibility. She must run to see every passer-by, and stand and chat with a companion, while the bread burns to cinders,".

So it seems that an old girl is about as bad as "the old boy," and a young girl, if possible, worse. She says "when I have three, I am in purgatory, - when I have two, I am driven to distraction,—and when I have one, I am harrassed within an inch of my life! I must say I feel something sorry for "Farmer's Wife," but I always thought the hired girls had the hardest of it. If we don't, it is because fretting is worse on the constitution than work,—but then we aint allowed to spell mistress at that when we are willing to. We are expected to be as amiable as the angels, at a dollar a week, - if we venture to be otherwise, even in the worst of storms, like St. PAUL. "the hour of our departure is at hand."

Now, I suppose we do as well as we are paid. I have been told that a lawyer frequently gets a hundred dollars for a day's work, - we must work from intercourse of words and actions.

one to two years for a hundred dollars, - and when we have got it earned, half of it is gone to save us from being naked. We are expected every time we bake and cook, to put things together as nicely as any learned man who makes gas or gun powder could do, -all for a few shillings per week.

When a fellow comes to fix mistress, teeth, he takes dinner with the family,-we can't, when they consider themselves up in the world.

I have observed that when people do their own work, they frequently scorch the bread and over salt the pudding, but they seem to relish it better and have more charity for themselves than for us, when

I aint agoing to say but what people had better do their own work. I guess it is best neither to hire or be hired. Folks seem to be made on the plan of working for themselves, they work so much better. But if people are too proud to work, or wont, or can't, I reckon it might help 'em in their minds to consider that it might be worth say one shilling a week to have Bridget look after the fires,--- one shilling to bring in the water, --- two shillings to trot round with the youngest, and something to put up with the oldest, that I never could see was so lovely as mistress seemed to suppose, - one shilling for getting the sauce and washing it, &c., &c., &c., even if we had to be told every other time to go and do it. Don't let those that hire us expect too much for too little. Make up your minds to take a dollar and a half's worth of work for a dollar and a half,and when the meanest of all work is done for the meanest of all pay, - call it even. A HIRED GIRL.

+----KISSING.

A KISS is like a sermon: "it requires two heads and an application." It deals with the hidden spirit by means of tangible symbols. It is like faith, in that it is "the substance of things hoped for." It is the language of affection, the echo of love and the concentration of bliss; it is of "good report," and pleasing to our ears; it is eloquence "dwelling with sweet accents upon the lips." It is both vocal and instrumental "harmonies" in a language and with a sentiment intelligible in all languages and in all ages. It is the "seal" of a father's blessing, the "witness' of a mother's love, the "guarantee" of a brother's protection, the "surety" of a sister's devotion, the 'gate" to a lover's heaven, and something that mere friends have nothing to do with.

It is very fashionable for Misses of a certain age to insist that "it is all foolishness, and decidedly silly." We never hear such an expression without thinking of a circumstance that actually occurred, somewhere in Indiana, if we rightly remember. A gentlemen stopped at a house by the wayside for information as to the route he was taking, and found a woman ironing, with her little child trying to amuse itself upon the floor; the little one was some two-and-a-half years old, very neatly dressed, evidently scrupulously cared for, and eminently handsome. The gentleman, while talking to the mother, picked up the child and kissed it; the little one looked up in such perfect astonishment that the gentleman remarked, "Why, my little dear, one would think that you were not used to being kissed." The mother answered for the child, "I don't believe, sir, that she was ever kissed before in her life. I'm sure I never did such a thing, and never knew its father to do so." Lord have mercy on that child and send it somebody to love it, was the gentleman's prayer, as he made sure that his wallet was in its place, and took himself out of the house as fast as possible. Not to know the holy kiss of a mother, the fondling embrace of a father, the earnest lip-press of brother and sister, is to fail in the development of the soul in an essential and vital degree; and surely what is so wondrous holy in infancy, so refining in childhood, so worthy in parents, and so prevalent upon the hearthstone, is not a matter to be disposed of with a sneer, or dismissed with a "pooh!"

"Kissing, like the marriage bells, or the blessed truths of the blessed Bible, never wears out; it is, like them, always new, fresh, and interesting; and, for the same reason, viz., it deals with the affections. which, unlike the intellect, loves the familiar; delights in the old, and is coy of the new and strange. The variety of kisses is not small. There is the kiss paternal, the kiss fraternal, the kiss connubial, (and pre-connubial,) and the kiss promiscuous. The last two varieties are the only ones to which we object. We have often thought, in reference to the kiss promiscuous, one of the blessings of the man over the woman consisted in being relieved of this conventional duty. It seems to us, in very many instances, like casting pearls before swine; and in illustration of the old adage, "Familiarity breeds contempt." A man or a woman who makes himself common in this respect, must not wonder if they are not always appreciated.

Notwithstanding all that we have said, we are not slow to confess that in many cases the practice is carried to unseemly and ridiculous lengths. What sense is there in a lady's receiving every feminine caller with the same expressions that she would greet the return of a long absent brother or husband? Is it not a hypocritical lie for Mrs. Jones to thus express affection for Mrs. Quidnunc, when, in her heart, Mrs. J. wishes Mrs. Q. at home? Is it not outrageous to be expected to put a mother's lips to everybody's baby, clean or dirty?—London Critic.

A MOTHER'S GRAVE.—Earth has some sacred spots, where we feel like loosing shoes from our feet, and treading with reverence; where common words of social converse seem rude, and friendship's hands have lingered in each other: where yows have been plighted, prayers offered, and tears of parting shed. Oh! how thoughts hover around such places, and travel back through unmeasured space to visit them! But of all the spots on this green earth none is so sacred as that where rests, waiting the resurrection, those we have once loved and cherished-our brothers, or our children. Hence, in all ages, the better part of mankind have chosen and loved spots of the dead, and on these spots they have loved to wander at eventide and meditate. But of all places, even among the charnel-houses of the dead, none is so sacred as a mother's grave. There sleeps the nurse of infancy, the guide of our youth, the counsellor of our riper years—our friend when others deserted us; she whose heart was a stranger to every other feeling but love-there she sleeps, and we love the very earth for her sake.

COMPLAISANCE, which is a willingness to please and to be pleased, renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable; it smooths distinctions, sweetens conversation, and makes every one in the company pleased and cheerful; it produces good nature and mutual benevolence; it encourages the timorous, soothes the turbulent, and promotes universal harmony; it is a virtue that blends all orders of men together in a friendly

Choice Miscellang.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] TWO DREAMS.

BY F. H. GUIWITS

LAST NIGHT came MORPHEUS to my bed, And softly to my spirit said, 'Come, follow me;" Then, through the "ivory gate," I passed Into a realm, with storm o'ercast, Of land and sea.

I saw, upon the seething waves, Men fiercely battle o'er their graves, Then sink within: I saw them spread with ruin o'er The land that stretched from shore to shore A fame to win.

Then sorrow sat upon my soul,-But spake a voice above the roll Of the great strife,-"Is there no peace upon the earth? Scan closely thou its broadest girth For joyful life."

Then sought I in the woodland shade, Where Solitude her couch had made: And in the town, Where steps throng on, and faster still, In measure with the tireless will, Both up and down.

But all were eager, all were evil, Each had a dagger, each a devil About his heart; The air was poison'd with their breath, Each brooklet muttered o'er the heath Of deadly art.

In grief I cried, "It is not well,-All, all is wrong!" then swept a swell Over my soul. Of sound unearthly, demon-born; The sun forsook the lurid morn, The moon her goal.

Then I awoke, and breathed a prayer, Such horrors ne'er again to bear,-Then slept again. This time my dream had sweeter tone; I wandered in a peaceful zone,

Free from all pain.

My soul was like a healing wound; There was a balm in zephyrs' sound; And with caresses, The bird-notes came to my relief, Like cooling spring and rustling leaf

From every shrub a welcome hung, And each sound was a welcome sung At my approach. This was the region of sweet peace, Where gladsome spirits ne'er decrease. Nor cares encroach.

Again I woke, when well I knew In those two dreams there was a view Of human life: The one, as life is, without hope,-The other, when with her flowers its slope Is richly rife.

Avon, N. Y., 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] DAY AND NIGHT.

A PALE shimmer of greyish light illumines the astern skies, and the stars grow pale in their westward course. Soon a soft, rosy flush overspreads the gray dawning, and glorious tintings, as of sunset, follow, till the horizon is robed in clouds of glorious hues,—the flame-color and gold, the softly flushing pink, and the golden-hued amber. As these arise, the stars retreat toward the tree-cowned hills of the west, and the birds awake, filling the air with melody that declares "It is day." From every tree-top their pure notes swell out upon the cool air of the nightwinds now bidding adieu to the earth in their solemn, deep, and dreamy breathings among the foliage. The lark, from his home in the sweet dewy grass of the meadows, wings his way upward to meet the sun, and poising in mid-air, he surveys the glory above and beneath, and pours forth his welcome to returning light in songs of praise to the Creator.

Lighter and lighter grow the skies, till the rises, outshining all the stars and glory-tinted clouds. Earth's face upturned to heaven shines more sweetly, sparkles more brightly in the sunlight, and the birds sing on: the beasts awake and join in the full chorus of welcome. From the meadows may be heard the lowing of cattle, and man, the nobler creation, rises to the labor of another day.

"Day unto day uttereth speech." Life on the earth speaks of a sustaining power, an Almighty, arm renewing earth's gladness and beauty. Too soon the sunlight drinks the flashing dew-drops from the bending flowers and sparkling grass, the holiness and loveliness of day-break passes away, and life's bustle and activity commences. "Man goes forth to his labor."—the farmer to his barns and vards, the merchant to his store, the mechanic to his shop, while the "gude wife" prepares the breakfast, and the little ones commence another day's mischief. The hours fly on and the great thoroughfares of human activity fill with those intent upon their several cares and plans, for which they have come forth. Through all the day the minds unwearied continue their unending labors, -- it is work, work, work; think, think, think; from daylight to dark.

But the day declines, - night approaches. The sun sinks behind the western hills, and the glorious pageantry of day-dawn is renewed in the golden robes of sunset. These, too, pale and fade; and the stars, "ever vigilant watchers," come forth, faintly at first, but brighten and beam upon the earth in its mantle of twilight with all their olden glory,--- the glory of the new creation when the "morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." The rosy clouds have faded, and the pearly shadows on the blue ether grow firmer and more distinct as night approaches. The moon lifts her head above the mountaintons, and with majestic grace pursues her glowing path, rivalling all the stars in the glory of her brightness. The evening winds. in solemn melody, chant among the trees the eternal anthem, -- "Praise Gop." The birds carol their evening hymn and repose in their leafly bowers,—the dews fall gently, and the flowers bend their heads upon their stalks and rest, - the streamlets and fountains are softened in their music, for the night

The stars, unwearied, keep their western way, and "Mortals the sweets of forgetfulness prove,"

save where a lamp declares the lone night vigils of some weary soul, - perhaps friends bending over the wasting form of a dearly loved one. And, may be, neath the tender light of the stars, in the holiness of the midnight hour, the immortal passes from its earth home, and in the solemn hush of night the recording Angel writes, "From earth departed, into eternity

entered an immortal soul." The stars look pityingly down on the agony of bereaved ones, yet stay not in their eternal march. Under another roof the howed head of the student, as he pores over his books, declares some soul searching for that "which is more precious than gold, whose price is above rubies." He toils late, and by perseverance conquers,-then he rises and looks out upon the night. The stars above shame his dimly burning lamp, and extinguishing its feeble flame he gazes forth upon the glory of the lights above. There shine the Pleiades.—here. in its eternal vigilance, stands Ursa Major,- Leo lights another portion of the heavens. - and from another point Orion and Gemini look steadfastly down upon the smiling earth. The moon has reached the zenith, and with pride beholds herself the seeming center of the Universe, and her satellites glory in their proximity to such loveliness. Looking out upon this grand page before him, surely the aspirant can say, "Night unto night showeth knowledge." He wonders not that PYTHAGORAS and GALILEO studied the phenomena of the sky.

Gently the zephyrs of night whisper in the bowers, gently the flowers nod assent to the whispering; softly the waters glide and the moon and starlight brightly bathes the whole, revealing the beauty, the holiness of night. Night is holy, and with its calming, soothing power influencing him, the student seeks repose, for soon the rosy dawn and rejoicing earth shall proclaim the birth of another day, - the gift of another flower for man to wreath in his garland of life. Day cometh and calls him to the fulfillment of the eternal law of activity, assuring him that his labor shall not be in vain. For, "while the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night, shall not

Girard, Penn., January, 1861.

PARENTAGE OF JEFFERSON.

THE following from the pen of Hon. D. P. THOMPson, we find in the editorial columns of the Green Mountain Freeman:

The circumstances of the union from which sprung the illustrious American statesman. Thomas Jefferson, have never, we think, except in such general terms as would convey no definite idea of their peculiar character, yet reached the eye of the public. But having learned them from the aged neighbors of Mr. Jefferson, during a former sojourn in Virginia, and being well convinced of their entire truth, we will venture to relate them for the amusement of our

Mr. Jefferson's father was poor, but an industrious and intelligent mechanic; and, as society was constituted in Virginia, he was wholly excluded from the ranks of the aristocracy, and could have had no hope of forming a family connection with them, but for the following incident:

One of the proud and lordly Randolphs wishing

some repairs to be made on the doorsteps of his mansion, and having heard of the expertness of the young carpenter, Jefferson, who resided in the same parish, sent for him to come and do the work. In this family there were several beautiful and accomplished daughters who were the acknowledged belles of that part of the country; while one of the sisters was so far behind the rest, either in accomplishments or the faculty of showing off to advantage, that she was subject to mortifying neglect by the young men who thronged the establishment, being generally left at home while her more favored sisters were taken off for the constant rounds of parties and pleasure excursions in vogue among the wealthy families of the place. It was during one of these instances of neglect that young Jefferson happened to be at work on the steps, and the respectful attentions he then had an opportunity of paying the slighted girl, so strongly affected her with the contrast with those she had been accustomed to receive from all other young gentlemen who were admitted to the house, that her actions soon revealed to the quick eye of the ambitious young mechanic a condition of heart that he thought he might improve to advantage. And acting on that belief, he persevered, and so well profited by his opportunities that within runaway match concocted and carried into effect. There was, to be sure a terrible rumpus kicked up by the proud Randolphs when it was discovered that one of the family had disgraced them and herself, as they esteemed it, by running away with, and marrying a poor mechanic. But finding there was no help for it, learning, upon inquiry, that the young man was as smart as he was bold, they at length recalled the truant daughter with her husband, installed them into the family, and gave them their patrimony.

