TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

ISINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

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MOORE'S RUBAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

CHAS, D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpass in Value, Purity and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America

For Terms and other particulars, see last page

Agricultural.

DRAINING BARN YARDS.

One way to keep barn yards dry is to put troughs to the eaves of the barns and sheds surrounding them. Usually, all the rain which falls on a large area of surface is drained right into the yard. Then, if the surface is level, and cattle tread it daily, it is difficult to keep it dry, even with underdrains. But with underdrains it is bad policy to let the rain water from the eaves leach the manure and flow off underground, unless a tank is fixed to receive it, and from which it may be taken for use on the fields. The first and best thing to do then in the way of draining a yard is to prevent water getting into it in the manner indicated above. It is exceedingly convenient and sensible, where there is no other convenient source for water, to have a good large cistern to receive the flow from the roofs. With this precaution the amount of water which falls in an ordinary sized barn yard will be small. And a drain of cobble stone; or a well laid stone drain will keep the surface dry if put in the right place. The main drain, on a level, should be a deep one—say 31 or 4 feet. If it terminates in a meadow all the better—especially if the flow can be distributed somewhat. One of the best modes after drainage, to insure a dry yard, is to clean | all domestic animals, must understand all their it up frequently. As the stock tread up the soil | diseases and the best means to cure them. He (if the yard is not paved) and drop their excre- must be a good plowman, know when and how -and under sheds if possible. This may be quickly done kinds of crops—to build and repair fences and with a team and road scraper. And it will pay the expense and labor.

Sometimes it is better to drain on the surfacemake a paved surface drain letting the liquid flow into an adjoining field, if there is no tank to receive it. If the yard is paved with stone, and packed with stiff clay, the surface drainage is easily secured. If there is little or no fall-if the vard is level and no convenient outlet can be secured, a cobble stone pavement grouted with clay, with intersecting gutters leading to a sunken tank, is perhaps the most practical way of getting rid of water. A farmer with a will to have the yard clean and dry, can, with his knowledge of "the situation," and the means at command, invent a way to get rid of surplus water. The health and comfort of his stock, as well as his own convenience, will induce effort in this direction. And men wonder, after the thing is accomplished, that it has not been done before. These little home improvements cost little and yield much in the aggregate.

ASK FOR GREEN-BACKS.

LET Western farmers, especially, insist upon receiving green-backs in exchange for their produce. I have good, substantial reason for urging this policy. These reasons will be apparent in due time. There is trash enough in circulation, as currency, in the West, to bankrupt its holders. Farmers should not receive it, unless they intend to let it slide before nightfall the same day. There should be a combined movement among the farmers of the country to regulate its currency-make it national by refusing to receive or circulate any other than Uncle Sam's promises to pay. It is patriotic and safe to do this. It will lighten the financial blow that every business man apprehends will result from

currency in circulation is of less value than the | cupy. Agricultural books and periodicals should notes of a well-to-do farmer for the same amount. be more generally read and studied. The poor-There is no provision for redemption. Gold, est farmer in the country can well afford to take silver and green-backs should constitute our cir- an agricultural paper-in fact he cannot afford culating medium, and they alone. Do not store to do without one; a single number often conanything else, unless you invest in United States | tains hints that are worth double the subscription 5-20's,—or United States bonds, bearing six per | price. We are not obliged to take for granted all centum semi-annual interest, payable in gold, and redeemable in gold in five or twenty years, at the option of the government. There is no way that I knew of in which money may be so safely and profitably loaned. Ask for greenbacks; and if you have more than you want to use, buy 5-20 bonds with them. I urge this with a knowledge of facts that impels me to do so. And the history of all money expansions, alone, should induce the prudent man to look well to the value of what he receives as money. Western farmers, especially, should profit by the experience of the past, and see that their sails are snugly reefed before the tempest is upon

"NOTHING BUT A FARMER."

No greater error of opinion ever existed, than the very common idea that "anybody can be a farmer." By a large portion of the world not engaged in agricultural pursuits, the name is but a synonym for a plodding drudge, whose business is to toil like an ass from morning till night, and whose highest earthly enjoyment consists in eating, drinking and sleeping. Perhaps I might add smoking to the list, for in most of our school and story books for children, the "jolly old farmer" is pictured sitting out in the friendly shade of his thatched-roof cottage, quietly smoking his pipe, while a mug of cider or beer stands on a board at his side, from which he is supposed occasionally to imbibe deep draughts. In the distance very likely you may see a troop of barelimbed women and girls with rakes and forks on their shoulders returning from the hay field. A more modern painter would perhaps add a fine span of prancing horses hitched to a mowing

Now, these pictures may do very well for a bygone age, and for countries where the laborer could never be lord of the soil; but farming now is not what it was then. There is no business or profession which calls for such varied knowledge, deep thought and investigation—such prudence. forethought and good judgment—as that of the American Farmer of to-day. He must understand the breeding, rearing and management of to sow and plant, to cultivate and harvest al implements—must be a good gardener—understand the cultivation of all kinds of fruit. He should be a good judge of all kinds of stock, grain, seeds and roots, and be able to decide what kinds are most profitable to propagate. He should understand the composition of his soil, what grain or roots are best adapted to it, and what manures are best calculated to keep up its strength and fertility. He should be as well skilled in weather signs as the sailor, for he is almost as much at the mercy of the elements. He must have energy, patience and perseverance-must have good judgment in buying and selling. He should understand enough of law to keep out of it, and should be well posted in regard to his rights and duties as a citizen. He may be called to important public positions. He should be well qualified to fill them with credit to himself and with profit to the country. He should be a reader, a thinker and a worker-a close observer of all that is passing around him; he should be up with the age in which he lives, and be ready to adopt any improvement in implements or cultivation that will lessen the cost, or increase the amount of production, or lighten his cares. He should be self-reliant, quick to decide and prompt to act. Now, a man may be a good tailor and never look out at his shop window-he may a good lawyer with the knowledge gained within the limits of his office and the court room; may be a good merchant or mechanic and rarely have a thought outside his store or workshop. But a farmer should be superior in general intelligence to all these-for if printing s the "art preservative of all arts," so upon the labors and good management of the farmer depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the

Brother farmers, if we are below a proper standard, let us educate ourselves and our sons this expansion of currency. A great deal of the | and daughters up to the position we ought to oc-

country at large.

that we read; but we may compare it with our own experience and whatever seems to be reasonable, we may adopt or test by practical experiment. Another source of improvement within our reach, for very little trouble or expense, is the "Farmer's Club." Let us get together at our District school house during the coming long winter evenings, and discuss in a rational manner each other's experience and practice in farming. If any class of persons in the world should be free to communicate to each other all the practical knowledge of their business, most assuredly it is the farmers. Persons in almost all other business or professions are in some degree competitors with each other, and may be pardoned for being chary in communicating the secrets of their success; but the highminded and intelligent farmer has no such inducement to reticence. If through his advice his neighbor should increase his yield of wheat five or ten bushels per acre, or his clip of wool two or three pounds per head, the adviser would never be the loser, and the world at large would be greatly the gainers.

Now, there are a great many subjects upon which I desire information, and you, my old friend, may help me to that knowledge without losing a cent of your income, acquired or pros pective. Your neighbor has a son that has learned to spend money. Let us get him into our Club and teach him the way to make and save it. But of all things, do not forget to send on your subscription for a good agricultural paper

Batavia, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1863.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.

[THE following is the article alluded to in our last num her as having been published in the sixth volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. As the subject is now attracting onsiderable attention, we re-publish the article for the benefit of all interested.—Ed. R. N.-Y.]

THE maple is disappearing in many sections of the country, and with it all chances of obtaining the sugar usually supplied from that source. There are many farmers who can afford to make not only their own sugar, but a good supply for their neighbors, if they only knew how to do it, and where to find the material to make it from.

The Sugar Beet is the thing that will meet the exigency. Its cultivation is easy, and the manufacture of sugar from its juice nearly as simple as from the sap of the maple. Indeed, we think it can be made much cheaper. One hundred pounds of beet root will yield about twenty pounds of good sirup or molasses, or eight pounds of sugar, and from six to eight pounds of sirup. Two bushels of beets, well washed, and clear of tops and roots, will weigh not far from one hundred pounds. A very small patch of ground, then, will supply the beet root to make all the sugar a family may require.

A German gentleman who had been largely engaged in the manufacture of beet root sugar in Belgium, at our request to write out a description of the process which would be so plain that any intelligent farmer's family could follow the directions, and make their own sugar, gave the following method. He says that except the raw material, the expense will amount to but a few shillings, and the process requires neither costly utensils or materials, nor a vast deal of chemical

UTENSILS AND IMPLEMENTS.

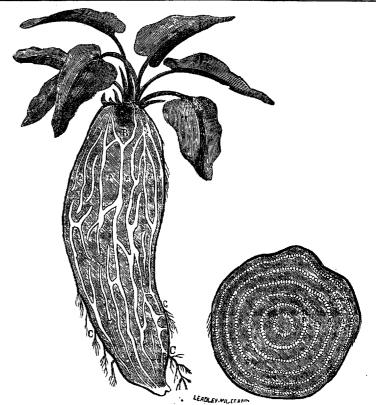
1. A grater, for the purpose of mincing the roots.

2. A small wooden screw press, or if that cannot be had, two boards loaded with heavy stones. 3. Two straining bags, one of cotton or linen, the other of flannel.

4. A barrel, smaller or larger according to the quantity of sugar to be made. This barrel is to be perforated by holes three inches distant from each other, throughout its whole length, from the top down to about four inches from the bottom. These holes are filled by cork stoppers. A kettle - the flatter the latter is, the more appropriate will it be for the purposes of manufacturing sugar.

PREPARATORY LABORS.

Preparation of the Lime Milk. - Take one pound of white, well slaked lime; pour half a pound of lukewarm water upon it, and, after the



PERPENDICULAR AND CROSS SECTIONS OF THE SUGAR BEET

A. The zones or layers, composed of vascular and cellular tissue, wherein the crystals of sugar are contained. B. The germ, connected by a peculiar tissue with the tap and side roots, containing a large proportion of the saline matters, but no sugar. C. The tap and lateral roots, the latter not necessary, and consequently prejudicial to the yield of sugar.

On dividing the root, and exposing it to the air, zones or layers, shown by dark colored marks, may be seen; the cells on either side of these appear under the microscope to contain the largest amount of crystals.

lime has become pulverized, add nine quarts and I is worth trying the experiment. We ought to a half of water, the whole mass to be stirred up mention, yet, that it is only the white Silesian well during the application of the water.

MANUFACTURE OF THE SIRUP OR SUGAR.

Early in November remove the beet roots from the ground, free them from the leaves and wash them clean. After they have dried up, grate them on a common grater, put the grated mass into the flannel straining bag, and press out the juice by means of a common wooden screw press, or by putting it between two well loaded boards. As soon as the proper quantity of juice has been pressed out, measure it into a kettle by the quart, and kindle a fire under the same. The juice, however, must not be allowed to boil at once, but be kept in a very warm state, so that you may introduce your finger without feeling pain. Afterward add to every thirty quarts of juice three quarts of lime milk, mix it well together, and pour it into the barrel, well supplied with holes, so as to discharge the fluid when it becomes necessary. Here the juice is to remain for three hours. One part of it will swim on the surface, and is to be skimmed off; another will sink to the bottom. The clear matter is to be removed from the barrel in a careful manner, by means of the discharging holes, strained again through the well-washed strained flannel cloth, and poured into a clean kettle, after which it is boiled down by a brisk fire to one-third of its volume. To ascertain the third part, measure the third part of the juice into the kettle, make the latter stand straight, and fix a small stick in the center of it. Sign the point of the stick up to which the liquid matter reaches, by a mark, and the latter will give the test after further boiling, whether two-thirds have been evaporated. If you mean to have only sirup, boil the whole for two hours, add to thirty quarts of juice the whites of six eggs, cause it to boil up again, strain it through a cotton or linen cloth, and you will receive from thirty quarts of juice, ten to twelve pounds of sirup. If it is your object to have sugar, boil the whole so long as to leave two quarts of liquid matter of thirty quarts of juice; add then half a pound of fine sugar, clear the whole by the whites of six eggs, strain it, and leave it till it becomes lukewarm; put it then into an enlarged earthen vessel, and the sugar will crystallize within a few days. The sirup is poured out, the sugar dried in a warm place, and stored up for use. It is necessary to take great care of the fire at the last boiling, as too strong a fire will be apt to prevent the crystallization or

The whole process is a very simple one; and

consolidation of the sugar.

sugar beet that can be used for the production of sugar,-all the red or reddish varieties are unfit for use.

