FOL. XHII. N0. 18.\}
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,-FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.
WHOLE Ne. 642.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, RURAL, LTTREARY AND FAMILY MEWSPAPER CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORI,

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AGMCOKTORAL

## $\frac{\text { NOTES AND INQUIBIEs. }}{\text { Cind }}$ 






 of $a$ bright browniid oast, and oilly to the tonch.
Any good boil for corna Any yod bil for corn will producea a.good crop


 The west boils need them onstst seed." manuresthor flax


 seifous. operation. He givese it as his experience
ithet faxa does: best upon moist land - that it will do As faxa calturo fif bexititg unnusual alttention jus give their views through our colu











 tremains in the envelope of the grain, wheroit it



 aidi i if
attack
cuture

 Tobacco plants should be started in a seed. bee
prepered for the purpose, and transplanted as soon as















| moist, water the plants soon after setting as may be necessary. In aboat one week cultivate and hoe. In ten or fourteen days repeat the operation; and continue to cultivatp: so as to keep the weeds dawn. Fior more special information, see Rumal of March $2 d$ and 9th, last year. | his goods of the manufacturer, he works up the raw material-he invests in labor, in manures, in seed, in stock, and must khow how to make or manufacture money out of it My analogy would have bee or cotton manufacturer; but the principle of business is the same in all cases. |
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| WEETERN BDTTORTAA |  |
| as letter from which I <br> st Rurai, closes vith |  |
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| ring into a discusuion of wheat culture; heI I deem it more lmportant. And I do this at |  |
| the. risk of repeating what |  |
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| ere are few men wha will awallow poison, no |  |
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| learned to value time add use it; they employ the |  |
| But there is much mo: to be learned yet before |  |
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| quate pay for his labor a aid tme; and as before said, |  |
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| y like a mercaintil business, in so far as it |  |
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| ings, and labor;,must beemide to yield dyprodit-at. |  |
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| crop with what is givenit, and creait it with what |  |
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| the least proft, or apply his s.knowledge and skili in. |  |
| the increase of the produt of those least prodictive. |  |
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| shod merchants who hàiv a measure of isaccess; bd | River, three and a half miles from Lansing, the |
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 teat tuition is free to all student from the statate Miebigan, but thoge from other Stapes, are cyherged
wenty dollars a year. students are required to ork on the farm or in the garden three beura a do Tr, which they receive adequate remuneration, tho
 conidered an, essen it ial part of the Edaccational cept tor. physigeal disabilitty.
INDEPENDENCE OF THE FARMER
WWe are all more or tess dependent upon each ottibr pursuits of mankind the farmer enjoys th reatest independence. It is tuat hed must 1dibor; and consequently happiness; for. without heidith low, sow, plant, tend, and finally, gather in flis
 an he ke' otitheriwise than happy, unless he tákees no
 ourshes insteid df inimoverishes the sini, ;s miny or the future. It is to be hoped that such farmerre
 re labor bestowed riay be conducted to a a The farmer has at hific command most of thie essem The farmer has at his command most of the essen-
tials of happiness, and 'can be hidpy if the is only
contented, and does not stritye too earnestly in purit of sotrie favorite scheme or phantom which
 ies, the real ralua of which he can scarcely appte-
ciate. Depression in commerce or mandufactures him very little; he can make a living in the hardest F noting more, whtoh thousainds would bo very glad to do ir they had an opportunity. He, He and feel that he has beèn möre than repaid in the inicreased kiowledge atid greater enjoyinent of tife
To the perplexing care and anxiety incident to some ther pursuits of life he is nearly a strainger. Trite "he has.a thiousand things to see to"-must go here
and there-look anter his stock of all kinds, aid ndeavor to sell every thing to the best 'aivanitage,
vhile every thing must be donie at the right tume uit all this is part of hisis bisisiness, adid he has ho partuculay anxiety in regarc to the morrow, well
nowing that he has in ibuindanice what sustains iffe. His business is multifarious; and practice is requitred
minake hiin expert in the differentit kitids of labor et'he changesg as necessary, without any particula
ñad, for it soon becomes habitual, and malkes thi

The prosiperity of a country depends, in a great
neasure, upon agricultural interests; and as the ik ebnitrary, so requires more tailent than many of the trades and natural abilities, he mast he educated for some pro aithtully as thioy would for a protession, ahd then riming than it present. Instead of half-cultivating o soil and reaping proportionately, comptaining
of the eason being too wet or too cold, they would e state of cultivation; applying such manures a
 ons could be produced in this manner, as they heir flarm woild the proportlonately inertased.