From this match sprung, we believe, two sons and several daughters, a part of whom, like Thomas Jefferson, the subsequent statesman and president, strikingly inherited the intellectual characteristics and enterprise of the father, and the other part, the quite ordinary and common traits of the mother.

NATURE'S ALPHABET.

NATURE'S alphabet is made up of only four letters, wood, water, rock and soil; yet with these four letters she forms such wondrous compositions, such infinite combinations, as no language of twenty-four letters can describe. Nature never grows old; she has no provincialisms. The lark carols the same song in the same kev as when Adam turned his delighted ear to catch the strain; the owl still hoots in a b flat, yet loves the note, and screams through no other octave; the stormy petrel is as much delighted to sport among the first waves of the Indian Ocean as in the earliest times; birds that lived on flies laid bluish eggs when Isaac went out into the fields to meditate at eventide, as they will two thousand years hence, if the world does not break her harness from the orb of day. The sun is as bright as when Lot entered the little city of Zoar. The diamond and the onyx, and the topaz of Ethiopia are still as splendid, and the vulture's eve is as fierce, as when Job took up his parable. In short, nature's pendulum has never altered its strokes.

A CONTENTED MAN. - I tell you, if a man, is come to that point where he is content, he ought to be put in his coffin, for a contented live man is a sham! If a man has come to that state in which he says, "I do/not want to know any more, or do any more, or be any more," he is in a state in which he ought to be changed into a mummy. Of all hideous things, mummies are the most hideous; and of mummies, those are the most hideous that are running about the streets and talking .- Henry Ward Beecher. ____

FLOWING WATER is at once a picture and a music, which causes to flow at the same from my brain, like a limpid and murmuring rivulet, sweet thoughts, charming reveries, and melancholy remembrances. —

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.] THE BETTER LAND.

THERE is a land far, far away, .Unseen by mortal eye; Unstained by sin, undimmed by care,

Where pleasures never die. Unlike this sinful world of ours. Its skies are ever bright: No clouds o'erspread its sunniest hours, Nor day gives place to night.

No tempest, with its rude alarms. Invades those regions fair; But soft and ragrant zephyrs fill The pure, celestial air.

No fervid ray of summer's sun Falls on the radiant brow, But light effulgent from the throne Illumes their pathway now.

No blasting winds, or winter's cold, Can chill the fadeless forms; They're safe within the heavenly fold Secure from earthly storms.

They dwell with CHRIST, a happy band, Redeemed from sin and pair By them affliction, sorrow, death, Is never known again.

Friends are not called to gather there Around the dying bed Of loving ones, and bid adieu, Or farewell tears to shed.

No, no; their sufferings now are o'er, Their happiness complete; For on that bright, eternal shore, No sorrows shall they meet.

But ever in the glorious beams Of God's eternal love, They'll dwell throughout unending day In that bright world above.

Hart's Grove, Ohio. 1861.

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

S. A. P.

THE CREATOR'S WORKS.

WE find ourselves in an immense Universe, where it is impossible for us, without astonishment and awe, to contemplate the glory and the power of Him who created it. From the greatest to the least object that we behold, - from the star that glitters in the heavens, to the insect that creeps upon the earth, from the thunder that rolls in the sky, to the flower that blossoms in the fields, - all things testify a profound and mysterious wisdom, - a mighty and allpowerful hand, before which we must tremble and

Neither the causes nor the issue of the events which we behold, is it in our power to trace; neither how we came into this world, nor whither we go when we retire from it, are we able of ourselves to tell; but, in the meantime, find ourselves surrounded with astonishing magnificence on every hand. We walk through the earth as through the apartments of a vas. palace, which strike every attentive spectator with wonder. All the works which our power can erect, all the ornaments which our art can contrive, are trifling in comparison with those glories which nature everywhere presents to our view.

The immense arch of the heavens, the splendor of the sun in his meridian brightness, or the beauty of his rising and setting hours, - the rich landscape of the fields, and the boundless expanse of the ocean, are scenes which mock every rival attempt of human skill or labor. Nor is it only on the splendid appearances of nature, but amidst its saddest forms that we trace the hand of Divinity. In the solitary desert, amid the high mountains,—in the hanging precipice, the roaring torrent, in the aged forests,-though these be nothing to cheer, there is much to strike the mind with awe, - to give rise to those sublime and solemn sensations which elevate the heart to an Almighty, All-creating power.

WILLIAM H. HIGGING. Kendall, N. Y., 1861.

THE CLEARING OF THE CLOUDS. - There is nothing: a few days a mutual engagement was formed, and a in what has befallen, or befalls you, my friends, which justifies impatience or peevishn inscrutable, but not wrong. Remember, if the cloud is over you, that there is a bright light always on the other side; that the time is coming either in this world or the next, when that cloud will be swept away, and the fullness of Gon's light and wisdom noured around you. Everything which has befallen you, whatever sorrow your heart bleeds with, whatever pain you suffer, nothing is wanting but to see the light that actually exists, waiting to be revealed, and you will be satisfied. If your life is dark, then walk by faith, and GoD is pledged to keep you as safe as if you could understand everything. He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High, shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.

> AT THE CROSS. — Calvary is a little hill to the eye, but it is the only spot on earth that touches heaven. The Cross is foolishness to human reason, and a stumbling-block to human righteousness; but there only do Mercy and Truth meet together, and Righteousress and Peace kiss each other. JESUS CHRIST was a man of low condition, and died a death of shame on an accursed tree: but there is salvation in no other. There is no Mercy-seat in the universe but at His feet. But, lying there, we shall not only be accepted, but shall not lack some gracious word from His lips. There the broken heart shall hear its best music - a still small voice, it may be, but GoD will be in the voice, and the contrite spirit shall be revived. - Dr. Hoge.

> PROFANITY.-In the use of profane words, no idea is to be expressed, no object is to be attained, no end secured, no ear to be pleased, no appetite is to be administered to, no passion to be fed, no title to be acquired, no wealth to be earned, no possible good, either real or imagined, is had in view. They mean nothing. They are wicked cheats, playing a game of deception; attempting to palm off a blustering sound for a substantial thought. Profanity is surely a good witness of a terriple dearth of wisdom - a frightful scarcity of ideas. Nor will any one pretend that there is any good in profanity; for, besides being an arrant cheat, it is an idle and wicked use of the name of the greatest being in the Universe, the best and truest friend of every human being.

> PULPIT CONTROVERSY .-- The proper controversy of the pulpit is controversy with sin, which is the great heresy. It is better to overcome evil with good, to absorb error in truth. Virtutem videant. must observe the errors which appear in the places where we preach; those, at least, which have footing therein; but we must not do them the service of publishing them, and propagate white we oppose them. - Vinet.

The Educator.

FEMALE COLLEGE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

MATTHEW VASSAR, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, has asked the Legislature at Albany for a charter for a Female College. It is to be situated on a beautiful farm within a mile and a half of that city. He has now plans and specifications for a building which is to cost near one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. He proposes to transfer to the Trustees of the Institution at least two hundred thousand dollars in addition for the endowment of the professorships, and the purchase of Library, Cabinet, &c., for the purposes of instruction. When this plan shall have been carried out, it gives to the purposes of female. education one of the best endowments on this continent, if not in the world. He designs to pay salaries high enough to command the best teachers in the country, and also all the educational facilities requisite to carry the instruction to the highest practicable point. We congratulate our female readers on the prospective endowment of an institution of learning for their benefit, which shall secure to their sex all the advantages given by the best endowed colleges in the land. Ladies have often complained that they had not the educational opportunities furnished to men. The design of this munificent endowment is to remove this reproach, and give to females an opportunity to carry their studies to the highest point, under the ablest teachers, who shall be specially devoted to individual branches of learning.

Like PETER COOPER, Mr. VASSAR proposes to become his own executor, and endow and establish this institution while he himself is alive and able to attend to the realization of his own views. How much better to take this course than for him to hold on with a miserly grasp to his property till his last breath, and put the labor and thought of carrying out his views upon executors after he could use his wealth no longer. We would commend this example to many whom we could name, who make slaves of themselves while living, in order that when dead it tainly not. They are wanting in principle, they fail may be said of them by thankless heirs that they "cut up well."

In our country the laws have wisely prohibited the

entailment of estates. By consequence, unless a man can bequeath to his children intelligence, moral worth, and business capacity enough to achieve a fortune for themselves, it is nearly impossible for him to secure to them for any length of time the property which he leaves. No economical maxim is truer than the common one, that it requires more business skill to keep preperty than to accumulate it. As a general rule, the skill and capacity to keep and manage a large estate, can only be secured by the labor, thought, and self-denial necessary to amass it. Hence the reason why we see so few large estates which remain through three generations in one family. Looking over the family history of wealthy men, we find, in perhaps the majority of instances, that large inherited wealth has been anything but a blessing. We cannot have an aristocracy of wealth among us, so long as we cannot entail property. So long as property is movable, it will go into the hands of those who have the most business capacity. The long and painful struggles of the poor boy who depends on his own energy and Gon's blessing for success in business, constitute the training of the men who are the real financial forces in our country. Let a man of wealth give his sons to understand that they will have from him no money at all, or at most only enough to give them a start in business, and they will feel the necessity of getting education enough, and working hard enough, and being selfdenying enough, to cope with the sons of the poor. Real manhood comes from real work. - work of the head or the hands or both. But few men or boys will work as hard as they can or ought to, without the stern impelling power of necessity.

Who are our leaders in politics, in religion, in finance, in agriculture, in the mechanic arts? They are in general the sons of the comparatively poor. These leaders have become such, not because of their poverty in itself, but because their poverty compelled them to work. It is all nonsense to suppose that a poor man's son has any advantage over the rich man's, except in the necessity that is laid upon him accumulations of his father, feels the absence of the mest powerful stimulus that can affect a human being. If he is ambitious, he thinks that his wealth will command him social position, and very likely enable him to get office by bribery without deserving it. Why should he put his very life blood into work? Only a few are so happily constituted that hard labor. is to them a normal condition. The great body of men work because compelled. Poverty is a rough nurse, but she rears heroes.

Let rich men give their sons to understand that work will be a necessity for them, and they do the best thing to secure for them a manly and forcible character, and by consequence an honorable place among their fellow men. Let them put their daughters in a similar position, and they will secure them against those direct foes to female happiness --professional fortune hunters. No man of wealth can secure these results for his children but by seeking out some worthy object of charity and devoting a good portion of his property to it while he is healthy in body and mind.

We have been led into these remarks by the notice of Mr. VASSAR'S proposed Institution. We hope an example so excellent may be followed by many. There are not a dozen Institutions of learning or charity in the country which are adequately endowed. Objects large enough and good enough to fill their heads and hearts are pressing themselves on the attention of the wealthy on every side.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] FIRMNESS AND DECISION.

Is firmness a quality indispensable to the teacher? Before we answer this question fully, let us look around us and see what effect this trait of character, or its opposite, has upon others.

In the common walks of life we behold the merchant, the mechanic, the professional man, busily engaged in their different pursuits, prosecuting with vigor, energy and enterprise their daily avocations. Yet even among these we observe that some excel and become noted for their business capacities, while others remain in comparative obscurity.

But, is the cause less apparent than the effect? Behold the merchant who habitually cheats and deceives his customers, - is it a wonder to you that he meets with ill success in life? The farmer who makes believe at farming, - only does it by halves, - the carpenter who slights his work to save time,—the doctor who deceives his patient, although METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MADE AT ROCHESTER, STATE OF NEW YORK.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER-ANNUAL ABSTRACT-F. D FENNER, OBSERVER.

Latitude 43°, 8', 17". Longitude 75°, 51' Height of Station above the Sea, five hundred and sixteen feet.

	1860.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	Oor.	Nov.	DEC.	ANNUAL	
			1 00 4	1 07 0		01.0	66.77	67.6	70.4	1 -0.0				1860.	1859.
Thermometer.	Monthly Mean	27,8	26,4	37,3	45,4	61.9	66,7	07.0	10.2	59.2	50.7	38.8	26.1	48.19	48.38
	Highest Degree	52	55	67	70	83	86	86	92	82	70	71	39	92	94
	Lowest Degree	2	-3	. 17	24	42	51	53	54	38	36	15	4.	3	-7
	Range	50	58	50	48	41	35	32	38	44	34	56	35	95	101
	Warmest day	23	27	31	30	7	28	20	6	3	31	1	19	6th August.	lith July.
	Coldest day	1	3	13	2	20	9	28	28	29	27	25	15	3d February.	10th January.
larometer	Monthly Mean	29,39	29,33	29,167	29,242	29,205	29,156	29.176	29,185	29.30	29,62	29,208	29.381	29,18	29,33
	Highest Observation	29.83	29.87	29,63	29,87	29,47	29,48	29,40	29,49	29,73	29,58	29.59	29.88	29,88	30,19
	Lowest Observation	28,92	28.70	28.76	28.68	28,82	28,69	28.86	28,95	28.91	28.81	28.67	28,69	28.67	26,16
	Range	.91	.17	.87	1.19	.65	.79	.64	.54	.82	.77	.92	1.19	1.21	2,04
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	Total of each Month	31	29	31	30	31	30 ·	31	31	30	31	30	31.	366	365
	Prevailing Winds	S W	S W	N W	N W	NW	N W	NW	W	NWI	N W	W	NW	N. W.	`W.
Tenther	.Fair days	21/4	. 6361	101/4	6%	9	7%	81/6	53%	934	436	10	31/4	821/3	98
	Cloudy days	28⅓	2314	2014	23⅓	22	22%	22%	251/4	201/2	2635	20	27%	282%	272
	Total of each Month	31	· 29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	81	866	365
	Rain	3	3	5 .1	9	8	9	9	99	8	17	10	4	94-	99
	Rain and Snow	3	11	0	2	0	0	0 1	0	0, 1	0	2	3	21	5
	Snew	10	. 8	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	34	38
Amount	of water in inches	1.088	1.354	1,643	1.79	1.4	2.382	4.498	2,499	3,522	4.714	3,347	1,532	29,779	31.30

Observations made at 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M.—F. D. F.

REMARKS.—The mean heat for 19 years ending with 1860, is 46.79 degrees, and for the 10 years ending with 1860, is 47.54 degrees, and for the 29 years is 47.05, as derived from the observations made here for the Regents of the University. From my own observations for 24 years, the annual mean temperature is 46.92 degrees. In only six Decembers in 24 years, viz., of 1860, 1851, 1854, 1856, 1859, and 1860, has the temperature been down to zero. The average of water annually is, for 24 years, ending with 1860, 31.98 inches, and for 17 years previous to 1851, is 31.82 inches, or the mean is very nearly 31.8 inches. The Agricultural products very abundant; health very high.—C. Dewey.

with success, even though they could excel? Gerin firmness and decision of character, they care not to stand up for the right, but heedlessly adopt the wrong.