So much for the German. And it does seem that there could be no trouble in following his directions. Any good cheese press would answer, and that can be found, or easily made, on any farm.

But we find in the 13th volume of the New York State Agricultural Society's Transactions, a very complete and elaborate article by Prof. John Wilson, of England, on this subject. He says the manufacture of beet root sugar on the continent represents one of the most flourishing and most important of all the manufactures connected with agriculture.

The consumption of beet root sugar in 1851, in the following countries, will give some idea of the immense capital invested in the growth of the root, and the manufacture of the sugar:

Russia	85,000	tuns.
Germany (Zolv)	26,000	66
Austria	7,000	44
Belgium		
France		
	700.000	

Experience has shown that in cultivation it is injurious to the crop to apply manure the season it is sown. The manure should be applied to the preceding crop, and the ground thoroughly tilled. It is recommended to steep the seed before sowing, from twelve to twenty-four hours. Transplanting is recommended, but in our climate it would not be advisable. The seed should be sown in the spring as early as it can be, and have the plant escape the early frosts. The after success depends upon judicious thinning, and careful culture.

The peculiar organization of the beet root requires great care to be exercised in harvesting the crop, as the slightest injury to it is sure to be followed by a proportionate loss of sugar. To the farmer who makes for his own use, there is no trouble, as he can harvest daily the quantity required. It is important, however, to begin the manufacture early enough to save them from any severe frost, as a slight freezing proves to be detrimental to the sugar yield, though not so much so to the yield of sirup or molasses. It is a good plan to leave them on the ground, after pulling, for three or four days, in order that they may lose as much moisture as possible.

The Mangel Wurzel is the variety now grown extensively in France and Germany for the puras sugar is an important item indomestic uses, it pose of sugar-making. It gives a heavier return

per acre than the White, or Silesian beet; but the latter contains a higher per centage of sugar, and a lower per centage of water and saline matters, and is undoubtedly the kind for the farmer to grow who proposes to make his own sugar.

Enormous quantities of the Mangel Wurzel are grown in England. Authenticated reports are given of 38 tuns 16 cwt. in one instance, and 39 tuns 13 cwt. in another, per acre, and there is evidence of nearly or quite as large a yield in this country. On the Continent, however, the average yield seems to be about 15 tuns per acre.

A brief description of the beet root and its structure and composition, may not be out of place here. If a root be cut down or across, as represented in cut on first page, it will be seen that it is composed of eccentric zones or layers, differing in color more or less, according to the variety. The skin contains the mineral and azotized matter, immediately beneath which lies the herbaceous tissue, containing the coloring matter, an essential oil, and other peculiar organic components; to this succeeds the concentric zones of vascular and cellular tissue, containing the saccharine matter.

The average of numerous analyses, shows it

Sugar	10
Soluble salts, &c	53
Water	83
Woody fiber, &c	4
•	
	100

In the later and most improved process of manufacture, there is but little difference from the German method. The roots must be washed entirely clean, and rasping is recommended as the only way to reduce the root to a pulp, for the reason that the small cells which (as it has been shown) hold the sugar, are better broken up by that than any other process, and the finer it is done the better. A small jet of water is allowed to trickled upon the rasp while in motion, to prevent its becoming clogged.

The juice should be pressed out of the pulp as soon as possible after it is ground. That process has already been alluded to, and does not differ from the general mode. The bags should be cleaned after using, and well dried. It is also important that the juice should not stand any length of time after it is pressed out.

The process of clarifying is the same substantially as the one already described. The use of animal charcoal is unnecessary, unless to get rid of the color. When it is an object to make a very nice white article, it will be necessary to pass the sirup, before it gets too thick, through that substance. We apprehend, however, that any person who knows how to make good maple sugar, can make as good beet root sugar.

To those who wish to become familiar with the manufacturing of sugar from beet root on a large scale, we would recommend the perusal o. the article referred to. Of the profit of making his own sugar, we think the farmer at the North can have no doubt. Allowing fifteen tuns of roots as the average product per acre, or that four tuns could be grown upon the quarter of an acre, and the statement of the account would be about as follows:

Expense	of tillage	\$ 4.00
Do.	manufacture	10.00
		\$14.0 0

Allowing but 7 per cent. of sugar and 3 per cent. of molasses, this would give 280 lbs. of choice sugar, and about 12 gallons of superior

280 lbs. sugar at 8 cents	22.4 0
12 gallons sirup, 75 cents	9.00
\$	81.00

Showing a profit of nearly \$17.00. But after all, this does not convey a true idea of the profit or saving. For, in point of fact, it is so much money saved as the sugar would cost which is consumed by the family. It is simply a question whether the farmer can make his sugar cheaper than he can raise the wheat or corn, or make without any hesitation, that it is by far the cheapest to make the sugar.

MASS MEETING OF WESTERN WOOL GROWERS.

A Convention of Wool Growers is called at Columbus, Ohio, January 5th, 1864. All Wool Growers are invited - especially those of the Western States. There should be delegations to this meeting from every State in the Union. I am assured that Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL is growths, and pile it up ready to be hauled to the expected there, and it is hoped will be induced to deliver an address. It is important that there should be concert of action, and an united policy good wood, well fitted for the stove, will have samong men engaged in the same branches of business. This is necessary as a protective measure. It is politic as a means of progress. It is right in all respects, if the motive be a right one, and prudence and charity control the action and give tone to the voice of such a Convention. The State Sorghum Association and the State Board of Agriculture meet at the same place, the same day. I have before me an official invito Western Wool Growers to attend.—c. D. B.

A prominent Ohio Agriculturist and Wool Grower writes us concerning above Convention in this encouraging wise:-"Do you know that we have a live Wool Growers' Association in Ohio? It is true-and it will hold its annual meeting in Columbus the first week in January, (commencing on Tuesday, January 5th.) The Ohio State Board of Agriculture, the Ohio Sorghum Association, and the Legislature, also meet at the same time and place:-thus you see much of the best Agricultural talent of the State will be improvised for the benefit of the W. G. A.' Besides all this, Dr. RANDALL has hives or interest-of twenty-two dollars revenue kindly consented to deliver the address. You from one stand. may be assured that no effort is being spared to JASPER HAZEN states, in the Country Gentle-

promote. A large meeting is expected, as everybody is invited,—do not wish it confined to Ohio,-but ask 'all interested in the growth of wool' to take part. The Illinois Wool Growers' Association will co-operate, as will the West generally."

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

THE shortening days and the changeable weather,- one day warm, hazy and spring-like, and the next cold, raw and windy, give tokens of the coming winter season, and everything on and about the farm should be put in readiness to meet it. The remaining roots should be secured. the grain thrashed, and permanent improvements made in buildings, fences, draining, &c. We make the following notes of seasonable operations, not so much for information as to call attention to the

Asparagus. - Cover the beds three or four inches deep with horse manure, to be forked in next spring.

Apples.-Market the earlier varieties before they decay. Pick over and store away the winter varieties. Keep the cellars well ventilated until the cold necessitates their being closely secured.

Buildings.-Put them in repair for winter. Clear out sheds and stables for the accommodation of stock. A board here and a shingle there will save its cost in fodder.

Cabbages, Carrots, and Beets.-Dig and store before freezing, if not already done. Feed the tops and stray leaves to the cattle.

Grain.—Thrash and select the very best of all kinds for the next year's seed, for "like produces

Grapes.—Take the vines from the trellises and cover with earth, straw or boughs. Transplant vines, roots and layers. Prune away all unnecessary wood and preserve the cuttings in sand for planting out next spring.

Planting Trees.—Set out deciduous trees early in the month, but leave evergreens till spring. Fall planting of fruit trees is advocated by many experienced tree growers. It does not matter much whether fall or spring, if the act is only

Plowing.-Plow heavy, tough, strong lands, intended for cultivation, so that the winter's frost, sun and wind may soften, pulverize and render it more friable and easily worked. Leave it unharrowed, as it will thus present a larger surface to the atmospheric influences.

Scions.-Collect and preserve such scions as you wish to set next spring. Cut, if possible, from bearing trees, and of proved varieties. Tie them in bundles, label carefully and correctly, and pack in boxes of earth in the cellar.

Rhubarb.-Set crowns and roots and cover with coarse manure for protection from the winter cold, and for forking in next spring.

Garden Plants. -- Cover and protect with boughs,—spruce are the warmest and best. Bend down shrubs, or protect by setting up evergreens about them. Take up tender plants. put in boxes and keep them in the cellar till

Produce.- Don't be in a hurry to dispose of your produce. Prices are not likely to decline. and may advance. Remember that by changing your grain, hay and vegetables into stock, and disposing of it in that form you are adding to the producing powers of your farm; but if you sell your hay and grain, your soil must deteriorate unless supplied from some outside source, as by the use of artificial fertilizers, which do not always pay.

Stock.-Keep the best of all kinds, and sell the second rate or inferior, if you have it. Don't let the drover pick out your best heifers and ewe

Sheep.—Give them good and early protection and feed, for they are now the best of property. We have no advice to give about wool, but we cannot think it will be lower. Its price depends so much upon circumstances that it is not safe to predict. However, seventy-five cents a pound is a fair price, and many will be wise who dispose of their clip when they can realize that amount.

Wood.—Get some dry wood ready for winter. Cut dead and decaying trees, and pick up limbs and fallen wood in your permanent wood door-yard at the first sledding season. Prune up and cut out worthless varieties. A plenty of a good effect on the temper of the household.

The Bee-Reeper.

In the summer of 1862, Mr. Solomon Saw-YER, of this place, had four stocks of bees that gave him, in surplus honey and swarms, over sixty dollars.

This has been a poor season with us, yet some of the best stocks belonging to the writer have paid a profit of ten dollars, not estimating interest or cost of hive or honey boxes. When the writer lived in Northern New York, he several times had stocks throw off three swarms, the first swarm storing twenty-five pounds of surplus honey, and the second and third enough to carry them through the winter, the old stock storing twenty-five pounds, - making a total of fifty pounds, worth ten dollars, at twenty cents per pound. The three swarms were worth twelve dollars in the fall, making a total-not counting

make the meeting worthy of our State - the man, that he had one swarm, in 1861, give him he is over-fed, and has deficient or irregular ex-

West-and the immense interest it is designed to | ninety-five pounds of surplus. This, at twenty cents, would be nineteen dollars.

The above are exceptional cases, and are far above a general average of profits afforded by bees. Mr. Quinby estimates the average yield in good seasons about three dollars worth from a stock. If you add to this the yield from the first swarm, which he says is often more than the parent stock, you will have a profit in honey of six dollars. In good seasons you will get two swarms, worth eight dollars more, making fourteen dollars as the profit in one season. Mr. LANGSTROTH says:-- "With proper management, five dollars' worth of honey may, on an average of years, be obtained for each stock that is wintered in good condition. The worth of the new colonies he offsets against all expense of labor, hives and interest. This he thinks a moderate estimate. Mr. Dzierzon, the eminent German Apiarian,-although living in a poor, sandy district of Lower Silesia,—estimates, in ordinary seasons, his profit at from thirty to fifty per cent., and in very favorable seasons from eighty to one L. L. FAIRCHILD. hundred per cent. Rolling Prairie, Wis., 1863.

Wintering Bees.

THE EFFECT OF ICE OR FROST ON BEES ND COMB.—When the bees are not smothered, this water in the hive is the source of other mischief. The combs are quite certain to mould. The water mould or dampness on the honey renders it thin, and unhealthy for the bees causing dysentery, or the accumulation of fœces that they are unable to retain. When the hive contains a very large family, or very small one, there will be less frost on the combs, - the animal heat of the first will drive it off; in the latter there will be but little exhaled.

FROST MAY CAUSE STARVATION. - This frost is frequently the cause of medium or small families starving in cold weather, even when there is plenty of honey in the hive. Suppose all the honey in the immediate vicinity of the cluster of bees is exhausted, and the combs in every direction from them are covered with frost; if a bee should leave the mass and venture among them for a supply, its fate would be as certain as starvation. And without timely intervention of warmer weather, they must perish! Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping.

Bural Spirit of the Press.

How to Keep Sweet Potatoes.

