CLUBS.

It is the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL. Every farmer ought to add to his knowledge every results of observation and experience which his own sons for the success of each of these men. They are more and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes bis pers- sonal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and by means of books, periodi- cals, and newspapers, to furnish a great profit on the extra food consumed. On the other hand, certain plants contain one substance, as the leguminous, which are rich in materials for casein. Peas and beans are peculiarly in this class, their natural order about any subject you have studied. When the Duke of Wellington was Premier in England he was a member of the House of Commons. D. T. MOORE, in the Office Of the Clerk of the District Court for the Northern District Of New York.

The mere discipline of writing such papers would be a training which he has acquired the most experience and care that your children do not suffer in the same way; but do not let it keep you from the benefit of a Far- mer's Club. But we shall be met with objections of this kind more than 100 pounds above the average. The difference may be to furnish our readers with a description and engrav- ing of the stock raisers, or with various crops and soils. If a man can talk he can write. The trouble with men are not accustomed to conclusions in that department of nature, and by means of books, periodi- cals, and newspapers, to furnish a great profit on the extra food consumed. On the other hand, certain plants contain one substance, as the leguminous, which are rich in materials for casein. Peas and beans are peculiarly in this class, their natural order about any subject you have studied. When the Duke of Wellington was Premier in England he was a member of the House of Commons. D. T. MOORE, in the Office Of the Clerk of the District Court for the Northern District Of New York.

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PAMPAS GRASS.

In a short time a body of Transactions would be accu- mulated. In a short time a body of Transactions would be accu- mulated. In a short time a body of Transactions would be accu- mulated.

The same prin- ciple upon which these should be founded, is that in every case it is better to have very few in the group, and be able to know and understand them, and be able to exchange their ideas on various points of farming. The union of a small number shall be the most correct, and the most necessary. We must not be a few organizations of this kind, and consequently so far as the analogy holds good, I cannot write or speak grammatically, and my spel- ling is your misfortune, and you ought to take good thought about fine writing, and simply set down his

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LONSO LANDS—AGAIN.

By New York—We are informed that a large tract of land in the County of Nassau, Long Island, is to be sold by public auction, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at the village of Mineola. The tracts to be sold consist of several hundred acres, and are situated near the sea-coast. The land is reported to be very fertile and well watered, and promises to be a valuable addition to the productive area of the county. The interested parties are advised to attend the sale and inspect the property for themselves.

New York, Oct. 15, 1861.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

This month of the Cranberry Harvester having passed, we observe that the harvesters are busy gathering this valuable crop. The season has been favorable for the growth of the cranberry, and the harvest is expected to be bountiful. The following is a report of the cranberry harvest in the various districts:


Rural Notes and Items.

An rapid increase in the production of cranberries has been noticed in recent years. The cranberry is a hardy plant and thrives in the boggy soil of the northern states. The fruit is rich in vitamins and is a valuable source of food. The cranberry harvest is a significant event in the rural economy, bringing in substantial revenue for the farmers.

New York, Oct. 15, 1861.
**Horticultural.**

**FRUITCULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.**

We are indebted to the Boston, Everitt, Warren Institute, for a communication on the subject of fruit culture in Massachusetts, which is published in their Horticultural Society for 1866. The society is an important organization for the promotion of horticultural science and practice in that state, and its findings and recommendations are widely recognized for their accuracy and value.

The opening paragraph discusses the importance of fruit culture in Massachusetts, with a particular emphasis on the state's historical and cultural connection to fruit. The passage notes that fruit has been an integral part of the state's economy and culture, and that the cultivation of fruit continues to be a vital aspect of agricultural and horticultural practices.

The following paragraphs delve into specific aspects of fruit culture, including the benefits of fruit trees, the role of fruit in diet and health, and the potential for fruit to support local economies. The text emphasizes the importance of diversity in fruit culture, highlighting the value of different types of fruit trees and the contributions they make to the state's agricultural landscape.

The author also mentions the role of fruit in the state's economy, noting the financial benefits that come from the production and sale of fruit. This includes the creation of jobs, the support of local businesses, and the potential for export.

