# MOORE'S

# BURAL MENJORKER

AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEDICATED TO THE

# HOME INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRY AND TOWN RESIDENTS,

EMBRACING DEPARTMENTS DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, ART AND SCIENCE, RURAL AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY, LITERATURE, EDUCATION,

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY ENGRAVINGS.



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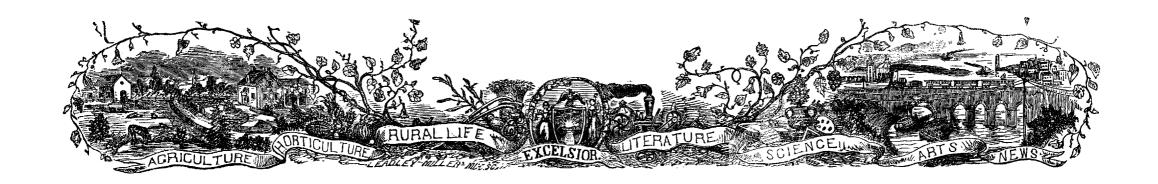
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VOL. XIII. NO. 1.3

## ROCHESTER, N. Y., - FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862.

sufficient to grow the necessaries for home use.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER. THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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

CHAS. D. BRAGDON. Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RELAL NEW YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is emineritly Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people o that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and homes of proper of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspessed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most mplete Agriquitural, Literary and Family Newspaper

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRICULTURAL

THE RURAL TO ITS READERS.

In entering upon its Thirteenth Year and Volume the Rural New-Yorker extends a cordial greeting to the myriads who have for years been its ardent friends and supporters, and a right hearty welcome to the host of new recruits now joining its Brigade. Our Salutation must be brief, however a mere greeting and welcome - for we have work to do this week, and next, and during as many more as we are permitted to labor in a field which has its thorns as well as flowers. To those who have read the RURAL for months and years, and hence know its character and objects, we have little to say in this connection. They need not be told of its purposes, or how sedulously we have labored for their accomplishment. Indeed, all who are conversant with the past course of this journal are so familiar with the principles and aims of its management, that any recapitulation or pledges seem unnecessary, though custom renders them in order on such an occasion as the present. The RURAL therefore simply greets its former and continued friends in a sincere but unostentatious manner - expressing gratification for their appreciation of its course, and acknowledging the generosity with which many of them are nobly seconding its efforts to promote Mental, Moral, and Material "Progress and Im-Were our aspirations of avail, every provement." co-worker in a cause so important to the welfare of individuals, families, and communities, would enjoy. Is not a hundred acres about as much land as one man can many such a "Happy New Year" as we now wish them, and long be blessed "in basket and in store"having happy homes and a long succession of prosperous seasons. To aid them in the acquisition and continuous possession of objects so desirable, will, in the future as in the past, be the constant and earnest endeavor of this journal.

But the RURAL now greets several thousand readers for the first time, at least as subscribers, and upon these would fain make a favorable impression. For this, however, it would neither put on airs, nor disguise its sentiments or objects; and being in its "teens," (quite mature and experienced for a newspaper,) it ought certainly to possess sufficient stamina and fearlessness to express its honest opinions and convictions on all proper occasions, even in the presence of new acquaintances. The great aim of this journal has ever been to combine, in one sheet, several subjects and departments, and thus render its pages interesting and instructive to allentertaining and beneficial to the wives, sons, and daughters, as well as to the heads of the families visited. As we have said on a similar occasion, and perhaps repeated, "Our object from the commence ment of the RURAL NEW-YORKER has not been to furnish either an Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Mechanical, Educational, Literary, or News journal,- but rather to combine all these, and thus present a paper unequaled in Value, Variety, and Usefulness of Contents. Our earnest desire has ever been to make it an honest, independent, reliable, and eminently useful RURAL, LITERARY, and FAMILY NEWSPAPER - correct in its teachings on Practical Subjects, instructive and entertaining to members of the Family Circle, of high moral tone, and entirely free from deception and quackery, even in its advertising department." Such was, is, and will continue to be our "platform"-brief, explicit, and comprehensive. The RURAL does not expect to please everybody, but it will always be found on the side of Right, and we are resolved that its influence or good shall continue to be felt throughout the country. That it still aims to EXCEL in all the essential which have rendered it the largest circulated andmost ardently esteemed RURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER of the age, will be evident from a careful perusal of this and future numbers, and a comparison with other journals. While it seeks to elevate and ennoble the industrious and skillful in useful pursuits - to build up and establish that which is valuable and of good repute - it will deal plainly in warping its readers against what is believed to be injurious or fraudulent.

-Before closing this brief prefatory article, we would gratefully acknowledge the many kind and substantial manifestations of approval and support the Rural is daily receiving. Though the War for the Union injuriously affects some branches of business and sections of country, and also circumscribes our field of operations, the receipts and assurances indicate an aggregate increase rather than diminution of our large circulation. For the very cheering prospects under which we enter upon the labors of the new year, we are indebted to the efforts of active and influential friends throughout the Loyal States and Canada, who seem determined that the RURAL's circulation and usefulness shall be fully maintained. Their numerous remittances, articles for publication. and cordial expressions of interest in our enterprise, are most encouraging and gratifying at such a period in our country's history as the present - especially when the Newspaper Press is seriously affected by the times - and therefore profoundly appreciated. If other friends of the paper and its objects (new as well as continued subscribers, both near and distant,) will kindly lend their aid and influence, so far as may be consistent, in the same behalf,—by obtaining and forwarding the suscriptions of their townsmen, and communicating the results of their observation and experience for publication,—the Thirteenth Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will surpass any former one in Value, Circulation, and Influence. Friendly Reader, what is your response to this suggestion?

#### CAN YOUNG FARMERS SUCCEED?

For many years the Agricultural Press has been arging young men to engage in the business of agriculture as the most honorable and useful pursuit to which they could devote their time and talents, and one furnishing full scope for the highest intellectual abilities. Many are disposed to heed these counsels, and the result is we have numerous inquiries for the best means of obtaining a scientific and practical education, while others wish us to point out the best means of making effective the knowledge they already possess. Among the letters addressed to us is the following, which will serve as a sample of many. Farmers of age and experience, who commenced life with no other capital than willing hands and hopeful hearts, and who have achieved success could render the young no better service than to give them the lessons of wisdom they have been so long learning in the school of experience. We invite them to a place in our columns, and in the mean time make a few remarks that we hope will be profitable to all, and particularly to those especially interested:

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Can a young man buy a farm mainly on credit, and pay for it by his labor, or, rather, the profits of the farm? How many acres is it advisable to have in a farm? Can a living be obtained from fifty acres or less?

It is difficult in the extreme to say what a young man can and cannot do. Some have so much energy, perseverance and ability—the ability, we means of adapting means to ends, and bringing about desired results - that they accomplish little short of miracles. Others are "unstable as water." discouraged at the first difficulties, while many lack foresight, and too many have never formed economical and industrious habits, and seldom succeed. even under the most favorable circumstances. Should we write to a New York merchant and inquire if a young man would succeed in a certain business, the answer doubtless would be that this would depend, in a great measure, upon the amount of capacity and experience possessed by the young man - that some fail while others prosper - and it would be impossible to tell whether success or failure awaited the new adventurer. Should we inquire further, whether a person could go into business without capital, depending entirely, or nearly so, upon credit for his stock, and be able to pay his indebtedness as fast as it matured, from the profits of the business, the answer would be that success, under such circumstances, would be next to impossible — that not one in a thousand could succeed, and that embarrassment to the new candidate for commercial honors, and loss to his friends, would he the almost certain result. There is no royal road to either learning or wealth, and the young man about to commence the battle of life, without capital, and with few friends able or willing to assist him-no matter whether he chooses agriculture, commerce, mechanics or the arts, as the business of life - has man's work before him. He will have to battle for every inch of advance, but every well-directed effort will give him strength and confidence for future struggles, and with a clear head, a welldefined purpose, a hopeful heart, and industrious economical habits, success is certain.

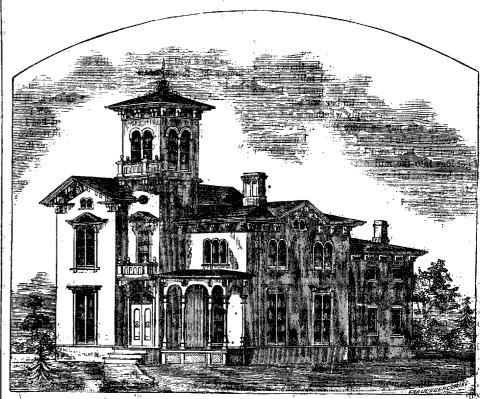
When land was cheap - say from ten shillings to five dollars an acre-an industrious man, with a few hundred dollars, could purchase eighty or a hundred acres, pay all, or nearly all, down, build a log-house, and by hard work and hard fare, in a few years make himself a comfortable home. In most cases the wood would pay something towards the trouble of clearing, and even if sold at a very low rate, gave the pioneer a little ready money. Even where the wood was of no value, and the log-heap the only means of getting rid of the timber, the ashes afforded some compensation. In a year or two the young farmer had a number of acres cleared | little land, and give that little thorough culture

land and to the family comforts, and soon there was grown a surplus for sale. After five or six years of industrious labor and privation, plenty smiles upon the honest laborer in the wilderness, and he finds himself possessor of a good farm, every year becoming more valuable. But things have changed in this section of the country. Now land is worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre, and a good hundred-acre farm, at a medium price, would cost \$7,500—the simple interest on which would be over \$500. Such a farm, to be made profitable, must be well stocked, and furnished with the best labor-saving implements, which would require several hundred dollars more, all of which must be paid down, or the interest provided for every year. To meet this interest, and pay for labor and other farm and family expenses, it would be necessary to grow about five hundred bushels of wheat and a thousand bushels of corn, or their equivalent. The pioneer-farmer had to furnish no manure, but could draw upon the fertility of the soil for a few years. He who pursues that course now with most of our farms, will find that he has made a sad mistake, and killed the bird that laid the golden eggs. Thus it will be seen that buying a farm now is a very different affair from doing the same thing twenty or thirty years ago. That a person who buys a farm mainly or entirely on credit cannot succeed, we will not say; but we do aver that great experience, ability, economy, and industry are essential to success. A question similar to the above was asked by a young man of Orleans county, at one of the Farmer's Meetings, held during the State Fair at Watertown, and JOHN J. Thomas mentioned several instances in Cayuga county, where young men had bought farms on credit, and in a few years had not only cleared off all the indebtedness, but made valuable and costly improvements in drainage, &c., that had nearly doubled the original value of their land. It is such information as this that we wish farmers to give through the columns of the RURAL.

In the Prairie country of the West, land can be obtained at low rates, and there young men, with little means, may secure for themselves comfortable homes. Still, commencing life in the prairies is a little different from taking a stand in the woods, for in the former case lumber is dear and must be purchased for buildings, fencing, &c., and the breaking up requires money. A prairie farm is brought under cultivation much sooner than a wooded one, but more means are necessary at the commence ment. More than once have we seen the prairie farmer straightened, suffering, and disconsolate, on account of the lack of means-his fields unfenced and the crops subject to the ravages of cattle when and storms. We know of no more painful position than that of a farmer laboring under embarrass ments which make it necessary to sell every thing from the farm as fast as produced, and to pursue a system of culture, in the hope of temporary gain, that he feels must work sure and permanent injury to the soil.

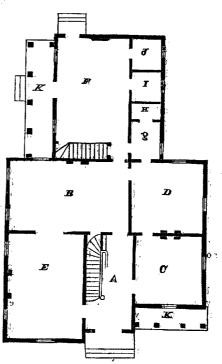
The number of acres that can be cultivated with profit by a farmer, depends upon circumstances entirely. We know not why a farmer may not superintend a farm of a thousand acres, not only profitably, but with proper assistants and laborers, and by the aid of the best implements and machinery, and a wise division of labor, even more economically than one of a hundred. To do this, however, he must be a man of business capacity, and while he retains the general supervision, obtain the best of helpers, always being careful to put the right man in the right place. Many of our merchants superintend business every year involving millions of dollars; and some of the nurserymen near this city cultivate five or six hundred acres, giving to every rod clean garden culture, employing several hundred men in the work. We are not willing to say that farmers lack capacity for a large and successful business. The difficulty is, not that we cultivate too much land, as is often said, but we put upon our land too little labor. A farmer with a hired man, or perhaps a boy or two, and a single team, undertakes to cultivate a hundred or a hundred and fifty acres, and the labor given the whole might be better devoted to forty or fifty acres, and with much better results. He should either employ more labor or cultivate less land.

To make a farm of fifty acres profitable, every part must be made to produce. There is little opportunity for clovering, for this system would reduce very materially the amount of tilled land. Manure must, therefore, be sought from other sources. Labor produces wealth, and the fifty-acre-farmer must in some way find a large amount of paying labor to make a profitable business. Sofling is well adapted to small farms, for under this system one acre will produce more summer food for animals than two acres under the old. The growing of roots furnish a large amount of psying labor and winter food that can be worked into beef, butter, mutton. wool, &c. As a general rule, small farms are the most profitable when located near large villages or cities, that furnish a market for fruit and many things that the farmer can send to market during the summer season. We know of many in this section - and they are among the best and most prosperous farmers of our acquaintance - who own but



A VILLA IN THE ITALIAN STYLE.

pared by A. J. Warner, Esq., Architect, of this city, exclusive of mantles and furnace, is \$3,700. expressly for this journal, and will be found well worthy the attention of those who wish to build a good yet economical house, of moderate size. These are no fancy sketches, as two houses have already been built in this city from the plans. The exterior is chaste in appearance, and while not crowded with ornaments, the too common error of modern times, contains all that good taste will justify. These plans, it is believed, possess much merit, and are well worthy the attention of those who may design to build, as furnishing a good deal of accommodation at the least possible cost. The rooms are conveniently arranged, and of sufficient size for an ordinary family. The building can be constructed of either wood or brick, though the design is drawn for a brick house.

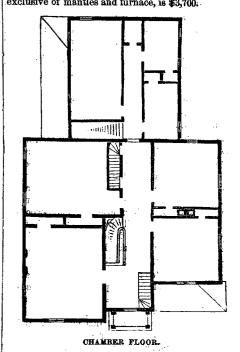


In the GROUND PLAN, A is the entrance hall, 8 by 164 feet, with doors opening into the parlor, library, and dining room, with open stair case, and china closet under, connecting with dining room. B, dining room, 14 by 22 feet, with doors opening into hall, parlor, nursery and kitchen. C, library, 12 by 14 feet, and can be entered from hall or nursery. D, nursery, 14 by 15 feet, which may be entered from dining room, library, and from kitchen, through bath room. Connected with nursery is bath-room, G, 6 by 8 feet, and closet, H, 3 by 6 feet. E, parlor, 15 by 18 feet, entered from hall or dining room. F; kitchen, 14 by 16 feet, with back stairs to chambers above; also, a flight under same to cellar, which is under the entire building. Connected with the kitchen is a large pantry, I, and store-room, J, each 5 by 6 feet. The outside entrances to dining room and kitchen are under the piezza. In addithere can be an outside door at the rear of kitchen.

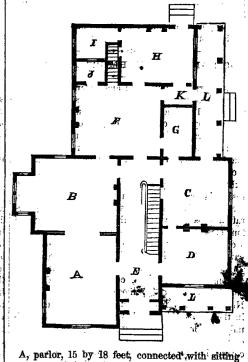
GROUND PLAN.

In the CHAMBER PLAN will be found seven bed rooms of good size, four of them in the main part and three of them in the addition, with closet to each. All the bed rooms can be entered from the hall, which extends the entire length of the building. A flight of stairs from the half gives access to garret or attic, with a closet under same, opening stair case, and a closet under, connected with nur-

THE accompanying elevation and plane were pre- | from front hall. The estimated cost of the building,



Although the above plans contain accommodations sufficient for almost any family, yet some of our readers may wish to build on a larger scale, and for such the architect has prepared a plan with one: additional room, and this plan, with a few alterations, can be adapted to the same elevation. The piazza on the addition, it will be observed, has been changed to the other side, and the entrance hall. extends the entire length of the main part, to give an entrance from same to dining room. The following is a brief description of the arrangement:



room, with sliding or folding doors. B, sitting room, 14 by 17 feet, exclusive of bay window, which is 4 by 10 feet. C, nursery, 14 by 14 feet. D, library, 12 by 14 feet. E, entrance hall, 8; feet wide, with open

SELVE-BYENT

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

sery. F, dining room, 13 by 16 feet, connected with hall, sitting room, kitchen, and nursery, through bath room. Connected with nursery is bath room, G, 6 by 9 feet. H, kitchen, 14 by 15 feet. I, pantry 4 by 6 feet. J, china closet and store room, 4 by 6 feet, with a door opening into dining room, and a slide partition connecting same with pantry. Off from dining room is the back stairs to chambers; also, a flight of stairs under same leading from kitchen to cellar. K, back hall, with doors opening into kitchen and dining room; also, a door opening out on piazza. L, L, piazzas.

The UPPER FLOOR is divided up into eight bed rooms, with a closet for each, all accessible from a hall which extends through the center of the entire building, as in the other plan.

#### BAD TIMBER.

ALL timber is good if put in the right place. Even rotten wood is a valuable absorbent and fertilizer. Many of our modern carriages or implements would find their appropriate sphere in the compost heap, where they might help to grow up honester men than the makers thereof, - but as designed for locomotion, severe trial, and long life, I say it on my honor as a man, they are, in too many cases, miserable abortions. Put into the composi heap, they fulfill a "glorious mission," as axle-trees or wheels they break down in the mud, amid infinite disquiet, discomfort, and doubt as to how to get along on this journey of life. Though they are totally depraved, and all that sort of thing, it was not my intention at this particular time to rail at mechanics,- we farmers are verily guilty in this thing. We own the timber, and, as a general thing in this country, we manufacture the timber into lumber, or have it done at the local mills. Do we have a single eye to the public good? Do we inquire whether the spoke timber we sell is just suited to its purpose, or simply whether the fellows will buy it, and pay us more than it is worth for oven-wood? I take the confessional - I would like to get round it, but I own I have sold poorer lumber (I get logs into the mill sometimes,) than I would like to have put into my cart.

My father was a thoughtful, prudent, Connecticut Yankee. He said to me many a time, "Pick out some good trees, have them worked into proper shape, and whenever you break a tongue or an axle-tree or a spoke, take along to the shop your own timber that you know is right, and be sure they

If any man says there is no great difference in timber, I say he is a --- just what you please Christianly speaking, and really, we are all "stewards," sent here simply to put ourselves, and all, to proper uses. Whoever claims a right to burn up best kind of ax-helve timber, will be punished by the Court of Heaven, and would be by the other "Courts" if they knew or dared to do their duty. A lazy, lumbering lubber, who won't take the trouble to discriminate between what ought to be sent to the wood-house and what ought to be sent to the saw-mill, had better enter upon some other mission, - send him to the Cannibals, for instance. I went into a friend's wood-house a while ago, and saw stove wood made from the toughest kind of hickory. I pulled off splinters and tested it. "What does this mean," I said to him, "you have spoiled good axle-trees and ax-helves?" "I sent my man to the woods, and he cut the wrong tree," was the reply. "Yes, but why didn't you post up in English, Irish, and Dutch on all such trees, 'Hands off?'"

Here and there the choicest of choice timber will be found on the ground, to be reduced in quality before it is used, or to become so utterly worthless by exposure that nobody would manufacture it, if, indeed, such a thing is possible.

Now, this is to bear witness that every man who owns a tree should hold an inquest upon it, and decide upon competent authority what that tree is made for-what part in the original plan of the the hands of every bee-keeper. The common box universe it was designed to play. If tough and hive is in general use here, but the Langstroth hive elastic, its destiny may be whip-stocks, ax-helves, or buggy thills; if of iron firmness, plane-woods, be in general use. mallets, or beetles; if easily worked, but subject to decay, like white-wood, inside mouldings; if of country to explain the actions of my bees last sumgreat strength and endurance, like the best oak and mer. I winter my bees in a large, dry cellar. rock-elm, carriage geering, &c.

There was none too much made of anything, and when what was made for one purpose is desecrated to another, there is what treasury departments are | the spring months to near nothing, with very few

familiar with, "a deficit" somewhere. "It won't pay to bother with this butt log. It is true it would make first rate carriage poles, and such are scarce, and mixed up intimately with the life and death of passengers; but it is five miles to a saw-mill, and I can't afford to go there with it, and then sell it for twenty-five cents a pole." So, on that score the white ash butt log, fit for wagon poles, the only one within three miles that is fit, goes into rails, when a stone wall or a thorn bush would answer the same purpose. When will that white ash log be replaced? Good wagon poles may be worth a dollar—the best possible may be worth \$10; at least you yourself might be inclined to that side of the argument if you were lying upon your back at the foot of a hill with a broken leg, just because you trusted your life to a poor stick!

Save your good timber while you have it, for it is getting scarce. - H. T. B.

#### POOR AND RICH FARMERS, AND WHY.

As a farmer I have lived among farmers, without a change of residence, thirty-six years; and during that period of time have had opportunity to observe the development of several generations of farmers. One generation I can trace from infancy to mature age; another, which first came under my notice at manhood, are nowold men; and others, according to their several ages, have had time more or less to exhibit what they are able to accomplish. The result of my observation, in one direction, has been, that the individuals composing these several generations constantly range themselves under one of four classes. Class No. 1 is composed of those who are always poor; Class No. 2 includes those who rely make a living all their lives long; Class numbers those who acquire a comfortable and no. 4 is compose of those who acquire wealth. Numerically, each class diminishes as we advance in the classification. I have said that the individuals of each generation range themselves under one or other of these heads - and I believe that I am correct in faying so, notwithstanding the constant averment of hasses Nos. 1 and 2 that their want of success is to be attributed to the circumstances surrounding them. This averment I believe is erroneous. The man himself, and what he is made of, determines to what class he will belong. It is true,

The same of

unfavorable, but the energetic and skillful will dodge the unfavorable obstacles and avail themselves with great dexterity of all that will assist their progress. DEMOSTHENES had an impediment in his speech yet he became the greatest of orators; with pebbles in his mouth, and where the surf of the sea shore was raging, he exercised himself in declaiming.

The farmer of Class No. 2 will feed his stock or the ground, at a waste of perhaps \$20 per annum. The farmer of Class No. 3 will provide racks and boxes, by using which he not only saves the \$20, but his stock being \$20 better for the care they have received, he is a clear gainer of \$40 in his annual income. Skill and persevering industry combined will constantly at his touch turn into gold that from which his neighbor of Class No. 2 extracts no profit. His fuel will be provided at \$10 or \$15 less cost per year than the farmers of Class No. 2; his acres will vield more grain, more grass, his sheep more wool, his cows more butter and cheese, and the prices he sells for will be higher. His healthful comforts of garden and orchard will be more abundant. His fences, gates, and bars being good, his stock will be well trained and orderly - no pig will ever be seen in his door-yard or garden - for pigs show their training as well as children - and thus he will be exempt from what farmer No. 2 will call accidental loss. In early life he will resolutely set his face against all expenditure above his means. Not until his income warrants will he spend his income for other than necessary purposes. Indeed, of recreation he needs less than other men, because his "work is as good as play," and the success of his business is to him a continual source of delight. His joys are home joys-journeys and railroad trips take him away from what he loves. Farmer of Class No. 3 will in all probability live twenty years longer than farmer of Class No. 2, and if we measure his life by the happiness he enjoys, his years will be doubled. Of him, when he becomes an old man, it will be remarked that he is one of the very few people who love work. To him employment has become habitual, and though age demands and receives what rest it needs, yet he will "wear out rather than rust out," and, like "a used key, will be always bright."

I have seen abundant evidence of the position that under circumstances where one farmer would be poor, or barely live, another farmer, by industry, energy, perseverance, and skill, would obtain a competence; but then the circumstances surrounding him would rapidly change. PETER HATHAWAY. Milan, Erie Co., Ohio., 1862.

## The Bee-Keeper

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - As we get your very useful and welcome paper from week to week. we of the bee-keeping part of your readers look to that department with great interest. You may think Wisconsin a poor place for bee-keeping. For twenty-two years I have been in this part of Wisconsin. on or near Green Lake. We were the first white men that came to this part of the State. The honey bee came only a few years before us. The Indians tell us that the honey bee follows up the white man in the new Territories of the West, none having been seen here before the white man came. At an early day here, when the whole country was covered with wild flowers, our bees made worlds of honey. We have taken one hundred and forty pounds from one bee tree; but after the country became settled, and the wild flowers plowed up, our bees could hardly make honey enough to winter on. Three years ago the white clover began to show itself on our prairies, and last summer the road side and vacant lots were covered and white with it, and our bees filled their hives, and in many cases four honey boxes, holding eight pounds each. We think very much of Mr. QUIMBY. Many of his books are in our part of the State, and I think should be in is making its way through the State, and will soon

I would like some of the able bee men of the They came out last spring strong, with plenty of honey. A neighbor wintered about the same number, and his bees came out poorly, wasting away in bees and not much honey. We put our bees out in March, and mine were a third better in every respect, we thought. The 6th of July our bees were hanging out in great quantities. My neigh bor's bees had picked up and were in as good condition as mine, and commenced throwing off their swarms a week in advance of mine. By the last of July he had hived two swarms from each stock hive, and only three of mine had swarmed up to that time, and the rest did not throw off their swarms until the first of August. From the 6th of ing out on my hives. How is this to be accounted for? In the spring my bees came out well wintered, with plenty of honey, brood comb, and bees. My neighbor, living in sight of me, with same number of swarms, (17,) came out of winter quarters in very poor condition, many of his swarms not having over one pint of bees. It would seem from this that it does not make much difference what kind of condition your bees are in when they come out of winter quarters. Let us hear from you on this subject.