In answer to an inquiry in the Country Gentleman, a correspondent writes from Gloucester Co., N. J., as follows:

I will endeavor to give the mode practiced in this, the heaviest sweet potato growing county in the Union. When it is desired to keep but a few, barrels or dry-goods boxes are used. Place 3 by 4 pieces upon the floor, set the box upon them, a few dry leaves in the bottom of the box, pour in the potatoes, which should be exposed to air only long enough to dry off outside moisture, and all cut or eaten ones taken out. When the box is full, put a few dry leaves on top, cover loosely with the lid, leaving spaces for the moisture to escape. Place another box on top of it. and proceed to fill in the same way. The potatoes should be put at once where they are to remain-not left three or four days and then

If the desire is to keep a quantity, houses are are built of any desirable size, say 30 by 36 feet. of frame, two stories high, brick, paned, and plastered-if a very dry situation, a cellar under—the floors not extending out to the walls by four inches-place 3 by 4 pieces against the walls of each story; board up to them 5 or 6 feet high; put dry leaves upon the floors, and then pour the potatoes upon them to the depth of about five feet, and cover over with dry leaves or straw. It is best to have loose boards the whole length of the room, to put up to make bins four or five feet wide, for convenience in utting in and taking out. The lowest story that is used, must have dead air spaces under the potatoes-4 by 5 pieces laid down, and loose boards laid on them, on which the potatoes must

The cellar will not keep them well unless very dry. While the house is filling, the door and windows must be kept open and the fire going. As soon as placed in the house, the potatoes will commence "sweating," when every effort must be made to keep them well ventilated and dry. After the "sweating process" is gone through with, close the windows and shutters, except one window down a little for ventilation, and keep

The stove must be placed in the lowest story used; the heat will flow through the dead air spaces between the walls and the potatoes, so that the upper rooms will be warmer than the lower. The heat should be kept at about sixty degrees.

Dig the potatoes before touched with frost, although a slight frost to kill leaves will not hurt. Potatoes, to keep well, should be grown on dry land. The chief sources of success are-ventilate well while sweating, keep regular heat, and exclude air and light.

If your correspondent desires to keep but a few for family use, any room in which the temperature is not allowed to fall below forty degrees will answer, though there will be some smell from them, especially if they do not keep

Feeding Horses-Regularity, &c.

This will show itself in determining the time and amount of feeding, and of feeding and of working. Nearly all the diseases to which the horse is subject come from irregularity in these respects. If he is under-fed and overworked, the tone of his system will become relaxed, and disease be likely to set in. So, if ercise, he will contract another set of diseases. The man who is regular and systematic in his own habits of living, is most likely to enjoy health and long life, while he who indulges in excesses of any kind is sure to suffer from frequent and violent attacks of illness, and end his days prematurely. It is hardly less so with man's favorite animal, the horse.

Change of diet, cleanliness, and good shelter should not be overlooked. For the horse running at large, as in a wild state, the diet which nature gives him is all-sufficient, but for one confined, stabled and worked, much attention should be given to his food. Hay and oats are doubtless the best food, all things considered, but even these should have an occasional variation. Carrots, potatoes, bran, fresh cut grass, should be given him in their place and time. During summer it seems only simple justice that, when practicable, the horse should be treated for a time to the food most natural to him-fresh grass. If every stabled, hard working horse could have a summer vacation of several weeks in a pasture, it would soften his dry and cracked hoofs, correct his digestion, improve his wind, his skin, and indeed renovate his entire system. But where this indulgence cannot be enjoyed, a horse should have frequent messes of loosening food, such as roots, bran mashed with cut straw, fresh grass, etc.

As to cleanliness, both good looks and health demand this. A horse well curried will make a peck of oats go much further than one ungroomed. Good shelter saves many a horse from taking cold when coming in from work, and adds much to his health and daily comfort. American Agriculturist.

Increasing your Soil.

By deepening the cultivation of your soil you add to its quantity. Thus, having your soil eight inches deep, where before you had it only four inches, you double its capacity, somewhat as though you had two acres now where you had only one before. Did you ever think of this? Eight inches of cultivated soil has double the strength of four. This is a new way of increasing your land - not new to our best farmers, who understand all this-and hence they cultivate deep, not deep at once, but gradually, each year a little deeper, or at every plowing. Plowing alone makes the soil mellow, has a wonderful effect, even without manure; but manure, it must be remembered, is the main reliance always.

In deepening your soil, judgment is required: Not too much of the raw subsoil must be brought up at a time, unless it is rich, then plow deep. In clay soils, little at a time is the true theory. Cut off half an inch of clay, more or less, at each plowing. This, thrown up to the action of the elements, will be reduced to powder, and, it at once goes to work drawing strength from the atmosphere—clear profit, you see; it has the effect of plaster. Then it is a manure in itself. These heavy clay beds are valuable beds of manure. As they are generally spread out with your soil, you need only to adjust your clevis-pin to manure your ground. But this must only be done when the super-soil is thoroughly friable, in good cultivated order! Too much clay brought up will stiffen your soil; and air and heat and rain are kept out; and thus it remains stiff, [cold, stubborn soil, on which little or nothing can be grown. Grass is the only thing that stands the least chance. - Valley Farmer.

Change of Seed.

On this subject a late number of the Scottish Farmer remarks:

In every instance in which the seeds of grain, potatoes, and turnips, have been procured from distance this season, we have noticed the immense benefit that is evidently going to be derived from having taken this trouble and expense. It is an expense, however, that we are sure is very soon repaid; and the farmer who did not change his seed-corn last autumn and spring in this part of the kingdom, must suffer a loss. The poor braird of Swedes, grown from the ill-ripened seed of 1862, is doubtless the result of a want of sun, as we have seen English seed growing alongside of Scotch-ripened seed sown the same day, and the English crop appears at present just worth about double the other. As this seed is so small, it must be of great importance that it should be well ripened. During last autumn the Lothian farmers were puzzled about their seed-wheat, the crop of 1862 was so bad-looking. Many sowed it, however; only about half came up, and some fields had to be plowed up. We know cases in which the seed crop of 1861 was used last year, and the crop is likely to turn out fine, while alongside of it wheat from the south of England was put in; the latter grew so well that it got far too thick, from having all of it vegetated. May not this fact account for the small quantity of seed-corn which our English friends can venture to seed their land with?

Inquiries and Answers.

GIEDLING TIMBER.—Will some BURAL reader inform me through its columns what time of the year is the best to girdle beech and maple timber.—L. C. S., So. Boston, Mich., 1863.

RED TOP ON WET LAND.—I desire to know if red top will do well on land that is subject to inundation in the spring. Information from some one who knows, will be gratefully received.—Subscriber, Illinois, 1868.

FEEDING HORSES.—What is the best method of arranging a horse barn for feeding hay to horses? Whether should it be in racks, or mangers, or what manner? Various ways are practiced, and which one is best is what I wish to know. Will some RURAL reader advise,—E. W., Geauga, Co., Ohio, 1863.

FEEDING GRAIN TO SHEEP.—Will you or some of your numerous subscribers please inform me as to the best method of feeding sheep with grain? I propose feeding some sheep for market, and have no experience as to quantity or kind of grain best adapted to produce the best results.—R. L. B., Warrenham, Pa.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE WHEREFORE" Not much of a paper, this week." did you say, on glancing over this issue of the RURAL? Well, perhaps so-for, after several months of almost constant attention to business, we are at last on the sick list, and interdicted, by the Doctor, from visiting the office. [Mem.-This Doctor is the same "individual," who remarked to us, a few years ago, that he wouldn't be an Editor-adding, that if a patient was neglected the M. D. would be excused, but if next week's paper was not all right, the Editor, well or sick, would suffer the consequences,-"Stop my paper." Our Doctor is a philosopher.] But we think our office assistant has gotten up a good "outside" (see 1st, 4th, 5th and 8th pages,) with a little "aid and comfort" from us—whereat we are surprised, he being a military man, and just now expecting to be engaged in "defending the frontier" (Buffalo, Rochester, &c., included,) from the anticipated rebel attack via. Canada. Of course (to verify the adage that "it never rains but it pours,") our contributors and correspondents-always "reliable" except when we are in want of their favors—are mostly silent this week. Our Western Aid, H. T. B., and a host of other generous friends would have "rushed to the rescue," without doubt, had they supposed us in the hospital for repairs, resuscitation or recuperation.

Another thing—this blockade by disease and the Doctor has precluded the publication of the RURAL Show Bill. &c., usually issued at this season of the year—though we confess to a previous indisposition in regard to making much ado in that direction, considering the recent great advance in paper, materials, wages, etc. In fact, our confidential clerk and cashier - a man of experience, and withal venerable—not long since modestly suggested that if we were to offer RURAL subscribers a premium not to renew, (instead of offering prizes for clubs, etc.,) we should gain thereby! But we are not so sanguine on that point, and beside like to do a wholesale business, in a good cause, regardless of the profits. Hence we merely suggest to each and all readers hereof that a full RURAL BRIGADE during 1864 is extremely desirable, and that every private who re-enlists, and every recruiting officer who brings in new recruits, will be hailed with pleasure. If we make no money thereby, we'll help improve and save the country, and that is of vital importance.

OHIO WOOL GROWERS' CONGRESS - ADDRESS .- The Ohio Wool Growers' Association is to hold a meeting at Columbus, Jan. 6th, 1864. As the State Board of Agriculture, the Legislature, &c., meet at the same time, it is roposed to have a great Wool Growers' Congress, with delegates from other States. We learn that the Address will be delivered by Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, author of "The Practical Shepherd," and other valuable works on Sheen Husbandry, and will of course add to the interest

- Since the above was written we have received two items relative to the proposed Convention, and give them in a preceding column: We trust the Mass Meeting of Wool Growers will be generally noticed by the press, and argely attended.

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA .- The California State Fair is said to have been a success pecuniarily, but yet deficient in many respects. The Governor of the State, LELAND STANFORD, delivered an excellent address from which we make a single extract:

"The law of April 25, 1862, for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures in California is calculated to awaken a deep interest in those branches of industry which have accomplished so much in building up and maintaining the wealth of some of our sister States. This law, which appropriates \$114,400 in premiums of various amounts for the development of our agricultural and mechanical resources, should be examined by every farmer in the land. Premiums to the amount of \$15,000 are offered in different sums for the production of cotton plantations and the growth of cotton, \$7,200 for hemp and flax, \$3,700 for molasses and sugar, \$3,600 for tobacco, \$4,700 for rice, \$2,200 for hops, \$12,000 for tea and coffee, beside large sums for manufactured articles.

MINOR RURAL ITEMS.—The male agricultural population of England and Wales, of twenty years and upward, declined from 1,149,479 in 1851, to 1,126,104 in 1861.— The farmers around Dayton, Ohio, made a grand demonstration in that city on Saturday week, bringing in 325 loads of wood, 28 drays of flour, and 60 wagon loads of farm produce, for the families of volunteers. They promise to repeat the donation in January.——It is said that the prairie fires, during the high winds of Saturday, October 17, did more damage in Kansas by burning fences, crops and hay, than all the taxes levied in the State during the last year will amount to. The fences on the road between Big Spring and Lawrence are mostly destroyed. A large amount of corn in the fields, hay in the stacks, she eds, barns, &c., were burned un. farmers lost from \$300 to \$600. -- S. S. Sherman, Montague, Mass., recently killed an eight months pig that weighed 410 lbs.

THE PATENT OFFICE.—An exchange states that during the past year the increase of business at the Patent Office has more than compensated for the falling off at the time of the secession of the Southern States, and enabled the office to pay all its expenses without any further appropriation. This increase is derived chiefly from patents for labor saving machines, particularly agricultural implements, the inventions of which have been stimulated by the detraction of field labor. Numbers of patents have been issued for inventions occasioned by recent disceveries. About four hundred are registered solely for lamps to burn coal oil.

HIGH-PRICED LAMB.—The N. E. Farmer learns that Mr EDWARD DOUGLASS, of Chelsea, Vt., recently purchased a buck lamb of Edwin Hammond, of Middlebury, Vt., for which he paid five hundred dollars! We presume the lamb was got by Mr. Hammond's celebrated ram "Sweepstakes," for which Mr. H. has several times been offered twenty-five hundred dollars.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD - ABOUT AGENCIES, &c. -As the Publisher is in daily receipt of many applica. tions for agencies for this work, and finds it impossible to answer all by letter, he would state that agents have been already appointed in a great proportion of the wool growing counties of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Vermont, Illinois and Wisconsin. Applicants for agencies in the above, or any other States, who may receive a copy of the RURAL with this notice marked, will please under stand that the territory applied for has already been assigned.