$\qquad$ is they palmost any other oumide of indenithamation
 Since the tmatrodaction of the Chinesie Sutgasean





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##  <br> TWritua for Horef Rral Now.
































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Jos genirgs not tup $p$ m mhee, Tha foweres fioom as froenly y oor, norn till clooesor des.



 and, M . $\mathrm{Y}, 1882$


 a.oontinual pendulum-like eqing, between great 1

 that ho thows more, and ha sean, rean, ,and beard
 "Mewn" is anlil in allw witl him abont evarything.


 thing swans, meet witis n ncres stiking ilisutraion
 mind jou, would not subsalf





 king or peer any nearer thay through a shop win-
dow. Mr. B., B. boasts, gnampusyly of his-musical
acquirements, but, however nueh he may know of





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coilld nerer dream of reaeling, From this
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## the poetry of the smabon










 Toest, all ts bustle and pleasant preparation. Catar

 From the wiolet it is not $a$ long gtep to the rose,
although $i$ it is a step upon $a$ damp and yielding goil.

 Now is the time to plan and arrange, to purchiase
nind trangilant; the time for gentle haidus to bear and rabp roses from the nursery before they wake
the
and weep. Now is the time to consult the manal

 with the very sweetestsuggestions, and its language
is the lover's own, for it is the language of flowers.











##   <br>    <br> $\qquad$

 $\Delta$ stith trant

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Tax journay of bife ife surrounded withi trials: aniep

 serk. To the young how benutiful this voygege
appears; but soon the clonds datken, and the nive

 our progress and dash our bopes, Hidden rockg,
shoals and cuicksadids are to be met with all along' learn how to avoid them; for there are many ways of escaping these difficulties, if we learn whicn and
how. To be sure the afflictions and trials which the Lord visits us with, are sent for our good, to cause but by deviating from the path of knowa daty,
many dark clouds gather and break over our heads. When a man will frequent the dens of iniquity he
must expect to reapa harvest of sudne ess and misery;
for if a man' sows the wind; he shall reap the whifli wind
In the
Bible
, the great chart of the woyage before us, we have a never-faiding gquide by which the
many dangery to which all are expposed are laid
down; and ff we stidy carefully this chart, we shall avold blasted hopes, shipwreck and ruin. Here Intempefarance, the rain of so many young menj; is
painted in unmistakable colori, with an admoniseek mixed wine, not istiong drink; with the assur-
ance "that at the last it biteth luke $a$ serpent and stingeth tike an adder." Here, too, the mainy dangers sad temptations of life are portrayed in such a
manner that we wimäy avoid the formyet, overcome the latter, and glide down the stream of time
unhermed, joyous and happ. To-day' may he
bright and joyous, and to-moryow the sky may be bright and joyons, and to-moryow the shy may be
unrufted; yet if we attempt to sail long over this

 despair will crush every hope, Bat if the LoRD in
our trust, and His word our gaide, He will be our Bare diefence; our refage in the great storms of life;
and if we are tived :and discouraged, He will be to uss as the "shadow of a greiat rock", in a weary land
And when we reach the end of our journey, and behold the dark River over which we must pass, we
have the assuracee that the $G$ reat $P$ Rilot will net but.will anchor our fraill barks in the haven of erer lasting rest.
Chili, N. Y., 18
GoD's Prombsss - The thought once occurred to
Bunyan, while in a troubled mood, "Begin at the beginning of Genesis, and read to the end of Reve
lation, and kee if you can find there were ever any This thought, he telis, us, "" was very comforting to Ing ones. Entertain it dejectod beiliaver, and pro-
ceed to act upon it. "Never hap God sapd to the
 will find it to be thus; and many other chering