We get very few swarms out here until July, which is our swarming month. From my new swarms coming in July, I always get from eight to sixteen pounds of drawn honey, leaving them enough to winter on. All of our old hives that do not swarm in the season, give us about thirty-two pounds of honey. We get from eighteen to twenty cents per pound for drawn honey. R. DART.

Ripon, Wis., Dec., 1861. WE could not, of course, tell the cause of the difference without an opportunity to examine the condition of the different hives, but we will make a suggestion or two that may throw some light on the mystery. What causes bees to swarm? The two leading causes are the antipathy of the queens, and the want of room. When bees find hemselves crowded for room, if in the height of the honey season, and the hive is in a country where plenty can be obtained, they will commence at once the construction of queen cells. Soon a queen is raised, and the old queen leaves with all of the colony that she can collect together. But if the lack of room occurs where honey is scarce, as it was probably when your bees were in the proper condition for swarming, early in the season, no attempt would be made at swarming. When once the disposition to swarm is suppressed by any cause, such as a long season of unfavorable weather, scarcity of honey,

which there is no swarming. The poor swarms were not in a fit condition for swarming until the very height of the honey season, and therefore received no check. One cause of the difference between the amount of honey produced by bees at an early day in Wisconsin and now, is doubtless the present lack of early flowers, which are needed more for their pollen, for the purpose of feeding the young brood, than for the honey. This want may be supplied in a great measure by feeding the bees rye or wheat flowers as soon as they begin to fly in the spring.

#### Transferring Bees.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I wish to make some inquire through your paper in regard to bees. I have an old swarn of bees in the old-fashioned hive, without any boxes, and wish to get them into a hive with boxes. How shall I do it, and when?-W. C. W., Chester, Windsor Co., Vt.

To take a swarm of bees and their brood, in the comb, out of one box hive and put them into another, is very difficult, because there is no safe way of fastening the combs in the new hive. Most beekeepers who attempt it will fail and lose the swarm. What is termed a forced swarm may be obtained in this manner: Next spring, as soon as bees begin to gather honey from which they can secrete their wax to build comb, gently blow smoke into the hive, so as to set the bees busy filling themselves with honey. Then gently turn the hive bottom side up and place an empty one directly over; drum with sticks on the lower part of the old hive, and the bees will ascend to the new, and can then be removed and placed upon a stand. The old hive may be put in place again. A few may remain and build up a new colony. Perhaps by drilling large holes through the old hive, boxes may be placed upon it and the necessity of removal avoided. But the best way is to obtain a movable frame hive, remove the bees as before described, then take the old hive to pieces, remove the comb carefully and attach it to the frames by a composition of beeswax and resin, and strings. The frames are then placed in the hive, and the bees allowed to take possession.

#### Humming in Cold Wenther.

BERLEPSCH thinks that the low and continued humming heard in some hives, in extreme cold weather, is not produced by the action of the bees wings. He once cautiously opened a hive on such an occasion, when the thermometer in the open air was at 24° below zero. The bees were packed in dense masses between the combs. The humming was still heard, though there was no motion of wings perceptible among the bees on the exterior of the clusters; and it is hardly conceivable that those confined in the interior would have room to move theirs. He suspects that the sound is produced by means of their organs of respiration, or results from some action of the tracheal system.

Queens of second swarms appear to be less prolific than others during the first season, merely because their colonies are generally comparatively small. Introduce a liberal supply of brood in sealed cells, so that the population will speedily increase, and the queen will soon show that she has been incited to corresponding productiveness, and is fully qualified to assume and discharge the task which surrounding circumstances seem then to impose on her. Such a queen, so situated, being young and vigorous, will sometimes surpass an older one in fertility, even in her first summer.—Bee Journal.

## Bural Spirit of the Press.

THE Country Gentleman says that James Beatty and Sons, successful farmers in Cayuga county, N. Y., adopt the following rotation:

Their fields successively lie in meadow two years; in pasture the third; the fourth, corn is planted on the sod, the manure having been applied the previous autumn, and the sod plowed just before planting. Corn is followed the fifth year by barley, which is seeded to clover by rolling. This clover is pastured with sheep, the pasture thus obtained being equal to the expense of seeding, until the following the growth of the hoof without wearing them away." summer, when it is converted to summer fallow for wheat. The droppings of the sheep, and the crop of clover, furnish an excellent preparation for this grain, which is harvested the sixth year. It is followed by a growth of timothy and clover, which constitutes meadow two years and pasture one year, as already mentioned. Underdraining and this rotation "have more than doubled the crops in the aggregate," during the last ten years.

#### Look to the Cellars.

THE Germantown Telegraph says that those who have in charge the care of the household, should frequently think of their cellars, and though they may not be often exposed to the eye of strangers take care that they are always kept in a cleanly condition, free from annoyances and nuisances of all July to first of August, bushels of bees were hang- kinds. A tidily kept cellar has much to do with the health of a family, especially in the spring of the year, or wherever "heaters" are introduced into houses. No vegetable except potatoes should be stored in the cellar. Especially should cabbages, beets, celery, and turnips be excluded. All these are offensive in themselves and injurious to health, while at the same time they are all preserved in a much superior manner out of doors. A cellar should be thoroughly whitewashed at least once a year, and swept and put in order twice a month. The air in a properly kept cellar will not become impure when the weather becomes sufficiently cold to render necessary the closing up of the open windows while, on the other hand, the air of a cellar so closed up, which is untidily kept and filled with vegetables, some of them in a decayed state, may well be imagined. All cellars, however, should have the outside doors thrown open for an hour or two in midday, in clear days, when the temperature is above the freezing point.

#### How to Build a Smoke House.

In answer to a correspondent, the Working Farmer gives the following directions:- "A smoke house should be square, its size varying from four to eight feet in diameter, according to the quantity of meat required to be smoked; the lower portion, to the height of five feet, should be of brick, with a door lined with sheet iron. This part may serve both as an ash-house and as the proper place for the fire to furnish the smoke. Fife should be placed in the middle and covered with the material to be burned, so that the mass, being surrounded by ashes, may maintain the ignition for a long time, giving off the smoke with regularity. The upper part may be wood, and the separation from the lower part by joists, covered with scantling, so as to leave spaces, averaging three inches in diameter, for the ascent of surroundings are sometimes favorable and sometimes | &c., they are less likely to start royal cells, without the smoke. The height of this upper portion may

be four feet, besides the ascent of the roof, and should be furnished with a door that may be locked, so that the door to the lower portion will not give ingress to meat-room. This separation between the two portions need not be locked, so as to enable the frequent removal of ashes from the house and the proper attention to the fire to be more readily performed.

Sawdust placed over a few ignited coals will furnish the necessary material for smoking the meat. The sawdust, however, should be from such wood as is most free from resinous matter; the pyroligneous acid evaporation is of a better flavor from hard than from soft wood, while the amount of creosote, which is the preservative property, will be the same."

#### Photographic Picture of a Corn Barn.

THE editor of the New England Farmer has been looking into somebody's corn barn, and has made a picture of it, which we transfer for the benefit of somebody, who perchance may see his own

face in the mirror we hold up before him. Here it is: "We have visited many corn barns, but have not found a dozen in such condition as we thought properly protected the farmer's property, and reflected credit upon him as a systematic economist: If they were not Pandora's boxes, from whence flowed every evil, they certainly readily suggested that myth. Let us walk into one of them and see. At the right is a narrow bin for the corn. On the further end is an old pair of broken sleigh runners, and the remnants of an ancient cheese-press, not over-nicely cleansed when its further service was dispensed with. Hard by these hangs the battered body of an old 'tin-kitchen,' reminding one of the days of large fire-places, roasted sirloins, turkeys, and saddles of mutton. Three casks stand in a corner, the aggregate amount of hoops on which would not equal those of a Miss of sixteen to-day. In one of them is a peck of two year old beans, the second is filled with cobs, while the third has a miscellaneous collection of old hoes, horse shoes, broken whiffletrees, the greasy 'spit' that belonged to the aforesaid 'tin-kitchen,' the 'head and distaff' of a linen wheel, and various other things that had seen their day and generation. Two broken, rusty plows are perched on the end of the beam in another corner, while between is a bundle of catnip, another of mullein, and a handful of dock roots, hung there for the pious purpose of assuaging fevers, agues, and cramps, when - well, when the proprietor can't work any longer! On a little shelf between the studding is a remnant of an old greasepot, which, whilom, produced a supply of lubricating matter for the ox-cart or old chaise wheels-but its day has long since departed, and it should have slept quietly with its mother earth many years ago. Intermingled with these interesting relics of husbandry are bits of old harness, as dry and hard as the heart that never softens at the sufferings of others or at children's sweet words; here a broken hame, and there a ruptured collar with the rye straw protruding, showing that 'all is not gold that

#### Inquiries and Answers.

LOLLING IN THE HORSE.—Will some of the RURAL'S readers LOLLING IN THE HORSE.—Will some of the KURAL'S readers tell me the best way to break or cure a horse of hanging his tongue out at one side of his mouth? I have tried several plans, but without effect. As I have a horse that has got into that habit, and would like to break him of it; any one will confer a favor by answering.—W. S. L., Stillwater, Tus. Co., Ohio, 1861.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEF.—Will some one that has experience in sheep raising tell us through the columns of the RURAL the cause and best preventive of the foot rot in sheep? I believe I am safe in saying there were more cases of that disease in this county last fall than in the five previous years. It then made its appearance for the first time in some flocks that had always been pastured on dry and rolling land. An answer to the inquiry would be very acceptable to several farmers in this county.—I. W. S., Crawford Co., Pa., 1861.

Soft, marshy pastures, says YOUATT, are one of the most fertile causes of this disease. According to Mr. Youarr's observations, the Mountain or Down Sheep, which has no poachy walk in his grazing ground, unless exposed to infection by reason of the virus, is never thus troubled. Prof. Dick remarks:-"The finest and richest old pastures and lawns are particularly liable to this disease, and so are soft, marshy, and luxuriant meadows. It exists, to a greater or less extent, in every situation that has a tendency to increase

Where the disease exists the following ready and efficient remedy by experienced sheep-breeders:-Procure a shallow trough eight or ten feet long, and about eight inches wide in the bottom. Place it between two yards, in such manner that sheep, in passing from one to the other. will be obliged to traverse the bottom the whole length; which is best done by making a tight board fence from the top of each side of the trough and the whole length thereof, a little inclined outward, but not enough so as to enable the sheep to get a foothold upon the inclined plane and thus escape the bottom of the trough. Dissolve ten pounds sulphate of copper (blue vitrol) in about four gallons of water, put it in the rough and drive or call the sheep from one yard to the other through the trough, every other day, until they have wet their feet in the solution five or six times. When no longer needed, the liquid may be drawn off and saved for future use.

STRAW AS A MANURE-CORRECTION.-I will here correct a word or two in my communication about making straw into manure, where it says "when through thrashing, get the straw into the barn." I put it up while thrashing. If any one cannot mow their grain so as to put the straw where their grain was while they are thrashing, they had better build something to put the straw into.—Alonzo Green, Amboy, O.

WINTER BUTTER .- A good way to make butter in cold weather is to set the milk where it will freeze, and take the cream off before it thaws out. Keep the cream frozen until enough is collected for a churning, and then let it thaw gradually. The butter will be as good as any made in winter. It is alternately freezing and thawing which makes the butter bitter. Those who have never tried the freezing process on milk will be surprised at the quantity of cream obtained .-BETTY WRINKLE, Elkhorn, Wis., 1861.

SHORT CHURNINGS AND GOOD BUTTER .- In answer to the inquiry in a late RURAL, how to make short churnings, I will give you my rule, which I have found invariable, both fo making short churnings and good butter. In cold weather scald the milk, or heat it quite hot, but not boiling, set it in a warm place where it will sour in forty-eight hours. Skim carefully, draining off all the milk. Have the cream at the temperature of 58°, if you have a good chum; if not, it should be at 60° For making butter earlier in the season, the temperature of the cream should be the same without scalding .-N. T. D., Shoreham, Vt., 1861

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—We have several times of late alluded to the World's Fair, which opens at London in May next. The indications are that the Empire State will be well represented at this great Industrial Exhibition. This State stands second to none in the North in inventive talent and genius, and high perfection in the Mechanic Arts. We hope that the industrial pursuits of Rochester and Western New York may be fairly represented at this great World's Congrees. For the information of those who would like to send samples of Implements, Machinery, Scientific Instruments, Grains, Seeds, or Rochester Flour, we would state that our fellow townsman, D. D. T. Moors, Esq., editor of the Rural New-Yorker, has been appointed Agent for this vicinity to examine and approve articles which it is proposed to send for exhibition. Mr. MOORE's appointment is a very indicious one, and we have no doubt that he will perform its duties to the satisfaction of all parties interested. Any information in regard to the preparation, manner of shipment, &c., will be cheerfully furnished by Mr. Moore. The 15th of January is the limit of time fixed for the reception of articles for the exhibition, which are to be sent by the Government vessel. One-third of its space is already maken of the vicines of this State. to be sent by the Government vessel. One-third of its space is already spoken for by citizens of this State.—Roch. Daily Democrat & American.

#### Rural Notes and Items.

THE RURAL RECRUITING SERVICE is very progressive about these days. This morning (Dec. 30,) we received handsome accessions from the Eastern, Middle, Northern, and Western States, and Canada West. The first opened was from T. L. FALKNER, M. D., of Marshall Co., Ill., and reads in this style: Dear Rural—This is Christmas morning—so a right 'Merry Christmas, may it be to you and yours. But, as through the year you have been guilty of sundry derelictions - as, for nstance, killing thrice the great 'Prof.' of 'terra-culture,' and exposing on sundry occasions the disinterestedness of your advertisers, &c.,—we have concluded you richly deserve a clubbing. So here comes our first club; may it not have some little influence on you in the year that is approaching? Inclosed you will find \$32.50 and 26 names, with my sincere hope that you may have a corresponding or even greater increase of subscribers (most of these are wawl all over the Loyal States. Your position on all questions amply and richly deserves it."—A letter from C. C. Buel, of Litchfield, Conn., by same mail, and also containing \$32.50, after alluding to the hard times, says:-"But thinking the Rural and the Country must be sustained, I have made an extra effort - with what result you see. Am in hopes to add more."- From Chenango Co., an agent-friend remits for a club of 21, adding that he fears some, "in the excitement of the times, will drop the reliable and trustworthy Rural for more trashy and exciting ournals. Others, of the Jeff. Davis school, think it is a little too strong for the Union. But never fear, friend Moore.
Your position is commendable, and demands an energetic support from all loyal and truth-loving citizens. My earnest endeavor has been, where an old soldier (subscriber) fell by the way, to fill his place with a new recruit, thus keeping the division full. Hope to send you more names soon." Right, friend Lewis! We ask only the support of the loyal and truth-loving, and that they will "keep the division full," by substituting new retruits for absentees at roll call.

- Many like cheering and well-timed letters greeted us this morning - especially from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, California, Minnesota, and Canada West-but we must leave them and devote time, attention and space to other matters.

THE RURAL'S NEW DRESS pleases us exceedingly, and we trust our readers will consider it an improvement. Though the kind of type mostly used is on the same sized body (and occupying same space) as that in last volume, the face is much larger and bolder, and hence more easily read. It is, in printer's phraseology, a "Brevier face on Minion body"—and a good, broad Scotch face at that. We hope it will be adapted to the eyes of many of our subscribers beside the Ohio one. who, in remitting his \$2 for this year, says:—" Allow me to express the opinion that three-fourths of your subscribers would be much better pleased if you would dispose of all small type; vide N. Y. Observer." A compliance with the suggestion would save us considerable expense in cost of type and type setting, but also greatly reduce the quantity of reading. We think, however, that our present number exhibits decided progress - for our principal type is plain and bold, yet so compact as to give about the same amount of reading as formerly. Some friends have advised that we not only enlarge the type, but also reduce the size of our paper, on account of the times, as many other journals have done; but we judged otherwise, and from present indications think we vere right, as the people seem to be resolved that the RURAL shall be well sustained, war to the contrary notwithstanding.

- We ought to add, in this connection, that our new dress is from the foundry of Mr. NATHAN LYMAN, of Buffalo, than whom there is no more honorable or reliable type founder of our acquaintance. Mr. L. is especially worthy the patronage of the craft in this region, the West, and Canada.

JEWELS FOR SWINE .- P. H., of Milan, Ohio, writes:- "A recent number of the RURAL describes an improved lewel for a swine's snout. I prefer an operation with a knife to any jewel that I have seen used. Operate as follows: Cast the pig on a plank on his right side, his legs toward you, let an assistant hold his hinder extremities, place your knee on his neck, grasp with your left hand his jaws, so as to hold him silent; then with a sharp-pointed, keen pen-knife, inserted downward from his face, and at right angles with the plane of the pig's nostrils, sever the rooting tendon, passing the cut into one nostril, then reverse the edge of the knife and cut into the other nostril, so that the pig's snout-the rooting appurtenance -will hang down slightly looped. Too much loop will break off; too little will retract and heal up. If done right - and a little practice will do it - the pig is cured of rooting for life. with less time, cost, and pain, than any other method I know."

NEW SUBSCRIBERS .- The agent-friends of the RUBAL are doing nobly in the way of obtaining new subscribers. As instances, three letters received on the same day foot up in this wise-one, 3 old and 17 new subscribers; one, 4 old and 20 new; and one, 2 old and 22 new. The writer of the latter (Mr. J. C. Brainerd, of Dodge Co., Wis.,) says:-"If you take the satisfaction in receiving this money and the names of your new acquaintances that I do in to you, it will add not a little to the pleasure of a passing hour." We daily participate in the pleasure alluded to - for many kind friends are introducing new acquaintances to us in like manner. Thanks to the numerous Recruiting Agents who are so efficiently aiding the RURAL! We feel much like saying to each of them, what a Hibernian said to us a few days ago -'May you live forever, and die happy!"

HORSE EXHIBITION AT CHICAGO IN 1862. - Another National" Horse Fair is to come off in Chicago next fall. The announcement says "already the preliminary steps have been taken to render it one of the most brilliant affairs ever known in America." At a recent meeting, officers were elected as follows: President-Hon. F. C. Sherman, Chicago. Vice President-GEO. WILKES. New York. Secretary-W. P. ISHAM, Chicago. Grand Marshall-J. M. CANNON, Davenport, Iowa. Dep. Marshall-E. WATERMAN, Ottawa, Ill. There is to be an Executive Committee consisting of two citizens from each of the Union-loving States. Splurgos!-C. D. B.

THE MANUAL OF AGRICULTURE. - We are pleased to learn that this excellent work is becoming quite popular. The N. E. Farmer states that it "is already largely called for by the towns in Massachusetts, to be placed in their schools. One town has ordered two hundred copies, another one hundred. and many others twenty-five to fifty copies each. We lears and girls, are delighted with the study. We supposed that such would be the case. Our youth will readily comprehend the importance to them of such a study—a study that is always highly pleasing, while it instructs."

ROE'S WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE VAT, advertised in this paper by an enterprising Watertown firm, is worthy the attenion of Dairymen. It has heretofore been favorably noticed by us, and also by contributors to the RURAL. In his excellent series of articles on the Dairy, (given in our last volume,) Hon. T. C. Peters speaks of this vat as the best he has ever seen, and it is highly commended by other practical dairymen. We trust this gratuitous and unsolicited notice of a valuable labor-saving invention will benefit many of our readers.

GOOD COTSWOLD SHEEP.—The best lot of fat sheep we have seen for a long time were shipped in this city, for the East, few days ago, by Jas. HALLOCK & BROS., of Rush. It consisted of 25 Cotswolds, averaging about 250 lbs. each -the heaviest weighing 280 lbs. These sheep were bred by Mesrs. H. from imported stock. They were not only creditabe, but profitable, as we understand they were sold at high figures, considering present prices.

GOOD THINGS DEFERRED .- Several exceller articles (by our Western Aid, Contributors, and Correspondents,) intended for this number, are necessarily deferred. We have quite a number of valuable and interesting articles, essays, and sketches on file for early publication, and some fine illustrations completed and in course of preparation.

THE WEATHER of the past two weeks has been seasonablewith fair sleighing most of the time. Christmas was a fine day—clear but cold. The bells jingled merray, and many people seemed to enjoy the good sleighing amazingly. The year ends with winter weather and passable "sledding."

## HORTICULTURAL.

THE RURAL NEW YEAR.

WITH the present number we commence the new year and a new volume of the RURAL. We have not space in which to review the past, or write our anticipations of the future. Fortunately, the scores of thousands of readers who have been our companions in the orchard and the flower garden these many years, need not to be informed that our association has been alike pleasant and profitable. They know that with an eye single and a fixed purpose we have labored untiringly for the good of the farmers and fruit growers of the country, while we have never forgotten to inculcate a love of the beautiful and the true. For the future we anticipate a long career of useful and untiring labor. We commence another year in the anticipation of doing good, of spreading the knowledge of fine fruits and fragrant flowers, of improving the taste, and increasing the happiness of all who invite our weekly visits.

#### THE ASTER FAMILY.

THE ASTER was for a long time called the China Aster, then the German Aster was the most common name, and all of the best varieties were called German, while those that had not been improved retained the old name. Of late years the best sorts are known as French. The French name for the Aster is La Reine Marguerite. China Asters were introduced to Europe by a missionary in 1730, who sent seeds to Paris, and the next year they were grown in England. The Aster, when introduced. was single, red and white, with a large yellow disk. specimens of which are even now to be met with occasionally. A blue variety was soon produced. They were showy but ragged-looking flowers. The Germans were the first to give special attention to the Aster, and they made the first step in the work of improvement. First, was produced flowers with striped rays, called striatum, mostly blue, edged with white, and many can remember when this was one of our most popular garden flowers. These were commonly called German Asters, to distinguish them from the common China Aster. Both French and Germans now enlisted heartily in the improvement of the Aster, and the result was the production of Quilled Asters, by the enlargement of the disk flowers, and a corresponding change of color. Thus was produced the well-known Quilled Asters. which, though far inferior to the best sorts of the present day, was quite an improvement on the old China and German Aster. Semi-double varieties, with several courses of igjulate or flat rays, were obtained, by the partial change of the disk into ray

We give our readers an engraving showing the best of the Asters, as they were grown some twenty years since, for the purpose of exhibiting the progress



COMMON DOUBLE ASTER.

of improvement. Within the past fifteen years the character of this flower has been changed entirely, to the well-furnished design of a villa-garden, or large as the finest Dahlia. It is in all respects the finest autumn flower we have, and, being of easy culture, is destined to become popular, as soon as people become acquainted with its beauty and value, and are able to obtain seeds of the newest and best sorts. Unfortunately, much of the seed sold in this country is cheap and inferior, and not one in a thousand ever saw a really good Aster.



GIANT EMPEROR ASTER PLANT IN FLOWER.

Of late years the Asters known as French are those produced by TRUFFAUT, a celebrated French grower, who has raised some of the most perfect and beautiful varieties yet introduced, although many of the German productions of the last year or two are last German varieties are most magnificent flowers. We will describe a few of the best varieties, principally from notes taken in our garden the past season:



GIANT EMPEROR ASTER, REDUCED IN SIZE.

fect, and so numerous that the plant, when in blos- | their kindred. In the first place, they belong to a som, has the appearance of a bouquet of flowers, the green leaves only just peeping through, as flowers and leaves are arranged in a bouquet by a

tasteful florist. The usual height is about one foot. PEONY FLOWERED .- A large, showy and beautiful flower. The petals are incurved, giving the blooms a globular form. Like the preceding, they present almost every variety of color. Plants from eighteen inches to two feet in height. Perfection esembles this, but is of a little larger growth.

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED .- This is large as. Peony Flowered, and so numerous as to conceal the leaves entirely. Імвисопе Ромгоми. — Flowers rather small,

round, the petals finely imbricated.

NEW CROWN OR TWO COLORED .- This is one of the most delicate and beautiful Asters we have ever cultivated. Each flower is of two distinct colors, a few of the outside rows of petals being carmine, scarlet, violet, or blue, and the center a clear, transparent white.

LARGE ROSE FLOWERED OR LA SUPERBE.-We flowered this fine variety for the first time last season, and nothing in our garden attracted more marked attention. It is very large, of good form, and of the purest, brightest rose color imaginable. We had many specimens about five inches in

NEW GIANT EMPEROR .- This is the giant of the Asters. Our engraving shows the form of the flower, but it is reduced to two-thirds the natural The plants are peculiar in their habit, as exhibited in the engraving, erect, with no sidebranches or blooms, and having usually five flowers, all of the same height. The old Emperor was only of one color — a dull lilac — but we now have fifteen different colors of the Giant Emperor. As we have had but one season's experience with this variety, we give the following description by HENDERSON, of London:-"The Giant Emperor Asters are the most splendid flowers in Asters yet offered, whether regarded for effect, individual beauty, or competition. The well-known lavender-blue variety, introduced in 1858, is the model of the present section in each of the kinds now referred to, and which offer a complement of colors equal to a magnificent display of this favorite summer and autumn flower. The blossoms in each variety are of great size, double to the center, and of an even circular outline. Their corymbose style of growth produces similar tablelike clusters of flowers, and consequently show a greater expanse of bloom than any other section of quarters," permanently. They deserve a good Asters. The Giant Emperor is also admirably smoking, or syringing with "tobacco juice," when adapted for pot-culture, but for medium or large beds, either in miscellaneous mixed colors, or in their respective harmonized tints by separate groups, it is incomparably the finest variety, whether individually or collectively considered, in its adaptation the more extensive requirements attached to larger domains, in their broad acres of flowers, and massive belts of bloom for the late summer months."