In several instances persons who have procured a copy of the work by mail have commenced canvassing for the Practical Shepherd in sections already assigned to agents. Of course no one can properly or profitably canvass for the work until appointed agent by the Publisher, as copies are not furnished at wholesale price to any except authorized agents. No doubt many of the persons who have commenced canvassing on their own responsibility have done so innocently, in the expectation of procuring agencies; but duty and justice to regularly appointed agents indicate but one course for the Publisher to pursue.

Korticultural.

PURCHASING FRUIT TREES.

Our advice is sought by a Western correspondent on a rather delicate question, - one to which we cannot give a brief response with justice to ourselves, or benefit to the inquirer, or our readers generally. The question is simply this:-"Where shall we buy our fruit trees-is it safe to purchase of traveling agents and dealers?" On this subject we will give a few thoughts and suggestions, and as we do not own a single nursery tree, and have not the slightest interest in any nursery establishment, we can have, of course, no other motive than the good of our readers. After a long acquaintance with the leading nurserymen of the country, and their manner of doing business, we have no hesitation in saying that as a general thing they are capable, careful, scrupulously honest, and enthusiastically devoted to their profession. No class of men are more eager in the pursuit of knowledge on all subjects connected with their profession. To their labors the fruit growers of the country are much indebted for their knowledge of the best fruits and the proper mode of culture. To this rule, there are doubtless some exceptions-indeed we have known of such - but we hope and believe they are rare.

To come directly to the question, we say to all our readers who live in the vicinity of a good nursery, where trees are well grown and kept in such order that the nurseryman can himself tell what he is selling, get your trees at home if you can obtain the varieties you need. If, however, the nurseryman in your neighborhood does not understand or neglects his business, and his trees are grown among weeds, and become stunted. and perhaps mossy, by bad culture and unsuita ble soil, have nothing to do with them, for a tree stunted and crippled in its infancy is worthless. Or, if decently grown, if you are satisfied that through ignorance or carelessness his varieties have become so mixed that he cannot tell them apart, touch them not, but order your trees from some reliable nurseryman, even if you have to send a thousand miles. On the subject of transporting trees there is much misapprehension. Trees, if properly packed, after the wood has ripened in the fall, or before growth begins in the spring, may be sent thousands of miles in perfect safety. Two or three weeks, or even a month's travel, will not injure them in the least. How they were taken up, and how packed, are much more important questions than how long they were out of the ground before being received; and yet these things are seldom thought of by the purchasers of trees. If the roots have been mutilated badly in digging, much injury is done to the tree, and an hour's exposure of the tender roots to the sun, or drying wind, will do more damage than to remain properly packed for weeks. We have seen trees packed in bales with nothing but straw around their roots, which soon becomes at least partially torn off in travel. Trees packed in this way must receive injury in a single day's. journey, while others that we have seen packed would not have suffered in a voyage to Europe. Bad packing is the exception we are pleased to state. Our nurserymen, as a general thing, pay particular attention to this point, and do it well. All purchasers of trees should insist on good packing.

Many of the large nurseries, for the purpose of increasing their business, several years ago began to send out traveling agents to solicit orders for trees. These orders were put up like others, and the trees were delivered to the parties giving them, in the spring or fall. Generally, we believe, these orders were taken at regular retail catalogue prices, and of course the purchaser saved the cost of transportation. As a general thing we believe nurserymen have made no distinction between orders thus received, and those sent them through the mail, as to the quality of bailanna aac Some of these agents and others thinking they could do better than by acting as agents for nurserymen, began to travel and solicit orders on their own account, sometimes making arrangements with a particular nurseryman to supply them with the trees their orders might call for at wholesale prices, depending upon the difference between the retail and wholesale rates for their remuneration. Others would purchase trees wherever they could find the best and cheapest, while some few, we fear, were influenced more by price than quality in their purchases. If the traveler was honest, capable and careful he could and would supply his customers with good trees. We have known them to search almost every nursery, and pay the highest prices, for the purpose of supplying their customers with excellent trees. Others we have known to search for the cheapest they could find, and we think sometimes, although the labels bore such names as their orders called for, the trees were not true to the labels.

so do some of our customers, who are perfectly reliable, and to whom we would be willing to entrust orders, to any amount, while there are others to whom we would not give an order for a crab-apple.

There is one evil connected with the system to which we will allude briefly. Persons who know nothing about trees and care but little for them, often yield to the solicitations of these agents and purchase. The consequence is the trees are planted badly, neglected, and soon an outry is made in the neighborhood that the soil, climate, &c., is unsuited to fruit culture, and the idea of growing fruit in that section must be abandoned. This retards the progress of fruit culture for a while, until some one more bold than the rest proves its fallacy by practice.

Persons who feel the need of trees bad enough

care of them; and if these do so badly, what can be expected of those persons who never once thought of planting a tree until the agent came along. Then, being over-persuaded, or for the purpose of getting rid of him, they give him an order. Perhaps, when they gave the order the soil was not in condition; it was wet, but they designed to drain it. It has been neglected, however, and there is no other place to put the trees; so they are planted, and the land can be drained afterward, at some "convenient season." Before the convenient season arrives the trees are drowned. Another, when the order was given, had designed to break up a meadow for an orchard, but different arrangements have been made. He must now retain the meadow for hay, and so little holes are dug in the sod, and the trees are stuck in, just for one season, and the next fall or spring he will plow it up. The trees die and save him the trouble.

On the other hand, there are some who would not take the trouble to procure trees unless they were brought to their door, or whose attention was first directed to the subject in this way, who having obtained the trees give them good care, are well pleased with the result, and from this small beginning scores in the neighborhood are induced to engage in orchard culture.

THE HYACINTH IN ROOMS.

Last week we spoke of some of the best Everlasting Flowers for Winter Boquets, and also alluded to Hyacinths, as being very desirable for winter blooming in the house. We have often given directions for treatment of the Hyacinth in glasses and pots, and designed to make some remarks in this number, but we find the following in the November number of the Horticulturist, which will answer the purpose as well as anything we could say:

The best soil for the Hyacinth is one that is light, porous, and rich. If not already light and porous, it may be made so by the addition of sand. The best manure is that which is old and well decayed. The Hyacinth is grown in water, in moss, in the garden, and in pots.

In Water.-When grown in water they are placed in glasses made for the purpose. There are two styles of glasses, one being long, and the other short, with an expanded bottom. The latter are much the prettiest. A valuable adjunct is Tye's support, which is placed in the rim of the glass, and holds the leaves and flowerstalk firmly in their place. Having procured glasses, fill them with soft rain water, in which put two or three small pieces of charcoal, which will obviate the necessity of changing the water as often as would otherwise be necessary; besides, the bulbs will grow and bloom better.

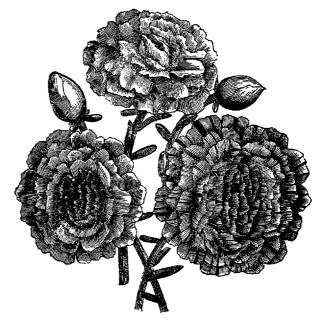
The bulbs to be grown in water should be perfectly sound; indeed, the best bulbs should be selected for the purpose. Now put a bulb in the glass, and hold it up to see that the bottom of the bulb does not touch the water. If it does, some must be poured out. There must be an interval of about a quarter of an inch between the bottom of the bulb and the surface of the water. Next put the glass for a week in a cool room, where the sunshine will not reach it. The water will evaporate, and a few drops must be added every day or two. In doing this, put the water in at the side of the bulb, without removing it.

When the roots are a couple of inches long, the glass should be removed to a window, where it will get plenty of light. The water should be changed about once a week. We have grown them, however, without changing the water at all; but the safest plan is to change it. This may be done without removing the bulb from the glass, by simply placing the fingers on the bulb and tilting the glass till the water all runs out. It is filled by pouring the water in at the side of the bulb. The roots are often very much broken by removing and replacing them. When the flowers are pretty well expanded, the glasses may be set on the mantle, the center table, or wherever desired.

When the bulbs have done blooming, they are usually thrown away, as they are seldom good for anything afterwards. They may, however, be buried a few inches in the garden, and those that show any degree of plumpness when the foliage has decayed, may the next fall be planted in the open ground, with a faint hope of getting a few weak blooms from them.

In Moss.—A better mode than the preceding is to grow the Hyacinth in moss, since the bulbs bloom better and ripen better. The moss should be dried, and then rubbed fine. Pots may be used, or baskets, the latter being most ornamental. Two, three, or more bulbs may be placed in the basket, according to its size. They should be covered about an inch, and the moss pressed firmly about them. Set the baskets aside for a week or ten days in a cool room, and then bring them to the light. The baskets will look very pretty suspended near the window. They must be watered occasionally, as the moss gets dry. In watering, the baskets should be held over a We know of men engaged in the business, and pail till the water has drained off, or the drip will soil the carpet. In the spring the bulbs may be turned into the garden, where some of them will ripen tolérably; but it is not often that bulbs grown in water or moss are worth so much trouble.

In Pots.—This is by far the best mode of growing them in-doors. The soil should be light and rich. A good compost may be made of one-half garden loam, one-quarter muck, one-eighth sand. and one-eighth old manure. In the absence of these, good soil from under a sod, with a little sand added to it, will answer the purpose very well. Pots four inches in diameter are the most suitable. Place a potsherd over the hole in the bottom, and then add an inch of broken charcoal for drainage. Fill the pot about two-thirds with compost, press it down firmly without packing it, and then set in the bulb, with a little sand to order them through the mail, or to go to a directly under the bottom of it. The bulb must



DOUBLE PORTULACCA.

Among the novelties received from Europe | plants with striped flowers. A more magnifilast spring was the Double Portulacca. The idea of a variety of this useful and popular flower, as double as the rose, and nearly an inch in diameter, was rather astonishing. Such, however, was the announcement. They were represented to be of eight different colors, all equally double, and that at least two-thirds of the seeds would produce double flowers. Mr. DEEGEN, the raiser, named them Portulacca Roses, and declared them to be a splendid acquisition.

The seeds were sold at a very high price, and we presume there were not many who were tempted to give them a trial,—all, however, who tried them in this section were satisfied with the result. We grew about a hundred plants, of which about eighty were perfectly double, nearly an inch in diameter, and a few even larger. We had several shades of yellow and red, and a few

inch. Next fill up the pot, and press the soil around it. When all is done, the surface of the earth should be about half an inch below the rim of the pot, with the top of the bulb half an inch below the surface of the earth.

The pots may be left out of doors in a shady place till the weather gets quite cold, when they must be housed. A part of them may be retarded by putting them in a cool cellar, from which they can be taken as wanted; but in any event, they must be brought to the light as soon as they begin to grow. They should be placed as near as possible to the light, and the pots turned occasionally to prevent the plants from being drawn on one side. The temperature of the room should not be too high. At first the pots should be watered moderately, but when the plants are in bloom water may be given freely, but not so as to sodden the soil. In the spring the bulbs, with the ball of earth, may be turned into the garden, where most of them will mature sufficiently to be planted out of doors the next year.

SNOW AS A WINTER PROTECTION.

COUNT RUMFORD gives the following explanation of the effects of snow on the earth, as a protection from the piercing colds of winter:

"The snows which cover the surface of the earth in winter, in high latitudes, are doubtless designed, by an all-provident Creator, as a garment to defend it against the piercing winds from the polar regions, which prevail during the cold season. These winds, notwithstanding the vast tracts of continent over which they blow, retain their sharpness as long as the ground they pass over is covered with snow; and it is not till meeting with the ocean, that they acquire, from a contact with its waters, the heat which the snows prevent their acquiring from the earth, the edge of their coldness is taken off, and they gradually die away and are lost.

"The winds are always found to be much colder when the ground is covered with snow than when it is bare, and this extraordinary coldness is by many supposed to be communicated to the air by snow; but this is an erroneous opinion, for these winds are in general much colder than the snow itself. They retain their coldness, because the snow prevents them from being warmed at the expense of the earth; and this is a striking proof of the use of snow in preserving the heat of the earth during the winter in cold latitudes.

"It is remarkable that these winds seldom blow from the poles directly toward the equator. but from the land toward the sea. Upon the eastern coast of North America the cold winds come from the northwest; but upon the western coast of Europe they blow from the northeast.

"That they should blow from those parts where they can most easily acquire that heat they are in search for is not extraordinary; and that they should gradually cease and die away, upon being warned by contact with the waters of the ocean, is likewise agreeable to the nature and causes of their motion; and if I might be allowed a conjecture respecting the principal use of the sea, or the reason why the proportion of water upon the surface of our globe is so great compared to that of the land, it is to maintain a more equal temperature in the different climates, by heating or cooling the winds which at certain periods blow from the great continents.