## 


A cirvisa faith in moral and religious, tuth
expands the mind, quickens the Intellioet
eil grasp
 thaif benevolent arrangoments, through which we
are led to love and adore our common heavenly Father. This is true human progress
A pratigovs life in not a thing which shrods iself rather like the river itself, which widens continualify

## Gural then- Alarther.



##  <br> And inetese tur iome 

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the waits progriss,








 country abont fifty miles wide, and runnige the
depph of the whole State in a southwesterly: direc
 dejpartmant: antinto two departiments. That,of the Rappahan nock, under General McDawell, coupprisea, beside
 that part of Virginia, hatween Blue Ridge on the
west, anid the Fredericksburg and Ricimiond Rail roan on the east. General McClellan's departmen finifroxd. It is proballe that Moclellan extends Virginia, and that General Wool's departmont, at
and about Fortrees Moorroe, is. withip command oi the superior general.
Juybs Rrvinn-The rivers of Baatern Virginia
nearly all empty their waters into Chesapeake Bay, the only exceptions being the New River and the
Holston, in the Boathern part of the State Le the Holston, in tha, soathern part of the state. Leaving
out of view the epotomac, the James is thie erincipal
river of Virginia. It meets the tide at Richmona, one hundred miles from its mouth, and is navigable
to thaty lave by veoselis of one hundied enp forty
tons The bolow the Blae Ridge, is the Appomattox, which Ilows into it at City Point, and carries seven feet
water to Petersburg, capital oi Dinwiddie county, water to Petersburg, capital of Dinwiddie countyy
ten miles from Crity Peint and twenty-two mailes
soijh from Richoman. The James is narigabie to City Point, ninetten mileg southeast of Richmond,
for large veasels, and to Jamestown ITland it thas mater enough for a frigate. On Harrison'' Barir, a
few milles bolo City Point, there are efteen fee near the mouth of the Chesaponke Bay, and: it
entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, Newpo Nems, and our cruisers in that neighborhood
 tappany and Pamunky, and:falls into the Chesapeake
Bay above the mexth of the Jqmes. Its appearance is rather that of an estuary than a river. At miles long. Tt is navigable for large vesselk, anid is
one mile wide at Yorktown. On the peninsule fopmod by the near approach of the James and
York, in theit course, are situated Yorktown and
隹
 Yorktown is peventy miles eastsooitheast of Rich-
mond, and the latter city is one kundred aind ifty
miles from the sea by watar, miles from the sea by water

 the most importanterents in American history-the
surrender of Licrd Gornwailis to General Washing.
ton, which occurred on the 19 thr of October, 778 .
 the river banks; the works at Gloucester Point,
oppoisitit Yorktiown, are represented particalarly. to

## $\theta$ very formidable.

This Rappahannock. The Rappahamnock enters
Chesapeake Bay twenty-fve miles south of the notth of the Potomac, and is naxigable, for vessels
carrying ten feet of water, up to Fredericksburg This place is forty miles from the river's mouth.
 Hows into Hampton Roads. ITt is connected with
Albemarle Sound by the Pisimal Swamip canal and
Pa Pasquotank river. On its right or north, bank is
Norfoik. This city is eight niles fiom Hampton
 Richmond, with which places it is connectod by rail-
road. At Portsmouth,'opposite Norfolk, is the
Nary Yaita The approaches to Norfolk are

 probability by
know nothing:
 on the Noprofk, and Rishmond Railroad; to tho
 east by drith trim Richmond, and is a a rillage
about 1, fopoinhabitants. From Soffolk, it woula b

OOKS WOOOKS WORDS, AND DEEDS. - WINTER'S GOING.