Is not this effect produced by the same cause among us teachers? Look now at the teacher who hesitates in the path of duty, - whose brow with many cares grows fretted, and who is upon the point of violating some rule of right. As a well-read book, so the children read his countenance, - every gesture, every word, every look, are carefully watched, and wee be to that man who hath not his members in subjection. Need we then ask, are firmness of principle and decision of character indispensable qualifications of the teacher? Try well, Oh, Teacher, the gifts Gop has given thee, - ascertain whether or not thou art lacking here, for he who attempts to teach without these, leans upon a broken staff, which shall deceive him in the hour of trouble, - which shall pierce his hand, and be to him a source of distress.

But mark, do not imagine that when we talk of firmness, we mean obstinacy, -- far be it from us to recommend such a trait. The obstinate person sticks to his theory, or favorite idea, in face of right and wrong, -- even when he knows he is wrong, still clings to it with the tenacity of a parasite. How foolish, how detestable such a mind. Nor would we be understood to recommend that humility which causes its possessor to be trampled upon and underrated by his pupils,—this, indeed, is not humility, but unworthy self-abasement, which we confess to be as dangerous as its extreme.

Choose, then, a happy mean, - a mean which is neither found in stern obstinacy, nor in weak humility, but which lies in that firmness which lays its hands upon both. To speak in plainer words, let us remark, 1st, Have few rules, but have them well observed; 2d, Never uphold a rule which you know to be wrong in its principle; 3d, Never give up a good rule simply because your pupils so desire. A. J. W. Racine, Wis., 1861.

EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.

FROM the Report of the Superintendent of Educato work. The poor boy knows that he must work or for Lower Canada, for the year 1859, we learn that starve. The boy who knows that he can live on the the general results of the year have been satisfactory. The Normal Schools have had increased success: 219 students were trained in them, and 106 diplomas have been granted. Connected with these instutions are three Model Schools, with 669 pupils. The whole amount expended for Normal and Model Schools within the year, has been \$36,810, of which sum \$9,431 proceeded from the fees paid by the pupils. The expense of the two teachers' journals have exceeded the receipts by \$839; but twice that sum is due for subscriptions.

> The most formidable obstacle to the gradual increase of teachers' salaries, and therefore to the improvement of their material and social condition. is acknowledged by all to be the preference given, in many places, to teachers, both male and female, who hold no diploma, and, therefore, put up with small salaries. Cases have occurred, especially in poor or remote localities, where teachers have been chosen without regard to their ability, and solely with an eye to the lowness of the salarv.

> The number of Common Schools was 3,199; that of pupils, 168,148; the contributions amounted to \$498.436. There were 509 students in universities and superior schools: 2.756 in classical colleges: 1.962 in industrial colleges: 6.568 in mixed colleges; 14.278 in academies for girls.

Teachers' salaries: - 97 males received less than \$100 per year; 487 from \$100 to \$200; 341 from \$200 to \$399; 51 from \$400 and upwards. 1.000 females received less than \$100; 1.022 from \$100 to \$199; 106 from \$200 to \$399; and only one female teacher received \$400. In many municipalities, teachers are provided, in addition, with lodging and firing.

EDUCATE ALL.

Most people do not, as it appears to me, duly appreciate the importance of a general diffusion of knowledge. It is deemed essential that a few should be well educated; and accordingly here and there a boy is selected to pursue a course of academical and collegiate studies with the view of having him go into some one of the professions. His parents, and brothers; and sisters, work harder and fare poorer that this favored boy may have a "liberal education." They even deprive themselves of many of the comforts of life - deprive themselves of intellectual food and nourishment -- starve their bodies and scrimp their souls-that the son and brother may some day be able to - do what? live without physical labor! Yes, the family will subsist upon articles that cannot be disposed of in the market, and become almost at the point of death, -should these meet intellectual paupers - more ragged and wretched

than Lazarus - that a member thereof may ascend into a higher sphere, from which he may look down upon his benefactors with derision and scorn!

Now, it may be better that some few individuals should be thoroughly educated than that all should remain in mental darkness; but I don't understand why five children should be suffered to grow up in ignorance, in order that the sixth may have a finished education. It strikes me it would be wiser and more just to afford them all equal advantages, and if one of them happens to be ambitious of knowing more than the rest, let him go to work upon his own account and rely upon his own exertions for the accomplishment of that result.—B. Brockway.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

BRAIN DIFFICULTIES.

It is the opinion of many eminent physicians that the present century has witnessed a very large increase of brain disorders, and that this increase has taken place in an accelerated ratio as the strain upon the commercial and public life of the people has become greater. The intense competition which at present exists among all the liberal professions, the excitement accompanying the large monetary transactions which distinguished the present day, the gambling nature of many of its operations, and the extreme tension to which all classes of the community are subjected in the uncessing struggle for position and even life, has resulted in a cerebral excitement under which the finely organized brain but too often gives way.

Dr. Brigham of Boston, in the United States, gives a most deplorable account of the increase of the cerebral disorders in his own country, in which he asserts that insanity and other brain diseases are three times as prevalent as in England. This statement would seem to confirm the notion that go-aheadism - if we may be allowed the term, - is straining the mental fabric to its breaking point. And we must remember that the mischief must not be gauged merely by the number of those who fall the wavside: there must be an enormous amoun of latent mental exhaustion going on, which medicine takes no count of. It is a matter of general observation that the children of men of intellectual eminence often possess feeble, if not diseased brains. for the simple reason that the parents have unduly exercised that organ. What applies to individuals, in a certain modified degree applies to the race. A generation that overtasks its brains is but too likely to be succeeded by a second still more enfeebled in its mental organization, and this exhaustive process must go on increasing if the social causes producing it continue in operation.

We have some means of measuring the magnitude of the evil where absolute lunacy is concerned, inasmuch as we possess official returns to deal with, which gauge its rate of increase or decrease with pretty tolerable accuracy; but we have no such means of ascertaining the nature of the increase of those no less grave disorders of the brain which do not bring the patient under the cognizance of the law. If we could take count of the number of able men who, at the very height of their efficiency and in the very plenitude of their power, are struck with insidious cerebral disease, such as softening of the brain, and dropt out of life as gradually and as noise lessly as the leaf slowly tinges, withers, and then flutters to the ground; if medicine had any system of statistics which could present us with a measure of the amount of paralysis that comes under its observation, or of the apoplectic seizures which so suddenly blot out life, -we should doubtless be astonished at the very large increase which has of late years taken place in affections of the brain.— Edinburgh

COLORING MATTER OF FLOWERS.

Some interesting researches on vegetable coloring matters have lately been concluded by M. Filhol, of Paris. He has extracted the coloring matter from white flowers, and finds it to possess the following qualities - It is a clear yellow solid, soluble in water, alcohol and ether, and furnishes very beautiful lake colors with metallic oxyds, and can be used for painting and dyeing fabrics of a bright and very durable yellow. It has been named xanthogene. The colors of red and blue flowers are found to be due to a similar proximate principle, which will be blue in flowers with a neutral juice, and red or rose colored in those where the juice is acid. The name of this coloring matter is cyanine, a solid uncrystallizable body, soluble in water, and capable of being applied to many uses in painting. In yellow flowers two distinct coloring substances have been found, named respectively xanthine and xanthene. Another

the species of the genus Crocus. It is a solid, uncrystallizable body, of a beautiful golden yellow color, which is neither altered by acids nor alkalies; it is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether; it produces, with some metallic oxyds, beautiful lake colors; and can be fixed upon fabrics, where its tinctorial power is remarkable.

M. Filhol, in a memoir read before the Academy of Sciences, gives some valuable hints on the preservation of fresh flowers. We may preserve many flowers for a long time in a fresh state by inclosing them in sealed tubes. At the end of some days all the oxygen of the air confined in the tubes will have disappeared, and will have become replaced by carbonic acid. If we introduce into the tubes a little quicklime, it removes from the flowers some of their humidity, which facilitates their preservation. Lime also takes up the carbonic acid, and the flower thus becomes placed in pure nitrogen. All flowers are not preserved alike by this process; yellow flowers are those which are altered the least.

HOW THE WORLD IS GOVERNED.

THERE are about one hundred separately organized governments in the world at the present time. Nearly one-half are monarchies in Europe; and of these a large proportion are petty Principalities and Dukedoms, containing altogether about six millions of inhabitants. Of the governments of Europe, Great Britain is a limited monarchy; France is nominally constitutional, but, in reality, an absolute monarchy; Russia and Austria are absolute. Prussia, Spain, and Sardinia are limited, with two Chambers of Deputies. There are only four Republics in Europe - Switzerland, San Marino, Montenegro, and Ancora. The three latter contain an aggregate population of not over 120,000 people. Switzerland, secure in her mountain fastnesses, is now, by common consent, left unmolested. The governments of Asia are all absolute despotisms. Thibet has the name of being a hierarchy, but differs in no practical sense from a despotism. In Africa, the Barbary States, and all the various negro tribes, of whatever name, are ruled despotically, except Liberia, which is republican, the opening wedge of civiliz that continent.

The great islands in the Southern and Pacific oceans are mostly independent and despotic — such is Japan with a population of twenty millions, and Madagascar, containing about five millions. The Sandwich and Society Islands are limited monarchies. and the other islands in the Southern and Pacific oceans belong mostly to the different European Powers, and are ruled according to their respective forms of government. On the American continent, there is but one monarchial government; that of Brazil, which is, however, liberally constitutional. In the three great geographical divisions of America, there are now eighteen separate. Republics. The British Possessions in North America exceed the United States, in territorial extent, and they enjoy a large amount of political freedom.

MODE OF CALCULATING THE YEAR.

THE Chaldeans and the Egyptians dated their years from the autumnal equinox. The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring; but in civil affairs they use the Egyptian year. The ancient Chinese reckoned from the new moon nearest the middle Aquarius. The year of Romulus commenced in March, and that of Numa in January. The Brahming begin the year in February, when the leaves begin to grow green. Their year consists of eighteen months. having twenty days each: the last days are spent in mirth, and no business is suffered to be done, nor any service in the temples. The Abvssinians had five idle days at the end of every year, which commenced on the 26th of August. The American Indians recken from the first appearance of the new moon at the vernal equinox. The Mohammedans begin their year the minute the sun enters Aries.

began the year at the vernal equinox; the French year, during the reign of the Merovingian race, on the day on which the troops were reviewed, which was the first day of March. Under the Calovingians, it began on Christmas Day; and under the Capets, on Easter Day. The ecclesiastical year begins on the first Sunday in Advent. Charles IX appointed, in 1564, that the civil year should commence on the 1st of January. The Julian Calendar, which was so called from Julius Cæsar, was formed by Pope Gregory, in 1752, which plan was suggested by Lewis Lilio, a Calabrian astronomer. The Dutch and the Protestants in Germany introduced the new style in 1700. The ancient clergy reckoned from the 25th of March; and this method was observed in Britain until body, named crocoxanthine, is also met with in all which our year commenced on the first of January. ! movements and aimless sounds.

The Venetians, Florentines and the Pisans, in Italy,

The Houng Kuralist.

PARAGUAY TEA.

Ir may be that some of our readers have never heard of the celebrated Paraguay or Jesuit's Tea. An herb which is an article of trade in Paraguay to such an extent that its preparation and exportation give profitable labor to whole provinces, is worthy of attention. The botanical name of this plant is Ilex Paraguayensis. The leaf, as prepared, is called yerba maté, and it is used to such an extent that it may be called the national beverage of South America.

The single town of Paranagua, containing about three thousand inhabitants, exports near a million dollars' worth of the maté every year. It has a somewhat bitter taste and a slightly aromatic odor when steeped, and one can easily detect in it the peculiar chemical element which gives the exhilerating effect to the tea of China. Its use was learned from the Indians. A person who has once acquired the habit of using it, finds it difficult to lay it aside. When drank to excess, it produces an effect on the system similar to that resulting from the excessive use of coffee, tobacco, or spirituous liquors. It is often taken as a remedy or palliative, in sea-sickness. The laborers in the mines, and the native oarsmen on the rivers, use it as the most desirable refreshment after a hard day's labor.



Among the higher and middle classes it is equally popular as a beverage, and is used on all social occasions. It is prepared from the leaves and

small stems of the shrub, or tree, which grows wild, and has never been successfully domesticated. The leaves are kiln-dried, and afterward pounded nearly to powder, in a sort of mortar, by water-power. It is exported in bundles of about one hundred and twenty pounds' weight, which are packed in raw hides. It is prepared for use much the same as common tea. A small quantity is put in an ornamented gourd shell (the cup in common use,) with or without sugar. Upon this hot water is poured. The maté is imbibed through a silver tube as we take juleps.* The lower end of this tube is enlarged into a globular or semi-globular form, (as in the specimen engraved above,) which is perforated with small holes to prevent the powdered leaf from passing into the mouth. This tube is called the bambilha, and with the cup, (an engraving of which we also give,) is passed from hand to hand among the guests until each has partaken of a cup in

There is a somewhat similar shrub indiginous to North Carolina, which Rev. Mr. FLETCHER considers dentical with the Paraguay tea. But good botanical authorities consider the shrubs to belong to different species. The leaves of the North Carolina plant are also used as a substitute for tea, and ship masters, we are told, carry it to sea for the use of seamen, esteeming it a healthy beverage. A friend has left a small package of the maté at our office, but from our own experiments in drinking it we are by no means prepared to recommend it as a substitute for tea or

cian to whom we gave some of the tea, has furnished us the following report of its effects upon himself:

On weighing, I found the quantity of Yerba Mate given to me at the RURAL office, to be nearly one ounce. Of this I made a decoction by boiling in water, and drank one-half of it. In thirty minutes afterwards, I took the other half. The effect on the system was not unlike strong green tea in some particulars, while in others it was somewhat different. Those I should call unusual were a fullness about the head and ears, the drums of the ears having the sensation of being put on the stretch, with exaggeration of all sounds, any ordinary sound being, I should judge, apparently doubled in intensity. None of these effects were to the extent of unpleasantness, and soon passed off. These latter symptoms may have been occasioned by the unusual quantity taken. Knowing I required five times the dose of nearly everything to produce the same effect that is produced in most others by smaller quantities, was the reason of my taking the whole ounce, but I would not recommend the taking of more than one-quarter that amount by others. In taste, it is not unlike a very poor quality of green tea, and has the same astringency.

*On reading proof we wish to amend this remark. Of course see do not take juleps,—but allude to the modus operands of hose who imbble such things. As we hope mest of our young enders are innocent as to juleps, we will add that they are akken (by those fond of spirits,) by a process similar to that of mibiling cider with a straw.—Ed. R. N. Y.