"Snow is eminently favorable to vegetation in high latitudes on account of its light, feathery nature; and in certain temperatures, where neither the surface to be protected nor the atmosphere outside are sufficiently warm to melt nursery to obtain them, try generally to take be set so that the top will be covered half an it, it is fully as good a protection as so much Monthly.

cent show could not be well imagined than was made by these little roses. The habit of the plant is similar to the common portulacea, and, if anything, the flowers are more abundant.

The seeds, for some reason, seem to lack vitality, and it was pretty difficult to get them to germinate. In some cases not more than half came up." In wet or dull weather the buds did not always open well, but dropped without expanding, and this was particularly the case where plants happened to be set in a cool, shady place-always unsuited to the portulacca. In bright weather, however, the plants flowered most abundantly.

The accompanying engraving shows the size and character of the flowers, as they are drawn of the exact size of specimens with which we furnished our artist.

wool or down spread over the same surface. But nature designs it only as a temporary protection, and for this reason she has made it dissoluble at those temperatures of the atmosphere which can support vegetation. Hence, when spring arrives, the earth, as if by a voluntary act, throws off its clothing, which would, if it were not dissolved, just as effectually prevent the entrance as the escape of heat."

Korticultural Notes.

GERMINATION OF SEED .- Germination is the first act of vitality in plants; it is the first great change which converts the dormant embryo of the seed into an active growing body. Three things are necessary for this change: the presence of moisture, atmospheric air, and a certain elevation of temperature. The absorption of moisture softens the interument of the seed; warmth quickens the embryo into vitality, and the air supplies the oxygen whereby the starch, sugar, etc., of the seed are converted into carbonic acid for the use of the young plant. Exposure to light is generally regarded as injurious to germinating seeds; and it is a common opinion that they are covered as much with a view to keeping them in darkness, as for any other reason. "But, experiments," says Dr. LINDLEY, "by no means confirm these statements; on the contrary, if seeds are deposited upon damp soil, and then covered with a plate of glass, closely pressed down upon them, they germinate as well as if in darkness, though perhaps not so quickly." The covering of seeds with earth is, therefore, to be regarded rather as a method of preserving around them the necessary mois ture, than as a means of guarding them against light,

VALUE OF PEAT OR MUCK.—Muck varies materially in its composition and value, according to its origin. Prof. S. W. Jounson found that the amount of ammonia in the various deposits of dry muck and peat which he has examined vary from 0.58 to 4.06 per cent. In other words, some kinds of muck contain seven times as much ammonia as others. For the purpose of comparison we may state that ordinary barn yard manure contains only about 0.5 per cent of actual and potential ammonia. It will be seen from this that dry muck of the poorest description, contains as much ammonia as barn yard manure, while the best deposits contain seven times as much. Dried muck, too, contains five times as much organic matter as well rotted barn yard manure. It will be found by experience that mucks differ very much in value, and as a ger eral rule we would not advise its application until it has been subjected to the influence of the atmosphere for a time. It is always safe and valuable for composting.

THE LONG-TALKED OF FRUIT BOOK.—The Pomologist of the West will be glad to hear that Dr. WARDER has decided to issue an Annual, as heretofore suggested in these columns. Col. HARRIS, writing of an interview with Dr. W. says:—"The worthy Pomological Doctor is still gathering materials for his book; but as the progress of knowledge has rendered his earlier notes obsolete, and the undertaking stares him in the face if he should undertake to revise them, he has prudently concluded to is sue a yearly abstract of the progress of Pomblogy, which shall at once be available as well as feasible. The bulk of his 'notes' may be issued as a manual which will com prise a practical treatise on the general subject."

THE YEDDO GRAPE.—A young vine of this new wonder was shown at the late Penn. Hort. Exhibition, from the Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, who has now growing in the garden of the Department a number of vines. It has a leaf more like some of our native than the foreign grapes, and may possibly prove hardy. What the merits of the fruit are, is only known from what has been already recorded in our pages, from Mr. Fortune, who introduced it to English gardens. These vines will probably be distributed among our prominent nurserymen for trial.—Hovey's Magazine.

CALCEOLARIA, CLOTH OF GOLD .- A dwarf, narrow foliaged plant, a most profuse bloomer, a most clear and decided yellow, is certainly as yet the best Calceolaria of its style. Calceolarias, even Aurea floribunda, generally make two seasons of blooming, therefore between each there is a rest period of no bloom, which frequently converts a floral design into an inharmonious and incongruous picture. Now, Cloth of Gold has a perpetual succes sion of flowers and stalks rising, therefore there is no time when there is no bloom on the plants at all .- Gardeners'

PRICES OF FRUIT, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET:-The following are the prices of Fruit and Vegetables in New-York market, as given in the Tribune of the 14th inst.: FRUIT.

APPLES — Arrivals have been quite free, but the demand as been good, and choice Winter sorts have advanced. Las deen good, and choice Winter sorts have advanced.

We quote:
Mixed Western, \$\beta\$ bbl \$2.50(\alpha\$2.75
Common, \$\beta\$ bbl \$2.50(\alpha\$2.75
Common, \$\beta\$ bbl \$2.50(\alpha\$2.56
Selected fruit, \$3.00(\alpha\$3.25
QUINOES—There is no change. We quote:
Apple, \$\beta\$ bbl \$3.00(\alpha\$3.60)
Gear_{Est} No change, We quote:
Isabella, good to choice, \$10(\alpha\$3.60)
Concords, good to choice, \$10(\alpha\$3.60)
Concords, good to choice, \$10(\alpha\$3.60)
CALNEBERIES—The market is quite dull, and rates aresasier. We quote:

DRIED FRUIT—All kinds of dried fruits and berries con-inues scarce and in good demand. Prices are firm, and it that that Apples might sell above quotations. Ye quote:

| Dried Apples, sliced, % 16 | Dried Apples, sliced, % 16 | Dried Apples, good to choice | 8@8 | Apples, good to choice | 8@8 | Apples, inferior and old | 7@7½ | Peaches, peeled | 20@22 | Peaches, unpeeled | 20@22 | Peaches, u VEGETABLES.

| VEGETABLES. | Potatoes - Prince Alberts and Rough and Ready are easier. Other kinds are unchanged. The demand is fair. | Sweet are very firm. | We quote: | \$1.50(@1.62\% | Prince Albert. | 1.60 (@1.62\% | Jackson Whites. | 1.50 (@1.62\% | Jackson Whites. | 2.00(@2.50 | Peachblows. | 1.50(@1.62\% | Mercers. | 2.00(@2.50 | Peachblows. | 1.50(@1.62\% | Sweet potatoes | 1.50 | 4.60(@5.60 | Sweet potatoes | 1.50 | 4.6

SQUASHES—Are a little higher. We quote:
Boston Marrow, \$\pm\$ bbl. \$2.50\(\pi 2.75\)
Jersey Marrow, 2.25\(\pi 2.50\) TURNIPS—Prices have improved. We quote: Ruta Bagas, \$\text{P}\$ bbl\$1,25@1.59.

ONIONS—We quote:
Red and Yellow, \$100 strings, \$4.75@5.00
Red and Yellow, \$1bbl, \$4.75@5.00
CABBAGES are lower; \$100, \$8@10.

Pomestic Geonomy.

HINTS ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY

WE find many recipes in the RURAL in regard to cooking, and various other things, which are truly valuable. But none of them can fully supply the lack of good judgment. Many an inexperienced housekeeper tries recipe after recipe, and wonders why she does not secure the desired result. For instance, it is required to make a loaf of cake, or a pan of biscuit; if the milk or buttermilk is very sour, more soda or saleratus must be used, and vice versa. Then soda and saleratus are not always of the same strength, and when a new package is bought, it should be carefully tested, as the result of experiment is the best guide. Again, some spoons, and cups, and eggs, are larger than others, and here is a chance for the use of judgment. Instances might be multiplied in regard to many other things, where "circumstances alter cases;" and she who follows recipes without taking them into account, follows a blind guide.

Our reason was given us to use in all the concerns of life; and nowhere is there more scope for its use than in domestic economy. We should consult our own preferences, our own health, and that of our families, and the means at our command to use. "What is one's meat is another's poison," is an old adage, and not without some degree of truth. We cannot all bear the same things. What is relished by one, causes disgust, or positive sickness in another. Accord! ing to my way of thinking, most of the recipes in the RURAL for cooking require too much shortening, too many eggs, too much spices and stimulants, to be healthful in general, and much more so in particular cases; and that housekeeper who has the discrimination to pick out the valuable, for practical purposes, and leave the rubbish, has a judgment which is more valuable than *any* recipe.

MINCE PIES.—Perhaps some may not know that the broth of meat boiled for mince pies, and added to it after it is chopped, adds greatly to its richness. If there is too much grease, it can be dipped off.

Rags.—Probably few know the full value of rags in an economical point of view, (I imagine they are more plenty than whole cloth now,) and I venture to give a bit of information, though some interested in the price of paper may not thank me for it. Rags of any fabric, shred fine like carpet rags, thrown loosely together, and then spread evenly into a tick the desired thickness, and tacked like hair, cotton batting, &c., will make a good mattress, or cushion, for chairs, lounges, cribs, wagon-seats, or even beds. According to my way of thinking, they are almost as good as hair, and better than cotton batting. Care should be taken to spread them so that they will be the same thickness throughout when pressed down. Where they are part woolen, or heavy rags, spread each kind over the whole surface; or otherwise, spread the thick ones thinner, as they will not press down so much as the same bulk of light ones. The remnants after cutting carpet rags, are, a large share of them, generally fine enough, and only need freeing from dust; this can be done by pouring them slowly from one basket into another out of doors, in a slight breeze. Heavy hems or seams should be thrown out. The ravelings of old worn-out carpets are good, if only well cleaned.

PLAIN MINCE PIES.-Will some one of the many contributors to the domestic department of the RURAL, inform me through the columns of the same the method of making a plain mince pie, and what is called in housekeeping phrase a nice minced pie, and oblige - A CONSTANT READER, Corunna, Mich., 1863.

To PRESERVE DRIED FRUIT FROM WORMS .-Sprinkle alcohol freely among your fruit, and the worms will not trouble it; or, put it in bagsmade of double paper, and fasten close. I have seen both tried successfully.—A. C. A., Lansing, Mich., 1863.

Padies' Department.

20 No. 20 V80 24

THE GOOD NIGHT.

THEY turn upon the chamber stair, Two little pair of naked feet-But one we miss—he is not there His kind good-night to speak.

Their locks are almost mingling now, The dark ones with the gleaming gold, But we gaze to see again the brow We laid beneath the summer mold

We see his soft blue eye once more, And hear his low and gentle tone-The smile so sweet he always wore, The light's again within our home

Good-night, papa! mamma, good-night! The aching soul is full with joy— He's back again; the low firelight Reveals the fair-haired, noble boy.

God help us now! 'Twas but a dream And vanished, for he is not there; We saw him pass the cold, dark stream-His feet press not the chamber stair.

Redeemer, God! we wait the night When this poor soul, all weary, worn Shall hear our angels thro' the light, Soft greet us with eternal morn.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CLERGYMEN'S DAUGHTERS.

It is pretty well known that a new fashion of rather a startling character has recently been introduced-that of ladies riding on horseback astride, and in gentleman's apparel. Whether this fashion will succeed or not is a question somewhat difficult to answer. It is certain, however, that it has been adopted by ladies of the highest position in society, who sincerely believe that "the days of the side-saddle are numbered."

The riding suit adopted by this new school of lady equestrians consists of a dark blue cloth dress coat and buff cassimere vest, both trimmed with plain, flat, gilt buttons, solid-colored cassimere pantaloons, and black "stove-pipe" hat. This fashion has been patronized to a considerable extent by young ladies of clerical connections, among whom may be named Miss Anna LIVINGSTON, MISS MARGARET C. HURLBUT, and the three Misses HANSELMANN, all daughters of and the last in Prussia. This fact has aroused the indignation of certain editors, who seem to think that "parsons' daughters" are on an entirely different footing, so far as regards dress, from the rest of mankind, and have no right to "parade themselves on the highway in male costume glittering with gilt buttons."