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R\#\# Whivyers coinc. 10wnere wemet
 mupenperna
practicable to makie a demonstration in tha, rear of
Noprfik and Poortsmouth It was atone time thonght That Bunnside would do thisis. The Pig Point and
tishing Point batteries the Tishing Point battrories were erected by the rebels
to defond the entranee to the Nansemona. The first named has recently been strangthened, it is On James river, at Jamestown Island, thirty
niles above the mouth of the river, is a fort niles above the mooth of the river, is a fort;
another, ealled Fort Powhattan, about halt said that the rebels Iasland and City Point. It is below. Wyoming Creek, and other points on this
Richmond is connected by railroad with Norfolk, is miles distant; with Waxington, from which: : 13 miles by rail; and there is also: a railroadicon necting it with the head of the York river.
Gordonsvile is on the Central Railroad Gordonsvile is on the Central Railroad of Vir
inia, seventy miles northwest of Richmond, with
Frederickaburg is connected by railroad with Richmond, from which it is sixty-five miles north It is connected with a point a. few miles north of but south of, the Rappahannock and its tributary Winchester
Winchester is one hundred and erty miles north
northwest of Richmond, and serentit-one miles y north of Weashington. It is the center of a numTable or Distancess.-Taking Richmond as the
cinter, the following table shows at a glance the

ombardment of Fort Pillow.
Coukonois Foots seems to be a model of hands, than he is "under weigh" for some other
stroghiold of the rebels. Just now (April 23)

 This is saida to ance between New Madrid and Memphis; and is
Iamed after General Gideon $J$. Fillow, of Fort
 decajed villages , called Randolph and Fulton, and
diftant about thirty five milies ( some of the jour dais' say sixity) from Memphis. The river at thig oint makes a decided bend under the blufft, and -inch; the rest being rifled ainty on which is a

a.series of hills. Then are about thirty field and
 teries, and capacious nagazines have been dug in
the sides of the hills, which are reported to be stowed full of ammuntion. The number of the
 mander at Fort Pillor, is a Creole, and was for
merly a resident of Now Orieans, He is repre gented to be, next to Bearegara, the ablestengineer in the service. The reblis place great reliance upon
his scientific quahifeatias, and expect him to defeat
Comment Commedore Foote's expdition to Mect Memphis, if that
officer should have the merity to attempt to pass the batteries.
The Fall of Fort Pula
The steamer McClelan arrived at New York
on the l8th inst, hringin full details of the ing in ment and capture of Frt Pulaski, guarding ite ment ance to Saparannak, Ceo.! from which we con-
entase the following: Tybee Isfland, upon whilh the attacking batteries Gen: Gilmore, under aders from took posession of the Trland Feb. 20tith, and has
been since engaged in the wor' of erecting his baen slace engaged in the worik of erecting his
boateries and making ¥pery proparation for the
bombardment: Commeuding the line of batteries, ;letereng in number, and the first
met is named " Battery stanton," in honor of the Secretary of Wart, and consists, of three 13 -inch mortars, each wiighing 17,120 opounde ;and having
a range of 8,476 yards. The next is precisely like it and is named "Grait" - the range bejng s, 256
yards. The line of bateries, some tivo miles in yarath, is oblique to thr Fort, and the rainge con-
lengues to decrease. The following table will show
tinut tinues to decerease. The following table will show
the force of guns which were brought to bear upon
 These works are coristricted with a parapet in
front about eight feet ligh, and with a bomb-proof
traverse between every two guns; the sides of the traverse between every two gung; the sides of the
parapets and traverseet keing riveted with sodjs, fascines or hurdle work, The moittars fire over the parapeta, and the gunsitirough embrasures cut in
the parapets. The emrasures are riveted like the
traverses and parapets! The batteries nearest the traverses and parapets: The batteries nearest the
forit are connected by tenches, which afford a safe
means of communicatim between them All the means of communicaum between them. All in
advanced batteries havesplinter-proof shelters, an each one having three relifets, two of them can all
the time be under shelta. These adranceed batteries have also a bomb-prof surgery, supplied with a
table and all requisites br surgical operations; and each battery hias also a vell of wattor.
The active direction and command of the forces
in the trenches remainei with Gen. Gilmore during the bombardment. MajGen. Hunter was preseant as commander of
Benham as commandierof the district The lige latter
also relieved Gen. Gilowe during Thursday night, and had, general direction of all the forees, both on Soon after daylight oi the moning of Thurgday,
Aprili 10, Gen. Hunter sent Leint