THE HARMONY OF LIFE.

THE life of a family has been beautifully compared by some one to a full orchestra, each member of which performs a separate part. The bass instruments, calm and deliberate, like the grand-parents, keen the time and remind the rest of their duties. The little warbling flutes, like a nest-full of children, breathe to the sun their ceaseless songs of unconscious joy. The violins and the tenors, fathers and mothers in the family, sing also,—but they know what life is, and know the reason of their joyfulness or their sadness. The sighs of the horns and hautboys resemble the poetic aspirations of youthful hearts in love with an ideal - hearts that have as yet tasted none of the prosaic, disenchanting realities of life.

Let every one perform his own part in the right time, and we shall have a perfect whole - solemn or gay, graceful or majestic, a triumphal march or a symphony in do — according as the great Master above has written the music. But if the parts clash, if the bass, departing from its appropriate gravity and dignity, becomes frivolous or trifling,-if the tenors, instead of being consistent and gentle, become careless or harsh - if the violins take the part of the horns, and the trombones that of the hautboys - then the harmony is destroyed, and the spirit lost. Instead of a soft and melodious symphony, whose sweetness charms even in sadness, we the introduction of the new style, A. D. 1752; after have a nameless jarring noise, full of ungoverned

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SA - OYAN

Roe's Western Reserve Premium Cheese Vat and Heater—H. & E. F. Cooper.
Harper's Series of Willson's Readers—Harper & Brothers.
Prindle's Patent Ag'l Caldron and Steamer—Bennett & Co.
The Life of Andrew Jackson—Mason Brothers.
The Christian Review, Quarterly—Benton & Andrews.
American Slavery—Mason Brothers.
Trees and Plants for Sale—Wm. Parry.
Galvanized Index Pens—J. H. Tryon,
Advice to the Unemployed—E. G. Storke.
Bee-Keeping Explained—M. Quinby.
Fresh Pear Seed for Sale—Frost & Co.
Apple Grafts for Sale—T. T. Southwick.
Italian Bees and Queens—M. M. Baldridge.
Apple Grafts for Sale—L. J. Bülings.

SPECIAL NOTICES Brown's Troches for Bronchial Complaints, &c.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 26, 1861.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at Washington.

Every foreign government represented here is distinctly opposed to the secession scheme, and will make their views public when the occasion occurs.

Word has been forwarded to Gen. Scott, from Baltimore, that 2,000 young men are fully organized and ready to come on from that city, at the shortest netice, to assist in the defence of the District and the Federal Capitol.

Colonel Hayne, the South Carolina commissioner, called on the President, on the 16th inst., and was politely received. He stated, verbally, that the purpose of his mission was to demand the unconditional withdrawal of the garrison of Fort Sumter. The President heard him through and then requested him to submit it in writing, when he would consider it and communicate his reply.

The Cabinet have determined against holding any intercourse with any South Carolinians as ambas-

Col. Hayne has, it is understood, moderated his views since his arrivalthere. He will remain here several days. The opinion is almost unanimous in secession circles, that all collisions for the present should be studiously avoided. Lieut. Hall has returned with instructions to Major Anderson. Their character has not transpired, but it is asserted from a reliable source that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumter as demanded by the South Carolina authorities, and that the post will be defended. Such is the present condition of affairs.

Lord Lyons, Mr. Schleiden, the Bremen Charge, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps, have requested Secretary Black to furnish official information whether the Government of the U.S. recognizes clearances of vessels which may be issued by the authorities of South Carolina, and also, whether foreign vessels could properly pay duties to South Carolina officers. Mr. Black's answer has not transpired, but it is understood to have been in the negative, in reply to both questions. He states, however, that foreign vessels entering seceding ports, and paying duties ignorantly, would have more indulgence than others; but adds, that the government is reluctant to consider the subject in the present unsettled condition of the country.

The President, on the 17th, sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Holt, as Secretary of War. It was considered in Executive Session, and from all accounts the preliminary discussion was of an exciting character. An effort was made by its opponents to refer it to the Committee on Military affairs. But this was strenuously and successfully resisted by the motion of reference being defeated by a vote of 34 against 13. The objection to Holt by his opponents is that in their opinion he is a coercionist, and this some of them openly avow. Mr. Holt has since been confirmed, — 38 against 13.

It is now regarded as certain here that neither the coming nor the inauguration of the President elect will be attended with any disturbance or opposition. Gen. Scott's well matured plans have baffled the arrangements of the conspirators, and the intelligence from Baltimore in regard to the volunteering in aid to Gen. Scott, and the fact that the Baltimore Chief of Police has officially asserted his ignorance of any hostile schemes on foot in that city, have tended to strengthen public confidence.

The Indian Office is in possession of late intelligence that five thousand Sioux warriors have collected on a fork of the Platte River and threaten to take Fort Kearney and wipe out the white settlers and stop all further emigration westward.

Hon. Mr. Rives has left Washington for Virginia, and professed himself to be greatly encouraged, after interview with prominent Northern politicians, at the prospect of adjustment, at least so far as to retain the border States within the Union. He was also hopeful of a final pacific settlement of the controversy that has so nearly rent us in twain.

The bids for the Treasury loan reached \$12,500,000. at from 9 to 12 per cent. The awards it is understood will be made to all bidders under 11 per cent., and the average is about 104 per cent. There were about 100 bidders for the \$500,000 loan, ranging from 9 to 12 per cent.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.—The Vice-President presented a message from the President, answering the Senate resolution relating to his appointment of Joseph Holt to perform the duties of the office of Secretary of War. made vacant by the resignation of Secretary Floyd. He fully sets forth the legal reasons for the step.

Mr. Iverson obtained leave to retire from the Committee on Claims, for the reason that the duties were too laborious.

Mr. Fessenden presented the credentials of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, as U. S. Senator from Maine, in place of Mr. Hamlin. The credentials were read, and Mr. Morrill sworn in.

The chair presented a communication from the Governor of Ohio, directing him to present the credentials of Hon. S. P. Chase, as U. S. Senator from Ohio. The credentials were read.

House.—Mr. Maynard offered a resolution instructing the committee on the President's special message to consider that portion which recommended a vote on the question at issue between the different sections of the country, and now agitating the public mind, and that the committee report thereon at an

early day in bill or joint resolution. Adopted. The minority report from the Committee of Thirtythree, signed by Messrs. Taylor of La., Phelps of Mo., Bust of Ark., Whitley of Del., and Winslow, of North Carolina, embraces, in substance, the following:

The report says the present difficulties can only be remedied by amendments to the Constitution, and suggests that the amendments proposed in the Crittenden resolution, if adopted, would restore tranquillity to the country and place the Union on such a foundation that it could never be shaken. These amendments,

the report asserts, would not in reality change the Constitution, they would only have the effect of restoring it, by the added provisions, to what it was in point of fact on the day of its adoption through the operation of the circumstances which then surrounded it, and which erected the barricades against the present sectional contests, as constitutional provisions would now. If a constitutional majority cannot be united in support of the Crittenden resolutions, or the substance of them, then a dissolution of the Union is inevitable.

The report recommends that steps be taken for calling a Convention of the States, with a view to a peaceful separation by providing for a partition of the common property of the United States; settling terms on which the social and commercial intercourse between the separated States shall be conducted; and making a permanent arrangement with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi river.

Army bill passed. Adjourned.

Legislature of New York.

SENATE. - The Committee on Federal relations made a report, denying the right of a single State, or several States, to secede, as repugnant to the principles for which the General Government is formed, and as treasonable, and to be resisted by all consti tutional means:

Resolving, That the Legislature will sustain the Executive of the State in office, and pledge the military power and resources of the State, and will provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion from within or without the State.

Resolving, That New York is faithful to the Union, and will make all needful sacrifice to maintain it, and to support the several States in all their constitutional rights.

Resolving, That Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States.

Resolving, That, also, Congress has the power to abolish Slavery In the District of Columbia, and that it is inexpedient to exercise it, unless, First, by a majority vote of the District, and with the consent of Maryland. Second, by gradual abolition. Third, by compensation to unwilling owners. Resolving, That Congress should not prohibit or

interfere with the inter-slaveholding traffic; and Resolving, That the rendition of Fugitive Slaves is

a Constitutional obligation that should be faithfully observed, and that the law of 1850 seriously obstructs it, and should be modified.

The report is signed by all the Committee.

The nomination of Canal Commissioner was made in the Senate, by 22 votes for Benj. F. Bruce, and 9 for Wm. W. Wright.

Mr. Field presented a written report on the condition of the defences of the State. The uniformed militia of the State at present comprises 19,430 men; 11,000 are without arms fit for active service. There are 150 field-pieces in good order. He recommends the purchase of some heavy field-pieces, and 1,200

BILLS PASSED.—Incorporating Vassar Female College. To confirm the act of Notaries Public and increase their powers.

ASSEMBLY .- In the Assembly the Governor transmitted a letter from James Buchanan, as follows: To His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, &c. :

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your com-munication concerning the resolutions which passed the Legislature of New York on the 11th inst., tendering aid to the President of the United States in the ing and to the President of the United States in the support of the Constitution and the Union, and shall give them the respectful consideration to which they are entitled, from the importance of the subject and the distinguished source from which they emanated. the distinguished source from which they emanated Yours very respectfully, James Buchanan.

The Governor also transmitted the reports of the Trustees of the State Agricultural College, and of the Commissioners of Quarantine. The latter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The report of Commissioners on Quarantine show receipts for the year \$33,300, and expenditure \$19,-277. The Commissioners strongly urge the impolicy of longer omitting to make provisions for the procuring of and building permanent Quarantine and defraying its current expenses, declaring if the port of New York should be visited next summer with yellow fever, as severe in character as has frequently and limited arrangements, the result will be most disastrous. The Providential exemption from Quarantine diseases two seasons past, should not lull the public mind into false and fatal security.

The Committee on Federal relations, through their Chairman, Mr. Robinson, reported. In presenting the report, Mr. R. stated that the report was signed by all but Mr. Pierce and Mr. Birdsall. Mr. Ellingwood was absent when the report was signed, but agreed to its propositions. All those signing, however, did not desire to commit themselves to every position of the report. The report sets forth the evils at present agitating the country, but declines to inquire who is to be held responsible for the existing troubles; declares that New York, while standing firmly în support of the Union and the laws, both by moral and material aid, will recognize the importance of doing all in her power to concilliate dissatisfied States.

The House proceeded to nominate Canal Commissioner viva voce, in place of S. H. Barnes, deceased. Benj. F. Bruce, of Madison, was named by 89 Republicans. The Senate and House then went into joint session on the nominations. Agreeing, B. F. Bruce was declared duly nominated.

BILLS PASSED .- To authorize the Supervisors of Richmond county to borrow \$36,000 in official funds confederacy forever; but that cannot be without of the county. To incorporate the Vasser Female

The Southern Imbroglio.

ALABAMA .- In the RURAL of the 19th inst., we gave the intelligence of the withdrawal of Alabama from the Union. Late intelligence states that certain of the citizens object to this action, and are now seceding from the Seceders. A large public meeting was held in Huntsville on the 10th, at which the following resolutions were passed by a large majority: Whereas, Information has reached us that the Convention now in session in Montgomery has enacted an Ordinance of separate State secession, without submitting the question to the vote of the people at the ballot box,

Resolved. That the refusal to submit the question directly, is a usurpation of power on the part of the Convention—that the act argues a distrust of the people, and is a violation of the fundamental principles of our Convention—that the set argues a distrust of the people, and is a violation of the fundamental principles of our Convention.

les of our Government. Resolved, That to submit quietly to this act of a Convention, itself unconstitutionally called, is the beginning of a system of submission which will end in the overthrow of popular Government and the establishment of despotism.

Resolved, That unless the question is submitted to

vote of the people of the State at the ballot box then our delegates to said Convention are requested to consult with members friendly to co-operation and the sovereigh right of the people through the ballot box, on the propriety of withdrawing from said Con-vention, under protest.

The Legislature organized on the 15th inst. It defend them to the uttermost, and to proffer to the will confine its action as far as possible, during the session, to business arising from the action of the Convention. The Governor's Message urges the necessity that Alabama at once proceed upon the most efficient war footing and the appointment of a Military Board by the Legislature.

ARKANSAS.-Notwithstanding the pressure which has been brought to bear on Arkansas by the Mississippi and Louisiana Secessionists, the Senate of that State have refused to pass a bill calling a State Convention. The loyalty of the people to the Union, and the importance of the projected Pacific Railroad to Arkansas, are the reasons for this action.

MISSOURI.-In the House, Mr. Stevenson's substitute for the Convention bill, asking Congress to allow us to call a National Convention, was lost - 104 to 12. Mr. Lacriss' amendment to the original bill, submitting the action of the Convention to the people, was then adopted, and the bill was passed - 105

A petition praying for the adoption of the Crittenden proposition by Congress, bearing nearly 6,000 names, has been forwarded to our Representatives at Washington.

VIRGINIA.—In the Senate the Commissioners on Federal Relations reported resolutions that, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the propositions embraced in the Crittenden resolutions constitute such a basis of adjustment as would be accepted by the people of this Commonwealth.

South Carolina.—The Governor has sent a message to the House of Representatives detailing plans for guarding the coasts, and for the purchase of three steam propellers. He prefers small screw propellers f light draft - each propeller to be provided with thirty-two seamen. One propeller to be stationed at Charleston, one at Beaufort, and one at Georgetown. Also, to fortify all the inlets and mouths of the river, and redoubts, with ordnance, and for boats to keep np a constant communication between them as a protection against sudden invasion and lawless bands.

Resolutions have been unanimously passed by the Legislature, declaring that any attempt by the Federal Government to reinforce Fort Sumter will be regarded as an act of open hostility and a declaration of war. Also approving of the act and promptness of the military in firing on the Star of the West, and promising to support the Government in all measures of defence.

NORTH CAROLINA.-The Senate was engaged all day on the 15th inst., on the bill providing for the calling of a State Convention, and there was considerable debate on the details. No vote has yet been taken on the bill, and there are no indications as to how it will result. The House has been considering the coercion resolution. There was a split on the details. Many speeches were made, and various amendments offered to the reclution, but no vote was taken on it. All the members are against coercion, but some are against the right of secession.

Georgia.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock on the 15th inst. Judge Banning was chosen temporary President. Subsequently Geo. W. Crawford was elected President, and A. B. Lancar, of Muscogee, Secretary. A Committee was appointed to wait on Commissioner Orr, of South Carolina, and Shorter, of Alabama, and request them to commuicate with the Convention, and also to accept seats.