It is not my desire to discuss the propriety of ladies wearing any kind of masculine dress. The question on the tapis is simply this:-Ought those young ladies who happen to be elergymen's daughters to be restrained from dressing like the daughters of laymen with whom they associate? I answer No! I grant that, for the sake of example, they ought carefully to avoid everything like extravagance or ostentation in safely done. their amount: but I do not think the "male riding dress" is open to either of these objections. Considering its durability, it is much cheaper than a broadcloth riding habit, as ordinarily worn by ladies. It has also the advantage of being more convenient when the rider dismounts to make calls. In an æsthetic point of view, it is eminently genteel and elegant, without, in my opinion, verging on dandyism. With regard to the buttons, I would merely say that they are comme il faut; plain, flat, gilt buttons are always in unimpeachable taste on blue coats and buff vests; whether worn by clergymen's daughters, laymen's daughters, or gentlemen themselves. Upon the whole, I do not think the riding dress is either extravagant or ostentations: but simply a plain and neat costume, suitable to be worn anywhere by gentlemen; and, if ladies may be allowed to wear it at all, quite as becoming to clergymen's as to laymen's daughters.

In conclusion, I may observe that I am neith a clergyman's daughter, nor (so far) a wearer of the masculine riding dress: though I have a lifelong friend who unites both characters, without detriment to her reputation as a discreet and sensible woman. She might have chosen a black suit; but she preferred the blue and buff and gilt buttons, and therein manifested her good taste. CORNELIA A. LITTLE.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. FALLEN LEAVES - No. 11.

THE November wind moans fearfully to-night its wailings are like the groans of a spirit exiled from peace and wandering in regions of woe. The rain-drops fall drearily—as I listen I remember-"into each life some rain must fall." Without, the storm-king reigns-within, the fire leaps cheerily in the grate, and I - I am sitting in my sewing-chair-but the unfinished garment has slipped from my hand, and I, who have been so practically industrious all the day, am only dreaming. Dreaming!—it illy befits me. Childhood, youth, may dream bright, beautiful visions of the future, but when the hair is threaded with silver-when the brow is furrowed with carethen should the heart forget its fancyings - then then should we be no dreamers.

Yet, dear reader, in spite of the gray hairs that have crept into my curls - I remember that a dear mother once parted them softly from my brow, and while she kissed my flushed cheek said—"It's a beautiful dream, my child, may the angels teach you how it may be realized." Dear mother, she has been in Heaven these many years, while I have been growing old, and sad and weary - but that beautiful dream of the future, it has gone before me as a "Star of Bethlehem" all my life; and to-night it brightens before me in all the many-hued beauty of my childhood's reason.

It is a dream of wealth-of honor-of constant

pleasure. "I will be very rich, some day," I said to my mother. "I will have a bright, beautiful home-more beautiful than any I have ever seen. Lovely flowers shall blossom for me the whole year long, and I shall be happier than any one can dream"-and my mother-I have told you what she said to me-adding, as she kissed me again, "Does my child think of her home in heaven?"

And so I am dreaming to-night-not a vain vision, I know, for the angels have taught me how it may be realized.

I shall be rich some day - I shall know no more storm, and sleet, and snow. The flowers of immortality shall blossom forth for me upon evergreen shores. I shall listen to no more dreary wind-mounings-no leaves shall fall. My home shall be in regions of perpetual summer. Through fragrant bowers-through groves of olive and palm-music shall float from harps of gold and deathless strains of angel melody. The walls of my palace shall be of all manner of precious stones. Deathless stars shall arise above me and illumine my home with a glory above that of the sun at noon.

There shall these feet of mine, in sandals of light, tread upon pavements of gold-there shall this form be clad in raiment whiter than snowthere shall this brow be crowned—there shall I -though now faded, and wrinkled, and old-be young and fair again, for I shall have bathed in the Fountain of Youth—there shall I live forever-forever-in my beautiful home in Heaven.

This is my dream,—the flame leaps higher in grate, - the wind moans, - only a DREAM! Yet as each day turns its golden feet to the night, I remember that "every setting sun is but a milestone marking my journey one day nearer done."

HINTS TO MOTHERS: HIRING CHILDREN

"I can't get Frank to do a thing without hiring him," said a mother to me one day. "He seem very avaricious for such a boy. There he is now," she said, looking out of the parlor window and smiling, "working away with all his might. I shall have to pay him a dime for that. He is saving up his money for a trip to the city."

There were plenty of dimes and dollars in mother's porte-monaie, so the hiring system was clergymen—the first two living in this country, no great inconvenience to her, but the influence on the mind of her child was very hurtful. A child who is hired to do whatever he is told, can never be an obedient one. Even a single instance of it, resorted to, as some mothers will, in an emergency, will do much to undermine a narent's authority.

A captain once in a storm offered his men extra pay if they would make extra efforts for the ship's safety. It succeeded well, but ever afterward they looked for the same promise before they could be induced to do their duty in a storm. Instead of a cheerful promptness in doing whatever a parent desires, a paid child goes grudgingly to every task, and quickly learns to strike for higher wages when it can be

It is very well to have children early taught habits of industry, and they should be early encouraged to earn money for specific uses; but a wise discrimination is needed in such matters, or more harm than good will be the result. First of all, a child should be taught instant obedience to a parent's wish; little hands and hearts should be taught to be ready and cheerful in performing all manner of work that a child may. After that lesson is thoroughly learned, it may be well to enter at times into a distinctly specified agreement with the child, paying him a certain fixed sum for some particular piece of work not in the exact line of his every-day duties. It should be left in his choice whether to accept the proposal or not, but once commenced, a parent should impress on his mind the importance of perse verance until it is completed. These childish lessons we think so little of, have often a life-long bearing.

monter, "we all earned our living." I cannot imagine how it was done, but I never knew a more upright, industrious, clock-work family. The daughters were educated at the first young ladies' seminary in the land, and one at least is now an earnest laborer in a foreign mission field. Good habits, formed in childhood, are the richest legacy you can leave your children. Without them they are poor, even with the richest stores of silver and gold. However lowly your lot may be, it is in your power to leave them this priceless inheritance.—Chronicle.

PICTURES.

A ROOM with pictures in it and a room without pictures, differ about as much as a room with windows and a room without windows. Nothing is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room, than bleak walls with nothing on them, for pictures are loop-holes of escape to the soul, leading to other scenes and other spheres. It is such an inexpressible relief to a person engaged in writing or even reading, on looking up not to have his line of vision chopped off by an odious white wall, but to find his soul escaping, as it were, through the frame of an exquisite picture, to other beautiful and perhaps heavenly scenes, where the fancy for a moment may revel refreshed and delighted. Thus pictures are consolers of loneliness; they are books, they are histories and sermons, which we can read without the trouble of turning over the leaves.-

> LOVE. He prayeth best who loveth best All things both great and small: For the dear God, who loveth us, He made and loveth all.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. PATIENCE, INDUSTRY AND CHEERFULNESS

BY CLIO STANLEY.

THE SPIDER. In the light wind the old brown spider sits And weaves with patient toil his little web. While in and out the slender thread is spun Into a fabric that we strive in vain To imitate. Full many a sunny day We watch the work go on, until, at length, It hangs complete within the open door No threatening wind nor dash of rain disturb The little worker, for his web to him His palace is, and there he thinks (if spiders Think at all,) his life will pass away. But soon, with careless touch, the housemaid's broom Brushes the web away, and all the days And hours of cheerful labor seem to end In disappointment.

So we often strive Thro' many a toilsome hour to build our walls And lay each stone in place; but when the winds Of adverse fortune come, and sweep away Our work, we sit with folded hand and brows Of glowing import, thinking it matters not How goes our future life, because, forsooth, One disappoinment has been ours.

Not so

The spider; soon he seeks some other spot, And without thought of doubt or disco He builds again his house, nor thinks the labor Vain, while yet he may in quietness Pass e'en the last hours of his feeble life Ah! search for patience in a spider's web! Seek for contentment in his life of toil! Nor murmur when some ruder touch destroys Your work, but, cheerful, try again, in hope That in the end you shall rewarded be.

> II. THE BEE.

Lo! in the sunny meadow, how the bee On busy wing flitteth from flower to flower! Now pausing o'er the daisy's upturned face, And now alighting upon the violet blue! From each fair blossom, sprinkled thro' the grass. He gathers honey for the winter store, Even from bitter blossoms gathering good With zealous industry; his tiny wings Carry him over many a clover-field And many a bank where sweet wild roses grow Stirring in Morning's fresh and radiant air, And flitting still when evening hours draw nigh, He teaches us a lesson, good and true, Which, if 'tis rightly conned, will make us wise Betimes, e're yet the night-time draweth nigh Wherein no man may work,

> III. THE LARK.

High in mid air The lark pours forth his song of cheerfulness And greets the coming day with merry trill; Beneath his little wing there beats a heart Which swells responsive to the daylight's call; While song on song, jubilant note on not He scatters from his tiny, warbling threat. Oh! list his hymn of praise, and bid your voice Rhyme with the early echo of delight, Wake all the pulses of your human heart To orisons of cheerful love and faith. Philadelphia, Pa., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, F. R. S.

"QUEEN VICTORIA is about to make a baronet of 'Proverbial Philosophy' TUPPER. She can make him a baronet, but cannot make him a poet."

"The above is said to be 'passing the round' of the papers. If the first sentence be true, it is only another illustration of the virtues of Queen VICTORIA, who has always been generously desirous of doing good. She is to be commended for encouraging a man whom the world has stubbornly refused to acknowledge superior, simply as a poet."

I take issue with the writer of the foregoing, in a recent number of the RURAL. I cannot see injustice in the last sentence of the first paragraph, neither can I perceive that its very style indicates that it was written "by one who can appreciate the infamies of Byron, or the wild flights of Moore's tricky muse." I am no apologist for Byron's "infamy," though

"Wits wrote in favor of his wickedness And kings to do him honor took delight."

If I had been consulted, I should have advised them differently. Though I have arrived at a sufficient age to be "awakened from dreamy hours," and to be "recovered from sickly romance," yet I think there is more real poetical merit in one page of Childe Harold, than in a whole volume of "Proverbial Philosophy."

I admit that there is real poetry in HOLMES Hymn of Trust," and in Hollind's "Thanks giving Hymn." But compare "Proverbial Phi losophy" with either of them, and it sinks into insignificance as far as poetical merit is concerned. And, surely, if a man has not poetical merit, it will be difficult to make a poet of him.

I do not wish to be classed among the defamers of Tupper. I admire him. I think there is real practical value in his writings,—so do I think there is in HOLLAND's "Lessons in Life," yet these contain no poetry. I think that goodness is conspicuous in Turper;" so it is in BEECHER, yet he is not a poet. I agree that no poet surpasses Tupper in the nobleness of his manhood;" neither did and poet surpass CHANNING in the "nobleness of his manhood;" yet he was not a poet.

I admire and like TUPPER's "Proverbial Philosophy." Its precepts are excellent, and hardly to be surpassed. It abounds in noble sentiments. It must have sprung from a noble breast, and I think it must inspire "purer thoughts and loftier purposes" in whoever reads it; still, I think it was a mistake in giving it the form of poetry. reverence.—Austin Phelps.

The sentiments are superior, - the poetry wretched. One would hardly know that it was meant for poetry, did not each line begin with a capital letter. The metrical rhythm is not there. Compare it with Por's poems, the musical rhythm of which is not surpassed by any in the English language, and the difference appears ludicrous. The "poetical fire" must be there to make poetry. Poetry cannot dispense with 'deep inspiration" and still be poetry.

TUPPER may have excelled in "harmlessness and healthy tone;" so did "Poor Richard" in his sayings, but no one called these poems, or "Poor Richard" a poet. "Proverbial Philosophy' would have made excellent prose, but those lines "drag their slow length along" too much "like a wounded snake" to be poetry.

I am not one that subordinates the practical to the romantic, nor do I think that poetry consists only in the rhyming of "dove" and "love," or the jingle of Saxe, but I do insist that because TUPPER has "real value in his writings," because "goodness is conspicuous" in him, because one will have "purer thoughts and loftier purposes" on reading his writings, because of the 'harmlessness and healthy tone" of his writings, he is not, necessarily, a poet. н. т. Middlefield, Ohio, 1863.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker PLEASURES OF THE IDEAL

OFT when the world is cold and dark in seeming, When friends I loved too well have changed or flown, wander far away in spirit, dreaming Of light and beauty in a world my own.-Mrs. Bolton.

THERE is an ideal world, an inner life, far removed from the trials and turmoil of the actual .-- a fair, serene retreat, where sorrow and pain never enter. Happy indeed is it for the children of earth that there is such a domain, a calm, broad region, where each may retire to build his own castle, and people it with the creations of his own fancy.