There are a number of other varieties, but these are the best. The little Ranunculus Flowered is small, and though not showy in a bed is excellent for bouquets.

## INSECTS ON STRAWBERRIES.

During the last summer we heard of great depredations upon some of the strawberry plantations near this city, by a small beetle, which first destroyed the fruit, then the plants. A few days since specimens of the insect were handed us by O. Foster, an extensive strawberry-grower, of Greece, about six miles from this city, with a statement that these beetles were so numerous the past summer that they destroyed nine-tenths of his fruit. first attacking the fruit buds, then the fruit, and afterwards the leaves; and in this way nearly effected the destruction of the whole plantation. They appear to continue during the whole season, and the 20th of December, when the specimens sent us were taken from the bed, were as lively as ever. He had tried various remedies, but all to no purpose. Mr. F. thinks that if this beetle is allowed to increase, strawberry culture will have to be abandoned in all sections where it makes its appearance. About the time of picking the fruit many are of a light green color, and these Mr. FOSTER supposes to be the young. Many of the insects, with a statement of their operations and punctured leaves, we sent to our correspondent, Jacob Stauffer, of Lancaster, Pa., who has kindly forwarded us the following

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I received your communication inclosing strawberry leaves and a number of small beetles. The leaves inclosed show the puncturing and perforating performance of the insect, which you charge with "destroying the buds at first and afterwards eating the leaves, in many places destroying the whole crop, and having about used up some plantations."

This is a grave charge, and will be considered a heinous crime by those who devote their attention to the cultivation of this delicious fruit, heretofore exempt from such draw backs. Now let us examine the criminal. Head broad, immersed up to the eyes in the thorax; antennæ elevated, 11-jointed; thorax short; legs stout; color a mahogany yellow, with very little, if at all, inferior. Indeed, some of the dark markings on the elytra, which are also punctured in lines. We will take his photograph, on an enlarged scale, as seen under the lens.

Fig. 1, the line marks the natural length. The DWARF PRYAMIDAL BOUQUET.—This variety well | last joint of the palpi is conical, rather stout. This deserves its name, for the flowers are fine and per- description, with the figure, will do. Now as to this insect.

family styled Phytophaga, or in plain English, vegetable-feeders. They are usually of small size, and found both in their larva and perfect state on the plants and leaves, on tender portions of which they feed, causing great injury to the farmer and horticulturist. The larvæ are external feeders, (some allied species mine the leaves,) and are furnished with six feet formed for walking, and are of various colors. Some undergo their changes on the leaves. some in cases which they construct and carry with them, while others enter the ground. The note new and very desirable variety. The plants only states, "when first hatched out, about the time of grow about ten inches in height. The flowers are as | picking strawberries, the young are numerous, and of a light green color." This, I take it, refers to the larvæ or grubs. The "turnip-fly," or rather beetle, the Haltica; the Asparagus beetle, Crioceris, belong to this family of depredators. This particular insect has been noticed by various writers, some by one name and some by another. And, indeed, after closely reading over SAY's thirteen species of Colaspis and allied genera, with numerous species, HALDEMAN'S "Crypts cephalinarum, Boreali-Americanæ Diagnoses," embracing seventy-five species, (vol. 1, 2d series, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.,) besides several catalogues, I could come to no conclusion. On comparison with those in the cabinet of my friend S. S. RATHVON, I find it bears the name of Metacroma 4-notata, now changed to "Taria 4-notata," and is no doubt the same that Mr. SAY describes as the "Calaspis 4-notata," (vol 2, p. 213, Lec.) The species are variable in the spots and colors, and the generic character is not well defined, so that it is very difficult by means of the descriptions given, to come to any conclusion as to which it really belongs. But let that pass until the requisite systematic classification is produced, now occupying the labors of Dr. LE CONTE, which I trust will at least define generic characters equally to that of the first part already published by him, through the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, embracing all the Tentamerous families and groups.
On Saturday I inclosed one alive between two

pieces of glass; to-day, Monday, Dec. 23, I find the little fellow active, though the snow is falling thick and fast. This proves that they are hardy little villains, and from the fact of their being active on the strawberry plants so late in the season, is rather remarkable, as they usually enter their "winterquarters" before this time, -hibernating under bark, tufts of grass, or the like. But like the rebels on the Potomac, they are determined to do all the mischief they can, before going further south, or into "winter the berries are off, or young poultry to pick them off, (the bugs, not berries.) But I fancy the cold weather will cool their ardor, and cause them to vamose.

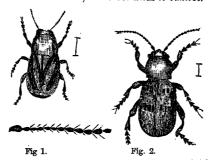


Fig. 1 — Cryptocephalus ornatus—SAY. The Cryptocephalus are vegetable feeders, and many of the species are very in jurious to useful plants. The antennæ are however filliform They are nevertheless closely related to the Metachroma o Paria. Fig. 2-Metachroma 4-notata-Paria 4-notata. The antennæ is seen under figure 1.

Among the number I found a single specimen of a small greenish-blue beetle, belonging to the family Tenebrionidæ, known as the Ophlocephala LAP., Neomida, of Tieg., and not easily distinguished (if not the same) from the Platydema, also called Diaperis, described by SAY. These are usually found on fungi, and at this season in crevices, and under the bark of trees. I have found and figured SAY's Platydema excavata, the male of which has a pair of horns on its head, and a hollow between two tubercles. The male of Oplocephala bicornis is very much like it in the description. The specimen found, as above stated, is a female, and is not provided with the horns. These sexual differences fre quently lead to different specific names, and a lifetime is too short to investigate the facts; besides, it don't pay, which is a grievous draw-back on persons who might even wish to do so.

Please add, in a note, whether the strawberry leaves sent were taken from a hot-house, and whether my inference is right respecting the "pale green larvæ; tecause the single specimen of the bluishgreen beetle might possibly have been on the plants; yet I cannot think so, and judge it to have got into the wrong company, perhaps seeking shelter, as a "secessionist" from further mischief. I also found two ichneumon flies, allied to the Chalcis, with the leaves. These may have hatched from some of the larvæ or pupæ of the beetles. It is desirable to have a full knowledge of the manner in which, where and when the eggs are deposited; the grubs, their color, habit and mode of transformation, on the leaf or in the ground. A little attention to these particulars, by horticulturists, would tend greatly to a full knowledge of the history of such species as produce mischief, and remedies would be more readily suggested and more effectually applied.

THE beetles and leaves were taken from the open ground. Another season, we hope strawberrygrowers will give some attention to the habits of WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY.

THE RURAL reader will remember the article on the question of the nomenclature of this cherry, which appeared in the RURAL of November 23. wherein the writer insisted that the Early Richmond is not the Early May cherry; and that the hardy, productive and early-bearing cherry, cultivated by JAMES WAKEMAN and others, is the Early Richmond, and not in any wise related to the Early May.

It will also be remembered that we were controverting the position of the Hon. M. L. DUNLAP, who has for years insisted upon calling it the "May Cherry" or "Early May."

This whole question was brought before the Illinois State Horticultural Society at its recent meeting, by Mr. Dunlar, for adjustment. The article in the RURAL of November 23 was read, and Mr. D.'s appended reply (prepared for the press) in an elaborate paper, was also read.

Mr. D., in this paper, insisted that this cherry was, early in its history in this State, known as the "May cherry;" that it had been sent here from Cincinnati as the Early May; that it is distinct and entirely unlike the Early Richmond of the East, as sent hither by some Eastern nurseryman; but he concedes that it is not the Early May of Downing, ELLIOTT, &c. The writer asked, "Whose Early May is it, then? A Voice—"Dunlap's Early May. DUNLAP-"The Early May of the West." Mr. OVERMAN had long known it as the Early May. It was so known in Indiana and Ohio, and so introduced here from those States. Mr. EDWARDS had known it in Cincinnati. It was there called the Early Richmond, or Early May. The two cherries were regarded identical then; or at least the names, as used, were synonymous. But the cherry, as he has it and knows it, answers the description given of the Early Richmond by ELLIOTT and DOWNING, and it has none of the characteristics of the Early May as described by these authors. Mr. ELLS-WORTH had received this cherry as the Early Richmond from some of the Eastern nurseries — identical with the Early Richmond of WAKEMAN. Other gentlemen gave similar testimony, all agreeing that the cherry is not the Early May of the books, and that it is important the question be settled. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the matter. F. K. PHŒNIX, C. R. OVERMAN, M. L. DUNLAP, SAMUEL EDWARDS, (Chairman,) and JAMES WAKEMAN composed the committee. Said committee, the next day, reported, in substance, that the cherry in question is not the Early May of the books; and that it is, and should be, hereafter called in the reports of the Society the Early Richmond.

It is but just to say that Mr. DUNLAP protested against being placed on and did not act with the committee. But I do not think he will dissent from

#### Morticultural Aotes.

THE LUCY WINTON GRAPE.—An article published by Col. E. C. FROST, in relation to the "Lucy Winton Grape," in the Havana Journal, and republished in the RURAL, induces me to believe your recommendation is very potent, for it has placed me in a sad dilemma. I have had more letters of inquiry respecting the grape than I can conveniently answer, and all referring to the article in the RURAL as the cause of the inquiry. Now, sir, as I am only an amateur in grape culture, and do not keep vines for sale, though happy to contribute all in my power to grape culture, will you publish the following descrip-

It is the most rapid grower I have seen, and perfectly hardy; ipens 15th of August, three or four weeks before the Isabella in this region; about two-thirds its size; a tolerable bearer clusters loose; of a very juicy, sweet, and spicy taste, a pleasant eating grape, and I think will be valuable for wine, as it contains a large quantity of saccharine matter, and when dry makes a tolerable raisin, without the addition of sugar. I apprehend it will require but little or no pruning, as it bears much better where it has run on fruit trees, without pruning, than when trained and pruned on trellis .- NELSON WINTON, Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y., 1861.

WEATHER AND FRUIT IN IOWA .- A correspondent of De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, writes under date of December 16th:- "Here in Iowa the weather is truly delightful. Since the 9th inst., every day has been a type of September weather, as in mid-summer, and with no danger from frost. Old Sor. looks down with a pleasant countenance, and Luna lights up each evening with an unusual brilliancy. We begin to think our lines are cast in pleasant places, and that, although agricultural products are ruinously low here, Iowa is a good State to live in. As yet, we have not had sufficient snow to whiten the ground. I am, as yet, unable to say what effect this fine weather will have upon vegetation, but upon an examination of the raspberry canes and grape vines to-day, I came to the onclusion that thus far no damage has been done.

FRUIT CULTURE IN MAINE .- BYRON GREENE, of Portland, Maine, writes:--"I have a small garden in which I am tryin the best varieties of fruits, &c.; and I find your paper a great help in deciding upon the new kinds worthy of trial. The Delaware grape proves with me to be all that is claimed for it by its most sanguine friends. I have been trying some dozen varieties of raspberries for four years past, and give the prefer ence to Dr. BRINGELE'S Vice President French, as best in quality, prolific, and of vigorous growth. I am surprised that so little mention has been made of it in the discussions upon that fruit, but it may prove better with me than elsewhere: if not, its merits have been very much overlooked.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK .- The anual meeting of this Society is to be held in the Court House, Rochester, on the 8th day of January, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. It is expected to be continued two days. A fine display of winter fruit is anticipated. Farmers and fruit growers are invited.

#### Inquiries and Answers.

THE ONONDAGA PEAR.—I wish to inquire through you aluable paper as to the comparative merits of the Onondaga valuable paper as to the comparative merits of the Onondaga pear as a standard as dwarf?—L. M. F., North Evans, Eric Co., N. Y., 1861. The Onondaga succeeds well both as a standard and dwarf.

POLYANTHUS IN WINTER.—I found in my garden the Polyanthus in blossom in October and November, and now, December 9th, after snow enough for a week's good sleighing, I have found two kinds still in blossom, which I will inclose in this. It is well known by all florists that the plant usually blossoms in April and May. Will some of your readers inform us whether they have ever known this plant to blossom in autumn?—MARY J. JOHNSON, Palermo, Oswego Co., N. Y.

The Polyanthus forms its buds in the autumn, and when the seasons are long and mild, and the plants are in a warm situation, flowers sometimes appear in the fall. This is more ommonly the case where potted plants are purchased from a nursery and put out in the spring.

Cranberry Culture.—Having fifteen acres of swamp land cleared up finely, I wish to learn of some of the Rural readers if it will raise cranberries? The soil is a rich muck, from five to thirty feet deep, and neither corn nor grass will grow to any extent, it being too cold. I have ditched itso that the surface water runs off two feet below the surface. I can keep the water back on the ground by stopping the main ditch, or let it off at pleasure. It has been an appen tamarack swamp. I wish to learn the best way of setting the plants, and if best to keep the water on or off. The soil is always damp to within three inches of the surface. I also wish those having plants to sell to write to me, and give a statement of cost per thousand, and the best time of setting, or else advertise in the Rural, so that we can all learn.—Phineas Price, Adrian, Mich., 1861.

We have several correspondents who are well nosted in

We have several correspondents who are well posted in ranberry culture, and they will please sive, the desired

## Domestic Geonomy.

HOW TO MAKE A CHICKEN PIE.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:-Seeing an inquiry in a recent issue of your journal for information relative to getting up a chicken pie, let me send my mode. I take two common-sized chickens,—old ones will answer, which are not good to roast,—put them in a pot with plenty of water, some salt, and boil until tender, but not too much. Then make a crust as you would for biscuit. I use cream, and think it best. Roll about one-fourth inch thick, and line the sides of a six quart pan with the crust, then dip in a layer of chicken, season with butter, pepper and salt to suit the taste. Then another layer of crust, and again a layer of chicken, and so on until the pan is full. Then roll a top crust large enough to cover the pan, put into the oven, bake moderately one hour and a half, and you will have chicken pie enough for a dozen persons, and I doubt not but they will pronounce it good. - Mrs. A. Green, Amboy, Ohio, 1861.

SEEING an inquiry how to make Chicken Pie, I send my recipe:-Boil the fowls until tender; prepare a crust of buttermilk and cream, in the same manner as for soft biscuit; line your baking dish with a portion of it, then break the fowls in pieces, and place the portions around in the pie. Put in some lumps of butter, then pour in the liquid in which the fowls were boiled until the pan is twothirds full. It should be seasoned to the taste before putting in, but not have any thickening in, or it will dry away too much. Mold some butter into the crust reserved for the top. Roll out and wet the edges where the crust comes together. Make a hole in the top to let out the steam. Bake it moderately. At least two fowls will be necessary for a large pie.— B. C. D., Elkhorn, Wis., 1861.

DRESS chickens in the usual manner; cut up as small as possible; put the pieces in cold water, and boil until tender. Take up and set away to cool, as it injures the crust to put it over hot, as is the custom with some cooks. Take a tablespoonful of flour and stir into half a pint of rich cream; stir this into the water the chicken has boiled in, also season to your taste with pepper and a little nutmeg. Let it boil up a minute, and set away to cool; then make your crust with shortening and flour. Mix with water, as you would any pie-crust; beat up an eggand put in the water, which should be ice cold. Line your pic-dish with the crust; put about an inch of crust around the bottom, and put in your meat, with a great spoonful of chopped pork, which has been fried a light brown. Scatter in bits of butter rolled in flour, and turn in the gravy enough to come up even with the meat. Put on the top crust, and wet the edges, to keep it secure. Bake half an hour. -Mrs. Cynthia C. Brown, Burlington, Cal. Co., Mich., 1861.

TO FRICASSEE CHICKENS. - Boil them forty minutes in water enough barely to cover them: Take off the scum as fast as it rises. Take them up and carve them in the usual way. Put part of the water in which they were boiled into a spider or stew-pan. For two chickens rub a piece of butter as large as an egg, and a spoonful of flour together, and stir into the water as it boils up. Add some salt, and a gill of cream or milk. Lay in the pieces of chicken, cover the pan close, and stew them gently eight or ten minutes. Parsley cut fine is a decided improvement.

OLD-FASHIONED INDIAN BREAD.—Pare and stew one half of a large ripe pumpkin; while hot, stir it into six quarts of corn meal. Do this before your emptyings are quite light. When your meal is cool enough to mix with your hands, stir in your emptyings, with two quarts of coarse flour, and water. enough to make your mixture quite moist. Knead it thoroughly, put it in a warm place, and let it rise until quite light. Knead it again, put it in two sixquart pans, and bake about three hours. You will find this excellent.—Sallie, Bethany, Genesee Co., Y., 1861.

USEFUL INFORMATION.—The gloss upon shirt collars made in factories is done by pressure and friction upon curved surface of hard pasteboard. The linen must be pressed upon a hard, smooth surface, or no gloss will be produced. Those who make it a business to dress linen have all the necessary appliances to glaze it. All kinds of cotton and linen cloth can be glazed by pressure and friction between smooth rollers; this is the way calico is calendered

PRESERVING MEAT.—Take ground black pepper, -1 lb. will do for 500 cwt.,—a little more or less will do no harm,—sprinkle first with pepper until quite black, then salt in the usual way. I have used this recipe for several years, and never failed to keep meat sweet. It adds very much to the flavor, likewise. To be used on hams and shoulders. — J. J. Knight, Townsendville, Sen. Co., N. Y., 1861.

CHICKEN SALAD. - Boil or roast a nice fowl. When cold cut off all the meat, and chop it a little, but not very small; cut up a large bunch of celery and mix with the chicken. Boil four eggs hard, mash, and mix them with sweet oil, pepper, salt, mustard, and a gill of vinegar. Beat this mixture very thoroughly together, and just before dinner pour it over the chicken.

MAKING TEA.—Water for making tea should be used the moment it boils. The reason assigned, is that if it is boiled for some time, all the gas that is in it escapes with the steam, and it will then not make tea of the best flavor. Clear, pure, soft water is best.

PARSNEP FRITTERS.—Boil parsneps until tender; mash and season with butter, pepper and salt; make them in pats, dip them in butter, and fry in very little fat until brown. Or cover them with egg and cook gently.

PARSNEP OYSTERS.—To one pint of mashed parsneps, add three well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of butter, pepper and salt to suit the taste, and sufficient flour to hold the mixture together. Make into little flat balls and fry brown in butter.

#### [SPECIAL NOTICE.]

Honor to whom Honor is Due. We shall never tire of praising D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. We ail its advent with joy, as we have long been out of patience with the inferior stuff that has spoilt our bread, biscuit, cakes, &c. D. B. DE LAND & Co. ought to draw a pension for intreducing this wholesome article before the world. It is now for sale by most dealers in the country.

# Padies' Pepartment.

#### BEAUTY

THE loveliest eye is that of faith, Which upward looks to God; The neatest foot is that which has The path of virtue trod.

The sweetest lips are those that ne'ex A word of guile have spoken; The richest voice is that of prayer, One ne'er a vow has broken

The prettiest hair is that which Time Has silvered o'er with gray, Or covers o'er an honest head -Its beauties ne'er decay.

The fairest hand is one that off In deeds of kindness given; The purest heart is one that Christ Has sanctified for Heaven.

#### [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] COMPOSITION FOR FEMALES, NO. 1.

THE aptness of the teacher often leads him to retrace the steps taken in solving a difficult question, that he may point out the way-marks to his pupil; so a few bits of experience in thought and practice may encourage and assist some unhappy school-girl, whose weekly or two weeks' task is almost the bane of her existence. Such cases are not rare, and indeed it has become prover bial with this class of young ladies: "I do hate to write compositions." I am not a school-girl now, but have been, and I never could quite understand why so many should dislike what I consider the pleasantest, though by no means the easiest, thing in the world.

There are many reasons why all, but especially females, should acquire this beautiful and elevating art. I say females especially, for this must be their principal means of communication with the great mass of humanity. Grace Greenwood is lecturing, and Antoinette Blackwell is preaching, but woman can never excel in oratory. Her voice is not stentorian, that it may reach the ears of vast audiences, nor has it the compass and fullness that give eloquence and power. To man, living, moving, acting in the great bustling world, it is reserved to give vitality to expression, and sway the multitude with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." Through the medium of the pen, hers is the "still small voice" that cheers the stricken mourner, subdues the convict in his prison cell, adds grace to every home of elegance and refinement, and enlightens the dark corners of the earth. "The pen is mightier than the sword." Woman cannot mingle in warfare on the battle field, but she can share with her stronger brother in wielding the mightier weapon that conquers spirits for eternity. Man has written much that is beautiful, pathetic, and sublime, but she is destined to add a charm to literature, even as to society.

No education is complete without more or less proficiency in composition. The pupil seldom knows what knowledge he really possesses until required to communicate it to others. If merely a recipient, the odds and ends of knowledge, with the little substance he may be able to retain, as they are culled promiscously, are cast into his expanding mind in dire confusion, and unless necessity demands, he will not attempt to place them in order. In the practice of composition, he cannot avoid a classification of ideas, which, though imper- the flitting expression of the face, the mirthful kindfect at first, will form a habit of referring each to its proper place, giving system to thought, and developing hidden resources of the intellect. Hence, as a means of mental discipline, it is indispensable, and as such, preferable to mathematics, because less abstract

As a source of pleasure, the art of composition literary circles of the land by the brilliancy of their conversation, or prevail over contending factions by the winning graces of parlor eloquence. To account for this deficiency, some may urge the apparent tendency of women of the present age to authorship, a habit of reflection and premeditation being inconsistent with impromptu expression. Now, if there are many books, there are as many readers, and the mass of literature of our day is probably no larger in proportion to the demand than it was a hundred years ago, and to a want of reflection and premeditation may be attributed the triffing character of our conversation. While among the long list of authors and authoresses of the past and present, some have been exceedingly indifferent in society, others have been very brilliant. It should be borne in mind that Madame ROLLAND was also an adept with her pen, - by her famous letter to the king, igniting a flame that only went out when quenched by a gory stream, augmented by her own heart's blood.

Ladies talk enough, but what does it all amount to? Their conversation might be well described in the words of Shakspeare: "Gratiano speaks infinitely more of nothing than any man in all Venice. His reasons are as two grains of wheat in two bushels of chaff. You shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them, they are not worth the search." True conversation is as foreign to our current small talk as laborious mental exertion is incompatible with the frivolous amusements of fashion. That the conversational powers may be brought into healthy and efficient action, the mind must be "thoroughly furnished" with correct ideas of life and the world. Much may be gained by observation being brought to the aid of reason, and concentrated on a given subject, or conclusions drawn will be cursory and erroneous. While practicing composition, in order to sustain an idea the pupil is obliged to elucidate and reconcile as many negative and positive arguments as the theme may suggest, and thus a discussion is held in her own mind, the result becoming one of its principles. When brought into the social circle, she not not only has ideas, but "knows whereof she affirms," and the process of reasoning by which she arrived at that knowledge. She is not a vascillating, superficial being, but one who has something to say, and "speaks as one having authority."

Piffard, N. Y., 1861.

Don't let your children learn good and bad things indiscriminately. To be sure, the bad might be eradicated in after years, but it is easier to sow clean seed than to cleanse dirty wheat.

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

THE old year has gone to add another drop to the sea of departed centuries, and a new year is before us

·· A new, unsullied year is ours. Its page
Is sealed. We know not what is folded there We know not whether joy or agony; We know not whether life or death is writ Within that fearful scroll."

We have just crossed the threshold of another twelve months of the mysterious, unknown future. Yet because we know not what lies before us, we are not to remain idle. Life's duties and cares are interwoven with every beating pulse of Time. And a preparation for the startling events of the new vear becometh us all.

Death will come in many forms; and perhaps some one of the friends with whom we now hold daily intercourse, at the close of the year will have ceased life's song, and

#### " Over the river the boatman pale?

will have carried another precious burden to the "Silent City," leaving one more broken circle, to be re-united, perhaps,—never.

It may be the dearest, the one that could least be spared of the household band, that will be called to go through the "Dark Valley." But "Death loves a shining mark," and he asks consent of none of the friends, when he levels his shaft at the loved one.

While grief is busy at the heart-strings of some, in other households the gay revelry will be held and young hearts will beat quick measure to the silvery chime of the merry marriage bell.

SOLOMON says "there is no new thing under the sun," and we may therefore expect to see much that has taken place in the old year re-enacted in this; but God, in mercy, grant we may see the end of this unnatural war, and see peace and happiness smiling upon our once fair Republic before earth is covered with the glittering mantle of another winter and the next New Year is welcomed in.

Change will come to all in some way. Those who commenced the year with sadness and tears, may find cause ere its close for smiles and rejoicing; while others, whose whole "march of life" thus far has been marked by favors both human and divine, may be obliged to fit their brows to wear "the iron crown of care," and to know what it is to mourn.

And now amid all the hurry, turmoil, and strife here, let us pause a moment and inquire what is a year, into which so much of good and evil, sorrow and joy, are crowded? One writer says:

> "Tis but one deep and earnest throb Of Time's old iron heart, Which tireless now and strong as when It first with life did start.

" Tis but a step upon the road Which we must travel o'er; A few more steps, and we shall walk Life's weary round no more.

"Springside," N. Y., 1862.