oxceeding thirty minutes from delivery for you
nsyer.
Thave the



This spirited refusal was received at heedquarter
TYybee a fer minutes before $80^{\prime}$ clock, and sigina was at onoe made to open fire. Gen. Hanter, Gen. Wabash, and the staffif of the Genererals, passed fro venient for the transmiesion of orders and observaIon of the fire on both sides. Before they had battery Halleck announced the beginning of the
bombardment. It was followed by the dischartye of nother mortar from battery Stanton on the extreme ight, others rapidly succeeding according to the
order prescribed. For some minutes Pulaski was ilent; then fired from different casemates four guns ide, the line of fire rolled gradually along the beach, extending itself to the right and left, untila all ort, meanwhile, replied from embrasures and ban King's Landing, and on Burnside and Sherman in

The fire from. Pulaski was tolerably regular though | more than six or eight guns were steading. served. |
| :--- |
| On our side it was evident that the |
| 1 3inich mortarg | trom. Which much had been hoped, were at too great ing blance in the alir or falling outsiide of the fort,

Capty Pelouze was doing beiter with his columbiads which were fired at great elevation, and were mean
o breach the magazine in the rear of the fort From the upper batieries the effect of the guns,
which were attempting to breach the south-east face of the fort, began to show very plainly. The smooth surfabe was here and there indented, and the eve
line of the parapet showed numerous gaps. A
eleven o'clock the rebel fag leven o'clock the rebel tag, which was hoisted on
very tall flag-staff, was shot away, and came rompant the batteries. Another was soon raised the north angle on a low staff. At tweivee, forty-one and the south-east face of the fort, and several of the mbrasures were considerably enlarged. During our were thrown till dayight the next morning. On Friday morning at daylight the bombardmen
opened with frest vigigo on both sides. The bar-
bette guns on Pulaski were directed with consider able precision and rapidity at the upper batteries On our side the work of breaching was resumed
with deternination, and the effect of the fire was with determination, and the \&ffect of the fire we
almosi immediately apparent in the enlargement
the two embrasures on the left of the south About 9 o'clock, Thomas Campbeli, private of
company H, 3 d Rhode Island, while eserving his gua in Battery Mcclellan, was struck by a solid ibh entering through the embrasure, and was so bidd
injured that he died in less than an hour. This wa
lthe ment
Pul
Puen
Pulask's fire was far less accurate than oura. I
crosing the open spaee between the batteries found the elhot from the fort sweeping a good deal of ground, but nearly all went over. In the batterie liso, few shat struck the face or parapet, of the
works, or epploded directly over the trenches, but jither buried themselves in the beach or went
entirely over. A small rifed barbette gun, afterward found to be one of the patent Blakely canno
brought over in the Fingal, was much the mosit
troublesome piece, continually improving in accuracy untitit it wase, silenced. The barbiette fine, , how
over, wis maintained so steadily from two guns on

Rodgers angereof the south finnk, that iocommander

the barbette fire had celaed, and was never renemwed
and his guns were once more turned on the breach which already had become so extensive that orders had been given to prepare scaling-1adderss in readi-
ness to storin the fort if not sumrendered. The ness to storin the fort if not surrendered. The
whole exterior surface of the paneocupe, and so
mact mach of the enearest end of the S. E. face as coveridd
two casemates, was gone; the two embrasurese were anlarget, so that from the batteries the ingide of the ort could be seen throogh them ${ }_{j}$ and one was
opened so near the parapet that it was plain thie whole angle woutd poon be in ruink Only two casemate gnns, the third and fourth of the S. E. Face next the angle, were still served by the garrizon, id the fire from batteries Sigel and Scott wire
directed upon them about 1 o ocelock; the MeClellar battery of two 32 and two 42-pounder James rifles till aiming at the old breach Nearly every shot truck the wall, ,ending grieat masses of brick into ragments and dust.
Saddenty, on the
Sade nhy, on the north angle of the :fort, some
hing wite fluttered noment in folds, and then streamed ato bror nd the siege was over hind hoisted the white fla ot struck, and while that flew there remsined oubt. Just then, from one of the casemates of the thich lad beeitated since the white fiog was fis en, answered along the whole line of batterie with an almost imultaneous roar, and the fort was noke of bursting shells thast foll owieks and the eared awary once more, the rebel floed. When add diaappeared together, and only the symbol of arrender hioatea over the walls.
The hour was 2 o'elock on the aitetnoon of Friday, April 11, a memorable anniversary. The parapote fith troops, cheering loudly and expressing in all rays their delight at a success by no means expected soon. Gen. Benham came riding rapidly up the beach to the point, and ordered a boat to go orer
mmediately to the fort. Major Halping, Assistant djutant General on Gen. Hanters stafl, Lieut djutant-General on Gen Gen Benhap's. Ely, A. A. ieut. Wison were detailed for this daty by Gen
Benham. General Gilmore, arriving ehortly a ossed in another boat, with Capt Pelouze and an tead, and the immediate and nonconditional surrea der of the fort and garrison was agreed to-the
unimportant articles of the signed memorandium not aimportant articlos of the signed memorandum n.