It is a glorious land, that ideal realm, with its stretching shores and snow-capped peaks, its summer fields and dreamy waters, its soft, pure atmosphere, balmy as Spring and mellow as the Indian Summer. How magnificent its castles are, with their glittering towers and shining battlements! What richness and delicacy in all the furniture and arrangements! Nothing luxurious and beautiful is wanting. Paintings by the great masters hang upon the walls, and marble forms that seem to breathe meet the eye at every turn, while from vases of antique beauty flowers that never wither scatter their perpetual incense through the rooms. A monarch might covet the superb grace of design, the marvelous softness of those carpets, the voluptuous ease of those chairs and sofas, in whose rich depths the most troubled brain might woo repose.

Without, in the lawns and gardens, are found the trees and flowers of every clime. The rich growths of the tropics mingle with the hardy plants of the North. The pine and the palm, the apple and orange, grow side by side. The pale blossoms of our colder zone are intertwined with the bright glories of the South. The robin and the bird of Paradise perch upon the same

Delicious odors forever perfume the dreamy air, and strains of fairy music are continually echoing through the corridors and halls. The sky that hangs over all is always calm and soft as the eyes of angels, and the stars twinkle there with a wondrous radiance, as they tread their ancient courses.

There, in the softened light of those luxurious rooms, we may enjoy a solitude made delightful by the sweet surroundings, or summon for our companions all the great and good of earth, not the living only, but the gifted dead, and our own dear friends likewise, who have "passed from earth," or from whom we are separated by distance, and also those who tread with us daily the walks of life. After reveling in this magic realm until the weary spirit is soothed and refreshed, we may return to earth again, with its as the Swiss mountaineer turns from the verdant and fruitful valleys to the sterile rocks of his mountain home. RACHEL ROBERTS.

Woodbury, Wis., 1863.

THE ADVANTAGES OF SINGING .- Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of caresupplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under his shirt-front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn as much money again as a cobbler who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Avaricious men never sing. The man who attacks singing throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses, or August of its meadow larks.

ATTENDING ANGELS

THERE are two Angels which attend unseen Each one of us, and in great books record Our good and evil deeds. He who writes down The good ones, after every action closes His volume, and ascends with it to God. The other keeps his dreadful day-book open Till sunset, that we may repent; which doing, The record of the action fades away, And leaves a line of white across the page. [Longfellow.

EXALTATION AWAKENS AFFECTION. - When man stands before the sea, and on mountains, and before pyramids and ruins, and in the presence of misfortune, and feels himself exalted, then does he stretch out his arms after the great Friendship. And when music and moonlight, and spring and spring tears, then his heart dissolves, and he wants Love. And he who has never sought either is a thousand times poorer than he who has lost both.

FRIENDSHIPS.—The purest and most lasting friendships are permeated with an element of

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CONTENT.

ONE more year my God has given; I accept the gift with joy, Many a one He's kindly sent me, Since I was a laughing boy.

Are my features worn and wrinkled? Are my shoulders old and bent? All is good my Father sends me; I accept what He has sent.

Many a blessing has He given, Many a one he takes away: I and mine are but my Father's; Can I wish to say Him nay?

Am I poor, alone, forsaken? Have both friends and fortune fled? Yet the meek and lowly Jesus, Had not where to lay His head.

Am I feeble, worn and wasting? Sorely tried with many an ill? Whom He loveth well He chastens; His good pleasure I fullfil.

Is my journey long and dreary, In this weeping mortal state? But the goal I'm seeing clearly; God is good and I can wait.

Lansing, Mich., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GOD'S PURPOSE IN MAN.

"LIFE is short." Each day proves it thus. We hear the tolling of the bell. Four-score strokes break upon the stillness which has for a moment awed our hearts. A gray-haired man is gone. We called him a great man. His life has seemed to us long. We measure his achievements by the great work yet to be done, then, looking at the years he has labored to perform his part, we say, "Ah, truly, life is but a day!" We see the middle-aged just entered into the field of strife, and the young who have but girded on their armor to step upon the battleplains of life, fall in their pathway; and we ask, "Why live at all, or why strive at all, since so few complete their work, so many must leave their brilliant schemes but rudely sketched?"

There is a purpose hid in every life. Each individual is designed by the Creator to fill a position which no other can occupy in the harmony of creation. The whole universe is but a grand instrument, which, touched by the hand of the Master, pours forth its pæans of praise, which roll and reverberate throughout the trackless realms of space, and there is no individual so insignificant as to be of no use in this grand harmonium of the Great Musician. Souls are the written music of a sublime anthem, written by Jehovan upon earth, and which will fill the universe with ecstasy and joy when the new heaven and the new earth" shall appear.

Death comes suddenly and unexpectedly, even to those who are best prepared to meet it, and have anticipated a short career. Soon, all our labors will cease. The last chord, or discord, which our lives produce, will circle away across the waves of time to the shores of eternity; and the hand of the Master will thrill the ages yet to be with other harmonies, which, should every soul-note be in proper unison with the great key-note of Infinite Love, will peal in one chord of sweetness and triumphal melody the praise of the Eternal King of Glory, a "Laus Deo" that will shake the very spheres.

The humblest life is essential to the plans of Gop. The death of the noblest and the vilest, will alike praise and glorify Him. Each incident in the history of each individual, each act that he performs, each word that he utters, has its effects revealing themselves for years afterward. Here is our work; work for us all; a life of toil and struggle; it should be a life of labors and conquests. We should be winning battles for God, conquering self and sin, spreaddaily round of toil and care, its unrest and pain, | ing the banner of Jehovan upon the hill-tops of time. Then, when our warfare is ended and we lay down our arms, our great Captain will lead us into a land of eternal peace. There, we can labor and never weary. The clash of arms will never reach us more. The heavenly life will be calm and tranquil, joyful and peaceful. "Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city."

L. JARVIS WELTON.

TRUST GOD UNCONDITIONALLY. - "There hall be no loss of any man's life among you, but of the ship," and yet Paul says, "Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved." We may trust unconditionally, ourselves only conditionally. By faith we may rely upon him, nothing wavering; but wavering in self-confidence, we must watch and pray would we enter not into temptation. His promises are sure. It is our confidence in them which is insecure. We are changing, and hence often doubting; God is ever the same. The lives of those in the ship could not be lost, though there was no natural impossibility in the way, and He is "able to keep that which is committed to Him against that day."

CHRISTIANITY.—It is impossible that human nature can be above the need of Christianity. And if ever man has for a time fancied that he could do without it, it has soon appeared to him clothed in fresh youth and vigor, as the only cure for a human soul; and the degenerate nations have returned with new ardor to those ancienit, simple, and powerful truths, which, in the hour of their infatuation, they despised .-D'Audigne.

Goth is not the author of sin. Everything He made was "good," and no good was ever in sin. It was man's getting up, with the devil's help and the curse, which was born with it, has followed, and will follow it through the world.

A CYCLAT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The Reviewer.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF HON. THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D. By TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, A Minister of the Collegiate Church, New York. [pp. 289.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

VERY much have we been interested in the perusal of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's biography, and we would that all the youth of our land might have the privilege of studying his characteristics as they could not but be influenced by the unexampled excellence his life portrayed. The author was a relative of Mr. F., and for more than twenty years enjoyed a considerable degree of intimacy with him, and is enabled, therefore, to speak from personal observation. It was the aim of Mr. CHAMBERS to give, in moderate compass, as just and accurate an account of the growth and development of this remarkable man as could be obtained by patient and diligent inquiry, and the author's task has been agreeably performed. For sale by STRELE & AVERY.

CERESTOMATHIE FRANCAISE. A French Reading Book: Containing, I. Selections from the best French Writers, with Beferences to the Author's French Grammar. II The Master Pieces of Moliere, Racine, Boileau and Voltaire. With Explanatory Notes, Biographical Notices, and a Vocabulary. By WILLIAM I. KNAPP, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Madison Univerity. [12mo.—pp. 480.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

For those who wish to learn French this is a valuable work-containing many excellent reading exercises. We commend it to all who are studying the French language and literature. STEELE & AVERY have it. Price \$1,25.

HARRY'S VACATION; Or, Philosophy at Home. By WILLIAM C. RIGHARDS, A. M. Author's Revised Edition. [16mo.—pp. 398.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a revised edition of an admirable juvenile work first published near a decade of years ago. We hailed it, in its neat style, with pleasure, and have perused it with much interest. Would that every school-boy, aye, and girl also, could possess a copy;—it would certainly be read with pleasure and profit. The copy before us shall speedily go to our "Harry"-now absent from the paternal roof for the first time, and homesickingly anticipating (we doubt not) the Holiday Vacation, which is rapidly approaching. Ah! the tears fill our eyes as we think of the dear, wide-awake boy-whom we were wont to chide when near, but who has our sincere aspirations while away—and our heart throbs in sympathy with the author of this entertaining and instructive volume. Sold in Rochester by STEELE & AVERY.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW. October, 1863. New York: Leonard Scott & Co.

THE articles in this magazine are-The French Conquest in Mexico; Romola; Miracles; Gervinus on Shakspeare; The Treaty of Vienna-Poland; Wit and Humor; The Critical Character; Victor Hugo; Mackay's Tubingen School and Contemporary Literature. To the American reader the initial article of the present issue possesse great interest. A leading English journalist says that the author with knowledge of the dark transaction, as perfect as can be obtained from public documents, and in a style of equal simplicity and force, has tracked through its development of perfidy and blood the monstrous design of creating a French prevince on the Southern frontier of

Broken Columns. [12mo.—pp. 558.] New York: Sheldon & Co.

This is a queer work—a novel which evidently intende to demonstrate that every one has defects in character, that no one is perfect, and that leniency should be exhibited to the erring. Though endorsed strongly by high literary authority, we greatly question the tendency of its teachings. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

AT HOME AND ARROAD; Or, How to Behave. By Mrs. MANNERS, author of "Pleasure and Profit." [16mo.—pp. 165.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

An excellent work for juveniles. Most of its chapters were first published in a juvenile magazine and received with high favor, and the volume is issued at the earnest solicitation of many friends of the author. For sale by STRELE & AVERY.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT; Or Lessons on the Lord's Prayer: In a Series of Stories. By Mrs. Manners. [pp. 136.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Another admirable little work for the young-just the thing for a Holiday present. We shall make it a conspicuous object on the Christmas Tree for the little ones of

•LIVE IT DOWN. A Story of the Light Lands. By J. C. JEAFFERSON. A Novel. [8vo.—pp. 248.] New York: Harper & Bros.

our home circle. Sold by STERLE & AVERY.

THIS IS No. 233 of HARPERS' "Library of Select Novlook and title, but we have not given it a perusal. Sold by STRELE & AVERY.

STRANGE STORIES OF A DETECTIVE; Or, Curiosities of Crime. By a Retired Member of the Detective Police. [8vo.-pp. 184.] New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

A SERIES of wonderful sketches which will interes many readers, and especially those of the inquisitive order who have a penchant for the marvelous. [From the Pub

GERVASE CASTONEL; Or, The Six Gray Powders. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, anthor of "East Lynne," &c. [8vo.--pp. 96.] New York: Dick & Fitzgerald,

An exciting tale by a popular writer. Those who hav read "East Lynne" will require no urging to procure and

LIGHT. By HELEN MODET. [12mo.—pp. 339.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

An interesting moral tale, and worthy of commenda tion. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

AMERICANS IN ROME. By HENRY P. LELAND. [16mo. pp. 311.] New York: Chas. T. Evans.

This is a book which will interest all who are fond or perusing works which relate to incidents of foreign trave and adventure. Sold by D. M. DEWEY.

Books Received.

HISTORY OF THE ROMANS UNDER THE EMPIRE. BY CHAS. MERIVALE, B. D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. From the fourth London Edition. With a copious Analytical Index. Two Volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

cations to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, Railways, and Agriculture. With Practical Instructions for the Manufacture and Management of Engines of every class. By John Bourre, C. E. New and Revised Edition. [pp. 419.] New York: D. Appleton & Co. Steele & Avery. A CATECHISM OF THE STEAM ENGINE in its various appli-

HISTORY OF FREDERICK THE SECOND, called Frederick the Great. By THOMAS CARLYLE. In Four Volumes.— Vol. III. [12mo.—pp. 596.] New York: Harper & Brothers. Rochester—Steele & Avery.

Various Topics.

WAR PICTURES.-LIFE IN THE CAMP.

BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR, of the Chicago Journal, is writing from the Army of the Cumberland sketches of life in the camp and field, which surpass, in vivid coloring, anything we have seen. Here are some of his pictures:

SELF-RELIANCE OF WESTERN SOLDIERS.