## NURSERY THOUGHTS.

ONE of the oddest things about very little children is their passion for hearing the same story told in succession a dozen times within an hour; and their positive refusal of the alteration of a word in the narration, which, by the way, they are lynx-eyed to detect. It is worth while to watch the face of a little one, listening to the favorite "story;" to mark ling of the eye, or the tragic little scowl, when the dish of appetising horrors is brought on. All this pastime is very well now and then, but a child so quickly moved should not be unduly excited in this way, particularly just before retiring to rest, when uneasy dreams may be the consequence. A bright child is a great temptation to the child-experimentcannot be too highly valued. Our social propensi- alist, if I may apply this term to those fond of ties are expanded and enlivened in proportion as studying them. Such do not always remember how they are exercised; and of their two spheres of delicate is the brain thus stimulated for a passing action, writing and speaking, the first is the most amusement. It is hard to keep from talking with extended. Not to speak of the foolish conversation an interesting child, or answering the questions it of young men, it is a lamentable fact that women of the present day are deficient in conversational children rarely care for the usual active sports of apparently strive to make themselves a byword and powers. Very few, if any, Madame DE STAELS, or children, preferring, above all others, the brain-Madame Rollands are found to charm the first amusement. A wise parent or guardian will see the little grave in prospective, and be warned in time.

How the little creatures will plead to "sit up," when their eyes are heavy with sleep, and their heads are swaying about like flowers on their stems. How valorously they will deny it all, and strain open the languid eye, and do anything but succomb to the ignominious bed or crib—and how gratefully happy are they for a respite as they lie in your lap, listening to the pleasant parlor-hum of voices. It is only a very conscientious person, or a child-hater, who can decisively introduce them to the abhorred nightgown at this interesting crisis. Alas! it is so hard to love a child wisely. It is so hard to refuse that which gratifies so much, even when we know it is harmful. And what a marvel that we see as many children as we do, grow up healthy, and happy, and good, in spite of that miscalled "fondness" them, which is too apt suddenly to evaporate, when this injudicious indulgence brings forth its legitimate fruits-petulance and obstinacy.-Fanny Fern

COURTESY AT HOME.—We trust that few of our readers need the hint suggested in the following

"Almost any one can be courteous in a neighbor's house. If anything goes wrong, or is out of time, or is disagreeable, there it is made the best of, not the worse; even efforts are made to excuse it, and to show it is not felt; it is attributable to accident, not to design; and this is not only easy but natural in the house of a friend. I will not, therefore, believe that what is so natural in the house of another is impossible at home, but maintain, without fear, that all the courtesies of social life may be upheld in domestic society. A husband as willing to be pleased at home as he is anxious to be pleased in a neighbor's house, and a wife as intent on making things comfortable every day to her family as on set days to her guests, could not fail to make home happy."—Ladies' Repository.

Love of Dress .-- Love of dress is not necessarily vanity. It may arise from a love of the picturesque or a fine perception of the harmonious and symmetrical. If a fondness for dress is confined to display on one's own person, then it is vanity; but a catholic appreciation of form and color, that is equally pleased with adornment on our neighbors as ourselves, is an æsthetic sense worthy of praise and culture. Those fellows who applaud their superiority to the vanities of dress, unconsciously confess, either to a blunt sense of the pleasing, or to an intense self love, which isolates itself from the appre ciation and sympathy of others.

# Choice Miscellang.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] WHO ARE THE BRAVE?

WHO are the brave? Sure not alone Those who, with nerve undaunted, stand And beat the rebel formen back With manly strength and steady band.

Not those who, by ambition led, Toil up the rugged steeps of fame, Crushing beneath their iron will Joy, health, and peace, to gain a name

Not he who, on the rolling me in, Trusts to the treach rous plank his life Bares to the storm his naked breast, And dares the elements to strife.

'Mid humbler scenes than these we find A beroism pobler far Than ever led the volunteer

To tread the gory path of war. The widow, silent, sad, and lone, Waked to a sense of dutions joy, Gives to her country all she has, Her only child, her darling boy.

The nurse, forgetful all of self, Bends o'er the racking couch of pain; Inhaling foul contagion's breath, She bids the sufferer live again.

The wife who sends her loved one forth, With cheering smiles her grief concealed Shows courage true as that which serves Her husband on the battle field.

He is a hero true who fights Life's battle with unconquered will: With resignation takes, and hope, His mingled share of good and ill.

Who are the brave? Sure not alone Those who, with nerve undanated, stand And beat the rebel formen back, Those traitors to their native land Walworth, Wis., 1861.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] TIPE'S AIM.

"O, Live is but a strife-Tis a bubble - tis a dream And man is but a little boat

Then are we all voyagers upon its surface, bound for a haven where our bark may rest securely anchored. And would we be inactive while the tide is bearing as swiftly? Shall we fold our hands and be borne with the floating mass wherever the current listeth? Rather, should we not strive to surmount each billow - to so steer our course as to touch at those green isles which rest upon life's bosom, where the weary soul may be refreshed, and gather fruit which turneth not to ashes? New strength will be given us to combat each rough wave, until, on some calm, even tide, we float silently and securely out upon the vast ocean of Eternity.

But what is our aim? Do we live for pleasurefor present enjoyment—to please for a brief hour with a few vain attractions? Then to the really good and beautiful are we insensible. Our souls will receive no high impulses toward a future life. and the dews of intelligence will fall upon our hearts as rain upon the sand, where no buds flourish,

or bright blossoms unfold. There is strife in the world, but not always for the best gifts," or for noble attainments. Many are content with the smile of flattery. Some seek honor, some fame; others to occupy Halls of State, and wield a scepter of might o'er the people; others turn their minds to the accumulation of wealth, and strive with every energy for the "gold that perisheth." They bow at Mammon's shrine, and cast the faculties God ordained for a higher purpose on an unhallowed altar; and while gold glitters in the coffers, the gems of intellect lie unpolished. Such fail to discover life's true aim. There are those who pass not a step beyond the sphere in which they were born - are content with the ignorance of their fathers-willingly live as they lived, and die unknown. Others blemish on earth. How repulsive the sight of one, who, possessing capacities for usefulness in life, has blighted and perverted them to the debasing of so

noble a nature as man originally inherited. There are none so low, so humble, but may rise. Facilities are on every hand at the present day for acquiring intelligence. Books are within the reach of all, and from them we may gather imperishable knowledge to supply the rich treasure-house of the mind. But it is necessary that we give a careful and thorough perusal of those books which are judicious, instructive, and of a decidedly elevated, moral tone, in order to become truly informed, and our mental capacities improved. "He that would win, must labor for the prize." Inactivity will accomplish nothing. We may sigh, and wish for the gifts possessed by others, but wishing and remaining idle will never make us their possessors. A youth stands with folded arms, and eyes fixed on a far-off summit, where stand "mortal men with immortal names," and longs but for one laurel fadeless as is theirs to bind his brow; but unless he strive ardently and earnestly, he may never realize the heart-felt wish. There are many loiterers upon the premises of "I can't," and so long they linger that he proves a tyrant, and holds in manacles scores of willing votaries-willing, or they would break from his restraining influence, and go forth free in their own strength, weak though it be. Writing often, committing our thoughts to paper - each new idea which suggests itself-or portraying our own imaginings, will greatly aid in bringing forward the latent energies which might slumber forever, unless called out by daily practice.

This life is but "a prelude to the next," and brief at the longest is the period preparatory to it. "'Tis a bubble" that flashes in the sunlight are is gone. 'Tis like the cloudlet white, that floats for a moment upon the evening sky, and melts away in blue. 'Tis a dream" in which soft slumber holds us until we waken to behold the glorious sunlight.

What though the robe of a Hemans may not enfold our form? Should we fail in striving? Though the mental vision of a MILTON may not be ours, we may challenge the faithful book and pen, and strive even for one laurel-leaf in our own homegarland, although we win it not. What though we list not the song of the muses, or hear the rustling of their white wings o'er us, or see not the rich roselight of poesy playing round us, "sit not at Castalia's fountain or sip at the golden bowl,' 'yet we can strive with a whole heart, and the happiness resulting from constant effort in duty will be ours.

To those who look not up from the dark mold beneath their feet, this life can present but few attractions. No wonder they fail to discover the grandeur and beauty everywhere displayed. Let us look only at the "upper deep" of blue floating o'er us - to the broad, green fields, where

> " Your voiceless lips, O flowers! Are living preachers-Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book"-

to the mountains, hills, and forests wide - and the soul will be drawn out in the purest emotionsthrilling and sublime. It is our privilege to commune with the mighty spirits of the past - to tread in the far off sunny land of the vine-to visit the sacred places of earth, once consecrated by the presence of Divinity - to dive into its mystic corners and find wonders untold. 'Tis ours to commune with the stars, and trace the mysteries of the spheres. Yes, to pass "beyond the flight of Time," and light our lamps at the Fountain of All Knowledge-to wisely improve our talents here, that we may go on unto perfection when we enter upon the life that awaits us in the shoreless Future.

Chenango County, N. Y., 1861. BELL CLIETOR

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

SATURDAY WIGHT is one of the pleasant resting places in the journey of life. Then the weary school teacher wends her way homeward with a longing love of that dear place filling her heart. The young student leaves his weekly lessons, and, with a sigh of relief that another week of studious toil is over, turns his face toward the old farm-house. The faithful mother, whose round of labor never ceases, gives a last survey to her orderly house, and seating herself looks down the road occasionally to see if "the children" are coming. Though they leave her now for the greater part of the time, yet Saturday nights they belong to her again, and the pleasant Sabbath intercourse will strengthen her for the coming lonely week. How delightful is this hour of family reunion! All the little experiences of the week, painful or otherwise, are talked over, future plans are discussed, and all the tender home affections are deepened in this season of sweet communion.

How often, when the young man leaves home, to return only at long intervals, will the coming of a peaceful Saturday night bring up fresh in his mind the recollections which shall be to him powerful weapons with which to ward off the temptations to wrong-doing. The cheerful family room, the plants in the windows, the table covered with books, the group around it talking of the absent one, will rise before him, and he will feel that no act of his shall render him less worthy to enter there than of old.

How like the close of a well-spent life a cheerful Saturday night appears—a calm review of the past, a hopeful anticipation of the coming of a better day. Geneva, Wis., 1861.

#### A BAD HABIT.

A great many husbands, especially in the country, spend their evenings away from home; formerly at the tavern, but now at the store, talking politics and general business. Is this right? Is it generous? Has not the wife as good a right to spend her evenings abroad? And what would the husband think to be left alone to take care of the house? Is it fair? Did you not promise to love your wife, and to cherish her? And is this the way to fulfil your vows? Home should be the pleasantest of all places, to both husband and wife. There the evenings of both should be spent. And this is the way to keep alive the fires of love, and to warm the heart with a generous unselfishness. Wives may not complain but they feel, and deeply, the absence of their husbands. They want their company; want their sympathy, and they ought to have it. Especially, if there are children in the house, should the husband be at home. The wife, in her sphere, labors as hard as the husband in his; and, when evening comes, she and her little ones have a right to the company of the husband and father.

And what good comes of lounging at the store? It is a habit, and a had habit. We do not object to passing an evening occasionally in this way, when it is necessary in the way of business. But it is a bad sign to see a man hanging about a grocery in the evening. It shows that he has not the highest ideal of life. He does not care much for mental improvement, or for the society of woman. The best husbands are those who love their wives best, love their company, and do the most to make them happy. The best fathers are lovers of home; lovers of their children. To a good husband and father, absence from home is always regretfed. It is submitted to as a necessity, when it cannot be avoided; but the good husband and father loves his home: loves his family; delights in the circle of domestic affection; and is never so happy as under his own roof, and among those of his own blood. Husbands, think of this; and if you have acquired the habit of absence from home for mere trifles; if your evenings are lounged away at the store, break off at once, and acquire the habit of staying at home; of helping your wife, and becoming her companion, and the companion of your

WORKING WITH ONE'S MIGHT.-Nature and Revelation both concur in enforcing the rule of earnest and patient toil. The same commandment that enjoins rest upon the seventh day requires six days of labor. And as Nature never performs her tasks slovenly, she shows by example how men should work. What is worth doing at all is allowed to be worth doing well, and so fully is this maxim recognized in life, that the performance of anything in an inferior and shabby manner is always supposed to be indicative of a certain meanness of mind. In English ethics, therefore, shabbiness bears a very contemptuous interpretation, while its opposite—a disposition to do things handsomely and in stylecommands universal applause. Nor can there be anything unreasonable in this view of matters, looking at appearances as the exponent of internal convictions. It may be generally observed that the man who performs an act in a handsome manner, is also the most generous and estimable. No man was ever truly great who attempted to do things by

VALUE OF APPLICATION. - Genius is a good thing, but industry is better. Smiles, in his Self-Help, takes a correct view:

"Accident does very little toward the production of any great result in life. Though sometimes what is called 'a happy hit' be made by a bold venture, the old and common highway of steady industry and application is the only safe road to travel."

THERE is no friend to man so true, so real, and so

# Sabbath Musings.

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

BY MARGARET BLLIOTT.

As I wandered, weak and weary, Through the desert, dark and dreary, Through the dry and arid desert of my life's terme Still my soul looked, never fearing, For the star whose bright appearing

hould illume it, turn its darkness into full and glorious day.

On the distant hill-tops beaming, radiance filled the valley and outshone the rising morn; Then my soul said I am blessed

And I watched its first faint gleaming

But the words not half expressed All the bliss, the joy triumphant, that of darkest grief was born

And its radiance, ne'er declining, O'er my pathway still is shining, Lifting me from out the shadows, crowning me with wondrous

And my life is filled with beauty, For each stern and thorny duty tands transfigured with fair blossoms which no cloud ner storm can blight.

Gainesville, N. Y., 1861.

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

We are twining wreaths with which we shall be ultimately crowned. By-and-by there is to be a grand coronation day, and the wreaths we are now rapidly twining will be placed upon our brows. The congregated intelligences of God's universe

will witness the solemn scene. The day is already appointed, and rapidly approaching, when every one will be crowned. You will be there, kind reader, as will I, and we shall be crowned, whether we would or not. But there is a difference in the wreaths which may be placed as crowns upon our brows. One will be a crown of ineffable light and unrivalled beauty; the other, a darkness of which we can now form no conception. One will be infinitely more attractive than the balmy light of the sweetest day; the other, infinitely more repulsive than the deepest darkness of the stormiest night. Nevertheless, we must be crowned with one wreath or the other; with which, will be determined by our conduct. Our thoughts and actions are constantly twining the wreaths which must rest upon our brows forever, either as coronals of light or of darkness.

The flowers which will compose our crownwreaths are daily blossoming in our souls, whether we realize it or not; and, good or bad, they can never perish. Though growth and decay characterise everything earthly; though the flowers that gladden the summer-time perish; though we grow up and vanish from earthly vision; though the dead years lie thickly along the pathway of time backward to a distance which is dim to human sight; and though the great globe itself shall perish in consuming fire, yet will the flowers which time beholds us weaving in our wreaths be as enduring as the lifetime of Gon-

Reader, young or old, one who loves your immortal soul would ask you, as you should solemnly ask yourself, what flowers are you weaving in your life-wreath? Are you diligently adding to the flowers of Faith those of Virtue, and Knowledge, and Temperance, and Patience, and Godliness, and Kindness, and Love? If so, happy are you, for the fragrance of holy influences will continually pervade your being, gradually assimilating your human character to the divine character of the infinite Christ. If not, rise, oh, deluded dreamer! and cease to weave in your life-wreath the bad and poisonous flowers of selfishness, and earthly passions, and low desires; tear these flowers from your soul, and begin to cultivate with all diligence for your crown-wreath the flowers of heavenly origin, and the blest light of God's holy smiles will rest upon you, and soon you will be crowned a prince in the spiritual realm of the Supreme Sovereign whose kingdom is not of this

Academy, New Haven, Vt., 1861.

A THOUGHT FOR THE NEW YEAR.-It is proper at the beginning of a new year to review our past life, and to make new resolves for the future. Aim at an elevated life. Seek to live so near to God that you shall not be overwhelmed by those amazing sorrows which you may soon encounter, nor surprised by that decease which may come upon you in a moment, suddenly. Let prayer never be a form. Always realize it as an approach to the living God for some specific purpose, and learn to watch for the returns of prayer. Let the word of God dwell in you richly. That sleep will be sweet, and that awaking hallowed, where a text of Scripture or a stanza of a spiritual song imbues the last thoughts of consciousness. See that you make progress. See that, when the year is closing, you have not all the evil tempers and infirmities of character which now afflict you; but see to it that if God grant you to sit down on the Ebenezer of another closing year, you may be able to look back on radiant spots where you enjoyed seasons of spiritual refreshing and victories over enemies heretofore too strong for you.

THE PURE HEART.—The springs of everlasting life are within. There are clear streams gushing up from the depths of soul, and flow out to enliven the sphere of outward existence. But like the waters of Siloah, they "go swiftly." You must listen to catch the silvery tones of the little rill as it glides from its mountain home; you may not witness its silent march through the green vale, but its course will be seen in the fresh verdure and the opening flowers; its presence will be known by the forms of life and beauty which gather around it. It is ever thus with the pure. You may not hear the "still small voice," or heed the silent aspiration, but there is a moral influence and a holy power which you will feel. The wilderness is made to smile, flowers of new life and beauty spring up and flourish, while an invisible presence breathes immortal fragrance through the atmosphere.

PROFIT OF PRAYER.—After prayer, is not the heart lighter and the soul happier? Prayer renders affliction less sorrowful, and joy more pure. It mingles with the one an unspeakable sweetness, and adds to the other a celestial perfume. Sometimes there passes over the fields a wind which parches the plants, and then their withered stems will droop toward the earth; but watered by the dew, they regain their freshness, and lift up their languishing heads. So there are always burning winds, which pass over the soul and wither it. Prayer is the dew which refreshes it again.

## The News Condenser.

- Rarey, the horse-tamer, is in Chicago
- Small pox is raging in the village of Glen Falls, N. Y.
- Our troops down South are opening debating societies. - Half the potato crop in Canada, it is stated, has rotted.
- The debt of the city of Philadelphia amounts to \$18, 532,400.
- The street railway in Montreal is proving to be a great
- The Boston free public library now contains 97.386
- volumes. - The importation of arms at New York from England still continues.
- There is a pumpkin exhibiting in Philadelphia weighing
- 153 pounds. - There are 30,000,000 acres of Government land in Kanss
- unsurveyed. - The Rebel Ordnance Bureau offers forty cents per poun
- for saltpetre. - About \$400,000 have been subscribed to the national los
- in California - The wolves are numerous and troublesome in the vicinity
- of Calais, Me.
- Ex-Minister Jones, recently from Bogota, has been sen to Fort Lafayette.
- Washington landlords and landladies are reaping a rich harvest of dollars
- Sixteen old whalers of the stone fleet have been sunk in Charleston harbor.
- The people of Cincinnati are distributing clothing to th
- A mechanic's corps, one thousand strong, is organizing
- at Toronto, Canada - A new drive, seven miles long, has just been complete in the Central Park.
- Lowell city purposes to build an iron bridge 500 feet long across the Merrimac
- A recent gas explosion in Adrian, Mich., was heard at the distance of ten miles
- There are in the United States 500 wood engravers, whom 25 are females.
- Senator Wilmot is so unwell as not to be able to atten to his senatorial duties.
- General Tom Thumb, about two weeks ago, shot a dee near Kalamazoo, Mich.
- --- The revenues from the shootings in Perthshire amo to nearly £18,000 last year.
- Upward of 2,000 men are steadily employed in the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.
- The value of the cotton brought by the Atlantic from Port Royal, is about \$50,000.
- The public libraries of Philadelphia contain some three hundred thousand volumes.
- Sixty-seven prisoners of war died in Richmond between August 1 and November 15.
- Southern papers say that Parson Brownlow has been imprisoned since the 2d ult.
- The Federal Government has sent 2,000 suits of clothe
- to the prisoners at Richmond. - The loss by the conflagration at Charleston is set down a from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.
- The Harmony Mills at Cohoes, N. Y., have just received 100 bales of cotton from Hayti.
- A fire at Elyria, Ohio, on Sunday week, destroyed 23 frame buildings. Loss \$10,000.
- The gold mines in British Columbia are reported to be yielding great amounts of gold.
- Several new Brigadiers have been appointed, swelling the number to one hundred and six:
- Late advices from Hayti show that the coffee crop this year will exceed 500,000 pounds.
- About 1,500 patients are in the army hospitals at St. Louis -a large proportion with measles.
- The defence of New York city is exciting attention. Her
- present defences mount 1,589 guns. - They have got a printing press on board the U.S. flag
- ahip Minnesota, in Hampton Roads. - Gen. Siegel is at St. Louis awaiting orders, as is also Gen.
- Sherman, who has been reported insane. - A dealer in rags and old paper in New York advertises b
- will pay "cash for Confederate bonds." — In London, Eng., an unknown person recently pre-
- \$25,000 to the Baptist Missionary Society. - Isaac Jones, of Sheffield, now 102 years old, is probably

the oldest man in Western Massachusetts.

- Pennsylvania coal lands are hereafter to be taxed as well on the deposit as on the surface valuation.
- The wealthiest man in all Canada, Harrison Stephens
- Esq., of Montreal, is a native of Vermont. - A Protestant Chapel has been built at the Camp of Chalons
- for Protestant soldiers of the French army. - Cotton is so dear in Providence, R. I., that some of the
- waggish brokers quote the price per ounce. - M. Alexandre, French manufacturer of gloves, sends yearly to America about 60,000 dozen pairs.
- Several regiments, including infantry and cavalry, have
- been sent into Kentucky from Pennsylvania. - Late intelligence from New Mexico states that 20 Ameri-
- cans have been massacred by Apache Indians. - Nearly one hundred emigrants from Missouri, with their
- households and negroes, have reached Texas. - A 'cute observer says that two-thirds of all the letters sent home from the army are directed to "Misses."
- According to Governors' messages, estimates, &c., the
- rebels have a force of about 350,000 in the field. - It is said that Bishop Polk, Confederate General at Colum
- bus, Ky., "has learned to swear like a trooper."
- The Legislature of Western Virginia has adopted resolu
- tions of thanks to Gen. Rosecrans and command. - Fresh oysters from Baltimore sold in Denver City, Colo-
- rado Territory, not long since, for \$16 per gallon. - The drouth is felt with such severity near Boston that
- many old wells, never dry before, have given out. - The City Councils of Richmond have petitioned
- Legislature to legalize their issue of shinplasters.
- Cannel coal has been discovered at Crab Orchard, Ky., by the troops, and the inhabitants are quite astonished.
- The Boston Traveler is informed that Gen. Phelps has, in
- former years, been subject to occasional fits of insanity.
- Flatboats are among Gen. Burnside's instruments of war. This argues an inland rather than a sea-coast expedition.
- The Baptist church at Beaufort, S. C., is the largest church in America, and the largest Baptist church in the world.
- The people of Warsaw, Wyoming Co., are rejoicing the re-opening of telegraph communication with Buffalo.
- Over 31,000 boats passed Syracuse on the Erie cana
- between the 1st of May and the 10th of December last year. - Gen. McClellan has been quite ill from cold for some days past. He was unable to attend to business on Monday
- John Wendell, formerly a judge and reporter of judicial decisions in this State, died at Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday week, aged 78.
- The rebels threw into Fort Pickens, in the late bombardment, 600 shells, only nine of which exploded. They were of English make. - Ex-President Tyler's house at Hampton is now occupied
- by "contrabands." The basement is used as a school room for the negro children. - The city schools of Nashville have been closed, the city
- treasury having become so impoverished that the salaries of the teachers cannot be paid.
- Rev. Mr. Macfarland, rector of St. Mark's church, Baltimore, suddenly fell while reading the morning services, Sunday week, and died in two hours afterward.

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#### LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New York Tribune.—Large Premiums.
Manual of Agriculture.—Swan, Brewer & Tileston.
Agente Wanted to sell Trees.
Great improvement in Horse-Power.—Thos. Schankwiler.
How to make Money.—Robertson & Co.
Agents Wanted.—S. Madison.
Apple Seed for Sale.—James A. Root.

#### Publisher's Notices

OUR EXTRA PREMIUMS.—There is yet time to compete for the Extra Fremiums for clubs of 10, 20, 24 and 40 subscribers. The list of offers was given in Rural of Dec. 7th, 14th, 21st ultimo.

DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y -All persons having occasion ester, N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany Buffalo, &c. Money Letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to the above places. Please note.

SELECT YOUR PREMIUMS.—If those forming clubs will specify the premiums preferred, where they have the choice, and name Express Office (in cases where they are to be sent by Express, in the letters containing their remittances, we shall be saved some trouble, and perhaps subsequent scolding. We desire to pay all premiums as promptly as possible.

BACK VOLUMES.—Bound copies of our last volumes will be ready in a few days—price, \$3; unbound, \$2. We would again state that neither of the first five volumes of the Rural can be furnished by us at any price. The subsequent volumes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each - or if several are taken, at \$2 50 each. The only complete volumes we can furnish, unbown those of 1859, '60 and '61—price, \$2 each.

NOT A "DOLLAR PAPER."-We reiterate what has often been proclaimed in former volumes, that the RURAL NEW-YORKER is not a dollar paper—that it is never furnished to clubs, however large, at less than our published rates. When we can afford such a journal as this for a less figure, the fact will be an nounced. Meantime, those who write us that "other papers can be had for a dollar, are advised that, if they prefer re-print, or trashy sheet, to an original, useful and pure journal for the family, it is an easy matter to practice such economy.