LOUISIANA .- A dispatch from New Orleans, the 16th, states that the city troops which took Baton Rouge arsenals returned and received a grand reception. The arsenals at Fort Pike are now occupied by Louisiana troops. The action of Governor Moore in relation to the occupancy of the forts, was received there as a peaceful measure, and generally sustained as patriotic and timely.

Four States have now declared their separation from the Union. The dates of the adoption of the ordinances of secession are as follows:-Dec. 20 -South Carolina ordinance passed. Jan. 9 - Missis sippi ordinance passed. Jan. 11 — Florida ordinance passed. Jan. 11 - Alabama ordinance passed.

The Governors on Secession.

During the past two weeks we have been giving the views of the Governors of various States on occurred in past years, with the present imperfect secession, as expressed in their messages, and continue the same in our present issue.

Maine. - The inaugural of Governor Washburne gives an encouraging view of the material growth and prosperity of the State. He recommends con ciliation and forbearance, and talks of good will towards the South, which no criminations should be allowed to interrupt, and the setting of ourselves right in whatever respects we may have been wrong, as the offerings which, as good men, and natriots, we should lay upon the altar of our country, and in doing this we need not consent to the abatement of one jot or tittle of the principles affirmed by the people at the recent election. We will stand by the Constitution of our fathers, and the Constitution as it is, and make no compromises that would involve us in the guilt of moral treason and justly render us the scorn of mankind. The Governor devotes a paragraph to the subject of Personal Liberty bills, recommending the repeal of any statutes which may be found to be either unconstitutional or justly regarded as offensive.

MICHIGAN. - In his Inaugural, Gov. BLAIR denies the right of secession, and in alluding to the present position of South Carolina says, if it could properly be done, I presume the country generally would be willing to let that restless little nation retire from the admitting the right of secession to exist in all the States: this done, and no government remains to us but a voluntary association of States, dissolvable at the pleasure of any of them. If South Carolina may of right secede, then may also New York and Louisiana, thus cutting off the free right of way of the entire Northwest to the ocean, in both directions. The doctrine cannot be admitted. Self-preservation. if no other reason, would compel us to resist.

He claims that the Constitution of the United States is not a compact or league between independent sovereign States; on the contrary, it is a foundation of government established by the people of the United States as a whole, perpetual in its character, and possessing all the elements of sovereign power and nationality. He denies that the personal liberty laws have had the effect to prevent the execution of the fugitive slave law in a single instance, but whenever appeal has been made to the Courts to enforce that law, it has been done in good faith. He invites judicial scrutiny into the legislation of the States, and is willing to abide by the result, but is not willing the State should be humiliated by compliance with the demand to repeal these laws, accompanied with threats of violence and war. He concludes by recommending that at an early day the Legislature make it manifest to our representatives in Congress, and to the country, that Michigan is loyal to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and will

President of the United States the whole military power of the State for that purpose.

KENTUCKY. - Gov. MAGOFFIN asks the Legislature to express their approbation of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, and says that eight States will have seceded before their deliberations close, and that Tennessee has referred the whole subject to her people. Virginia and North Carolina are discussing the propriety of a similar course, and Missouri seems likely to adopt a like policy. He submits to the Legislature the propriety of providing for the election of delegates to a Convention to assemble at an early day to determine the future interstate and federal relations of Kentucky. Meanwhile, he would leave no experiment untried to restore fraternal relations between the States. He recommends a convention of the border slave States to meet early in February, in Baltimore.

The Governor says that the hasty and inconsiderate action of the seceding States does not meet his approval, but Kentucky will never stand by with folded arms while those States, struggling for their constitutional rights, are being subjugated to an antislavery government. He asks the Legislature to declare by resolutions the unconditional disapprobation of Kentucky of the employment of force in any form against the seceding States, and asks an appropriation for arming and equiping a volunteer militia.

PENNSYLVANIA. -- On the 2d inst., Gov. PACKER delivered his valedictory message to the Legislature. He declares the doctrine of secession erroneous. The constitution is something more than a mere compact. Organized resistance to the Federal Government is rebellion, and if successful it may be purged of the crime by revolution. If unsuccessful. the persons may be served as traitors. But while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from allegiance to the Federal government, hevertheless it is proper that we carefully and candidly examine the reasons alleged, and if they are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly remedied and reparation made for the past and security given for the future, for a government created by the people should never do injustice to any portion of its citizens.

Pennsylvania being included in the States alleged to have refused compliance with the fugitive slave law, he unhesitatingly avers that the State has been almost invariably influenced by a high regard for the rights of her sister States. After examining the present State laws, he says there is nothing to prevent a revival of the act of 1826, leaving to the claimant the right to seek a remedy under the National or State laws.

He recommends that the consent of the State be given to the master while sojourning in or passing through the territory to retain the services of the slave. He suggests the re-enactment of the Missouri compromise, and that the line be extended to California by the amendment of the constitution. He recommends the Legislature to instruct our Representatives in Congress to support such an amendment to be submitted for ratification, and if Congress fails to propose it, let it emanate from the people.

He closes by declaring that Pennsylvania is devoted to the Union, and will follow the stars and stripes through every peril. But before reassuming the responsibilities that are foreshadowed, it is the solemn duty of Pennsylvania to remove every just cause of complaint, so that she can stand before high heaven without fear and without reproach, and then she is ready to devote her lives and her fortunes to the best form of government ever devised by the wisdom of man. Though a dark cloud now rests upon the Union, my hopes and affections still cling to it. My prayer is, that He who orders the destinies of nations will again have mercy upon us and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, so that the Union may remain unbroken throughout all future time.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN .- Napoleon in reply to Lord Cowley on New Year's said he regarded the future with confidence, convinced that friendly understanding between the powers will maintain peace, which is the object of his desires.

A meeting of Jews from all parts of the world had been held at London to concert measures for the restoration of the child Mortara.

FRANCE. - The Bank of France has raised the rate

of discount from 41 to 51 per cent. Negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium, terminated satisfactorily. Important reductions were made in favor of Belgium coal and iron.

It was rumored that France may ask further indemnity from China.

The Moniteur says the financial events of foreign countries influence the French money market in a manner to be regretted, but declares that the report that France is under the necessity of making a new loan, is without any foundation.

The detachment of French troops which was under orders for China, has been sent to reinforce the French troops in Syria.

PRUSSIA .- The King of Prussia is dead. The official Prussian Gazette announces that the Prince Regent assumes the reins of government as King William V. A Berlin letter says, the excitement in all the States of the German Confederacy greatly resembles the agitation preceding 1848.

The Frankfort Journal asserts the early sitting or the German Diet. A proposition would be made to call on the Cabinet of Turin for categorical explanation relative to the decree of the Governor General of Ancona, in which Trieste was described as an

Austria. - The Emperor of Austria has received Count Telekel, and announced that he would grant him a full and complete pardon, on the condition of conducting himself henceforth as a faithful subject. Count Telekel promised this, and left the Imperial palace a free man.

The Emperor of Austria sanctions the incorpora tion of Wolovina with Hudgary.

Count Rechberg, Austrian Premier, it is stated, has resigned. The resignation is not yet definitely accepted. Count Mendorf, it is said, is likely to succeed him.

ITALY. - Poerro was elected President of the Electoral Committee at Naples.

It was reported that a Sardinian loan of 300,000,000 francs was about to be negotiated at Paris.

An insignificant attempt at revolution at Naples, on the 30th ult., was easily suppressed. Naples and the Provinces were tranquil.

Commercial intelligence—Breadstuffs.—There has been no regular corn market since the saling of the America. Flour is quoted dull. Wheat quiet. The severe weather interfering with transportation from the interior. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report four quiet, but firm at extreme rates. Wheat firm at full prices. Corn firm. The holidays induced quietness in the market.

Provisions .- The Provision Market was quiet. Pork dull.

The News Condenser.

- Blondin, the rope-walker, is in London
- The Nebraska Legislature adjourned on the 11th.
- The Charlestonians have recruiting agents in New York. - In England, there is a King Charles spaniel valued at
- In 1860, fifteen persons were convicted of arson in Philalelphia.
- A petrified tree, from Pike's Peak, is on exhibition in Chicago.
- -- There were 23,000 deaths in New York city during the past year.
- Austria has just issued bank notes of the value of four cents each! - Silver leads, of great extent, have been found near
- Oregon city. — Business at Havana is languid, owing to advices from the
- United States. - Ohio has tendered her power to the President to maintain
- the federal laws. - The estimated value of the exports from Milwaukee, for
- 1860, is \$12,774,700. - The ice crop of the Hudson has just commended; the
- ice is eight inches thick. - The public schools of the United States are attended by
- about 4,000,000 children. - The gold yield of the Pike's Peak region for the current year, is about \$5,000,000.
- -Gen. Moreau's daughter died a beggar in a Brussels hospital a few weeks ago.
- On Friday week, two fires occured at Detroit, destroying property valued at \$50,000. - A factory for the manufactory of fire arms is about to be
- established at Camden, S. C. - There are confined in our State Insane Asylum one hun-
- dred and twenty-one persons. - The Presbyterians of Ireland now have five synods and
- The Southern students of Union College, at Scheneetady, N. Y., have resolved to secede.

nearly five hundred churches.

- A sweet potato was raised last season at Oyster Creek, Texas, that weighed 29 pounds.
- Half a million dollars is employed to manufacture beer and ale in the city of Milwaukee.
- The Fon du Lac (Wis.) jail is now empty, though the county contains 30,000 inhabitants.
- Decrease of California gold was \$6,500,000 last year. Total amount received, \$33,566,409. - There are now on deposit in the savings banks of New
- York more that fifty million dollars. - Nearly 2,000 cases of measles occurred in Manchester, N. H., during the last three months.
- California will remain firm to the Union such is the sentiment of the recent intelligence.
- The ship Alboni, from London, brings on freight 900 kegs of white gunpowder, a new invention.
- The President has decided to remove all disunionists from office in the city of Washington. - The estate of Glengarry, belonging to Mr. Ellice, M. P.,
- is to be purchased for the Prince of Wales. - The Ogdensburgh Journal says the thermometer stood 30° below zero, at that place, Sunday week.
- A Kansas farmer recently took a load of hay 45 miles to Eiwood to exchange it for something to eat.
- The number of militia in the free States is 1,226,513, while that of the slaves States is only 778,624.
- Thirty-two thousand and four arrests were made, for all offenses, in Philadelphia, during the last year.
- On the 13th, at sunrise, the thermometer, at Rutland, Vt., was 24° below zero. At Middlebury it was 29°.
- The Androscoggin Company, at Lewiston, Me., have just aken in 500 bales of cotton, received from Calcutta.
- Maine is about to prepare her military force, to be in readiness in case the Federal Government calls for aid. - A French hermit died of sheer want, in a hole on the
- bank of Wabesipinecon river, Iowa, on Saturday week.
- The total number of arrests in the city of St. Louis last year, amounted to 7,055, of which 19 were for murder.
- The American marine losses reported in 1860, gives a total of 383 vessels, valued (without cargo) at \$6,237,000. - The New York Observer savs that the N. Y. City Tract Society's receipts for 1860 were \$16,205; expenditures, \$17.109.
- The Bantists in Maine have 278 churches and over 20,000 members. In Massachusetts, 268 churches and 36,250 mem-- The amount of coal annually mined in Great Britain.
- and for the most part consumed in that kingdom, is 66,000,000 - The Canadian Literary Institute and Baptist College at
- The oldest bishon in France, Mgr. Philipert de Bruillard. died, on December 15, at Monfleury, at the age of ninety-five

Woodstock, C. W., was entirely consumed by fire on Monday

- Georgia has appointed a Commissioner to go to Europe, with the intent of making financial and commercial arrange - Lieut. Col. Wm. Henry Walker has resigned his position
- Mexico. - During the past week, 450,000 pounds of poultry were shipped by the Camden and Amboy Railroad for the N. Y. market.

in the U.S. Army. He was shot seven times in one day in

- --- It is rumored that the crown of Hungary has been offered to Prince Napoleon by Kossuth and the Hungarian Committee at Milan. - Two hundred troops from Fort Leavenworth, with 28
- officers and 127 horses, have passed through Chicago for Fort McHenry. - Three shocks of an earthquake were felt at Lancaster, Pa., on Sunday night week, accompanied with a heavy peal
- The Detroit Common Council have disbanded the voluneer and substituted a paid fire department; employing steam fire engines.
- Three men, named Walker, Brodie, and Goodman, have een arrested in New York for making and pledging bogus
- A manufactory of iron chairs, of all sizes, is being established at Bristol, R. I., which will work up 1,000 tuns of - In Baltimore last year, 10,804 persons were arrested, ten
- of them for murder, while the lodgers in the station houses numbered 9.332. - Henry Adrian, an American, lost his life in Constantino-
- ple, Sept. 13, by attempting to rescue a Turkish girl from a ourning building. - A Paris surgeon is said to have proved, by experiments, that a bone taken from an animal just killed, unites with that
- Large numbers of cars are said to be in waiting opposite West Point, for the purpose of transporting the flying artillery ordnance, &c.

- W. Jones, an Indiana farmer, for whom Mr. Lincoln split

rails thirty years ago, is at Springfield, Ill., on a visit to his

of a living animal.

- former hired hand. - At Verona, Italy, a peculiar and fatal disease has made ts appearance; beginning with intense colic, and causing
- death in a few hours. - Four hundred recruits from the recruiting stations at New York, Rochester, and Buffalo, arrived at Governor's Island within three days last week.
- Prof. Gardner, the New England Soap Man, is lecturing to large audiences of ladies and gentlemen, in various parts of this State, as we observe by our exchanges.
- The coal operators of Pittsburg have recommended the suspension of the mines until the 1st of March. This will throw several thousand miners out of employment.

The Aublisher to the Aublic.

NEW NOTICES TO AGENT-FRIENDS.

BACK NUMBERS from January 5th are still furnished to new subscribers, so that all who send soon may secure the complete volume.

25 OUR SPECIFIC PREMIUMS ARE PROMPTLY PAID.—An Agent Friend asks—"Are the specific Prizes to be given now, or not till the first of April?" Answer—Just as our friends prefer. We endeavor to pay all Premiums promptly-as soon as directions are received as to the books or extra RURALS wanted, and where to send them. We have been paying premiums for this year's clubs right along, as ordered—and within the past ten days have sent, by mail and express, hundreds of volumes of premium books to agents. Hence those entitled to premiums have only to send on their orders in order to receive. **ET** Those who keep adding to their lists (as many do, directing us not to send any premiums at present,) until April, will probably secure larger and more valuable premiums—yet we send whenever desired, and all who add enough to their lists before April can obtain further premiums.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS are now in order, and whether in ones, 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 per copy, 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 Ist,) 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 notfor 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.