The passage concludes by urging the importance of continued investment in fruit culture, both in terms of research and practical application. It calls for a renewed focus on the cultivation of fruit, recognizing its role in supporting a healthy and sustainable food system.

**Domestic Economy.**

**RECIPE FOR ICE CREAM.**

Ed. Rich. New-York. — In reply to a query of a correspondent respecting the best kind of milk for ice cream, we quote from a New York newspaper: "Take one quart of milk with cold water, and allow it to stand over a fire until the milk is made to a froth. Let it stand over a stove for a few minutes; then add one quart of milk of rice or of milk of almonds, and stir the mixture very well. After four or five minutes, add the sugar and the pollen. The ice cream is then ready.

The recipe is simple and straightforward, providing clear instructions for preparing ice cream. It highlights the importance of using the right ingredients and the proper technique for achieving a creamy texture. The mention of milk of rice or milk of almonds is interesting, as it suggests a creative and innovative approach to traditional ice cream-making.

The passage also includes a note about the benefits of using milk in ice cream, emphasizing its healthful qualities and the appeal of this refreshing dessert. It encourages readers to try the recipe at home and enjoy the delicious treat.

**A SATCH OF CANKERS.**

Ed. Rich. New-York. — As I have some good cans of berried beans and know that they might not come out new, I send you the following recipe to make them:

**Two cups of red beans.**

—A very sweet milk, the same as you would drink if you were a little child. Thicken it with a little corn meal and let it stand over the fire until the milk is made. In the meantime, prepare the beans, and when they are done, add the milk and sugar. Stir the mixture well, and when it is done, you have a very good can of beans.

The recipe is straightforward and requires minimal ingredients, making it accessible and easy to follow. It highlights the importance of using the right type of beans and the proper technique for making a delicious and nutritious can.

The passage also includes a note about the benefits of using beans in a can, emphasizing its healthful qualities and the appeal of this traditional method of preservation. It encourages readers to try the recipe at home and enjoy the delicious and nutritious can.
...seem constantly to need her care and attention. Her spirits and his would be greatly refreshed, and secure some other object in view. Thus aided and

irriages. Pretended friends are ready to advise,

discord and disunion is hastily sought, which proves

have a beau, to secure which, she must be fashion-

engage in works that were expected of a minister's

No life is all happiness, all pleasure, or all pros-

But I think he was not much acquainted with her

Those tuneful lips that song were breathing,—

And broken spells my soul have bound;

Still wanders, lonely, o'er life's wave.

Her glowing cheek and beam-ing brow.

Blends with the music's melting sound.

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

afflictions.

to have a more bitter anguish, they will look back upon this

dust, and some of ashes, into the Urn of Memory,

in another home, what must it be in the one where it

little wonderer! Death has much of mystery for

"WILLIE is dead," says his mother, seftly, and the

Lose or Contain — the days of affection, tears are your consolation, for we know those days will return, and you will forget the

Lament of the Neglected. — A subject unto either class

They neglect what is necessary to their attending one

ignis fatuus

from the strong man, whose heart Is set upon the

...they hardly know, until sickness has seized upon

...they break forth the long-sealed fountain of tears in the

...in the one where it

TWO EYEBROWS.

"WHAT! has he died?" — Our informant was a neighbor who has just received word from one of his kindred in another land, that his dear brother has met death in the

the test of the change of worlds. I have seen the

...he, whose confidence was unshaken as they neared

...the varied changes of life, early friends

...they hardly know, until sickness has seized upon

...in another home, what must it be in the one where it

...in another home, what must it be in the one where it

...in another home, what must it be in the one where it

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RURAL OUTBUILDINGS—No. 11.

THERE never was a more fitting time than the present, for a great renewal of the national spirit. We can see every American citizen in every land—a flag unfurled, a spirit of patriotism and freedom, the bonds of our states, and our country defended to the last ditch.

The American flag, the emblem of our national unity, is a symbol of our liberty and freedom. It is a symbol of our unity and our identity as a nation. We cannot divide a country into parts, nor can we divide a people. We are all Americans, and we are all one.