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 quiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1.50 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, we will send them—and when the club is completed shall send extra copy, &c. We also send twelve treelighteen copies at the rate for twenty (\$1.25 per copy.) where the person sending is laboring for and is confident of obtaining a full club. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait

BE BRIEF.—In writing us on business, please be as brief as consistent. At this season we receive from 200 to 300 or more letters per day, and it is no easy task to read all carefully and give each proper attention;—even the opening and glancing at the contents of each. (which the writer of this tries to do.) is omewhat laborious. The short letters are always read, while the long epistles cannot at once receive the time required; so we are constrained to attend to the business part and defer th rest. Brevity and accuracy are the great essentials of a business letter, and no other matter should be given on the same sheet or half sheet. If you send an inquiry or article for publication with a business letter, pray do not mix them on the same page, or even opposite pages, unless so that we can separate without injury to either—for one goes to clerk and the other to editor.

A GOOD BOOK PREMIUM .- After examining the Manual of Agriculture, (the new book advertised in this number,) we concluded it to be the best work on the subject (especially for Boys and Young Men) which we could offer to those forming clubs, and purchased two hundred copies for distribution as premiums. We wish every Boy or Young Man who reads this paper could have, and would carefully peruse, the Manual; and to enable many to easily obtain it, we will send a copy, postpaid, to every person remitting \$5 for a club of three subscribers, or \$8 for a club of five. For \$10 we will send six copie of the RURAL, with a free copy of the paper, and also the above work. We will also send the Manual, and a free copy, to every person (competing for no other premium) who remits \$15 for a club of ten, \$21 for a club of fifteen, or \$25 for a club of twenty, whether the subscribers areold or new. "Do You Hear That?"

If any persons prefer "Lossing's Pictorial History of the U. S., (Price \$1.) or a dollar package of choice imported Flower Seeds, we will send either, post-paid, instead of the Manual.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

FLOUR is without change and we do not hear of any extensive transactions. Buckwheat Flour has fallen off 25 cents per hundred pounds.

GRAIN.—Wheat is selling in small quantities at last quotations. Corn has declined 3 cents, and Oats 2 cents per bushel. Buckwheat is worth only 34 cents per bushel, large quantities

MEATS - Mess Pork is offered at \$11,50 per barrel, a decline of \$1,50@2,00. Clear Pork has dropped a like amount. Dressed

hogs are a little more plenty, and are taken at \$4.25 for heavy hogs, and \$4,38 for choice pigs, suitable to the New York city

DATEY, &c. -Butter is unaltered in rates. Eggs down to 14 cts per dozen. Lard dull at 7@7½ cents per pound. Tallow mov ing upward.

FRUIT AND ROOTS - Apples are slow of sale, the weather pe venting shipment. Range from 38 to 50 cents per bushel. Dried Apples are a little better, and plums have advanced slightly Potatoes have started up to 40@50 cents per bushel. For other

Rochester Wholesale Prices.



## THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 23.—FLOUR MARKHETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 23.—FLOUR—Market opened quiet and steady, and closed about 5c better, with rather more business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$5,20(26,50) for rejected; \$5,00(26,50) for superfine State: \$5,00(26,50) for extra State; \$5,20(26,50) for superfine Western; \$5,60(26,50) for common to medium extra Western; \$5,00(26,76) for triade brands do,—market round hooped Ohio, and \$5,00(26,76) for triade brands do,—market closing steady. Canadian flour a shade firmer, with a moderate business doing; sales at \$5,30(26,42), for inferior to choice. Corn meal steady and without any material change in prices; sales at \$4,30(26,42), for inferior to choice. Corn meal steady and without any material change in prices; sales at \$4,30 for extra Western; \$5,00(26,10) for Jersey, and \$3,25 for Brandywine.

ern; \$3,00@3,10 for Jersey, and \$3,25 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat market opeped firm and closed a shade better, with only a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales Chicago spring at \$1,25; amber Wisconsin at \$1,35; winter red State at \$1,35; winter red Western at \$1,36@1.

37; red Kentucky on private terms, and choice white Kentucky at \$1,52. Kye firm; sales prime at 83c. Barley quiet and firm, sales State at 75c. Barley malt is selling at 86c for prime. Peas continue quiet and nominal at 85c for Canadian. Corn market steady and about to better, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at 61@62c for poor mired western; 63@63%c for good to prime shipping do, afloat, and 64c in store; 72c for white Western, and 65c for Southern yellow.—Oas firm and steady; sales at 39@40c for Canada, and 40@41c for Jersey, Western and State.

PROYERONS—Pork output and a shade easier; sales at \$12.260. Jersey, Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and a shade easier; sales at \$12,256, 12,265 for mess, and \$8,256,900 for prime. Beef very quiet; sales at \$46,4,50 for country prime; \$5,000,850 for country mess, 56,012 for repacked mess, and \$13,500,13,15 for extra mess. Frime mess beef rather more active; sales at \$25,023. Beef hans quiet and steady; sales at \$14,000,14,50. Cut mests are quiet and quilt, sales at \$34,046 for old shoulders, and \$6,045 for new do, 44,085 for old hams, and \$6,050 for new do. Bacon sides in good demand; sales at \$6,50 for Cumberland middles; 7,075 for long and short ribbed do, and 754 for short clear do. Smoked meats con-

tinue quiet and nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs in fair demand, with sales at 4½@&c. Lard in good demand and essier; sales at 7½@&t for. I to choice Western. Butter quiet and selling at \$11@16c for Ohio, and 16@26c for State. Cheese continues quiet at 55½@&c for good to very choice.

Hors—Steady, with a moderate demand; sales at 12@20c for common to prime

ASHES — Quiet and steady at \$6,00 for Pots and at \$6,00 for Pearls.

ALBANY, DEC. 28.—FLOUR—There is a smand at unchanged prices.	a moderate city trade
Common to good State,	95 40(7)5 50
Fancy and Extra State.	K 80(7) K 7K
Common to good Western, Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &	5.60@6.00
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &	c, 6.00@7.00
Common Canadian	5.50@6.80
extra canadian	6.00007.25
Fancy Genesee,	5,75@6,25
Extra Genesee and city brands,	
Buckwheat flour is more plenty, lowe	r and selling in the

street at \$1,50@1,55, and from store at \$1,62@1,99 \( \text{po} \) 100 \( \text{ps} \). Corn meal in moderate request at \$1,25@1,37 \( \text{\text{po}} \) 100 \( \text{ps} \). meal in moderate request at \$1,25(a),37 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 ibs.

Grain — Wheat in good supply, with but little inquiry. Rye dull and quiet. In Corn there is no movement. Barley continues to be taken on arrival at very fair prices; sales four-rowed State, in car lots, at 70c, delivered at the Central depot; winter at 60c. Oats dull at \$5(a)\$ for State.

DRESSED Hogs—Sales since our last 300 head at 45/@41/4c for ight to heavy.—Journal.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—Flour — Market quiet and unchanged the transactions being moderate and confined to the local frade. Sales since yesterday noon, at \$5,000,6,25 for fair to choice extra Indiana and Ohio; \$5,37½@5,75 for the range of double extras. GRAIN—Wheat quiet; none offering and no disposition to pur chase. Corn 45c for small lots from store. Oats quiet and nom inal at 28c. Barley and Rye entirely nominal. Dressed Hogs—Market quiet at 3%@3%c for Canadian, and 3%@4c for Western according to size and condition.

CHICAGO, DEC. 28.—FLOUR dull.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; sales at 69c for No. 1, and 63½
664c for No. 21 in store. Corn dull and ½c lower; sales at 22@
22½c for mixed in store. Oats dull.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork dull at \$9,30@,37½.
DRESSED HOGS active and firm at \$3,00@3,29. Live quite firm and 5c higher—\$2,42@2,75.

TORONTO, DEC 28.—Flour.— During the week there have been some inquiries for the lower grades. There have been but few transactions, however, buyers and sellers being too far apart in their views. A few small lots of superfine changed hands at \$4,8004,40; a round lot of a State brand brought \$4,50, f. o. b. Fancy, \$4,6504,70. Extras are almost neglected at \$4,9005,00.— Double extra, \$5,3005,40. Double extra, \$5,30@6,40.

GRAIN—During the early part of the week fall wheat was in good supply. The receipts of this grain for the week would exceed 6,000 bushels. The feeling among dealers continues active. Prices are steady, the ruling outside figure being \$1,08 \*P bushel; the range being \$3,08 \*In the feeling among dealers continues active; the range being \$3,08 \*In the feeling among dealers continues active for good to prime. Spring wheat has been in small supply, with an active demand. The receipts by rail have entirely fallen off. The range has been \$6,080; and in a few instances 90c, for choice. There has been an active demand for barley this week, principally by local brewers. The supply, however, has been only limited at 46,048c, and for choice 50c \$1 bushel. Peas have been in request at 48,048c, and for choice 50c \$1 bushel. Peas have been in request at 48,048c, and for choice 50c \$1 bushel. Peas have been in request at 48,050c \$1 bushel. Oats are more plentiful at 29,030c in the street market.

BACON is unsaleable and in large offering at \$3,50@4-Globe.

#### THE PORK MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 26.—Receipts have been large during the week, and the weather being too warm for packing operations until yesterday, the market has been quite dull. The ruling rate paid by packers for good heavy weights has been \$8 net in Missouri money, but on the warmest days there was little or no disposition to buy at this price. Small lots have been sold to butchers for the city retail markets at \$3,35 net, and a few at \$3,50, in Missouri money.—Democrat.

LOUISVILLE, DEC. 26.—The receipts have been heavy and prices ruled a fraction lower, owing to the news received from Europe, which seemed to be unfavorable, yet a heavy business has been done. To butchers, hogs have been selling from \$2,75 to \$3 \$100 hs. gross; to packers, \$3 to \$3,25 \$100 hs. net, in lots.—Journal.

lots.—Journal.

CINCINNATI, DEC. 25.—The receipts of hogs have been large, and the weather, in the fore part of the week, not being favorable, prices declined to \$3, but Friday and Saturday the weather became cool and the receipts fell off, and with an improved demand prices advanced to \$3,10@3,25, but yesterday, notwithstanding that the receipts were small, buyers withdrew and the markets closed very heavy at these rates, and without spirit. Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, the receipts now are ahead of last season, up to this date, about 20, 000 head, and it is now quite probable the packing at this point will exceed half a million head.—Gazette.

TORONTO, DEC. 28.—Pork during the week has been in large supply, in consequence of which, and the soft weather, prices declined, when \$3.50 was the outside figure paid. Within the last day or two, since the return of cold weather, prices have advanced to \$3.75(03.8% \$100 ibs.—Globe.

#### THE CATTLE MARKETS. NEW YORK, DEC. 24.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

B	EEF CATTLE.
First quality	
Common quality	7,00@8,00 6,00@7,00
Information quality,	7,00(@8,00
interms quanty,	6,00@7,00
COW	78 AND CALVES
First quality.	\$45 00@50 00
Ordinary quality	40.00€48.00
Common quality,	40,00(@95,00
common quarty,	30,00@35,00
interior quality,	25,00@28,00
	EAL CALVER
First quality	### CALVEN ## 15 51:26 c
Ordinany avality	
Cimilary quality,	4/2@5
common quanty,	4/4@43/
Interior quality,	4½@4½ 4 @4½
RHE	EP AND LANDS
Prime quality	
Ordinary	
Orumary,	4,00@4,50
COMPROSE	3.25(a)4 (0)
Interior	2,50(@3,00

First quality, 31,63% Other qualities, 3 @5 CAMBRIDGE, DEC. 25.—At market, 464 Cattle, 400 Beeves and 64 Stores, consisting of Working Ozen, Cows, and one, two

and three years old.

MARKET BEEF—Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen) \$6,2267,00; first quaity, \$6,00(£,00; second do, \$5,7%£5,75; third do, \$4,000—; ordinary, \$—@—
WORKING OXEN—None.
COWS AND CALVES—\$30047.
STORES—Yearlings, \$—@—; Two years old, \$16@17]; Three years old, \$18@20.
SHEEF AND LAMES—\$100 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,62@3,-00 each; extra, \$4,00@6.50, or 3½@5% \$ fb.
HIDES—6%@7c \$7 fb. Tallow—6%@7c.
PELTS—\$1@1,50. Calf Skins—7@8c \$ fb.
VRAL CALVES—None.

BRIGHTON, DEC. 26.—At market, 90 Beef Cattle, 300 Stores, 300 Sheep and Lambs, and 750 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE — Prices, extra, \$6,500£50; first quality, \$6,25@, 25; second do, \$6,600£60; third do, \$5,50@5,50. WORKING OXEN — \$87, \$110@190. MILDE COWS — \$41@46; common, \$18@19. VFAL CALVES — \$3,00, \$4,00@4,50. STORES — Yearling, \$8@9; Two years eld, \$16@17; Three years 1d, \$18@17; Three years 1d, \$1800.

VEAL VALUE VERNING, \$8@9; TWO years ..., old, \$18@20.

old, \$18@20.

HIDES - 6%@7c \$2 ib. Tallow - 6@6%c.

PELTS - \$1@1,37 each. Calf Skins - 7@8c \$2 ib.

SHEEP AND LAMBS - \$1,75@2,00; extra, \$3,00@3,50

SWINE - Stores, wholesale, 4@6c; retail, 5@7.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—Bref has been in large supply during the week. Choice sold as high as \$10 F 100 fbs.; ordinary prime at \$5,00@5; medium \$3,76@4,50.

CALVES — \$4@5.

SHEEF AND LAMBS — Sheep \$4,50@5. Lambs \$2,50@3.—Globe.

#### THE WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, DEC. 28.—The transactions in domestic wools com-prise 220,000 fbs. at 47@26c for fleece and pulled, the latter price for handsome lots of super pulled. The transactions in foreign comprise 1,000 bales English Cape, South American and Medi-terranean at full prices.

ALBANY, DEC. 26.—The stock of medium and common fleece wool is quite light, while fine grades are in fair supply. The market, however, rules firm for all descriptions with an active inquiry for medium and common. The sales during the week sum up 60,000 hs.; medium and common, and medium and fine fleece all at 50c, cash. Fulled is very firm, but the stock is very small, and although the demand is active, the sales were limited to a lot of 5,000 bs. super on p. t. The inquiry is mainly confined for such lots as are suitable for military use.—

Journal.

NEW YORK, DEC. 26.—The demand has been quite active, both for domestic and foreign wools, and the market is very firm. The sales include 200,000 hbs. domestic fleeces at 88@52c, chiefly at 50c; 280 bales California, to arrive, at 38½c, as it runs; 200 bales unwashed Persian at 21c; 100 bales fine unwashed Smyrna at 22c; 150 bales washed do. at 38@40c; 100 bales Cordova at 38@34c; 110 da. Mogadore, 400 do. Mediterranean, to arrive, 40 do. black Portugal, and 3,000 hbs. white do, on terms we did not learn.—Arpus.

## Married.

In the town of Penfield, Dec. 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Woodbuff, CHAS. W. GEARE and Miss JULIA A. WILSON. In this city, Dec. 24th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. T. Corr, G. W. PARK, Esq., of Waterford, C. W., and SARAH J., daughter of HIRAM BANKER, Esq. In Greece, on Tuesday, Dec. 24th, at the residence of SIMBON BUTTS, Esq., WM. A. LODER, of this city, and Miss BERTA WAY, of Greece.

## Died

In Farmington, on the 16th of Dec., RHOBY WELLS, wife of JOSEPH WELLS, aged 79 years, 7 months and 15 days. In camp, near Baltimore, Md., Dec. 11th, of typhoid fever, Mr. HENRY W. DUNN, son of Mr. Joseph Dunn, 2d., of Morris town, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., aged 25 years.

#### Advertisements.

LT ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—Telrty-Five CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, er 52% cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (folowing reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

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D 75 A MONTH.—I want to hire AGENTS in every D 75 County to sell a new, cheap SEWING MACHINE, at \$75 per month and expenses. Address (with stamp) 625-8t S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

A GENTS WANTED.—A few Agents are wanted to travel and solicit orders for Trees, for one of the best Nurseries. Men who are well qualified for the business, and can give proper security, will be paid liberally. Applications stating particulars as to experience, reference, &c., may be addressed to Drawer 285, P. O., Rochester, N. Y.

CREAT IMPROVEMENT in HORSE— GPOWERS.—Thos. Schankwiler's Patent of Nov. 19, 1861, saves, by the Dynamometer, 33 per cent. of the power used, without loss of speed, or other disadvantage. It can be applied to the master wheel of any draft Horse-Power, with only the ad-ditional cost of the levers. For information and right to use, ad-dress THOS. SCHANKWILER, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

## MANUAL of AGRICULTURE.

Prepared under the direction and publish with the sanction of the MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. MASSACHUSETIS STATE BUARD OF AURULITURE.
An Elementary Treatise, comprising the Principles and Practice
of Agriculture, including the Composition of Soils, the Atmosphere. Water, Manures, etc., the Preparation of
Lands, the Culture of Special Crops, the Principles
of Rotation, the Diseases and Enemies of Growing Plants, the Choice and Management of
Farm Stock, and the General Economy
of the Farm and the Household.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, AND FARMERS. BY GEORGE B. EMERSON,

For many years connected with the Massachusetts Board Education, and author of a valuable Report on the Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts; and CHARLES L. FLINT, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, author of a Treatise on Milch Cows and Dairy Farming, Grasses and Forage Plants, etc.,

#### ILLUSTRATED BY MANY ENGRVINGS. RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, after a careful evision of the work, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Board approve of the Manual of Agricul-ture submitted by its authors, Mesers. George B. Emerson and Charles L. Flint, and recommend its publication by these gen-tlemen as a work well adapted for use in the schools of Massa-chusetta."

From Hon, MARSHALL P. WILDER. "" Most cordially do I recommend the book as being admiarbly adapted to the use of schools, and equally valuable to the cultivators of the soil. I take great pleasure in commending it not only to the people of Massachusetts, but to the farming community throughout our country."

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ook. SWAN, BREWER & TILESTON, No. 131 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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TO OUR FRIENDS. HITHERTO, we have never offered any one a premium for helping to extend the circulation of The Tribune. We have printed the cheapest newspaper, considering the outlay by which it is produced, that was ever issued in any country, selling it for little more than the cost of the white paper; have employed no agents to canvass for subscribers, and have allowed no compensation (beyond a copy of our paper) to any of the thousands of generous friends who have annually taken care that the numper of copies of our several issues circulated in their respective neighborhoods should be at least maintained and if pos creased. We have been sparing even of verbal thanks to th friends, but have none the less realized the fullness of our obliration for their earnest, unselfish, poingtobic We propose for the present season only—in view of the hardness of the times, and the fact that we are enabled to buy white paner somewhat cheaper than we have hitherto done, or car hope to do after the close of the War-to make some small acknowledgment—not so much a recompense as a slight testimo nial—to those friends who shall see fit to exert themselves to obtain subscriptions (whether original or renewals) to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions. We do not know that we could offer anything of similar value more generally acceptable and useful than a Gold Pen of the best quality and finish. W propose, therefore, to forward to each person who, during the

#### two months ensuing, shall send us subscriptions and payments for The Tribune, as follows: WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For \$20, Twenty-one Copies Weekly Tribune, to one address, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of .. 8.00 For \$40, Forty Copies Weekly Tribune, to one address, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of......

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make we are using, and we know them to be the best made.
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choose as to the style and
make we are using, and we know them to be the best made.
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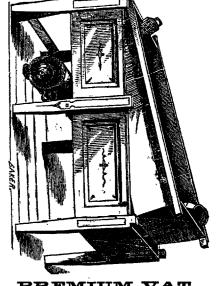
fine new 7-octave PIANO-FORTE, full iron frame, over-strong, rosewood case, warranted for five years, for \$150, cash; and rich molding cases, with carved legs and lyre, from \$176 to \$200, of as good work and material as has been sold for \$400 or \$400 by the old methods of manufacturing. We warrant them to stand in tune better than any Fiano ever made. We invite all to examine these new instruments at our factory, corner of Canal and Hudson Streets, New York.

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Lyound eavies my triands and Mills my week of the contraction of I would advise my friends and all in want of a good, substantial Plano, to examine GROVESTEEN & HALE Sinew 7-octave Planos. I have had the care, the past year, of more than 200 Planos of different makers, and these stand in tune better than any I ever saw; the touch and tone are fine—good as any costing double that money. [624-4t] J. PRIESTLY, New York.

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#### PREMIUM VAT,

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Heater and Self-Adjusting Valves. LIST OF PRICES. No. 2 will hold 73 gallons, \$33.00
" 3 " 91 " \$35.00
" 4 " 112 " \$40.00
" 5 " 145 " \$5.00
" 6 " 180 " \$5.00 

These VATS are now made of galvanized iron, (instead of wood,) which we have procured rolled expressly for this purpose, from the best charcoal iron, and galvanized in the very pest manner. The bottom of the tin vat is also made of one sheet of galvanized iron. These, with other improvements, As these VATS have now been sold by thousands, and in

every State in this Union, where Cheese is made to any exevery state in and lows not excepted,) we deem it unneces-sary to add names as certificates, but shall endeavor to make a sufficient number to supply the increasing demand. н. & E. F. COOPER.

Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1861.

SHORT-HORNS.—I have for sale a few Bulls and Bull Calves, Cows and Heifers. The Young Stock by the Duke of Gloster (1382,) and Grand Duke of Oxford (16184.)

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RICH CHINA GOODS in great variety, some very choice, together with a great variety of Fancy and Useful Articles suitable for
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Notwithstanding the general stagnation in almost every department of business during the last few months, it is with much satisfaction that we are able to record the fact that our efforts to maintain our former amount of business have been entirely successful, and in some departments the sales have increased over those of any previous year.

EVERY DEPARTMENT CONTAINS BARGAINS! Which we should be happy to exhibit, confidently believing that they would be appreciated by the most economical purchaser. We are also extensive manufacturers of

LADIES' CLOTH GARMENTS.

Every desirable grade of Cloth and Beaver CLOAKS, of the most approved and Fashionable Styles, are now offered by us in great variety. We are also prepared TO MANUFACTURE GARMENTS TO ORDER.

AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE, For those who prefer selecting their own Cloths.

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OUR PRICES, ALWAYS SATISFACTORY. HUBBARD & NORTHROP, Nos. 69 & 71 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y

Accents Wanted to Sell Fruit Trees.
We wish to employ a number of experienced and trustworthy men to sell Trees, &c., from our Nurseries at liberal wages.
WHOLESALE DEALERS furnished with Nursery Stock, of all descriptions, at the lowest wholesale rates. HOOKER, FARLEY & CO.,
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## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

stern. Just then the flag officer signalled "Get under way," which we did, and giving the battery a few final shots, steamed out of their range. The Niagara came out with us, but as she had been so far out during the action she escaped with a blow from a spent shot, which failed to go through her planking, and lost no men.

The first feeling that seemed to find vent after we had settled down to talk the matter over, was the hope that we had retrieved ourselves from any stigma that might attach to the Mississippi experience, or, as Jack says, "we hoped we were now off the black list." One thing is certain, our crew fought steadily and quietly, and the only difficulty the officers experienced, and that only during the first few hours, was a desire to fire oftener than was deemed advisable. Of the result of the firing we are as yet in ignorance, other than the destruction, by fire, of the outbuildings or quarters attached to McRae, which we saw during the action, but we have no doubt the enemy must have suffered severely from the combined fire of fleet and fort.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23.—This morning at about ten o'clock Pickens again opened fire and the Niagara steamed into long range of the forts, directing us to remain where we are until further orders. As I write, (2 P. M.,) Warrington is burning, and the fire is going on between Pickens and our batteries. The United States store ship National Guard has just arrived.

During the engagement the Richmond alone fired on the first day 562 shot and shell, using nearly 6,000 pounds of powder. I tell you there was some noise Friday. Pickens is all right thus far, and can hold out forever, if kept supplied with ammunition and provisions.

The island about the fort is covered with shot and shell thrown from the enemy; it looks as though the skies had rained 10-inch shell, and drizzled 24-pound shot.

Our old ship is in a very bad state; a ram hole to port, a 10-inch shell hole to starboard, and all the forward copper off from the Tortugas coral reef. How much more we can stand without going in the box remains to be seen, but we continue to keep our spirits, and are ready for duty.

Nov. 24, 2 P. M.—Sunday—no firing either side day of rest. Pickens has one gun dismounted, one man killed, one mortally wounded, one slightly wounded. Warrington and the entire north side of the Navy Yard is a mass of smoking ruins. Pickens fired mortars all last night at regular intervals.

#### Stringent Orders from McClellan.

GEN. McClellan has issued a "circular" to commanding officers, directing that hereafter all deserters, prisoners, spies, contrabands, and all other persons whatever, coming or brought into our lines from Virginia, shall be taken immediately to the quarters of the commander of the division within whose lines they may come or be brought, without previous examination or communication with any one, except as far as may be necessary for the officer commanding the advance guard, to elicit information regarding his own post; that the division commander examine all such persons himself, or delegate such duty to a proper officer of his staff, and allow no other person to hold any communication with them; that he then immediately send them with a sufficient guard to the Provost Marshal in Washington for further examination and safe keeping; and that stringent orders be given to all guards having such persons in charge, not to hold any conversation with them. And, further, that the information elicited from such persons shall immediately be communicated to the Major-General Commanding, or to the Chief of his Staff, and to no

other person whatever. It is further directed that a sufficient guard be placed around every telegraph station pertaining to the army, and that such guards be instructed not to allow any persons except the regular telegraphic corps, general officers, and such staff officers as may be authorized by their chiefs, to enter or loiter around such stations within hearing of the sound of the telegraphic instruments.