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 RURAL of Jan. 5 and 19. 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 Act.

Special Notices.

BRONCHITIS.

From Rev. S. Seigffied, Morristown, Ohio. - "Having received the most salutary relief in Bronchitis, by the use of your excellent 'Troches,' I write for another supply. I had tried several Cough and Bronchitis remedies, but none with a relief at all comparing with that experienced from the Troches." Brown's Bronchial Troches are sold by all Drug-

Markets, Commerce, &c.

In FLOUR AND GRAIN there is no change to note of importance. The only alteration we hear of is in Rye, which is somewhat more in demand for the East, and firm at our figures. DARY-Butter has lessened in range but no advance has been

taken in best samples. Eggs are up to 18 cents per dozen and HAY—Inferior grades are looking up, but no change has taken

ROCHESTER WHO	DLESALE PRICES.
FLOUR AND GRAIN.	Eggs, dozen18@18c
	Honey, box12@14
Flour, spring do 5.00@5.00	Candles, box
Flour, buckwheat 0.00@2.00	Candles, extra
Meal, Indian @1.121/	Candles, extra00@14 FRUIT AND ROOTS.
Wheat, Genesee 1,06@1.30	Apples, bushel 25@25c
Best white Canada, 0,00@1.35	Apples, dried 44055 Peaches, dried, \$7 fb 00010
Corn, old00@50c	Peaches, dried, #2 tb 00@10
Corn, new00@45	Cherries, dried00@12
Flour, winter wheat, \$5,286,675 Flour, spring do., 5,002,5,00 Flour, buckwheat, 0,0022,00 Meal, Indian	Plums, dried00@10
Oats, by weight,25@26	Potatoes 2575/40
Barley,	HIDES AND SKINS.
Buckwheat,	Slaughter, 4 @ 4½ Calf, 8 @ 8
Beans,	Calf 8 @ 8
Deal Man MEATS.	Sheep Pelts
Pork, Mess\$16,50@00,00 Pork, clear17,00@18,00	Lamb Pelts
rork, clear17,00@18,00	Clare bushel
Pork, cwt	Clover, bushel\$5,60@5,25
Beef, cwt. 4,00@6,00	Timothy, 2,25@3,00 SUNDRIES.
Spring lambs, each, 1,50@2,00	
Mutton, carcass 4@5c Hams, smoked 10@10	Wood, hard\$3,00@5,00
Shoulders 70010	Coal Tables 70003,00
Shoulders,	Coal Screptor
Turkeys	Coal Pitteton
Geese, 40@50	Coal Shamokin
Ducks ∰ pair	Coal Char
DATES AND	Wood, nord. \$5,0028,00 Wood, soft. 3,0028,00 Coal, Lehigh. 7,0027,00 Coal, Soranton 5,7526,00 Coal, Pittston 5,7526,00 Coal, Char 10,0128, Satt, bbl 1,7521,75
DAIRY, &c. Butter, roll 15@16 Butter, firkin 13@14	Hay tun 10.000019.00
Butter, firkin 130014	Straw, tup 0.00% 0.00
Uneese	Wool, 30 th
Lard, tried 100010	Whitefigh, bbl. 9.0020 50
Tallow, rough 0 6 6	Codfish, & quintal 4.6075.25
Tallow, rough 0 @ 6 Tallow, tried 8 @ 8½	San, bb. 10,00@12,00 Straw, tun 0,00@ 0,00 Wool, \$7 fb. 30@500 Whitefigh, bbl. 9,00@9,50 Codfish, \$\text{Quintal} 4,60@5,50 Trout, bbl. 8,00@8,50

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 21—FLOUR—The market is without material change; holders are not disposed to realize. Sales at \$5,200 5,25 for super State; \$5,460,500 for extra do; \$5,200,525 for super Western; \$5,460,575 for common to medium extra do; \$6,700 5,80 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian rules dull at former quotations; sales at \$5,500,725 for common to choice extra.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and slightly in favor of buyers; the advance in freights materially checks the export demand; sales good Milwankee club at 130c; winter red. Western at 133,0137c; red Jersey at 137c; white California at 156c. Rye dull; sales at 73,075c. Barley scarce and firmly held at 68,070c; sales State. Corn about 1c. lower, with moderate business doing; sales 68,00 70c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered; 70,075c. for new white Southern; 67,070c, for mew yellow do. Oaks in moderate request at \$6,000 for Nestern, Canadian and State.

Provisions—Pork firmer for mess, with a moderate demand, and dull, heavy and lower for prime, desset at \$1,750,180,00 for mess; \$18,00 for prime. Dressed Hogs firm and in fair demand at 73,000 for prime. Dressed Hogs firm and in fair demand at 73,000 for prime. Lard firm and demand fair; sales at 10,200 for 10,200 for mess; \$10,000 for prime. Dressed Hogs firm and in fair demand at 73,000 for prime. Dressed Hogs firm and in fair demand at 73,000 for prime. Lard firm and demand fair; sales at 10,200 for 10,20

ALBANY, JAN. 21—FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is a moderate home and Eastern demand for flour at unchanged prices. The stock here is moderate and the receipts light. Frices rule tsteady and very firm. Buckwheat flour is not plenty in the street at 1.690;176, and from store at \$1.75 \tilde{c}_1 100 fbs. Corn Meal is steady at \$1.30(0).44.

Grain.—Wheat meets with a moderate milling inquiry with sales winter red State at \$1.25. Corn steady with sales new round yellow at 60(26) at the Central Railroad and delivered. Barley inactive but steady. Sales Jefferson county at 65. Rye quiet. For Otats the market is weak and inactive. Sales State at \$25 delivered.

BUFFALO, JAN. 21—FLOUR.—The market for flour is quiet and unchanged. A sale of superfine was made this morning at 84. Grain—Wheat quiet and steady; sales white Michigan Saturday at 116c. Other grains unchanged.
DRESSED HOOS firmer and in good demand with light receipts; we quote Canadian at 5%@6%c, and Illinois, Michigan, &c., at at 6%@6%c.

we quote Camadian at \$75,06.2c, and Illinois, Michigan, &c., at \$64,06.3c.

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—Flour—The market has been quite animated since our last issue. An increased inquiry resulting from a speculative demand in Montreal has imparted a buoyant feeling, and several transactions have been consummated at rates somewhat better than were current last week. The market has been only sparingly stocked, and the receipts from mills have continued light. The transactions here within the past ten days have perhaps amounted to between 2 and 5,000 barrels, mostly of superfine. The prevailing rate for this grade has been \$4.75, which can be had now for all that offers, but holders are demanding an advance on this figure, and in some few instances have got \$4.80 % barrel. Fancy is very nominal at \$6.05.25; Extra is quoted at \$5.005.75; and Double Extra at \$5.766,0.25.
Oatmeal is in speculative request at \$5.000.85,0 % bbl.
Gran—From the date of our last until Tuesday morning the market was steady for fall wheat with a very slow improvement in prices—the highest point touched being \$1.16 for the best—On Tuesday, however, a decided move was made in an unward direction. About 1,200 bushels sold at an average of \$1.18 % bushel—the latter in one or two cases only. The sample was very fine, and nothing but the primest loads commanded \$1.20, and above. The same improvement is visible in the demand for spring wheat, and at better rates. The best samples are worth now \$16.00 \times \text{ fine} and \text{ the primest legisle in the demand for spring wheat, and at better rates. The best samples are worth now \$16.00 \times \text{ fine} and \text{ the primest legisle in the demand for spring wheat, and at better rates. The best samples are worth now \$16.00 \times \text{ fine} and \text{ the primest legisle have been at \$26,000 \text{ hushel}. There is not much offering now, and the purchases continue on local account.—
Oats are scarcer, and consequently slightly better in price. The recent sales from farmers sleighs have been at \$26,

THE PORK TRADE.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—There is a good demand for corn fed hogs at 5%65%. % b, the outside for the choicest lots. During the week about 2,000 head changed hands.

DEESSED HOGS.—The market on Saturday was some what depressed, owing to the soft weather, but the changes that have since occurred being favorable for packing, holders are looking for something better than the following quotations of Saturday's sales.

heavy'
very fancy

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—There is a good inquiry for mess pork; the ruling rate is \$15,76, but a sale of a lot of extra heavy was made at \$1. Dressed hogs are in good supply, but were quickly taken at prices fully equal to those of yesterday, \$56,50; the hogs offered were of very heavy weights generally.—Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The supply of hogs during the last 24 hours was not over 300 head, and prices were a shade firmer, the not higher. The weather being unfavorable, made the narket rather quiet. Holders of heavy lots are asking \$6.60, which is above the views of packers. The whole range may be called \$6-16@6,35, the latter rate for heavy.—Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—The receipts very good and all sold as fast as they arrived. The market is bare at present, and prices are firm, with a slight improvement. The pork houses are all cosed.—Courier.

cosed.—Courser.

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—There has been a great deal of pork of fering, and the demand continues active from packers. Prices have remained steady as follows:—
Light hogs, from 150 to 150 hs. \$5,25 per 100.
Medium hogs, from 150 to 200 hs. \$5,50 "Heavy hogs, from 200 and upward \$5,75 There have been some few sales of small lots of barrelled pork at the following rates:—New mess \$17; prime mess \$14; and prime \$12 per barrel of 200 fbs.—Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.		
NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The culvent prices for the markets are as follows:	the we	ek at
BEEF CATTLE.		
First quality.	9.25@9.1	50
First quality, \$ Ordinary quality,	8.50709.0	Ϋ́
Common quality,	7.00 08 0	ίŏ
Inferior quality,	6.00 26.	śŏ
COWS AND CALVES.	-,,,,,	
First quality,	000000	30
Ordinary quality, 40	,000,000,000,000,000	W.
Ordinary quanty,	,00(2)20,0	<i>I</i> U .
Common quality, 80 Inferior quality, 25	,00(@50,0	M.
Interior quanty, 20	,00@30,0	N,
VEAL CALVES.	_	
First quality, A ib Ordinary quality,	6%@7%	(C
Ordinary quality.	5%@6	c
Common quality.	4 @5	c
Common quality, Inferior quality,	3%04	ě.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	-7 80-9-	- ,
Prime quality,\$	5 98@7 C	10
Ondinary anality	4,000 ak	×
Common analyty	3,000	78
Ordinary quality, Common quality, Inferior quality,	0,00000,	100
	2,10(@0,1	<i>7</i> 0
Ct was an about		

ALBANY, Jan. 21—Beeves—The receipts are somewhat heavier this week than last, but the number on sale in the Yards is about the same. The usual number of buyers are on hand, but those from the East say that the market at Brighton is flat, and will not justify in buying but sparingly, even at drooping prices. The New Yorkers are more speculative. They find holders rather anxious to realize, and are buying pretty freely after having forced prices down 1601/26 \$\text{Pt}\$, live weight, on the better grades. The average quality is above medium, and there are two small droves of strictly premium.

RECEPTED—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

First quality, Other qualities,

	This week.	Last week.	last year. 2,142
Cattle		2,304	2,142
Sheep,	3,389	5,030	5,779
Hogs		130	200
Hogs. PRICES — We quot	e the market	comparatively	active at the
following rates.			,
•		This week.	Last week.
Premium	. 	5 @514c	5 @5%c 4%@4%c 3%04 c
Extra		4%(@4%c	4½(0,4%c
First anality		332(6)4 0	332004 0

First quality $3\frac{1}{2}$ of Second quality 3 04 $\frac{1}{2}$ c Third quality $2\frac{1}{2}$ 02 $\frac{1}{2}$ c

Third quality. 2%@2%c 2%@2%c 2%@2%c CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 16.—At market 83s cattle, about 700 beeves and 13s stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and three years old.

BEFF CATTLE —Prices, extra, \$6,50@7,00; first quality, \$6,00@,00; second quality, \$5,00@,00; third quality, \$3,25; ordinary quality, \$2,76.

WORKING OXEN —\$76@140.

COWS AND CALVES —\$30, \$35, \$40@60.

STORES —Yearlings, \$0@0; two years old, \$10@13; three years old, \$14@17.

SHEEP AND LAMES —3,900 at market. Prices—In lots \$1,25, \$1,75@2,26; extra and selections, \$2,75@5,50 each.

PRICE —656@66.2 \$2 ach.

TALLOW —65.@0c \$1 fb. CALF SKINS—10@11c \$7 fb.

VEAL CALVES — None.

BRIGHTON Isn 17.—At market—1000 Beef Cattle 90 Stores.

Veal Calves—None.

BRIGHTON, Jan. 17.—At market—1000 Beef Cattle, 90 Stores, 300 Sheep and Lambs, and 450 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Prices, extre, \$7.50@0.00; 1st quality, \$6,75@.00; 2d do, \$6.00@0.00; 3d do, \$4,50@5.00.

WORKING OXEN—\$75@85.

MILUH COWS—\$46@45; common, \$18@19.

Veal Calves—\$3.00@4.00.

Stores—Yearlings, \$7@9; two-years old, \$12@14; three years 1d. \$16@17.

VEAL CALVES
STORES - Yearlings, \$\(\begin{align*} 3\) \(\ext{0.9} \); two-years old, \$\(\text{12.01s} \); three \(\text{16.017} \).

II DES - 6\(\text{0.65} \); \(\text{0.7} \); \(\text{0.10} \);

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The market for this staple exhibits a healthy appearance. The prospects for a good spring trade are encouraging at very steady prices. For fleeces and pulled vool the demand has been moderate; sales of mixed grades California at about 22c. There has been quite a large movement in fleeces at Boston; sales being made to the extent of 200,000 lbs. for shipment to Philadelphia, at private rates.

nent to I miadelpina, at pittace tates.	
American Saxony Fleece, \$\Ph\$, 17,055 American full-blood Merino, 450,46 American half-blood and three-fourths Merino, 38,043	
American half-blood and three-fourths Merino, 38043	
American Native and one-fourth Merino33@85	
Extra Pulled,	
Superfine, Pulled, 30@33	
No. 1, Pulled, 23@25 Lamb's, Pulled, 28@30	
California, extra,	
California, fine, unwashed,	
California, common do, 12@19 Peruvian, washed, 25@30	
Valparaiso, unwashed.	
Valparaiso, unwashed	
South American Entre Rios, do,	
South American, unwashed, 8@10	
South American Cordova, washed, 19@22 East India, washed, 10@30	
African, unwashed	
African, washed,	
Smyrna, washed,	
Mexican unwashed,	
IN V Parming Dont	

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—More inquiry for domestic wool, with sales of 150,000 bs. fiece and pulled, mostly the latter, at 3%045c for the better grades. In foreign sales of 150 bales Mediterra-nean and South American on private terms. nean and South American on pri Saxony and Merino, fne,50(96) Full blood, 46(949) ½ and ½ blood, 38(947) Common, 36(948) Pulled; extra, 46(948) Do. Superfine, 76(949) Common, Pulled, extra, Do. Superfine, Do. No. 1, Do. No. 2,

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, Jan. 15th, in Lockport by the Rev. J. L. BENNETT, Mr. ISAAC H. BABCOCK, of Somer-set, and Miss SARAH L. NEWHALL.