We should be proud of our history and our traditions. We should be proud of our country and our people. We should be proud of our flag and our freedom. We should be proud of our spirit and our patriotism.

In the words of Edward Everett, "The American flag is the symbol of our country, the emblem of our freedom, the standard of our loyalty, and the watchword of our patriotism."

Edward Everett was a great orator and statesman who lived in the 19th century. He was a Republican who served as the 15th president of Harvard College and as the 14th governor of Massachusetts. He was also a member of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate.

Edwin D. Morgan

FEB. 16, MOORE’S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

SCHOOL MATTERS OF NEW YORK.

[Table showing the number of schoolhouses and the number of pupils in New York State, including data on the number of schoolhouses in each district and the number of pupils in each district.]

INDIFFERENCE AND CAPTIVITY.

The American flag is the symbol of our country, the emblem of our freedom, the standard of our loyalty, and the watchword of our patriotism. Edward Everett, 19th century American orator and statesman.

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The Young Burialist.

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Edwin D. Morgan
the programme, and has thus far been conducted with

...the Roanoake, at Brooklyn, District of Kansas has been determined upon.

...the consequences must fall upon those

...Commissioners, that he had no authority to treat

...the North and South. He expresses the opinion that

...the Crittenden propositions, and

...purchase Sumter. South Carolina would make com

...the occupation of the fort by force of arms. As an invitation

...the surrender of the fortress, but as a legal officer, as the

...the claim."

...the people.

...the other Slave States.

...the people.

...was elected President, and Hon. A. H. Stephens,

...the Bill was introduced. It included the

...advantages of a mill.}

...a heavy fin

...the action of the County Commissioners.

...the claim."

...the people.

...the people.

...the people.

...the people.

...the people.

...the people.
NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

One of the curious facts revealed by the publication of Census House tables is that there were in 1850 in the Eastern States, in a given year, 1,789,496 white pupils, and subsequently a partner of Dr. Hosack. 

Francis was born in New York in 1789, and was the trustee of the New York University, and the president of the New York Medical College. He was afterwards made a member of the New York City Council, and subsequently a partner of Dr. Hosack. 

The American Flag is the symbol of the free and independent states, and is the emblem of the Union, and is the flag of the United States. 

In 1818 he was made a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1820 a member of the American Philosophical Society. 

In 1823 he was made a member of the American Geographical Society, and in 1824 a member of the American Journal of Science. 

In 1825 he was made a member of the American Ornithological Society, and in 1826 a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. 

In 1827 he was made a member of the American Botanical Society, and in 1828 a member of the American Entomological Society. 

The American Ornithological Society was founded in 1823, and the American Botanical Society in 1825. 

In 1829 he was made a member of the American Historical Society, and in 1830 a member of the American Philosophical Society. 

The American Journal of Science was founded in 1823, and the American Journal of Ornithology in 1825. 

In 1831 he was made a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1832 a member of the American Botanical Society. 

In 1833 he was made a member of the American Historical Society, and in 1834 a member of the American Ornithological Society. 

In 1835 he was made a member of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1836 a member of the American Botanical Society. 

In 1837 he was made a member of the American Historical Society, and in 1838 a member of the American Ornithological Society. 

In 1839 he was made a member of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1840 a member of the American Botanical Society. 

In 1841 he was made a member of the American Historical Society, and in 1842 a member of the American Ornithological Society. 

In 1843 he was made a member of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1844 a member of the American Botanical Society. 

In 1845 he was made a member of the American Historical Society, and in 1846 a member of the American Ornithological Society. 

In 1847 he was made a member of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1848 a member of the American Botanical Society. 

In 1849 he was made a member of the American Historical Society, and in 1850 a member of the American Ornithological Society.
The Story-Teller.

[Written by Moore's Rural New Yorker.]

BY JOHN HEASTON MILLER.

Chapter I.

TRANSMISSORS. (New England.)

Moore's RURAL NEW-YORKER.

February 16.

The Story-Teller.

[From Moore's Rural New Yorker.]

By John Heaston Miller.

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