## Department of Missouri.

On the 25th ult. St. Louis was greeted by thirty of Gen. Pope. Among those who arrived were Col. Magoffin, brother of the Governor of Kentucky; Col. Robinson, who had command of the rebel force at Blackwater, and who was in battles at Dug Springs, Wilson's Creek, and Lexington: Col. Alexander. who said he fought in all the battles; Lieut. Col. Robinson, Major Harris, Dr. Smith, one of the wealthiest men and largest slaveholder in Missouri, who has done everything in his power to aid and comfort the enemy; McKeown, Sheriff of Benton county, who it is said by misrepresentation gained admittance into one of our camps, made a diagram of it, and left that night. The rebels made the attack and killed 16 or 17 of our men. Dr. More, of Syracuse, is among the prisoners, and many others who have gained notoriety by their zeal and labors in the rebel army. Many of the prisoners were a kind of uniform, and have served with Price for several months. They all say they have been well treated by Federalists, and seem to think that they will be released by Price. The wagons, horses, and mules were turned over to the Quartermaster at

Sedalia. Troops are again in position at Lanurie. In his dispatch to headquarters Gen. Pope says "we were absent on this expedition just five days. In this time we marched about 10 miles in a direct line from this place, (Otterville,) and scoured the country through which we passed for a distance of 40 or 50 miles on each side of the route, taking about 1,500 prisoners, 1,000 horses and mules, 1,000 stand of arms, 100 wagons, and quantities of stores supplies, and clothing.

Gen. Pope has the following dispatch from Gen. HALLECK:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, Dec. 20, 1861. To Gen. John Pope:—I congratulate your command on the brilliant success of your expedition. I hope it will be the forerunner of still greater success.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

This prompt appreciation of their labors and the frank acknowledgment of their services by General Halleck has completed the happiness of officers and men of this command, and they will move off with alacrity when they are ordered out on another expedition, and will do everything in their power to deserve commendation of the General commanding.

Gen. Halleck has issued the following order:

"In virtue of authority conferred by the President of the United States, martial law heretofore issued in this city, will be enforced in and about all railroads in the State. It is not intended by this declaration to interfere with jurisdiction which is local. ration to interfere with jurisdiction which is local.

Commanders of posts and troops will be held responsible for their commands being ready to march at a moment's notice. Excuse for delay and want of preparation will not hereafter be admitted."

Wounded. These are the fruits of the brilliant strategical combinations of Halleck, which have been so ably executed by Pope, Prentiss, and Walkern, and Cols. Jeff. C. Davis of Fort Sumter damage.

which he says that any one caught in the act of and the brave officers and soldiers, both regulars burning bridges, destroying railroads or telegraphs, will be immediately shot; and that any one accused of the same will be tried by a military commission, and if found guilty, shall suffer death. Where injuries are done to railroads and telegraph lines, the commanding officer nearest the post will immediately impress into service, for repairing damages the slaves of all secessionists in the vicinity, and, if necessary, the secessionists themselves and their property. Any pretended Union men having information of intended attempts to destroy such roads and lines, or other guilty parties, who do not communicate such intention to the proper authorities, and give such aid and assistance in punishing, will be regarded as particeps criminis, and treated accordingly. Hereafter, towns and counties in which such destruction of property takes place, will be made to pay the expenses of all repairs, unless it can be shown that the people of such towns and counties could not have prevented it on account of the superior force of the enemy.

The damage to the Northern Missouri Railroad which called forth the foregoing order, may be summed up as follows:-Bridges at Sturgeon, Centralia, Mexico, Jefferstown, Warrenton, and Salt River; also burned a station, and perhaps twenty cars, from fifty to sixty culverts, large and small, three or four water stations, 10,000 ties, from two hundred to three hundred telegraph poles, five miles of iron destroyed, and ten miles of wire rendered useless. At Renick the work was directed by practical railroad men, and the right course was always taken to make the destruction complete. When the track was taken up, the rails were removed, the ties gathered in piles and set on fire, and the rails thrown across the pile, so that when the center of the rails became heated, the weight of the cold ends bent them so as to render them useless. In destroying ground. bridges, the fires were kindled across the corners. where they would the sooner throw the bridge down and trussle girders, which spanned open culverts were burned, as also the frame on which the water tanks stood usually. The houses of railroad men and all Unionists in the vicinity of the road, were surrounded, and the inhabitants assured that no harm was intended them while they remained in doors. We hear of scarcely any pillage or any other outrage beyond the destruction of the road and telegraph line. The damage to the road cannot fall with four or five cars. Repairs progress rapidly at | volunteer army to the subject. Warrenton. The bridge is repaired, and the culverts between that point and Jonesburgh, and the track at that place will be to-morrow, if the men are not interrupted. Repairs of the telegreph keep pace with those of the road.

Ten bridge burners have already been shot, and fifty are in close confinement, to be summarily dealt with under Halleck's stringent orders.

In accordance with orders from General Halleck, the Provost Marshal General directs that the slaves now confined in the county jail at St. Louis, and advertised under State statute, be released from prison and placed under control of the Chief Quartermaster of this Department for labor till further orders; said slaves being the property of rebels, and having been used for insurrectionary purposes.

A prisoner who escaped from the rebel camp at Hummansville Saturday week, reports that when the news that Pope's cavalry had driven in Raines' pickets at Johnstown was received by Price's army, the greatest consternation pervaded the rebel camp. Cavalry, artillery, infantry, and some ragged, unarmed recruits were mixed up in dreadful confusion, and many hours elapsed before anything like order was restored. The retreat of the whole army commenced as soon afterwards as possible, and so fearful were they of pursuit that they burned bridges and floored every obstruction in the way of their fancied pursuit. Even the celebrated bridge built by Fremont across the Osage at Warsaw was not spared by the flying rebels. One regiment was left on the Osage, as rear guard, and several small three car loads of rebels, the fruits of the expedition that there is little prospect of capturing these rebel bands. The last report from Price is, that he passed through Springfield en route to Arkansas, and it is pretty certain that he will not attempt to return this winter.

Price says that his retrograde movement was in obedience to orders from the President of the Confederate States, but his men generally believe that it was in consequence of General Pope's advance, and Price's fear that a force would be thrown forward to cut off supplies southward, and another force advanced in front; in which event his supplies would have been exhausted in a few days, and he would have been obliged to abandon his commanding position at Osceola. Whatever the motive it is certain that the move was a disadvantageous one for Price: for many of his men who for months have been expecting to march upon and drive the Federals from the State, will be disgusted and will refuse to follow him out of Missouri.

The cavalry which Gen. Pope sent to Lexington, has returned to Otterville. In addition to the two ferry boats and a rebel foundry which they burned, and a rebel officer and a private captured previously reported, they killed the notorious Ark. Robinson and drove away a band of rebels from the country for miles on either end of the route. They report the county quit of rebels.

On the 28th ult. Gen. Prentiss, with 450 troops, encountered and dispersed a body of rebels 900 strong under Col. Dorsey at Mount Zion, Boone county, killing and wounding 150 of them, and capturing 25 prisoners, 95 horses, and 105 guns. Our loss is 3 killed and 11 wounded.

The following may be given as a resume of military operations for the past two weeks in this De-

partment: During the past fourteen days the Union army has captured over 2,500 rebels, including about 70 commissioned officers, 1,200 horses and mules, 1,100 stand of arms, 2 tuns of powder, 100 wagons, an immense amount of commissary stores and camp equipage, a large foundry at Lexington, used by the rebels for casting cannon, shot, and shell. Most of the rebel craft on the Missouri river, including ferry boats, have been destroyed or captured. A pretty clear sweep has been made of the whole country between the Missouri and Osage rivers, and Price cut off from all supplies and recruits from North Missouri, is in full retreat for Arkansas with his whole army. Our loss in accomplishing these important results did not exceed 100 killed and

General Halleck has also issued an order, in fame, and Fred. Steele, of the 11th regular infantry, and volunteers.

A dispatch, dated Nashville, December 22, announces that 9.000 Federals have crossed Green river, and are marching to Hopkinsville. The Confederate force there is 3,500, but re-enforcements are on their way from Clarksville. Passengers from Bowling Green say that 1,700 Federals crossed Green river on the 26th ult. It is supposed that Bowling Green will be advanced upon from three sides simultaneously, with a force of 40,000 men, and that a decisive battle will be fought there. Passengers have arrived at Louisville from below, and report everything quiet. They confirm the recent rumor of the rebels tearing up the railroad track between Green river and Bowling Green. The rebels engaged at the late Mumfordville fight were three skeleton, not full, regiments, numbering in the aggregate 1.400 men. The Federal force was 570, and was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Von Trebus. and not Von Weber, as reported. The forces of General Scheepff still remain in statu quo, and no immediate engagement is expected.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, from Frankfort, Ky., says the following members have been expelled from the Kentucky House of Assembly for aiding the rebellion: John M. Elliott, Daniel Mathewson, A. R. Boone, G. H. Silvertooth, G. R. Morrill, G. W. Ewing, J. C. Gilbert, J. A. King. In the Kentucky Senate a committee has recommended the expulsion of J. M. Johnson for the same cause.

The expedition from General Schoepff's camp on the 18th ult., went within two miles of Gen. Zollicoffer's camp and returned. The movement was only a feeler to find their locality and view the

A dispatch dated Nashville, December 25, says that Col. Crittenden, with 12,000 men, was within forty miles of Hopkinsville, and would advance upon tkat place at three points. The Southern Rights citizens there are sending their families and stock to the South.

#### Department of the East.

THE Secretary of War has directed that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service, Quartermaster short of \$300,000. On Sunday week the station Meigs having been especially charged to call the house at Jacksonville was also burned, together attention of all Quartermasters of the regular and

The War Department has issued an order that no additional cavalry regiments be organized. Those that have not been mustered into the service will necessarily be transferred to some other arm of the military service.

Acting Assistant Paymasters appointed by the Navy Department have been required to file bonds; unless they file bonds and report for duty, their appointment will be revoked.

According to the general army order just issued. the Subsistence Department will purchase at cost prices all sound articles of subsistence saved by the troops or employes by economical management of the rations. This regulation is intended to improve the savings from bakeries and in hospitals

as well as all the other savings from army rations. General Sumner's injuries are more serious than was at first supposed. His spine suffered so severe a shock from his fall that it is thought doubtful whether he will ever again be able to mount his horse. He has been relieved at his own request from the command of civision, which for the present is assigned to General Heintzelman, who retains his

own division also. A deserter from Centreville, who came within our lines on the 24th ult., says that recently portions of several regiments were moved thence forward to Fairfax. Centreville he calls impregnable, adding that it is to be defended by not far from 100,000 troops. The whole army had been for more than three weeks in almost daily expectation of an attack by General McClellan, but after waiting so long in bodies are scattered through the counties about vain had settled into the conviction that there would Warrensburgh, collecting supplies. A cavalry force | be no advance this winter, and were making preparhas been out in pursuit of them, but our horses are ations to go into winter quarters. The 37,000 rebels so worn and weary by other long parade marches, on the Lower Potomac are also, according to deserters, building log huts and making themselves comfortable, in expectation that they will not be

disturbed by General McClellan before spring. A skirmish took place on the 23d ult., at Newmarket Bridge. Two companies of the 10th N. Y. Regiment at Newport News, sent out at 9 o'clock, were attacked by the rebel cavalry and infantry. Colonel Max Webber's regiment was ordered to re-enforce them and went to their aid. Also Col. Wardrop's regiment. While near the bridge the two companies found themselves surrounded by rebel cavalry and infantry numbering 700 men, but succeeded in cutting their way out with slight injury. Six of them were slightly wounded. Ten of the enemy are known to have been killed and a number wounded. Seven dead bodies were found this morning. One was that of an officer, and was taken to Newport News. He wore buttons lettered A. M M., perhaps the Alabama Minute Men.

Drs. Leon and Marcy reached Washington on the 25th, having come on expressly from New York city to attend General McClellan and his Chief of Staff who have been confined to their beds for several days. They report that both are getting on well, and that General McClellan will be in his saddle by Monday.

Dispatches from Commander Ridgely, cruizing off the coast of Texas, have been received, from which it appears that early in December he captured the English schooner Victoria, of 72 tons, from Point Isabella, with a clearance from the rebel authorities. having run the blockade. The vessel was sent to Key West. Seven of those on board took the oath of allegiance, and six were detained as enemies of the United States. The schooner Eugenia, on the 9th, was also overhauled, but was permitted to depart, no contraband articles being found on board. The persons of two rebel agents were, however, secured, namely Thomas L. Rodgers, of Texas, and Mr. Seachry, of New Orleans. The papers found clearly implicate them as rebel agents, seeking to make their way to Mexico, thence to other parts.

A flag of truce took an immense quantity of cloth ing to Norfolk on the 25th ult.; destined for the Federal prisoners at Richmond, New Orleans, and elsewhere.

The steamer Empire City from Beaufort 24th Port Royal 25th, arrived at New York on the 29th ult. The course out of Port Royal via South East Channel, which has been buoyed, has not less than thirty feet of water. The 79th regiment made a reconnoisance fixeen miles from Beaufort, wounded. These are the fruits of the brilliant capturing six rebels. Our troops are still building intrenchments on Tybee Island, while Fort Pulaski been so ably executed by Pope, Prentiss, and kept up a continual fire on them without doing any full reparation, and Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate

A rebel boat came down the Warsaw channel on the 23d, from Savannah, reconnoitering, to see if the way was clear for the English steamer Fingal to get out with a cargo of cotton. The boat was chased by a gun boat, the former running ashore, the crew escaping to the woods, except two, who were put on board the Wabash. The Captains, officers, and crews of sixteen of the Stone Flect, are passengers on the Empire City, from the boats which were sunk.

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the 26th from Fort Pickens, where she landed the 75th New York regiment, sailed thence on the 19th, and from Key West the 22d. She left at Pickens the frigate Niagara, and the gun boat Wissahickon. She left on the 17th for Ship Island. The Richmond left Key West on the 21st for New York, to repair her machinery. Matters at Fort Pickens were unchanged. Deserters report great distress and discontent among the rebel forces. The gun boat Iroquois has the Sumter blockaded in Cienfuegos. The gun boat Flambeau was blockading the port of Nassau.

#### AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE exciting topic of the week has been the correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain relative to the seizure of Mason and SLIDELL, and the result thereof, viz., the liberation of the Southern emissaries. We give the opening portions of this correspondence, the length of Secretary SEWARD's reply, (together with a desire of our own to give it in a correct form,) precluding its publication till our next issue. Mr. SEWARD, it will be seen, anticipated the action of England, by the following letter to Minister ADAMS, at the Court of St. James:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS -- EXTRACT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, November 30, 1861.

No. 136.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 30, 1861. \{
Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c.:
Sir: — Your confidential note of the 15th of November, not marked as a dispatch, has been submitted to the President, and I hasten to reply to it in time for the Wednesday mail.

No Minister ever spoke or acted more wisely in a crisis which excited deep public solicitude, than you did on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's dinner. We are impressed very favorably by Lord Palmerston's conversation with you. You spoke the simple fact when you told him that the life of this insurrection is sustained by its hopes of recognition in Great Britain and France. It would perish in ninety days if those hopes should cease. I have never for a moment believed that such a recognition could take place without producing immediate war between the United States and all recognizing powers. I have not supposed it possible that the British Government could fail to see this, and at the same time I have sincerely believed the British Government was the season of the British Government was the seas I have sincerely believed the British Government must, in its inmost heart, be as averse to such a war

as.I know this Government is.

I am sure that this Government has carefully avoided any cause of offence or irritation to Great Britain. But it seemed to me that the British Govcrnment had been inattentive to the currents that seemed to be bringing the two countries into collision. son. \* \* \* I infer from Lord Palmerston's remarks that the British Government is now awake to the importance of averting possible conflict, and disposed to confer and act with earnestness to that end. If so, we are disposed to meet them in the same spirit, as a nation chiefly of British lineage, sentiments and sympathies, a civilized and humane nation, a Christian people.

Since that conversation was held. Captain Wilkes Since that conversation was held, Captain Wilkes, in the steamer San Jacinto, has boarded a British Colonial steamer, and taken from her deck two insurgents, who were proceeding to Europe on an errand of treason against their own country. This is a new incident, unknown to, and unforseen, at least in its circumstances, by Lord Palmerston. It is to be met and disposed of by the two Governments, if possible, in the spirit to which I have adverted. Lord Lyons has prudently refrained from opening the subject to me, and is, I presume, waiting instructions from home.

We have done nothing on the subject to anticipate the discussion, and we have not furnished you with

the discussion, and we have not furnished you with any explanations. We adhere to that course now, any explanations. We adhere to that course now, because we think it more prudent that course now, because we think it more prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should be first made known to us here, and that the discussion, if there must be one, shall be had here. It is proper, however that you should know one fact in the cas however, that you should know one fact in the case without indicating that we attach importance to it, namely, that in the capture of Messis. Mason and Slidell on board a British vessel, Captain Wilkes, having acted without any instructions from the Government, the subject is therefore free from the embarrassment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us.

I trust that the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on the part of this Government.

he best disposition on the part of this Government.
Although this is a confidential note, I shall not Although this is a confidential note, I shall not object to your reading it to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston, if you deem it expedient.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS. FOREIGN OFFICE, November 30, 1861.

My Lord:—Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached Her Majesty's Government. This intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the admiralty by Commander Williams, agent for mails on board the contract steamer Trent.

It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated Royal Mail Contract Packet Trent, at sea, November 9th," that the Trent left Havana on the 7th instant, with Her Majesty's mails for England having on board numerous passengers. Comland, having on board numerous passengers. Com-mander Williams states that shortly after noon on the 8th, a steamer having the appearance of a manof-war, but not showing colors, was observed ahead. On nearing her, at 1:15 P. M., she fired a round shot from her pivot gun across the Trent, and showed American colors. While the Trent was approaching American colors. While the Trent was approaching her slowly, the American vessel discharged a shell across the bows of the Trent, exploding half a cable's length ahead of her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her

boarded her.

The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarlane and Eustis, and that he had sure Slidell, McFarlanc and Ensus, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him. The commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force out of the Trent these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag. But the San Jacinto was at that time only two hundred vards from the Trent, her ship's company hundred yards from the Trent, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open and tompions out. Resistance was therefore out of the question, and the four gentlemen above-named were forcibly taken

the four gentlemen above-named were forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made, that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go, unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board of a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law. Her Majesty's Government having in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and, the United States, are willing to believe that the U fit States naval officer who committed this aggregation was not acting in compliance with any authorized to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood self to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received. For the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without

intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation

would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that, when the matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, that Government will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone

could satisfy the British nation, namely:

The liberation of the four gentlemen and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

Should these terms put be efforted by Connected.

committed.

Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him. You are at liberty to read this dispatch to the Secretary of State, and if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.

I am, &c., RUSSELL.

To Lord Lyons, K. C. B., &c.

The telegraph informs us that the settlement of the Trent affair affords much gratification to all conservative and Union-loving men, whatever may have been their previous opinions on the subject. They regard the adjustment as removing a serious impediment of hostilities against the insurgents, and as depriving the enemy of the strength which they would have derived from a war between the United States and England, and possibly France. There is a generally expressed acquiescence in the course of the Government; while the dispatches of Secretary Seward are viewed in the light of the highest statesmanlike ability.

General Scott arrived in the Arago, and immediately transmitted dispatches to Washington, but their contents are yet unknown.

Minister Corwin has made no treaty with Mexico, and the Time's special states that Miramon was on his way from New York to Mexico, to gather up the fragments of the old Church Party, and establish a provisional government, with Miramon at its head. and subsequently to erect a Spanish monarchy.

Hon. Alfred Ely, Representative from Rochester, N. Y., who has been a prisoner at Richmond since the battle of Bull Run, is now in Washington, and brings a list of 2,700 prisoners. He says there is no doubt of an extended and deep Union feeling in Richmond, and if the National army were within ten miles of Richmond, our old flag would be hung out of hundreds of windows there, but at present

there is a perfect reign of terror.

Prominent members of Congress are considering a new proposition for the solution of the contraband question, in order to avoid the expense of supporting crowds of slaves in idleness, and to furnish the American mills with cotton. They take the ground that the Indian territory west of Louisiana and Arkansas was ceded to the United States by treaty, and on certain conditions. Without provocation, they have violated the treaties and levied war on the United States, thus rendering the treaties null and void. The countries thus reverting to the Government embrace the valleys of the Red. Arkansas. and other rivers, and contain about 20,000,000 acres of cotton land of unsurpassed fertility, capable of producing about 15,000,000 bales of cotton per annum. It is proposed to apply the principle of Benton's Florida Armed Occupation act, and send all contrabands to this territory, as apprentices to the settlers on these cotton lands, leaving the question of their final disposition to be settled by Congress at the close of the war. All contrabands, as fast as they come into camp, to be promptly forwarded thither. The country is approached from St. Louis through Springfield, a distance of three hundred miles. The remainder of the railroad from Rolla, through Springfield to Fort Smith, can be completed in twelve months. It is said that the plantations of the Choctaws and Chickasaws alone could fully supply the American mills, even the first year of their experiment.

Official documents show that the Coolie trade still continues in the face of all remonstrance and propriety, and among other things stated to the Government, our Consul at Bolivia writes that a Spanish vessel had loaded at a celebrated private haunt, and it is more than suspected that they trade with pirates for victims. The British Government admits that Coolies are kidnapped, and subjected to great oppression and misery; but they propose a general scheme for amelioration, in order that the African slave trade may be suppressed by the substitution of Coolies, arguing that a supply of such Asiatics would fully meet the demand for labor in countries where negroes are now profitably employed.

In this connection it may be stated that our Consul at Bolivia has been the means of eliciting important facts on the subject of the Coolie trade. Official documents having been transmitted to the House in compliance with his recommendation, and the bill heretofore reported by him, and suppressed so far as American vessels are concerned, will be pressed on its final passage by Congress.

Letters received here from Havana state that two rebel steamers, the Theodora and Isabelle, the former the vessel which carried Mason and Slide from Charleston, were some days ago at Nassau, coaling by permission of Her Majesty's consul, at the government yard. The same letter states further that our vessels were not permitted to coal from our own ships at that point. Inquiry has been instituted at the proper quarters to know whether such is really the fact.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN .- The death of Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria, and the chances of a war with the United States, have divided attention. His Royal Highness expired at noon of Sunday, the 15th instant, of gastric fever. His illness was not considered dangerous until Friday, before his decease. By reference to our Washington dispatches it will be seen that the war question has been arranged.

FRANCE.—The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of cash on hand of nearly. 40,000,000 francs.

Austria.—It is stated that during the Emperor's stay at Vienna, he ordered all political prisoners to be set at liberty.

PRUSSIA.—Movements continue for the establishment of a Prussian Navy. It is reported that a loan of \$10,000,000 is being negotiated for the Pressian fleet.

ITALY.—The irruption of Mount Vesuvius continued. Houses were falling in Terre 1el Greco, and Ulloga was in immediate danger of destruction by lava. All communication between places in the vicinity of the mountain was interrupted. Earthquakes were frequent in the Bay of Naples, and the sea had receded fifty metres.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Liverrool, Dec. 14.—Breadsuffs.—Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour quiet but steady, at 30s@34s. Wheat steady; Red Wessern and Red Southern 10s@16s; White Western and Southern 12s@13s9d. Corn easier. Sales yellow and mixed 33s3d.

Provisions.—Beef firm and active. Pork steady. Lard inactive at 47s@52s.