Died

AT Clark's, Mercer Co., Pa., on the 14th of December, 1860, after a lingering illness and the most intense sufferings, THOMAS DICKSON, in the 64th year of his age.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance - THIRTY FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. Special Notices, (following reading matter; leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line

POR SALE. 50,000 Apple Root Grafts, healthy stock, put up in good order, price \$5 per 1,000. 576-2t L. J. BILLINGS, Old Ridge Nursery, Webster, N. Y. TALIAN BEES AND QUEENS-FOR SALE-For

L particulars send early for Circular. 576-3teow M. M. BALDRIDGE, Middleport, Niag. Co., N. Y. RAFTS AT \$4,50 PER 1,000.—I offer for sale first class Apple Grafts, of popular varieties, at \$4,50 % M. I have for sale No. 1 Plum. Pear, and quince Stocks, and Peach Pits. T. T. SOUTHWICK, Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

PRESH PEAR SEED FOR SALE.—We have just received a fine lot of Imported Pear Seed gathered specially for us, with the greatest care.

All Pear Seed sent out by us has given perfect satisfaction.

576-3t FROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

BEE-KEEPING EXPLAINED.—The best practical work yet published. Sent free of postage for \$1. BEES for sale by the swarm, with Italian Queens, Glass Honey Boxes, etc., Ctroulars, with particulars, sent to all who will forward their address.

M. QUINBY, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

OMETHING NEW—J. H. TRYON'S Galvenized Index
Dens. Sure to please all classes of writers. As cheap as ordinary steel pens. For sample enclose twenty-five cents in coinor stamps, and on receipt of same I will send twenty-four pens
(two sizes) by mail, post-paid, with wholesale price by the gross.
An agent wanted in every school district to introduce and sell
these pens. Address

J. H. TRYON, Willoughby, Ohio.

A DVICE TO THE UNEMPLOYED.—
A CANDID BOOK AGENT writes us as follows:—"I would advise all who would like a certain and well paying bus ness to canvass for the AUBURN PUBLISHING OMPANY. I have been so employed the last year, and have made, clear of all expenses, over \$1.200, and am deing better now than ever before. Their books are the most saleable the most interesting and useful, and the best bound, of any I have ever examined." This man writes the truth; and you can do just as well if you will send for their Confidential Circular to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

Rhuberh, \$5 per 100; \$25 per 1,00.
Allen's Hardy Raspberry, \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1,000.
Silver Maple Seedlings, 50 cts. per 100; \$8 per 1,000.
Silver Maple Seedlings, 50 cts. per 100; \$4 per 1,000.
12 acres Lawton or New Rochelle Blackberry.
2 acres Dorchester Blackberry.
20,000 Peach Trees, choice varieties. Strawberries, Cranberten, and a good supply of other NURSERY STOOK, of best quality.

1. **Send for a Catalogue Grats.

Jan. 15, 1861. [576-31] WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

Ann. 15, 1861. [5/6-51] WILL TARKY, CHIRALMEGO, AN AND READ SEAURDAY, Jan. 26th.

MERICAN SIAVE RY, DISTINGUISHED FROM THE SLAVERY OF ENGLISH THEORISTS, and Justified by the Law of Nature. By Rey. SAMUEL SEARIERY, D. D. Author of "Discourses on the Supremacy and obligation of Conscience." One Vol. 12mo., 318 pages. Cloth, Extra. Price, \$1,00.

In this treatise Dr. SEARURY aims to look at American Slavery in the abstract and prove it, in itself, conformable to the law of Nature. He distinguishes its moral and social features from its political and conomical aspects. It is believed, he will be found to have carefully and exhaustively studied the whole subject and to have produced his arguments with cord and force. In the present exciting prominence of this topic it is well calmly to examine both sides of the question.

MASON BROTHERS, Publishers, 576-3t

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW, QUARTERLY. NEW SERIES.

The Christian Review, quarterly, will hereafter be published by the subscribers, and edited by Rev. Dr. Robinson, of the Rochester The clogical Seminary, aided by eminent contributors in the control of the Rochester The clogical Seminary, aided by eminent contributors and control of the Review of the defendance of the state of the purpose of both editor and publishers to make the Review worthy of the denomination to which it belongs while it will defend as occasion may require, the principles held by the great body of Baptists, it will discuss, in a comprehensive and catholic spirit, topics connected with Theology, History, Science, Sound Learning, and Christian Morality, Lighter themes will have a place in its discussions, so far as will be consistent with its essential character. The sim will be to meet the wants of the scholar and student, and at the same time to adapt the Review to the tastes and attainments of all intelligent readers. But to effect this, its list of subscribers must be greatly enlarged. Shall we not have your co-operation in extending its circulation?

For \$3,00, paid strictly in advance, the Review will be sent one year, postage pre-paid. To Clubs of three or more it will be sent at \$2.50. Please send at once your name and Post-Office address. Money remitted at the risk of the publishers. Any minister sending the name of three subscribers, with the money, shall receive a fourth copy gratis.

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WILLSON'S READERS, FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

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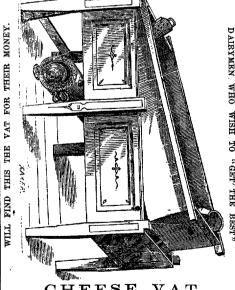
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THE SNOW FORT. A POBM FOR THE BOYS, BY JOSEPH BARBER.

In the happy days of boyhood, Five-and-thirty years ago. (Life's golden age of joyhood,) We built castles of the snow. In the glittering drifts we quarried, And our mason-work was rare As those mansions, many-storied, Manhood fashions out of air.

EM-QYADA

Though our ramparts and our fosses Might have puzzled old Vanban, What cared we, the urchin bosses. For old fogy rule and plan? Our out-works were the queerest Ever reared by human skill, Every fort was bunker Hill.

How the parts of British leaders Went a-begging, one and all; How we all were earnest pleaders For front places on the wall! Boys detailed for service foreign, Fell in line with clouded brow, Each one clamored to be Warren. And none wanted to be Howe.

The battle - ah! we fought it, Not at all by History's light; How the pesky English caught it, How they always lost the fight. In despite of truth we chased them And to facts entirely blind, As down the hill we raced them, How we peppered them behind!

Thus we fought the fight of Bunker's In the days that knew no care, Ere the snow we tossed, as younkers, Time had sifted on our hair. Now, alas! in the fierce battle We wage daily with the world, Harder shots against us rattle Than our boy-arms ever hurled.

And 'tis not the generous tussle Of the snow fort on the knoll, But a strife with those who hustle, Not the body, but the soul; And, instead of gleaming missiles, Poisoned shafts fly to and fro, And we march o'er galling thistles, Not the velvet of the 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 28 last number.] CHAPTER VIII.

"How is the cash?" asked Mr. Overman, as he saw his clerk, sitting with an appearance of perplexity,how well it was feigned,-over the cash book, after the accounts of the day had been made up.

"It doesn't come out exactly right," answered HIRAM.

"Short?"

"No sir." "Over?"

"Yes sir." "How much?"

"Let me run up the columns again," said the young man. And, in mere pretence, he bent down over the book. Then the cash was counted in the presence of Mr. Overman, and the balance in bank

added: thereto. "The excess is just sixty dollars." HIRAM spoke

with well assumed unconcern.

'Let me see the cash book," And Mr. OVERMAN looked over the entries a few days back, coming down page by page. But he could not find the erroneous entry he had discovered on the night before.

'I must find this mistake," said HIRAM, as he drew the book again before him. "Let me try the footings once more." In this trial, he went back. six or a naught," he spoke as if to himself. "I OVERMAN. The figure is carefully made; but it against all arguments. stands for six."

"Yes, I see." But the tone did not express full satisfaction. The cash had been pronounced right on the day before. He did not remark on this fact, however; but accepted the adjustment as right.

From this time, for many months, HIRAM FOSTER kept back his evil hands from peculation. In the discharge of his duties to Mr. OVERMAN, he was more than ever attentive, seeming to have no thought or care but for his employer's interest. Early and late he was at the store, and ever prompt and efficient in the transaction of business. So much pleased was Mr. Overman, that, from kindness of feeling, as well as from a sense of justice, he kept the clerk's salary at one thousand dollars, instead of reducing it to six hundred. During these months of honest dealing with his employer, HIRAM was in a more peaceful state of mind than he had known since the day he stepped aside from the ways of integrity. Fears haunted him, however, all the while, - if not so impending as they had been, still, with an unquiet sense of danger.

But, there was no integrity in his heart. That principle of right, in which lies a man's true honor and safety, had been crushed out. Only fear of consequences restrained him, and as that fear diminished, the old eagerness to possess himself of what belonged of right to another, grew stronger and stronger. Scarcely six months elapsed before he was at his work of abstraction again; now, however, he at the books; and in answer to any questions he proceeded with the extremest caution. Instead of letting a false entry represent every instance of robbery, he appropriated money from sales made in the store at times when Mr. OVERMAN was absent, so that no examination of the account books could lead to detection. But, as this method of accumulation was slower than suited his eager desires, a system of false entries was also pursued, every one of them laying upon his guilty mind an additional weight of concern. They were the tracks left behind him, as guides to hide their expression from the young man's appapursuit; and he felt this, all the while, as a keen sense of danger; a danger more dreaded, day by day, as the two home flowers. - FLORA and HELEN.opened daily, with increasing fragrance and beauty. in the sunshine of their mother's love. And yet for all this he seemed under a kind of possession from evil spirits; a possession that was like an irresistable power, driving him onwards in an evil way he had entered in an evil hour.

HIRAM FOSTER loved his two little ones very tenderly. Naturally, he had a fondness for children,

heart, and extinguish all delight. A thought of cerned. His two children hung about him with exposure, and disgrace for them, never came without loving caresses, and but for that dreadful secret, the a shudder.

And so the months and years went on, HIRAM pursuing his system of abstraction, with a blind and evil infatuation, that, under the haunting fears which were his daily companions, made life a hell upon earth. Among men, he wore a fair and pleasant face: but a face that seemed to grow old rapidly, and to lose the signification of earlier years. To his wife he became more and more enigmatical. The frank, cheerful, loving husband of their early married life, changed to a reserved, abstracted, cold, and, at times, irritable man. To her, it was plain that some great trouble lay upon his mind; but, whenever she sought to penetrate the mystery, he pushed her back in such a resolute, and sometimes impatient, way, that, in self-protection, she had learned to keep silent. This was ground upon which she must not tread. Here he stood alone, and would admit of no companionship.

Mrs. Foster was a woman of pure religious feelings, a member of her father's church, and a communicant. Her husband always accompanied her on the Sabbath, and showed respect and reverence for the things of worship. He was, to all appearance, an attentive listener to the sermons of Mr. Prescorr, which were frequently so keenly searching, that, if he really followed the thread of the good minister's discourses, he must have recognized pictures of himself and shrunk from their deformity. But, for the most part, his thoughts were occupied with other things than doctrinals, or lifeprecepts. Attention was only an assumed exterior. and the minister's voice but an idle sound in his ears.

Being a pew-holder, HIRAM, after a few years, was chosen a secular officer of the church. He accepted the mark of confidence and respect as an assurance that, so far, no breath of suspicion had tarnished his good name. But, the distinction was only felt as a new weight of concern; for, if the ever dreaded exposure of his mean peculations should come - and that presentiment was an abiding thing in his mind the disgrace would be so much the deeper.

Mrs. FOSTER understood but too well that in her husband's mind was no religious sentiment. She was glad always to have him attend church with her, and his election to an office in the church gave her hope that, in the associations it would bring, some higher interests would be awakened. But, she perceived no change in the man, though he began to talk more about the church, and entered with some spirit into whatever concerned its outward well being. Always he gave liberally.

Ten years after HIRAM FOSTER'S marriage, Mr. OVERMAN failed in business; and, in the settlement of his affairs, was able to pay only seventy cents on the dollar, under an extension of two years. The failure threw HIRAM out of employment; Mr. Over-MAN being required to reduce expenses to the smallest possible sum in the arrangement with creditors by which he was permitted to continue business. A son, eighteen years of age, was brought home from school, to take HIRAM's place in the store.

The amount which had been abstracted, up to this time, reached the large sum of fifteen thousand dollars, all of which was securely invested, at distant points, and in sums not exceeding one or two thousand dollars. Hiram had been very wary. Of all things, he dreaded discovery; and to guard against such a fatal disaster, managed his investments with the utmost caution.

CHAPTER IX.

FRANK OVERMAN, who succeeded HIRAM FOSTER, was a clear-headed, intelligent young man. With a view to going into his father's store, he had taken a thorough course of book keeping. From some cause, an early dislike to Foster had been infused into his mind; a dislike which was never concealed. HIRAM, more than once, tried to overcome this, but the boy kept always at a reserved distance. Now that he was to take his place, he sought to get near and familiar; but FRANK still repelled him coldly. Foster propage by page, until he came to that on which the posed to give a few weeks of his time to the work of false entry was made. "Is this figure intended for a closing the old books and opening a new set, and and then, with a desperate compulsion of himself, Mr. OVERNAN favored this as it would make his should be a six. Ah, here it is, now! I called it son's duties simpler and easier in the beginning. naught, in the addition of the column. Look, Mr. But FRANK objected, and maintained his point

"I would rather take the work as it is now, and make myself familiar with the business," he said. "I shall go back with most of the accounts, and trace them up, in order to get the run of things. There's no use in going to the expense of a new set of books; and whenever they are needed, I wish to | FOSTER, and then referred him to a seat, "I want to open them."

"Have it your own way, then," replied Mr. Over- mind, and troubling me." MAN. "Perhaps vou are right, after all. You're not

afraid of work, I see; and that is a good sign." There was, for the ears of FOSTER, a meaning in the young man's voice, when he spoke of going back through most of the accounts, that caused him no little uneasiness of mind. If he had been permitted to open a new set of books, the old ones, in which were the footprints of his crime, would have been laid aside, and a guarantee of safety thus secured. But, to have these come, daily, under the scrutinizing | felt like a man over deep water, with the ice giving eyes of FRANK OVERMAN, was to put everything in jeopardy. So imminent seemed the danger, as in "no," there might be safety. thought dwelt upon it. and his imagination grew excited with possible contingencies, that he found no neace day nor night. Having no employment, there was time for an idle mind to cut, like a sword, into its scabbard; and before six weeks had elapsed, he was in a state of such nervous apprehension, that sleep almost fled his pillow.