 24x

 Cras. H. Ondistras,
 These terms were communicated to Genic Benham
nd approved by him. The 7 th Coineecticat Xolnieers, Col. Terry, were immediately ordered to gar ison the fort
Hree hundred and eighty-three prisoners, fortlyad provisions were captured with the fort. All the ation. Not less than 40,000 peounds of pow orportion. Three bundred barrels of beef and Itfee, and other stores, showed sufficiently that the on of the fort anser is to be found in the condi-




## BA'BY'S CARRIAGE

 bi muiti montivaton yilurr.






 Whill the is gonei $I$ will tell you the e toriry of that
willow wagon, that you may judge if it was not cheap at ten doliars

 Almost the frrst sunsbiny day I mentioned the
 orroposed I shonld goothat very attitrinoon and eelect
 saying, "By tha way, Marr, one of my men told
me the ther aty
 filher has made the wagon to amuse himpelfif nid in
the hope of earning a trifle. I am afraidit will be doo, clumsy to answer your purpose; but it will do
oo harm to call and look atit Bon't feel at all haliged tobugut itifyon. dgr"tike itit,




 wish, and so I found coysiff sion nfrervards 5 nnock children, all ander ten yearr old, , benidered the e sideat
and dumb boo, who looked about forteen. The noise and confurion semed en enorgh to drive any
one distrateded and the pale, nervous mother, who stood at the fronthg tathle with her baby upion one

 Iay with no one bat her.
I remembereal my owna

 Meantime a very intulitigite pantondime was , oing on betwen he was soon madid to understand




 latadit thener sen. Hitheye foll and he seemed dif
appointed; but he ouly thook hiis head, paited the


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| end |
| eil |









 Intatks, Ihy huritead diway.
 more bettieed that thought by furigesting that
should iver Jnury the ten dollars which. I had
 sapply my own want
It was beantiful to teo the dellifht of the dumb
boy when mand to underatand that I had reall ourchased. his swagon, and. that I gave him so muc
for it He took the money, turned it over in a curi.

 auruing way. he put his handi in his pockersis, anc
stuxted about the room, meaning his mother
xplaina







THE CLOVER BLOSSOM
In the beatiful June morning, whin the godden
ight resteto on the hillt-tops and in the vallegs, and
and

 vas doing. In the meacoms and on the halltop
he trees were standing in their wonderful beanity-
 an almost enalease thariet of of wauguns, carrying






 was ying
mad and
Nann,
The pale

## bloseom; the litilé head sank back to itt resting- place, and anon, with the "litite rose" pressed

## Cumut fux flatidury.

| I AM composad of 29 leters. My $20,9,4$ are liguids. |
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| anagrams | For Ioore's Raral New-Yorker OF MOUNTAINE. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 1. A roost | 6 Nic Amma Dav |
| 2. I ami C. B. Oruto. | 7 Seen er py. |
| 3. Mama 11 hay. | 8 Cordelia Berl |
| 4. Toott expep leap. | ¢ Eren, I am sarn |
| 6. Brain an Cat | 1 P Peop, Ansin |
| East Palmyra, N . $\mathbf{x}$ | E.c. |
| dsperer in two we |  |





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 Advertisenuents.








 



[^0]:    
    Froar foor, southenn home ye have come againg
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    