- DYBOYT

# The News Condenser.

- Rarev, the horse-tamer, is in Chicago
- Small pox is raging in the village of Glen Falls, N. Y.
- Our troops down South are opening debating societies.
- Half the potato crop in Canada, it is stated, has rotted. - The debt of the city of Philadelphia amounts to \$18,-
- 532,400. - The street railway in Montreal is proving to be a great
- Success. - The Boston free public library new contains 97,386
- volumes - The importation of arms at New York from England still
- continues
- There is a pumpkin exhibiting in Philadelphia weighing 153 pounds.
- There are 30,000,000 acres of Government land in Kansa unsurveyed.
- The Rebel Ordnance Bureau offers forty cents per pound for saltpetre.
- About \$400,000 have been subscribed to the national loa in California.
- The wolves are numerous and troublesome in the vicinity of Calais, Me.
- Ex-Minister Jones, recently from Bogota, has been sen to Fort Lafavette.
- Washington landlords and landladies are reaping a rich harvest of dollars.
- Sixteen old whalers of the stone fleet have been sunk in Charleston harbor.
- The people of Cincinnati are distributing clothing to the children of soldiers.
- A mechanic's corps, one thousand strong, is organizing at Toronto, Canada.
- A new drive, seven miles long, has just been complete in the Central Park.
- Lowell city purposes to build an iron bridge 500 feet long
- A recent gas explosion in Adrian, Mich., was heard at the distance of ten miles.
- -There are in the United States 500 wood engravers, o whom 25 are females
- --- Senator Wilmot is so unwell as not to be able to attend to his senatorial duties.
- General Tom Thumb, about two weeks ago, shot a deep near Kalamazoo, Mich.
- The revenues from the shootings in Perthshire amounts to nearly £18,000 last year.
- Upward of 2,000 men are steadily employed in the Nav Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.
- The value of the cotton brought by the Atlantic from Port Royal, is about \$50,000.
- The public libraries of Philadelphia contain some three hundred thousand volumes.
- Sixty-seven prisoners of war died in Richmond betwee August 1 and November 15.
- Southern papers say that Parson Brownlow has bee imprisoned since the 2d ult.
- The Federal Government has sent 2,000 suits of clothe to the prisoners at Richmond.
- The loss by the conflagration at Charleston is set down a from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.
- The Harmony Mills at Cohoes, N. Y., have just received
- 100 bales of cotton from Hayti. - A fire at Elyria, Ohio, on Sunday week, destroyed 23
- frame buildings. Loss \$10,000. - The gold mines in British Columbia are reported to be
- yielding great amounts of gold. — Several new Brigadiers have been appointed, swelling the
- number to one hundred and six; - Late advices from Hayti show that the coffee crop this
- year will exceed 500,000 pounds - About 1,500 patients are in the army hospitals at St. Louis
- -a large proportion with measles. - The defence of New York city is exciting attention. Her
- present defences mount 1,589 guns.
- They have got a printing press on board the U.S. flag ahip Minnesota, in Hampton Roads.
- Gen. Siegel is at St. Louis awaiting orders, as is also Gen. Sherman, who has been reported insane.
- A dealer in rags and old paper in New York advertises be will pay "cash for Confederate bonds."
- In London, Eng., an unknown person recently presented \$25,000 to the Baptist Missionary Society.
- Isaac Jones, of Sheffield, now 102 years old, is probably the oldest man in Western Massachusetts.
- Pennsylvania coal lands are hereafter to be taxed as well on the deposit as on the surface valuation.
- The wealthiest man in all Canada, Harrison Stephens Esq., of Montreal, is a native of Vermont.
- A Protestant Chapel has been built at the Camp of Chalons for Protestant soldiers of the French army.
- -- Cotton is so dear in Providence, R. I., that some of the waggish brokers quote the price per ounce.
- M. Alexandre, French manufacturer of gloves, sends yearly to America about 60,000 dozen pairs.
- Several regiments, including infantry and cavalry, have been sent into Kentucky from Pennsylvania.
- Late intelligence from New Mexico states that 20 Americans have been massacred by Apache Indians.
- Nearly one hundred emigrants from Missouri, with their households and negroes, have reached Texas.
- A 'cute observer says that two-thirds of all the letters sent home from the army are directed to "Misses."
- According to Governors' messages, estimates, &c., the rebels have a force of about 350,000 in the field.
- It is said that Bishop Polk, Confederate General at Colum bus, Ky., "has learned to swear like a trooper."
- The Legislature of Western Virginia has adopted resolu tions of thanks to Gen. Resecrans and command
- Fresh oysters from Baltimore sold in Denver City, Colo rado Territory, not long since, for \$16 per gallon - The drouth is felt with such severity near Bosto
- many old wells, never dry before, have given out. - The City Councils of Richmond have petitioned th
- Legislature to legalize their issue of shinplasters.
- Cannel coal has been discovered at Crab Orchard, Ky., by the troops, and the inhabitants are quite astonished.
- The Boston Traveler is informed that Gen. Phelps has, in former years, been subject to occasional fits of insanity.
- Flatboats are among Gen. Burnside's instruments of war
- This argues an inland rather than a sea-coast expedition. - The Baptist church at Beaufort, S. C., is the largest church in America, and the largest Baptist church in the world.
- The people of Warsaw, Wyoming Co., are rejoicing a the re-opening of telegraph communication with Buffalo.
- Over 31,000 boats passed Syracuse on the Erie canal between the 1st of May and the 10th of December last year.
- Gen. McClellan has been quite ill from cold for some days past. He was unable to attend to business on Monday
- John Wendell, formerly a judge and reporter of judicial decisions in this State, died at Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday week, aged 7
- The rebels threw into Fort Pickens, in the late bombard ment, 600 shells, only nine of which exploded. They were of English make.
- Ex-President Tyler's house at Hampton is now occupied by "contrabands." The basement is used as a school room for the negro children.
- -The city schools of Nashville have been closed, the city treasury having become so impoverished that the salaries of
- the teachers cannot be paid. — Rev. Mr. Macfarland, rector of St. Mark's church, Balti-
- more, suddenly fell while reading the morning services, Sunday week, and died in two hours afterward.

THE WALL

#### LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New York Tribune.—Large Premiums.
Manual of Agriculture—Swan, Brewer & Tileston.
Agents Wanted to sell Trees.
Great Improvement in Horse-Power—Thos. Schankwiler.
How to make Money—Robertson & Co.
Agents Wanted—S. Madison.
Apple Seed for Sale—James A. Root.

#### Publisher's Notices

OUR EXTRA PREMIUMS.—There is yet time to compete for the Extra Premiums for clubs of 10, 20, 24 and 40 subscribers. The list of offers was given in RURAL of Dec. 7th, 14th, 21st ultimo.

DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y -All persons having to address the Rural New-Yorker will please direct to Roch ester, N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money Letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to the above places. Please note

SELECT YOUR PREMIUMS .- If those forming clubs will specify the premiums preferred, where they have the choice, and nam Express Office (in cases where they are to be sent by Express, in the letters containing their remittances, we shall be saved some trouble, and perhaps subsequent scolding. We desire to pay all premiums as promptly as possible.

BACK VOLUMES .- Bound copies of our last volumes will be ready in a few days - price, \$3; unbound, \$2. We would again state that neither of the first five volumes of the RURAL can be furnished by us at any price. The subsequent volumes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each—or if several are taken, at \$2 50 each. The only complete volumes we can furnish, unbound, are those of 1859, '60 and '61 - price, \$2 each.

NOT A "DOLLAR PAPER."-We reiterate what has often bee proclaimed in former volumes, that the RURAL NEW-YORKER is of a dollar naner - that it is never furnished to clubs however large, at less than our published rates. When we can afford such a journal as this for a less figure, the fact will be announced. Meantime, those who write us that "other papers can be had for a dollar, are advised that, if they prefer a re-print, or trashy sheet, to an original, useful and pure journal for the family, it is an easy matter to practice such economy.

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 we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1.50 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, we will send them - and when the club s completed shall send extra copy, &c. We also send twelve to eighteen copies at the rate for twenty (\$1.25 per copy.) where the person sending is laboring for and is confident of obtaining a full club. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait

BE BRIEF.-In writing us on business, please be as brief as consistent. At this season we receive from 200 to 300 or more letters per day, and it is no easy task to read all carefully and give each proper attention; -even the opening and glancing at the contents of each, (which the writer of this tries to do.) in somewhat laborious. The short letters are always read, while the long epistles cannot at once receive the time required; so we are constrained to attend to the business part and defer the rest. Brevity and accuracy are the great essentials of a business letter, and no other matter should be given on the same sheet or half sheet. If you send an inquiry or article for publication with a business letter, pray do not mix them on the same page r even opposite pages, unless so that we can separate with injury to either - for one goes to clerk and the other to editor

A GOOD BOOK PREMIUM .- After examining the Manual of Agriculture, (the new book advertised in this number,) we concluded it to be the best work on the subject (especially for Boys and Young Men) which we could offer to those forming clubs, and purchased two hundred copies for distribution as We wish every Boy or Young Man who reads this paper could have, and would carefully peruse, the *Manual*; and to enable many to easily obtain it, we will send a copy, postpaid, to every person remitting \$5 for a club of three subscribers, or \$8 for a club of five. For \$10 we will send six copies of the RURAL, with a free copy of the paper, and also the above work. We will also send the Manual, and a free copy, to every person (competing for no other premium) who remits \$15 for a club of ten, \$21 for a club of fifteen, or \$25 for a club of twenty whether the subscribers areold or new. "Do You HEAR THAT?"

If any persons prefer "Lossing's Pictorial History of the J.S.; (price \$1.) or a dollar package of choice imported Flower cods, we will send either, post-paid, instead of the *Manual*.

FOR TERMS and other particulars, see last page.

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER December 30, 1861.

FLOUR is without change and we do not hear of any extensive transactions. Buckwheat Flour has fallen off 25 cents per hundred pounds.

GRAIN. - Wheat is selling in small quantities at last quota Corn has declined 3 cents, and Oats 2 cents per bus Buckwheat is worth only 34 cents per bushel, large quantities

being forced upon the market. MEATS — Mess Pork is offered at \$11,50 per barrel, a decline of

\$1,50@2,00. Clear Pork has dropped a like amount. Dressed hogs are a little more plenty, and are taken at \$4.25 for heavy hogs, and \$4,38 for choice pigs, suitable to the New York city

DAIRY, &c.—Butter is unaltered in rates. Eggs down to 14 cts per dozen. Lard dull at 7@7% cents per pound. Tallow mo

FRUIT AND ROOTS - Apples are slow of sale, the weather per venting shipment. Range from 38 to 50 cents per bushel Dried Apples are a little better, and plums have advanced slightly. Potatoes have started up to 40@50 cents per bushel. For other hanges see table of quotations.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.



#### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 22.—FLOUR.—Market opened quiet and steady, and closed about 56 better, with rather more business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$5,20@5,80 for rejected; \$5,20@5,80 for superfine State; \$5,50@5,80 for extra State; \$5,26@5,80 for superfine Western; \$5,60@5,20 for common medium extra Western; \$5,60@5,20 for sipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$5,60@5,70 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$5,60@5,70 for superfine, and \$5,60@5,70 for common to choice extra Rye flour is quiet and steady and withfact of the steady of the state of the sta

ern; \$3,003,10 for Jersey, and \$3,25 for Brandywine.

Grain—Wheat market opened firm and closed a shade better, with only a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales Chicago spring at \$1,23, amber Wisconsin at \$1,23; winter red State at \$1,32; winter red Western at \$1,3601.

\$7; red Kentucky on private terms, and choice white Kentucky at \$1,52. Rye firm; sales prime at \$3c. Barley quiet and firm, sales State at \$7c. Barley malt is selling at \$6c for prime. Peas continue quiet and nominal at \$5c for Canadian. Corn market steady and about to better, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$6(\$6c for poor mixed western; \$30,83% for good to prime shipping do, afloat, and \$6c in store; 72c for white Western, and \$6c for Southern yellow—Oats firm and steady; sales at \$30,49c for Canada, and 40(\$34\$ it for Jersey, Western and State.

Jersey, Western and State.

Provisions—Pork quiet and a shade easier; sales at \$12,250, 12,62 for mess, and \$8,26,69,00 for prime. Beef very quiet, sales at \$4,64,24 for country prime; \$6,006,560 for country mess; \$1,000,00 fo

tinue quet and nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs in fair demand, with sales at 4½6%. Lard in good demand and easier, sales at 7½6% of the choice Western, tutier quiet and selling at \$116016 for Ohio, and 1862% for State. Cheese continues quiet at 5½6% for good to very choice.

HOPS—Steady, with a moderate demand; sales at 126200 for

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

common to prime.

ASHES — Quiet and steady at \$6,00 for Pots and at \$6,00 for Pearls.

ALBANY, DEC. 28.—FLOUR.—There is a moderate city trade emand at unchanged prices. mand at unchanged prices. \$5.40@5.50

Common to good State. \$6.00.6,75

Common to good Western. \$60.06,75

Common to good Western. \$60.06,76

Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c., \$0.00,7,00

Extra Ohio. \$0.000,700

Extra Ohio. \$0.000,700

Extra Canadian, \$5.500,68,80

Extra Canadian, \$6.000,700

Extra Can

Buckwheat flour is more plenty, lower and selling in the street at \$1,50@1,56, and from store at \$1,62@1,69 \$100 ibs. Corn meal in moderate request at \$1,25@1,37 \$100 ibs. Grain—Wheat in good supply, with but little inquiry. Ryd dull and quiet. In Corn there is no movement. Barley continues to be taken on arrival at very fair prices; sales four-rowed sate, in car lots at 70c, delivered at the Central depot; winter at 65c. Oats dull at 33@37c for State.

Dressed Hogs—Sales since our last 300 head at 4%@4%c for light to heavy.—Jurnal.

BUFFALO, DEC. 28.—FLOUR — Market quiet and unchanged, the transactions being moderate and confined to the local trade, Sales since yesterday noon, at \$5,006,25 for fair to choice extra Indiana and Ohio; \$5.51%@6,75 for the range of double extras. GRAIN—Wheat quiet; none offering and no disposition to pur chase. Corn 45c for small lots from store. Oats quiet and nom inal at 28c. Barley and Rye entirely nominal. DRESSED HOGS—Market quiet at 3½@3%c for Canadian, and 8%@4c for Western according to size and condition.

CHICAGO, DEC. 28.— FLOUR dull.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; sales at 69c for No. 1, and 63%
624c for No. 2 in store. Corn dull and %c lower; sales at 22@
224c for mixed in store. Oats dull.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork dull at \$3,30@3,37%.
DRESSED HOGS active and firm at \$3,00@3,20. Live quite firm and \$c higher—\$2,42@2,75.

TORONTO. DEC 28.—FLOUR — During the week there have been some inquiries for the lower grades. There have been but few transactions, however, buyers and sellers being too far apart in their views. A few small lots of superfine changed hands at \$4,800,40; a round lot of a State brand brought \$4,50, f. o. b. Fancy, \$4,850,470. Extras are almost neglected at \$4,900,5,00.—Double extra, \$5,500,6,40. Double extra, \$5,50@6.49.

Grain—During the early part of the week fall wheat was in good supply. The receipts of this grain for the week would exceed 6,000 bushels. The feeling among dealers continues active. Prices are steady, the ruling outside figure being \$1,09° B bushel; the range being \$3@\$1,09 for inferior to medium, and \$1,00@1.08 for good to prime. Spring wheat thas been in small supply, with an active demand. The receipts by rail have entirely fallen off. The range has been \$5@\$80., and in a few instances 90c, for choice. There has been an active demand for barley this week principally by local brewers. The supply, however, has been only limited at 46,248c, and for choice 50c \$8\$ bushel. Peas have been in request at 48,250c \$8\$ bushel. Oats are more plentiful at 28,230c in the street market.

Bacon is unsaleable and in large offering at \$3,50@4—Globe.

BACON is unsaleable and in large offering at \$3.50@4-Globe.

#### THE PORK MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 26.—Receipts have been large during the week, and the weather being too warm for packing operations until yesterday, the market has been quite dull. The ruling rate paid by packers for good heavy weights has been 38 net in Missouri money, but on the warmest days there was little or no disposition to buy at this price. Small lots have been sold to butchers for the city retail markets at \$3@3,35 net, and a few at \$3.50, in Missouri money.—Democrat.

LOUISVILLE, DEC. 26.—The receipts have been heavy and prices ruled a fraction lower, owing to the news received from Europe, which seemed to be unfavorable, yet a heavy business has been done. To butchers, hogs have been selling from \$2.75 to \$\$\frac{3}{2}\$ 100 fbs. gross; to packers, \$3 to \$3,25 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 100 fbs. net, in lots.—Journal.

ounce. Journal.

CINCINNATI, Dro. 25.—The receipts of hogs have been large, and the weather, in the fore part of the week, not being favorable, prices declined to \$3, but Friday and Saturday the weather became cool and the receipts fell off, and with an improved demand prices advanced to \$3,10@3,26, but yesterday, notwithstanding that the receipts were small, buyers withdrew and the markets closed very heavy at these rates, and without spirit. Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, the receipts now are ahead of last season, up to this date, about 20,000 head, and it is now quite probable the packing at this point will exceed half a million head.—Gazette.

TORONTO, DEC. 28.—Pork during the week has been in large supply, in consequence of which, and the soft weather, prices declined, when \$3.50 was the outside figure paid. Within the last day or two, since the return of cold weather, prices have advanced to \$3.75@3.87% \$2 100 lbs.—G400c.

#### THE CATTLE MARKETS. NEW YORK, DEC. 24.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

TP!4 114	BEEF CATTLE.
First quanty,	% cwt. \$9,00@9,25 8,50@9,00
Ordinary quality,	8,50(@9,00 7,00(@8,00
Common quality	7.00@8.00
Inferior quality,	7,00@8,00 6,00@7,00
(	COWS AND CALVES.
First quality.	COWS AND CALUES\$45,00@50,00
Ordinary quality	40,00@45,00
Common quality	30,00(@35,00
Information quality,	25.00@28.00
interior quantry,	25,00(@28,00
	YEAL CALVES
First quality.	
Ordinary quality.	436@ő
Common quality	4/204/4
Interior quality	4 (04)
interior quarty,	4 @4%
S.	SHEEP AND LAMBS.
Prime quality	#P head \$5,00@6,00 4,00@4,50
Ordinary.	4,00004.50
Common	9.0504.00
Inforing	3,25@4,00 2,50@3.00
THICKION,	2,50@3,00
	SWIND

First quality, Other qualities, CAMBRIDGE, Dro. 25.—At market, 464 Cattle, 400 Beever and 64 Stores, consisting of Working Oren, Cows, and one, tw

and three years old.

Market Beef—Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen) \$6,26@7,00; first quaity, \$6,00@6,00; second do, \$5,76@5,75; third do, \$4,00@—; ordinary, \$—@—.

WORKING OXEN—None.

Cows and Calves—\$30@47.

Scores—Yearlings, \$—@—; Two years old, \$16@17; Three years old, \$16@20.

WORKING OXEN—None. COWS AND CALVES — \$30047. STORES — Yearlings, \$— @—; Two years old, \$16@17j; Three years old, \$16@20. SMEEP AND LAMES — 2,100 at market, Prices in lots, \$2,62@3,-00 each; extra, \$4,0006,50, or \$3,625,62 % 1b. HIDES — 652@7c \$1.b. Tallow — 652@c. PELITS — \$1@1,50. Calf Skins—7@8c % 1b. VEAL CALVES —None. BRIGHTON, DEC. 26.—At market, 90 Beef Cattle, 300 Stores, 1,800 Sheep and Lambs, and 750 Swine.

BERF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,50@£50; first quality, \$6,25@£525; second do, \$6,00@6,00; third do, \$5,00@5,50.
WORKING OXEN—\$57, \$110@150.
MILCH COWS—\$41@45; common, \$18@19.
VEAL CALVES—\$3,00, \$4,00@4,00.
STORES—Yearling, \$8@9; Two years old, \$15@17; Three years old, \$18@20.

id, \$18@20. HIDES — \$14@1.7 \$1 ib. Tallow — \$@\$\\(\frac{1}{2}\)C = \$\text{PELTS} — \$1@1.37 each. Calf Skins — 7@\$\\(\frac{1}{2}\)S ib. PELTS — \$1@1.37 each. Calf Skins — 7@\$\\(\frac{1}{2}\)S ib. SKINEP AND LAMBS — \$1.76@2.00; extr., \$3.00@\$.50 SWINE — Stores, wholesale, 4@\$\(\frac{1}{2}\)C = 7c.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—Beef has been in large supply during the week. Choice sold as high as \$10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 lbs.; ordinary prime to \$5.60\tilde{6}\$c, medium \$3.76\tilde{6}\tilde{4}.50.

CALVES = \$4\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\$.

SHEEF AND LAMES — Sheep \$4.50\tilde{6}\$5. Lambs \$2.50\tilde{6}\tilde{8}\$.—Globe.

#### THE WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, DEC. 28.—The transactions in domestic wools com-prise 250,000 hs. at 47@54c for fleece and pulled, the latter price or handsome lots of super pulled. The transactions in foreign comprise 1,000 bales English Cape, South American and Medi-erranean at full prices.

ALBANY, DEC. 28.—The stock of medium and common fleece wool is quite light, while fine grades are in fair supply. The market, however, rules firm for all descriptions with an active inquiry for medium and common. The sales during the week sum up 60,000 hs.; medium and common, sud medium and fine fleece all at 50c, cash. Pulled is very firm, but the stock is very small, and although the dsmand is active, the sales were limited to a lot of 5,000 hs. super on p. t. The inquiry is mainly confined for such lots as are suitable for military use.—

Journal.

NEW YORK, DEC. 28.—The demand has been quite active, both for domestic and foreign wools, and the market is very firm. The sales include 200,000 fts. domestic fleeces at \$3@20.c. chiefly at 50c; 260 bales California, to arrive, at 53%c, as it runs; 200 bales unwashed Persian at 21c; 300 bales in unwashed Smyrna at 22c; 100 bales washed do. at \$3@40c; 100 bales Cordova at 52@34c; 110 do. Mogadore, 400 do. Mediterranean, to arrive, 40 do. black Portugal, and 3,000 fts. white do, on terms we did not learn.—Argus.

## Married.

In the town of Penfield, Dec. 19th, at the residence of the pride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Woodruff, CHAS. W. GEARE and Miss JULIA A. WILSON.

In this city, Dec. 24th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. T. Coir, G. W. PARK, Esq., of Waterford, C. W., and SARAH J., daughter of HIRAM BANKER, Esq. In Greece, on Tuesday, Dec. 24th, at the residence of SIMMON BUTTS, Esq., WM. A. LODER, of this city, and Miss BERTA WAY, of Greece.

## Died

In Farmington, on the 16th of Dec., RHOBY WELLS, wife of JOSEPH WELLS, aged 79 years, 7 months and 15 days. In camp, near Baltimore, Md., Dec. 11th, of typhoid fever, Mr. HENRY W. DUNN, son of Mr. Joseph Denn, 2d., of Morris-town, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., aged 25 years.

#### Advertisements.

EF 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.

The immense circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER full twenty thousand more than that of any other similar jouroal—renders it by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class in America. This FACT should be borne in mind by all Nurserymen, Manufacturers, Wholesale Dealers, Land Agents, &c., &c., who necessarily depend upon the People of the North for patronage.

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Prepared under the direction and published with the sanction of the MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. MASSACHUSETIS STATE BUARD OF AGMUULTURE.
An Elementary Treatise, comprising the Principles and Practice
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"" " Most cordially do I recommend the book as being admiarbly adapted to the use of schools, and equally valuable to the cultivators of the soil. I take great pleasure in commending it not only to the people of Massachusetts, but to the farming community throughout our country."

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Every farmer and every man who cultivates a garden should have this book. ook. SWAN, BREWER & TILESTON, No. 131 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Large Premiums. TO OUR FRIENDS. HITHERTO, we have never offered any one a premium for helping to extend the circulation of THE TRIBUNE. We have printed the cheapest newspaper, considering the outlay by wh produced, that was ever issued in any country, selling it for little more than the cost of the white paper; have employed no agents to canvass for subscribers, and have allowed no compen sation (beyond a copy of our paper) to any of the thousands of generous friends who have annually taken care that the num neighborhoods should be at least maintained and if possible in-

creased. We have been sparing even of verbal thanks to these friends, but have none the less realized the fullness of our oblia for their earnest, unselfish, painstaking, per We propose for the present season only-in view of the hardness of the times, and the fact that we are enabled to buy white paper somewhat cheaper than we have hitherto done, or car hope to do after the close of the War-to make some small acknowledgment—not so much a recompense as a slight testimonial-to those friends who shall see fit to exert themselves to Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions. We do not know that we could offer anything of similar value more generally acceptable and useful than a Gold Pen of the best quality and finish. We propose, therefore, to forward to each person who, during the months ensuing, shall send us subscriptions and payments

## for The Tribune, as follows:

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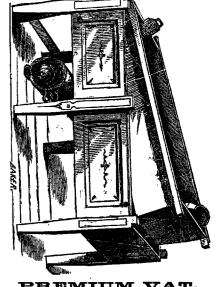
GROVESTEEN & HALE. HUGSON STREETS, New YORK.

I would advise my friends and all in want of a good, substantial Piano, to examine GROVESTEEN & HALE Sinew 7-octav.

Pianos. I have had the care, the past year, of more than 20 Pianos of different makers, and these stand in tune better than any I ever saw; the touch and tone are fine—good as any ocst ing double that money. [624-41] J. PRIESTLY, New York.

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As these VATS have now been sold by thousands, and in

tent, (California and Iowa not excepted,) we deem it unnec sary to add names as certificates, but shall endeavor to make a sufficient number to supply the increasing demand.

every State in this Union, where Cheese is made to any ex-

Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1861. SHORT-FIORNS.—I have for sale a few Bulls and S Bull Calves, Cows and Heifers. The Young Stock by the Duke of Gloster (11382,) and Grand Duke of Oxford (16184)

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Our Stocks are unsurpassed, and we offer them for case at the above war prices.

ENSIGN & FORD, 614-tf Ohio Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

Hubbard & Northrop Are now offering, at their

POPULAR SALES ROOM, Nos. 69 & 71 Main St., Marble Buildings, ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

A CHOICE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF A CHOICE AND CURTLETP ASSOCIATION OF
European and American Dress Goods,
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-ALSO-Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Tickings, Denims and Towelings.

At less than the present New York prices.

Notwithstanding the general stagnation in almost every de-partment of business during the last few months, it is with much satisfaction that we are also to record the fact that our efforts to maintain our former amount of business have been entirely successful, and in some departments the sales have in-creased over those of any previous year.

EVERY DEPARTMENT CONTAINS BARGAINS!

Which we should be happy to exhibit, confidently believing that they would be appreciated by the most economical purchaser. We are also extensive manufacturers of LADIES' CLOTH GARMENTS. Every desirable grade of Cloth and Beaver CLOAKS, of the most approved and Fashionable Styles, are now offered by us in great variety. We are also prepared

TO MANUFACTURE GARMENTS TO ORDER.

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We have taken great pains to perfect arrangements appertaining to this popular branch of our business, and we are every month acquiring more and more popularity in the Manufacturing Department.

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Nos. 69 & 71 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y A GENTS WANTED to SELL FRUIT TREES.
We wish to employ a number of experienced and trustworthy men to sell Trees, &c., from our Nurseries at liberal

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WHOLESALE DEALERS furnished with Nursery Stock, of all descriptions, at the lowest wholesale rates.
HOOKER, FARLEY & CO., 564t Rochester Wholesale Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y

- AND MARKET

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

ELM-QYMAN

BY F. H. GUIWITS

RULER of nations, to Thy throne We lift our souls in grateful praise, For countless blessings that have strewn, Like flowers, the wayside of our days.