Every few days he would drop in at the store, and note the appearance of things. Frank was always might propound, gave cold and evasive answers, in which he saw foreshadowings of evil.

"Have you found any mistakes in my work? he ventured to ask one day. He tried to speak in a tone of indifference.

"Yes." FRANK gave only a monosyllable in answer, but the look which accompanied it sent a thrill along his nerves. He was conscious that a betrayal of guilt was in his face, and let his eyes fall to rently intent observation of his countenance.

"Let me see them," said FOSTER. "I'm too busy now," replied FRANK, and turned back to the work from which the question of FOSTER

had withdrawn him. "Are you sick, HIRAM? What's the matter? You're very pale!" Mrs. Foster looked at her husband in alarm, as he came in a little while after this visit to the store.

"One of my bad headaches," he replied; "that's all," and passing her, he went up stairs and threw and this, when it stirred the father's heart, became a himself, in the exhaustion of haunting fears, upon carefully invested, amounts to no more than fair and strong impulse. But, always as he held them in his his bed. He remained there pretending to be asleep

arms, or watched them in their innocent gambols, a whenever his wife came in, until dark. At tea time sense of c'ershadowing evil would creep into his he joined his family, and endeavored to look unconshadow of which was ever on his life, there would not have been a happier man in all the region round retaining his place with Mr. Overman, and steadily about. For a wife, he had one of the truest and tenderest of women; and no home-nest had in it sweeter or more loving children. But, all the while he felt that a cruel hawk was in the air above his nest, ready at any moment to strike his beloved ones with his fearful talons. More than ever did this fear oppress

Would there have been a home comfort less, or a future of darker promise, had HIRAM FOSTER been content to take the world honestly and trust in God for weal or woe? Let us see. Mr. Overman had a warm side toward his clerk, and if things had prospered, would have taken him into co-partnership. But the exhaustion of his means, through this clerk's robberies, caused him to abandon this long-cherished purpose, and finally to dispense with his services altogether. As a partner, acting a concert with Mr. OVERMAN, and yet with the leading force of a principal, he would have given an efficient life to the business in certain neglected directions, which could not have failed to increase its profits very materially. Thus, he would not only have received, in all the passing years, a good income, but laid stone after stone, in these passing years, the solid foundations of an honorable prosperity — a prosperity that should be a blessing and not a curse.

Alas! how different was all now. He had acquired property; but the tenure by which he held it was of such a doubtful character that his mind did not rest a moment in security. It was felt, all the while, as a millstone about his neck, to sink him into the gulf of perdition should his feet be driven from the solid ground. Through all the days, an oppressive concern weighed upon his mind; through all the nights, haunting fears tormented him. Busy thought was ever suggesting danger from this point, or danger from that. In men's faces, tones, eyes, he read suspicion or warning. Remarks, born from no thought of him, would startle him with alarms. He was always on the alert. There was; for him, neither rest nor peace!

As he sat at tea with his wife and children on that evening, a loud ringing of the door bell made him start and turn pale. Trifles agitated him now. Mrs. FOSTER saw the effect on her husband, and a vague fear came over her like a cloud.

"Who is it?" There was a husky sound in the voice of HIRAM FOSTER.

"Mr. FRANK OVERMAN," replied the servant. FOSTER pushed back his chair, and arose with a suddenness that startled his wife. She saw blank terror in his face.

"He's gone," said the servant.

"Gone! What did he want?" Foster sat down and leaned on the table like one suffering from exhaustion. He was aware that his appearance was betraying far more than he wished to be seen, and he made an effort to put on a composed exterior. "He said that his father would like to see you this

evening." "Very well." And FOSTER turned his face as

much away from the light as possible. It was now over a week since the unhappy man

had slept beyond an hour or two at a time. For the last two nights, his mind had not once lost its waking consciousness. He was, therefore, nervous and exhausted, and subject to disturbance from little things. Aware of a growing inability to assume a composed exterior, he felt that his danger was increasing; for if called to answer, on any suspicion of wrong, it would be impossible to hold back his countenance from a betraval of guilt.

After tea he went out; not so much with the purpose of going directly to Mr. Overman's as to get alone in order to think. But thinking had become a most unsatisfactory process. Anxious fears were so oppressive that thought ran swiftly to inevitable consequences, instead of giving hope, encouragement, or means of escape. The more he thought, the more his mind fell into bewilderment.

For half an hour Mr. FOSTER walked the street, went to the residence of Mr. OVERMAN. At the door he stood with the feeling of a man whose next step would be to certain ruin. He rung the bell, passed in, and entered the parlor. Mr. Overman was there alone. The face of the kind-hearted old man, which the care and suffering consequent upon his recent failure had robbed of its cheerful aspect, was grave almost to severity.

"HIRAW" he said as he extended his hand to say a few words about a matter that has keen on my "Well, sir."

The voice did not sound like that of HIRAM FOSTER. It was strange in his own ears, and strange in the ears of Mr. Overman.

"I was told, a few weeks ago, that thirty shares of stock were standing in your name on the books of a certain bank in New York. Is that so?"

"No. sir." The answer was prompt, but false. Mr. Overman looked steadily into his face. HIRAM way under his feet. To say "yes," was to hazard all:

"No. sir." He repeated the denial. "Who said that I had bank shares?" Faintly rose indignation in his tones.

"A centleman who is often in New York," said Mr. Overman. "One of my creditors." "Mr. OSBORNE?"

"Yes,"

"I will see him, and know by what anthority he makes such a statement." "Not yet, if you please," said Mr. OVERMAN. "

will say to him that you deny the fact." "If any stock is standing in the name of HIRAM FOSTER, it does not mean me." The young man spoke in an assumed manner.

"I should hope not." remarked Mr. OVERMAN. Should hope not! His mind was not satisfied, and HIRAM saw it with increasing concern.

"There is another thing," said Mr. OVERMAN, after a brief, but embarrassed silence, "that I would like you to make clear. Since my troubles, it has been suggested to me by more than one person.

"Say on, I am ready to answer." "Your salary has been only a thousand dollars."

"Yes. sir."

"People say that you have lived fully up to that sum annually, and yet you are the owner of property valued at not less than four or five thousand dollars."

"People know more of my affairs than I do myself," answered the young man with some asperity of tone. "It has never cost me over six hundred dollars a year to live, and what I saved annually, honest accumulations."

"I trust not HIRAM. It would pain me beyond anything I have yet suffered, to find that you had wronged me in anything."

"Wronged you! Gop forbid! I have never wronged you, Mr. Overman! Heaven is my witness that I have not been unfaithful in even the smallest thing."

HIRAM FOSTER was visibly agitated, but spoke with an assured manner. Yet, in thus calling upon Heaven to be witness of perjury, he felt as if the very blackness of darkness had gathered around him. No moon, no stars, were in his sky - only thick, impenetrable clouds. He shuddered as one upon whom a cold wind blows suddenly.

"I must accept your solemn denial." Mr. Over-MAN did not speak like a man from whose mind all doubt was removed, and HIRAM felt this. But what more could he say! There was no higher tribunal to which he could refer.

Poor, unhappy wretch! When HIRAM FOSTER went out again into the still night of nature — bright as noonday compared to the night that enshrouded his soul - he felt that pitfalls were in his way, and that to go forward in safety was next to hopeless. He had three thousand dollars invested in the stock of a New York bank, and if Mr. OSBORNE was the man who had discovered it, there was no question in his mind that he would, on his next visit to the city, make sure of his identity in the case. FRANK OVER-MAN was, he felt certain, under the stimulus of ill will and suspicion, making a thorough examination of the books, and if he went over the work, entry by entry, discovery was inevitable! [Conclusion next

Wit and Humor.

LITTLE JOKERS.

NEVER "for form's sake" write your name across a bill, unless you are prepared to meet the certain consequences.

VANITY.-What no man, nor woman either, by any accident, ever possesses, but what is always very largely developed in every body else.

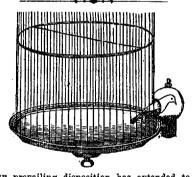
A LITTLE FELLOW one day non-plussed his mother by making the following inquiry:—" Mother, if a man is a mister, ain't a woman a mistery?" Or two million young ladies who last year were

asked to sing, it is a fact that sixteen did so without making an apology for having a bad cold. Never firt with a young widow who calls you by your Christian name the second time you meet her,

unless you have quite made your mind up to the "TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS." - The New York Commercial Advertiser says:— The most beautiful pocket edition of this highly interesting work that

we have ever seen is - a twenty dollar gold piece!" DANGER OF JESTING .-- "When is a brick a tile?" asked Brown, Senior, of Smith, Junior. "Give it up? When it's a projectile." So saying he threw a brick-bat and broke a window. His preceptor forgave him the mischief he had done, but flogged him

for punning. LUXURY OF LIBERTY .- Bosom friend: Well, dear, now that you are a widow, tell me, are you any the happier for it? - Interesting Widow: Oh! no. But I have my freedom, and that's a great comfort. Do you know, my dear, I ate an onion yesterday for the first time these fourteen years.



THE prevailing disposition has extended to the feathered tribe, and we saw one the other day, as in the above case, who was determined to

WHAT IS WOMAN'S MISSION? - This momentous question being asked the other evening, Spooney, said:-- "As Woman was the -- aw -- infewiaw animal. he thought her mission was to -aw - wait on the supewiaw -- to be -- aw -- a sawt of upper servant, and see about one's dinnaws, and one's --- aw -- furnichaw, and things," "In fact," said Mrs. Snorter, Woman's Mission simply is to nolish the snoons."

To our Lady Reader. - When are lands like cer tain animals? When they're Fallow, Dear. Why is a small dog like Punch or Judy? Becaus

it's a Pup, Pet. Why is a young lady cutting High Dutch on the Central Pond like a popular song? Because she's

Skaty — Darling. Why is a fact like my Devotion? Because - ah because it's True — Love!

Why is a catarrh like Total Immersion? Because it's a Cold, Duck. - Vanity Fair. A GERMAN AT A BANK.—A German, who had \$300

in gold deposited in one of the Western banks, stepped up to the counter the other day, presented his certificate, and demanded his gold. He was paid, when he said to the banker,

"Vot you gif for golt now, eh?" "Five per cent.," was the response.

"Oh, yaw, dat ish goot. I sell you dese for good

paper monish." "All right," was the reply, and \$315 in currency was handed the ex-depositor, who took \$15 from his

roll of notes, and handed back \$300, saying: "I deposit dat mit you. You're goot, I sees." And taking his new certificate, he departed with

his \$15 premium.

An Opinion.—A highly respectable colored gentleman, rejoicing in the big-sounding name of George Edward Fitz-Augustus, visiting the Washington Market, a few days since, thus delivered himself to a fat countryman, whose stock of vegetables he had been busily investigating:

"Are, these good taters?"

"Yes, sir!" responded the countryman.

"A tater," resumed George Edward Fitz-Augustus, "is inevitably had unless it is inwariably good. Dere is no mediocrity in de combination ob a tater. The exterior may appear remarkably exemplary and beautisome, while the interior is totally negative. But, sir, if you wends the article ob your own recommendation, knowing you to be a man ob probability in your transactions, I, widout any furder circumlocutions, takes a bushel ob dat superior wegetable!"

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 37 letters. My 2, 10, 22, 28, 17, 4 is a county in Ohio. My 15, 6, 29, 13, 18, 24, 32 is a county in New York. My 1, 21, 2, 17, 29, 16 is a county in Missouri. My 34, 3, 11, 20, 17, 4, 15, 26, 35, 29 is a county in Maine. My 16, 7, 17, 12 is a county in Pennsylvania. My 36, 3, 29, 5, 35, 2, 23, 31 is a county in Virginia. My 8, 17, 4, 37, 19, 10, 25 is a county in Vermont. My 9, 21, 36, 14, 17, 4 is a county in Tennessee. My 27, 8, 22, 30 is a county in Kentucky. My 33, 17, 6, 25, 36, 3 is a county in California. My whole is a quotation from Shakspeare. Jefferson City, Mo., 1861. X. Y. Z. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

Omit my 2, 3, 6, 8, and transpose, and I am a prohibition. Omit my 1, 4, 6, 7, and transpose, and I am to entice. My whole is what many know very little about. Green Mount, Va., 1861. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yerker. ANOTHER REBUS.

when a B empty put :

When a B . patting: Bellevue, Ohio, 1869. Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE .. My first is pretty, light, or dark, And often is gray, black, or blue, The learned say it has three coats, And also has three humors too. My second's used for horse and ass,

And sometimes men and women still.

My whole is like a pretty fringe, Which does my first with beauty tinge: Its movements upward, downward, tend, And is to man or heast a friend

Answer in two weeks. For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

Two men, A and B, start at the same time from the same lace, and travel north; A at the rate of 4 miles and B 5% miles per hour. At the end of half an hour, A turns and goes northwest 7% miles, then north 2 hours and 16 minutes, and finally changes his course again and goes west. B, after going north 5% miles, turns and travels east 3% hours, then ortheast 6 miles, after which he turns and goesnorth. How far apart will they be at the end of 6 hours from starting? J. M. BRAINERD Gainesville, N. Y., 1861.

A USEFUL PUZZLE.

Answer in two weeks.

HERE is a capital thing with which to puzzle your friends, young and old, and at the same time give them a first-rate esson in spelling. Get one or more persons to take a pencil and paper, and write the following sentence, as you slowly

Preferring the Cornelian hues, and separating the innu I will merely state that a peddler's pony ate a polato out of a cobbler's wagon, gauged by a sibyl.

We read it off to a large company the other evening, including many well educated persons, of whom three were school teachers, but not one of them wrote all the words correctly. One wrote it thus:

Prefering the Cornellian hues, and seperating the invendoes, will merely State that a pedlar's poncy cat a potatoe out of a cobler's waggon, gagued by a sybil.

This includes thirteen wrongly written words. The puzzle

will be apt to fix the correct spelling of these words, at least. -American Agriculturist. ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 574.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:-Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land. Answer to Illustrated Rebus: An honest man's the noblest work of God.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Terms, in advance. Answer to Poetical Enigma:-Canvass. Answer to Puzzle:-Be not too wise in your own eyes, or you'll see what a great fool you be.

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ANY person so disposed can act as local agent for the cause will receive gratuities, and their kindness be appreciate 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. VOLUNTARY AGENTS FOR THE RURAL.—Any & Subscriber or reader is requested to act in behalf of the RURAL, by forming clubs or otherwise. Now is the time for its friends to manifest their interest in the paper and the cause it advocates, 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.

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