In weakness. Thou hast been our friend: In fear, Thy presence was revealed; In trouble, Thou didst still defend; In danger, Thou our sword and shield

And now our skies frown dark and chill The mad winds lash the furious sea,-O, Masteri speak the "Peace-be still!" As once on stormy Gallilee.

Without Thy help we fail at length, Unless Thou smile our night remains; Fulfill to us in ripened strength The promise of Thy early rains.

We seek no tyrant chains to bind, Nor empire for a king's control; Be ours the holy work assigned To rend the gyves from limb and soul.

Greatly we've sinned, we own Thy rod, And penitent we come to Thee; Gop of our fathers, be our Gop, And give our armies victory. Avooa, N. Y., 1861.

## The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE HEIR OF REMSTEAD PLACE.

BY F. H. STATIFFER. AUTHOR OF "UNDER A CLOUD," &C.

CHAPTER I.

"PAUL, PAUL!"

There was much of earnestness in that voice. The tone had the tremor of anguish - the sharp, deep, unfathomable agony that suddenly, at times, bursts upon the soul - dark in its undefinedness - withering and foreboding in its windings far, far into the future. The speaker was a young woman, well formed, with large lustrous eyes, and curls that, as they fell unconfined by pin or comb around her oval face and white neck, added much to the wild nature of her beauty.

"PAUL, PAUL - can you, dare you leave me thus? Come back, PAUL; please do."

A dark form came up the veranda, and stood again with folded arms beside the maiden in the moonlight.

"MIRIAM," he said, slowly, sadly-"I am here. I came because your heart spoke to me; because your words had the sweet silvery chime of the days agone; because their low tremor told of a love as wild as it is unrealized."

"I do love you, PAUL. Sit down beside me. When you spoke those bitter words - bitter because of their very truthfulness-and when you turned away from me, as I thought, perhaps forever, my very heart seemed to shrink within me, and a dread more appalling than the grave rose up in the awful stillness of my soul. I felt as if the light had gone out of the earth; as if no song or word of cheer could make my heart leap in the joyousness of yore. I do not want to realize my love apart from you; to feel that you are lost to me forever; to have my feet wander, without a wish to turn aside, (or rather the power.) in day-dreams of bitterness, and my head to sink listlessly at night upon the pillow of its own despair."

"I told you that you loved me. I felt it - I knew it. But pride has such a strong hold upon your soul. Do you know why you love me, MIRIAM?"

"I do, PAUL - and you know it too. You are not handsome, PAUL; you are not wealthy, but on the contrary, very poor; success has not crowned your efforts in life; a passing observer would see nothing in you to love or to admire; the dreams of greatness and grandeur evolving in your own soul-the best of good to God and to your fellow-men - would seem to them a mystic scroll which a prophet's eye alone could read. I love you, PAUL, because I understand you. I love your character. I adore the integrity of your soul. I worship the greatness of your intellect, baptised at the fountain of all good. The essence of your charater has become imbued with mine; your life has become part of my life. When away from you, PAUL, I cannot call up your image. No form of person, no physical individuality comes to stand beside me. No, it is your spirit, PAUL. A spirit of white flame, made up of burning thoughts and words and glances that I have read and heard and felt-deep, quiet, holy teachings of you inner life. They fill up the room with a brightness from which I half wish to break, and within which I yet half wish to stay; the one because I feel my own nothing ness by comparison, and the other because I love its kindling rays, and because my heart whispers - it is Paul; Paul the noble; Paul your own beloved!' O, Paul how can I tell you? It is just as if, whenever you think a great thought, or say a burning his possessions justly; they belonged to another. sentence, or do a good deed, some aurora or spiritual essence were to issue from you; and that in its restoration he wanted to make the final experthese, in my silent thoughts of you, would come back to me and shape themselves into a glorious form, to which my heart tells me it would not be idolatry to kneel. O, Paul! my love will either brighten or darken all my life-either bless or curse me forever!"

And the beautiful girl covered her face with her

hands and wept. "MIRIAM," said the young man softly, taking her hands down from her face and holding them within his own, and looking straight into her eyes, "MIRI-AM, listen to me. Do not say that your love will curse you. Holy love never errs; do as your love dictates to-night, and believe me, you will do right. Say, rather, your pride will curse you."

"Yes, PAUL, it will be my pride. I am proud." "God bless you for saying that!" cried the young man, and a smile lit up his homely face until it seemed positively beautiful. "You are already, by that confession, far less proud than you were before Pride rarely stoops to concessions. Now listen to me, Miriam. Need I tell my love over to you

"No, no, PAUL; I know you love me, with a love calm, holy, spiritual, eternal as the skies." "Have I not always been very kind to you,

MIRIAM?"? "Always very, very kind, PAUL."

"Have I ever erred in my counsel to you,

"No, you have not. My spirit has ever grown more beautiful, more etherialized through companionship with yours. True, my pride would often

mur-'I love him not; what right has he to lecture me thus, and sit in judgment upon me?' But my heart, PAUL, my heart, would whisper 'He is right' -and I could not turn away from that integrity of soul which, whenever I obeyed, came to bless." "Could I ask anything of you, MIRIAM, that is not

right?" "No, PAUL; you are too good."

"Then listen to and obey my counsel. Life has always been gentleness and softness to you; you have been brought up in luxury-every want anticipated, every wish gratified. This wealth you inherit from your father is not yours, because it was not his. You know this to be true. MIRIAM. For years you have been enjoying what rightfully belongs to others—to those who are struggling daily, hourly with the most bitter privation and want." "By law they cannot recover it, PAUL."

"So much greater and nobler will be the sacrifice on your part. Give up all, my love. Justice demands it; the deep-toned voice within your soul demands it; and above all, MIRIAM, God demands

"And you demand it, PAUL"-said the woman, with a faint smile.

"I am nothing, MIRIAM. I have nothing to share with you but poverty, nothing to bless you with but my earnest manly love. But I cannot wed you if you are determined to continue this injustice to others. Give up all; be poor but happy. Let your warm, impulsive soul struggle with my soul, and we will build up our own crowning fortunes—and if we fail, the grandness and greatness of our mutual love will alone be a temple-like structure, dedicated to truth and humanity."

"PAUL, my own dear PAUL, the struggle is hard, I cannot crush down this over-awing pride. Can I find no arguments to whisper to me that you are wrong and that I am right? That the sin was my father's and not mine? To relinquish all this wealth, all these broad domains and golden presages of abundance; to walk voluntarily from luxury and high social position down to suffering and lowliness; to have poverty taunt me at the door-step, and grim want to crouch like a ghoul on the hearthstone; to

"MIRIAM, you forget our love; its richness its glory, its splendor; you forget the delicious consciousness of having done right; you overlook the happiness of having acted under the most exalted and disinterested motives. The greater the sacrifice, the richer the reward to your own soul. It is practically no sacrifice when we suffer no loss, and undergo no privations."

"You are right, PAUL; you are always right. Your soul is truer to yourself, to GoD and to humanity. There is more rigid sternness and determination in your nature. You plan, you resolve, you act. I do not know what I am saying, PAUL. I am bewildered. The ordeal is too severe; O! do not urge it upon me. Put aside these high notions of right for once, just for once, my beloved. Share my

fortunes with me, PAUL; yield to me just this once! Low and earnestly the beautiful woman plead. To the witchery of her voice and the dewy languor of her eyes, she added a fond and loving embrace. PAUL's heart beat tumultuously as he felt those soft white arms draw him closer and closer to her heart

"Did you say your fortunes, MIRIAM?" And there was something of bitterness in the young man's words, and his lips slowly compressed. "Yield, MIRIAM? I am like my namesake of old; I never yield to the wrong. It was not my MIRIAM that spoke then-the MIRIAM enshrined and worshipped in my soul. It was the voice of the Tempter."

"O, PAUL! you hate me, you loosen my arms, you push me away from you! O, but this is bitter! It was the Tempter who spoke; I know it was, and he will not get behind me. And you will spurn me, my noble PAUL, if I do not yield to you in this? You will remain forever inflexible?" and her eyes earnestly scanned the face of her companion.

"MIRIAM, you have known me for years; from that knowledge you can adduce your answer."

"Then let me think, PAUL, before you go away so sorrowfully again. Let me press my hands to my brow, this way, and think! Imbue me, PAUL, with the noble principles resplendent in your own soul."

The young man rested with his hands upon the railing, and awaited the decision of his companion. He looked abroad upon the wide domains; meadows sloping away off to the river shore; fields of waving grain lying far beyond, like dark patches in the moonlight; here and there the white gables of the tenant houses projecting from the shrubbery; and above him and around him, in its stateliness and grandeur, rose the mansion, the crowning superstructure of the lorldly wealth.

And did not the Tempter whisper to him? No; and yet had he done so, the stern, unflinching nature of PAUL would have been soulless as adamant to his seductive voice.

MIRIAM LEE was sole heiress of all the wealth around her - or at least the possessor. Her father had been a year in the grave, and the household was continued under her guidance, as before. But that father, erring though beloved, had not come by MIRIAM knew it, and PAUL DEVAREUX knew it; and iment of his power over her and her fitness to enjoy a union of spirit with one so noble as his.

PAUL, though poor, was rich in principle and strong in the integrity of his soul; a poor clergyman, but ever ready to struggle with the actualities of life, and one destined finally to reach a position of respect and affluence.

Beautiful, indeed, looked MIRIAM, as she sat in the quiet moonlight. Her dishevelled hair added only to her picturesque beauty; and the diamonds on her tapered fingers scarcely glittered brighter than her trickling tears. Her bosom heaved, and now and then a barely audible sigh broke the stillness. At last she raised her head and looked fixedly into PAUL's face. Long and stern had been the struggle between pride and love, duty and desire.

"MIRIAM," said PAUL, searchingly reading her countenance, "have you decided?" "I have," she replied, looking up. Her countenance was dark and fixed - almost rigid; the eyes

seemed far less expressive of the soul, and there was scarcely perceptible quiver of the classic lip. "MIRIAM," said PAUL, pushing back the mass of dark curling hair from his high forehead - with the movement seeming also to obliterate all traces of the expression of pain and disappointment which had for a moment rested upon his features— MIRIAM, you need not tell me in so many words the nature of your decision. I can read it in your countenance; I can feel it, as it were, in the air around me, just as I would feel that it is cold. I can learn it in your eyes, MIRIAM; they are cold, dull, destitute of their old truth and inspiration. revolt against your counsels. My lips would mur- You have set away the memory of your love in the

darkest niche in the temple of your soul, to be brought out to be worshipped - when?"

"Never, Paul, never; or rather, when you are willing to yield in this."

"So be it then, MIRIAM - and be it yours alone to suffer. I shall forget all; the bitterest pang has even now been felt. This false step has robbed your life of all its spiritual grandeur; it seems to spread over you like the touch of the hideous leper." "Anything further, Mr. DEVAREUX?" asked MIRIAM, rising to her feet, her eyes flashing fire.

"Aye, bite your lip, and give the rein to that untamed glance! Straighten yourself up in your queenly pride and still haughtier disdain; your whole soul is thrown into this one grand effort of indifference - and you know it. How will it be when this false heroism, this mock fortitude, forsakes you, MIRIAM, when you are alone, when you sit in the soft twilight and think Mygram'"

They stood looking into each other's faces; the one rigid, stern, defiant; the other calm, sorrowful, earnest. MIRIAM's eyes were the first to quail and seek the floor. There was a deep burning look of reproach and regret in PAUL's spiritual eyes; their glance, so searching and so thrilling, it seemed to pierce her very soul.

"MIRIAM," he continued, "as you have intimated. we part to-night forever. I admired a gorgeous landscape, and the drapery of night wrapt it from my gaze; I gazed upon a beautiful painting, and the artist, with one sweep of his brush, robbed it of all its glory; I heard a low sweet melody float out upon the air. I bent forward to drink in its deliciousness and I was hushed: I knelt-"

"You may kneel now, and apostrophise to the moon, Mr. DEVAREUX," interrupted MIRIAM as she swept disdainfully past, entered the great hall of the mansion and disappeared amid its gloomy depths.

PAUL gazed upon her retreating form until it was lost to his vision, and standing silent for a moment his soul supplicated help from Him who is to the Christian in affliction as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Kneeling there, the soft moonlight adding its tranquilizing influences, he plead with that spirit of love and faith which has power with Goo. Earnestly did he pray that "she who was his heart's delight might be shown when pride cometh then cometh shame; that riches profit not in the day of wrath; that the integrity of the upright shall guide them, but that the perverseness of the wicked leads to destruction." Nor did he forget his own need of Divine assistance. "Having renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness," he besought "needful strength from the Source whence cometh all our help. That this affliction might only work out for him 'a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." When he arose, his countenance wore a calm, spiritual light, which gave evidence of peace - proof that ineffable sweetness had been intermingled with his cup of sorrow.

Taking a hurried glance at the towering mansion, he bent his steps down the gravelled carriage-way, while MIBIAN watched his departure from an upper window. Soon he receded from her view, and there rose to her lips PAUL's ejaculation, "We part tonight forever!" And the echo gave back naught but the sad word, "forever!"

CHAPTER II.

It was a dark, cheedess night. No stars twinkled in the sky,-no rays of moonlight lit up with silver the unbroken sea of chimnies and high peaked roofs,—no vehicles thindered over the rough streets, — but ever and anon the tread of rapid feet came up from the pavement below. The wind howled fearfully through the deserted courts and narrow passways,-now driving the rain vehemently against the clammy window panes, then veering away, leaving a momentary lull, in which the monotones from the dripping eves sounded disagreeably on the ears, and again making an attack more reckless and defiant than before Close the windows, and a sultry, sickening atnosphere filled the room; open them, and the gusts of wind extinguished the lights and the rain flooded the floors. Altogether, it was one of the most disagreeable nights that ever visit us in the gentle spring.

In a dark, lowly sttic, in the suburbs of New York City, on this night, ay a female, an elderly woman, at the point of death. Perhaps the attic was more cheerless from the crcumstances without than those within; for though 10t luxuriantly furnished, it was certainly comfortably so. Neat white curtains were stretched across the windows, or rather apertures for light; a plain carpet covered the floor, and on the table, where the light flickered, were books, papers, busts, and other evidences of literary taste and culture. A bureau, a settee, and a few chairs completed the furniture of the room, save a magnificent portrait,—strangely out of place in that dim old attic,—with its heavy gilt and elaborately carved frame. By the bedside, with one wan hand of the sick woman in his, and the other gently parting the hair from her white brow, knelt PAUL DEVAREUX.

"PAUL, my son," said the woman, slowly, faintly, 'I am dving!"

"O, say not so, my mother!" cried the young man, a tremor of deep anguish in his voice. "God may spare you for yet many years to me."

"No, PAUL, it cannot be. The measure of my days is full; already my pulse beats low and dull; and it seems to me I must shut my eyes to peer way over the dark waters down which my soul will shortly glide. Already there are whispering sounds and rustling wings in the viewless air. We have struggled hard with the world; we have suffered much; we have been sorely tempted and tried; and yet through all, PAUL, God has been very good to

"Very kind, mother. 'Once I was young - now am I old - yet never have I seen the righteous forsaken or their seed begging bread.""

"O, PAUL! it makes my heart beat quicker to hear you say that: I thought you might think differently, for you are not in the sphere of usefulness which should be yours so justly and so truly. But all is for the best. Come closer to me, PAUL. I have always been proud of you. I am proud of you now. O, how my eyes dilated, how my breath came and went, how my heart filled with calm, holy, loving emotions when you first ascended the pulpit, a minister ordained of Goo. There was a grand, spiritual look in your countenance; a light that seemed to illuminate the dim recess of the pulpit around you; a light that did not come from your eyes either, PAUL; for they were calm, self-possessed melancholy. It was the light of inspiration, PAUL It was inspiration that directed the current of your thoughts,—that breathed itself in words of touching eloquence,-in sentences that seemed to assume embodiment upon the very air. A deep stillness lingered upon the audiance. The smile of frivolity died upon the lips; the learned hearkened with the difficult deed.

wonder at the earnest pathos of your words, and the unlettered found them of that eloquence which the most ignorant can understand—the eloquence of truth, PAUL. The aged bent their heads to listen, and the glow of interest deepened upon the cheeks of the young. Eyes flashed with delight, with earnestness of purpose, with fixedness of resolve, with gratification and understanding. Mine, PAUL, spoke pride - pride of you. Nay, do not chide me or smile so meaningly. I mean what I say; it is in my heart, and it must come out. And since then you have been earnestly, zealously engaged in the path of your duty-blest of Goo, if not of men. Without show or ostentation, without pride or vain glory, you have been continually exercising a lasting influence upon those around you,—the influence of earnest thoughts, of cheering words, of good deeds, PAUL. For this bless I you now, as God and man will yet bless you. And you have been so kind to me, PAUL. You are kneeling by my side to-night: you have prayed for me so strongly, so fervently, that it seemed to me a golden ladder was lowered into the room upon which you and I could have gone up to Heaven. But PAUL, as I am growing weak, I have something to tell you. Perhaps it may not matter now. Well,—as you seem satisfied, I will tell you. How far can you think back, PAUL? Can you remember no time when your eyes beheld much more of beauty within your home than now?"

"Our home has always been beautiful to me, my nother, because you were, yourself, its guiding, glorifying star. The strong faith within your heart was my spiritual food, and the unerring counsels of your love better than raiment. But, as you say, I have dim recollections of a more luxuriant home. It often comes upon me like a half-forgotten dream. I can shade my brow with my hands, and it gleams up away down in my child-memory. It sometimes is like the faint glimmer of a star, but oftener like the gloaming of the twilight. I have recollections of a stately mansion, of gorgeously furnished rooms, flashing lights, sweeping curtains, mirrors reaching to the floor, and other insignia of wealth and high social position. And with it all, comes an image, as I must have seen you once. A woman in the zenith of her beauty - still standing within the brilliancy that flooded the threshold of your womanhood. You stood on the porch, attired in a riding habit and I know that the stately, commanding-looking man who held the chafing horses by the gate, was my father. It may have been but a childish dream, mother - an idle, vagrant phantasy of the brain."

"No. PAUL,-it was neither a dream nor a phantasv. It was the truth. And we would be still living in that luxury and abundance, had we not been defrauded of our rights. Have you ever seen the Remstead Place?"

At this question the young clergyman sprang to his feet. His lips grew pallid, his eyes gleamed restlessly, and there was something of vehemence in his tone.

"What are you saying, mother? What can you mean? What light is rushing with such bewilderment through my brain? You do not mean to say that we are the true heirs to the LEE Estates?"

"LEE!" cried the woman in a tone of frenzy that almost startled the shadows in the room, at the same time half raising her attenuated form. "LEE! a thousand curses on,—no,—no,—what was I about to say, and dying, too! It is gone now,"—and the head gleaming with "sands of silver" sank back upon the pillow again.

"O. that I had never heard of this!" cried PAUL, in bitterness, clasping his hands convulsively together. A gleam of anxiety flitted across the face of the dving woman; but she mistook the cause of her son's agitation. In a low, beseeching voice, she

"PAUL, come and kneel beside your mother again, and take her hand in yours. So,-that way, PAUL. And you should pray again, PAUL. There is bitterness in your soul; there was in mine awhile ago, but it is all gone. Perhaps I should not have told you what I did. You will become restless and discontented; the yearning for wealth and power will grow in your heart; you will curse the circumstances that threw you out of the true channel of your life,-that interposed to warp your destiny. And I will not be here to guide you with my coun sels. You are trembling, PAUL."

"I am agitated, mother," replied he, in a low tone, almost a whisper. "But it is not at what you suppose. I will not bemoan my fate; I will not yearn for wealth and power; my wealth shall ever be in the love and the goodness of God, and my power the power of uprightness and faith. It is better for all, that I know what you told me. I did know it in part; but I did not know that we were the rightful heirs."

"Not we, PAUL, but you - for I am dying now." "Mother, let us pray."

And again the deep, earnest voice of prayer filled the dim old attic, that home sanctuary where lay a waiting voyager by the river of death. The wind howled fearfully without. The rain beat against the casement, and came in under the sills in murky streams. The storm within,—the storm in the hearts,—was stilled.

"Mother," said PAUL, after some minutes of silence, "can you give me further particulars of this affair?"

"I can, and shall do so in as simple a manner as possible. Your father, Neston Devareux, was a Purveyor in the Army. Through carelessness, or rather confidence, he did not submit his contracts to writing; and while he was on business to Europe, Col. LEE, by some means not altogether understood by me, got possession of the deeds and titles to the estates. Your father died shortly afterward, and you and I were left beggars. There was no way of redress for me, and LEE grew rapidly rich upon what was justly ours."

After some further conversation the woman settled down into a sort of a dull stupor. PAUL sat on a chair and covered his face with his hands. He was at last startled by the low voice of his mother, and the ominous death-rattle.

"PAUL, PAUL, I am going now! I can see my life slowly assuming its spiritual grandeur. It is the form of my new embodiment, and it stands out in the light of its transfiguration. 'And the heavens opened, and I saw an awakening light, like unto the star in the east, and it grew in greatness, approaching to the noon-day sun.' And my life was lost in that brightness! It is getting dark, PAUL, - and cold. So,-he has left his mother! well!"

PAUL's mother was dead! [To be continued.]

WHILE we are coldly discussing a man's career. neering at his mistakes, blaming his rashness, libeling his opinions—that man, in solitude, is, perhaps, shedding hot tears, because strength and patience are failing him to speak the difficult word and do

# Wit and Kumor.

HUMORS OF WAR.

A SLAVE ADVERTISING HIS MASTER. By the following it will be seen that the "contrabands" have begun to advertise for their runaway owners:

\$500 REWARD.—Rund away fro' me on de 7th ob-\$500 KEWARD.—Rund away fro' me on de 7th obdis month, my massa Julan Rhett. Massa Rhett am five feet 'leben inches high, big shoulders, brack har, curly shaggy whiskers, low forehead, an' dark face.' He make big fuss when he go 'mong de gemmen, he talk ver big, an' use de name ob de Lord all'o' de' time. Calls hisself "Suddern gemman," but I s'pose will now try to pass hisself off as a brack man or mulatter. Massa Rhett hab a deep scar on him shoulder from a fight; scratch 'cross de lef' eye, made by my Dinah when he try to whip her. He netter shoulder from a fight; scratch 'cross de lef' eye, made by my Dinah when he try to whip her. He neber look people in de face. I more dan spec he will make track for Bergen kounty, in de furrin land ob Jarsey, whar I 'magin' he hab a few friends. I will gib four hundred dollars for him if alive, an' five hundred dollars if anybody show him dead. If he cum back to his kind niggas widout much trubble, dis chile will recebe him lubbin'ly.

Beautort, S. C., Nov. 9, 1861.

Sameo Reett.

GENEROUS. Soon after the fall of Sumter, Jeff. Davis telegraphed the following couplet:

"With Palxhan, mortar, and petard,

We tender Old Abe our Beau-regard.

No one then exactly appreciated the point of this well intended joke, but now "we see it." Of course 'Jeff." alluded to Fort Beauregard, at the entrance of Port Royal, which old Abe accepts, with many thanks—"Paixhans, mortars, petards," and all.

THE New York Sunday Times gets off this hit at 'Yankee Liquors:"

When Beaufort was taken, (so journals record,) They found there one white man - as drunk as a lord -And the fellow some mention in story may merit, As the only secessionist there who had spirit,

For the rest—save some poor contraband cotton pickers, Were so sobered from fright that they ran from their lickers! A good story is told of Dr. Bellows. Rev. Dr. Lothrop said to him, the other day, that after reading Jeff. Davis' message, he could scarcely keep from swearing. Dr. Bellows said that he had frequently,

felt so of late, and when he did he always took up

the Psalms of David concerning his enemies, which,

about satisfied him and eased his mind. Physical troubles have their compensations. A war correspondent of a western paper writes thus: 'Did you ever have the 'yaller janders?' I've got a few, and could spare an assorted stock to a small dealer. Better get some, for a dime looks like a quarter eagle, which is a pleasant delusion."

# Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 24 letters. \*

My 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 13, 10, 23 is the American crocodile. My 8, 19, 17, 22, 28 is a fierce and rapacious animal: My 4, 6, 12, 23, 19 is a species of the Lemur family of monkeys.

My 7, 16, 20, 22, 23 is an aquatic animal. My 21, 22, 1, 11 is a web-footed water fowl.

My 5, 10, 18, 22 is a marine flat fish. My 24, 11, 7, 20, 14 is the popular name of a genus of tardigrade edentate mammals.

My whole is a true saying. Alabama, Gen. Co., N. Y., 1861. ALBERT B. NORTON.

Answer in two weeks.

DECAPITATIONS.

BEHEAD a metal and leave a preposition Behead an article of clothing and leave a tribe of insects. Behead a mistake and leave a part of the face. Behead a girl's name and leave a girl's name. Behead a conjunction and leave a conjunction Behead an obstruction and leave a plaything. Behead an article of clothing and leave a garden tool. Behead a ruler and leave an agent.

Answer in two weeks.

Behead a luminous body and leave a sailor.

Answer in two weeks.

Castile, N. Y., 1861.

Answer in two weeks.

A PUZZLE. TAKE a Christian spostle, beloved and admired; Next, an ancient half-thousand is greatly desired; Then a modern five hundred join on to the And affix to the whole what designates nine (9). When all this is done, you'll trace out the name Of a man who has reached high political fame.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM. DETERMINE the length of the side of an equilateral triangle. which might be inscribed in one of four equal circles, made in a larger circle, equivalent in area to 7.2290 acres.

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