If there are men in the world gifted with the most thorough self-reliance, Western soldiers are the men. To fight in the grand anger of battle, seems to me to require less manly fortitude, after all, than to bear without murmuring the swarm of little troubles that vex camp and march. No matter where or when you halt, there they are at once at home. They know precisely what to do first, and they do it. I have seen them march into a strange region at dark, and almost as soon as fires would show well, they were twinkling all over the field, the Sibley cones rising like the work of enchantment everywhere, and the little dog-tents lying snug to the ground, as if, like the mushrooms, they had grown there, and the aroma of coffee and tortured bacon, suggesting creature comforts, and the whole economy of a life in canvas cities moving as steadily on as if it had intermitted. The movements of regiments, you know, are as blind as fate. Nobody can tell to-night where he will be to-morrow, and yet with the first glimmer of morning the camp is astir, and the preparations begin for staying there forever; cozy little cabins of red cedar, neatly fitted, are going up; here a boy is making a fire-place, and quite artistically plastering it with the inevitable red earth; he has found a crane somewhere, and swung up thereon a twolegged dinner pot; there a fellow is finishing out a chimney with brick from an old kiln of secession proclivities; yonder a bower house closely woven of evergreens is almost ready for the occupants; tables, stools, bedsteads, are tumbled together by the roughest of carpenters; the avenues between the lines of tents are cleared and smoothed - "policed," in camp phrase - little seats with cedar awnings in front of the tents give a cottage look; while the interior, in a rude way, has a genuine home-like air. The bit of a looking-glass hangs against the cotton wall; a handkerchief of a carpet just before the "bunk" marks the stepping-off to the land of dreams; a violin case is strung up to a convenient hook, flanked by a gorgeous picture of some hero of somewhere, mounted upon a horse rampant and saltant, "and what a length of tail behind!" The business of living has fairly begun again.

But at 5 o'clock some dingy morning, obedient to sudden orders, the regiments march away in good cheer; the army wagons go streaming and swearing after them; the beat of the drum grows fainter; the last straggler is out of sight; the canvas city has vanished like a vision. On such a morning, and amid such a scene, I have loitered till it seemed as if a busy city had passed out of sight, leaving nothing behind for all that life and light but empty desolation. Will you wonder much if I tell you that I have watched such a vanishing with a pang of regret; that the trampled field looked dim to me, worn smooth and beautiful by the touch of those brave feet whose owners have trod upon thorns with song-feet, alas, how many, that shall never again in all this coming and going world make music upon the old thresholds! And how many such sites of perished cities this war has made, how many bonds of good-fellowship have been rent to be united no more!

RECONNOISSANCE ON "PRIVATE ACCOUNT."

Every wood, ravine, hill, field, is explored; the productions, animal and vegetable, are inventoried, and one day renders these soldiers as thoroughly conversant with the region round about as if they had been dwelling there a lifetime. They have tasted water from every spring and well, estimated the corn to the acre, tried the watermelons, gagged the peaches, knocked down the persimmons, milked the cows, roasted the pigs, picked the chickens; they know who lives here and there and yonder, the whereabouts of the native boys, the names of the native girls. If there is a curious cave, a queer tree, a strange rock anywhere about, they know it. You can see them with the chisel, hammer and haversack, tugging up the mountain or scrambling down the ravine in a geological passion that would have won the right hand of fellowship from Hugh Miller, and home they come laden with specimens that would enrich a cabinet. I have in my possession the most exquisite of soil buds just ready to open, beautiful shells, rare minerals, collected by these rough and dashing naturalists. If you think the rank and file have no taste for the beautiful, it is time you remembered of what material our armies are made. Nothing will catch a soldier's eye quicker than a patch of velvet moss, or a fresh little flower, and many a letter leaves the camp enriched with faded souvenirs of these expeditions. I said that nothing will catch an old campaigner's eye quicker than a flower, but I was wrong,-a dirty, ragged baby will. I have seen a thirteen dollar man expend a dollar for trinkets to hang about the dingy neck of an urchin that at home and three years ago he would not have touched with the tongs. Do you say, it is for the mother's sake? You have only to see the bedraggled, coarse, lank, tobacco-chewing damis it wicked for me to use that word in such a fashion?-to abandon that idea, like a foundling, to the tender mercies of the first door-step.

COFFEE IN THE ARMY.

Some wise man proposed in Congress, you remember, the substitution of tea for coffee in the army, and told the people that the soldiers would TRE BOOK OF DAYS: A Miscellany of Popular Antiquities in connection with the Calendar. Including Anecdote, Biography and History, Curiosities of Literature, and Oddities of Human Life and Character. Edinburgh: W. R. Chambers. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Sheba to look at. Why, coffee is their true acua vitce,-their solace and mainstay. When a boy cannot drink his coffee you may be sure he has done drinking altogether. On a march, no sooner is a halt ordered than little fires begin to twinkle along the line; they make coffee in five minutes, drink it in three, take a drill at hard cracker and are refreshed: Our comrades from "der Rhine" will squat phlegmatically anywhere, even in line of battle. No sooner has the storm swept to some other part of the field than the kettles begin to boil, and amid stray bullets and shattered shell they take great swallows of heart and coffee together. It is Rhine wine, the soul of Gambrinus, "Switzer" and "Limberg"

HOW THE SOLDIERS SLEEP.

You would, I think, wonder to see men lie right down in the dusty road, under the full noon sun of Tennessee and Alabama, and fall asleep in a minute. I have passed hundreds of such sleepers. A dry spot is a good mattress; the flaps of a blanket quite a downy pillow. You would wonder, I think, to see a whole army corps, as I have, without a shred of a tent to bless themselves with, lying anywhere and everywhere in all-night rain and not a growl nor a grumble. I was curious to see whether the pluck and good nature were washed out of them, and so I made my way out of the snug, dry quarters I am ashamed to say I occupied, at five in the morning, to see what water had done with them. Nothing! Each soaked blanket hatched out as jolly a fellow as you wish to see-muddy, dripping, half floundered, forth they came, wringing themselves out as they went, with the look of a troop of "wet down" roosters in a full rain

HOW WASHING IS DONE IN PARIS.

storm, plumage at half mast, but hearts trumps

every time. If they swore-and some did-it

was with a laugh; the sleepy fires were stirred

up; then came the—coffee, and they were as good as new. "Blood is thicker than water."

FROM sheer curiosity, just follow my "washing" in its perambulations through the city. A young girl takes it from my room and carries it to the establishment of her mistress. Here every article is marked with a bit of thread. Thence it travels to the river, at the dirtiest portion of it, where the city sewers disembogue their foul contents. At this delightfully selected spot are large houses, built on boat-shaped foundations, two hundred feet long or more, two stories in height, and provided with windows, chimneys, and other conveniences, like common dwellings on the land. The lower story floor is nearly even with the water's edge, and open to the air. On this platform are to be seen some hundred or two women in each of these establishments engaged in cleansing linen.

One should never allow himself, even for a moment, to imagine that the chattel is his own, which he observes undergoing the torture of purification; the consequences would assuredly be fatal to his peace of mind. When a man beholds his house burning up, he is in some sort reconciled to his misfortunes by witnessing the manly efforts put forth by generous firemen to rescue his property. But he is reduced to positive despair when he views the wanton exertions made to annihilate his nice shirts, and without any apparent compunctions of conscience. But labor is cheaper than soap, and therefore it is used with greater freedom. Economy is duly attended to; but it is the economy of soap, and not of linen. Fuel, as well as soap, is so dear that no one thinks of ever boiling the "white things," as in the United States. In the place of the former they use l'eau de javelle, which is nothing more or less than lye, and so strong as to flay the hand which touches it. This is applied without mercy.

After this corrosive ablution, they are pounded with a wooden hammer till every button on the shirt is broken, a signal that they have been beaten enough. The poor victim is not yet entirely dispatched; there are still some remains of vigor left. This is soon dissipated, for it is next laid on a board, and a brush of stiff bristles is energetically applied by a lusty woman. It is then rinsed in the yellow river, conveyed to a room overhead, and dried, returned to the first hands to be starched and ironed, and in a few days the bundle of rags is brought home to the unconscious proprietor, who pays about six sous for the transformation, and consigns it to the paper maker. Two sous are charged apiece for a similar conversion of collars, handkerchiefs, and hose. The consequence of all this is, that dirty shirts are so excessively numerous as to become almost distinctive in a gentleman. To mark them with indelible ink is perfectly useless; after such a process even Kidder's is not invincible.—Spare Hours in Paris.

GANGRENE AND OXYGEN.

A REMARKABLE instance of the advantage which medical men may derive from chemistry, has been published in the reports of the hospital Hotel Dieu, at Paris. A young student wrote a thesis, in which he showed that gangrene and deficiency of oxygen were to be regarded as cause and effect. Dr. Daugler, surgeon-in-chief of the hospital, having a case of spontaneous gangrene under his care, proceeded to test the theory. The patient, a man seventy-five years of age, had the disease in one foot, one toe was mortified, and the whole was in danger. The diseased part was enclosed in an apparatus contrived to disengage oxygen continuously, and in a short time the gangrene was arrested, and the foot recovered its healthy condition. A similar experiment tried upon another patient equally aged, was equally successful, from which the inference follows that treatment with oxygen is of theoretical, stay-at-home wisdom, but not an effectual remedy for a disease which too often

NEW ENGLAND THANKSGIVINGS.

BLESSED are the family reunions of a New England Thanksgiving! From far and near the wanderers come flocking back to the old homesteads like stray sheep and lambs to the fold. One and another flies back like the dove to the ark, having ranged wide over the open sea, but finding no rest or shelter like where the tired wings are once more folded for a little while. The returning prodigal feels new attractions in home just now, and reciprocates the paternal welcome till dinner is over. And here the weary heart rolls off at last burdens that would cling to it elsewhere, and feels once again grateful and joyous. It has been a week of busy preparation in kitchen and pantry, and out-of-doors the turkeys and chickens have waxed too fat to gobble or crow. The Yankee house-wife is now in her element—deep to her elbows in dough—and tomorrow she will be swaying her broom proudly as the queen her scepter. Perhaps she is the mother of grown-up sons and daughters that have gone forth one by one to rear families of their own; but she feels young as the youngest of them now, and divides her heart between her offspring and her pies for Thanksgiving.

But it may be that the young are filling the places of the old, and as young men and maidens, old men and children, gather about the festive board, the dim eyes of age are brightened, and the waning strength renewed by this genial reunion. The dainties of the feast are longingly culled out for the aged pair, and there they sit cozily enjoying them as bees their honey. The grandchildren by their side are as busy, too, as bees, feeling just now that it is more blessed to receive than give, and making the best of the opportunity that only comes round for them once a year. Little ones these are, but large places they fill in the heart, and big ravages they are making in that chicken pie and plate of tarts.

How bright and genial is the home circle on Thanksgiving evening! From city and country, high places and low, the scattered links are once more joined in one golden chain that years have only drawn the closer. The wrinkles are all smoothed out, and the hoary head shines like a crown of glory. Bloom comes again to the faded cheek, and sunshine to the clouded brow. Every tongue is loosened, and the sternest features relax, while the old folks give their experience and the young do likewise, and both vie in jest and story-telling. All sit up late but the grandchildren, who early sink to sleep, to dream of roast turkey and the nightmare.

CALICO PRINTING.

THE printing of calico is attained by the web passing over brass cylinders about six inches in diameter, upon which the print or figures are engraved. These cylinders or rollers, having a length equal to the width of the web, revolve in the ink or paste which is to give the desired color. The web is at the same time passing over these rollers. But before the roller reaches the cloth, it has passed over a scraper so nicely that every particle of this coloring matter has been removed except what is in the interstices of the engraved figure, so that when the cloth passes over, it sponges this dye from out these interstices, and thus bears away the figure. For each different color it must pass over a cylinder a separate time, since but one color can be imprinted at one time. So, if a piece of calico is to have three different colors, it must have as many passages over as many different cylinders each one given its specific figure. The machinery for this, it will at once be seen, must be of the most exact kind, and its working conducted with great skill. From the time a piece of cloth enters the mill, its washings and its soakings, its printings and its dyeing, its surgings and its murgings, until it comes to its foldings and its turnings, are very numerous.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—A remarkable natu- but clean it, dress it, and there are ten thousand ral curiosity has just been made accessible to tourists in Switzerland. A stupendous stalactite cavern had long been known to exist in the Valais, near St. Maurice, where it is called the Grotto-aux-Fees; but, from the difficulty of reaching the spot, it has rarely been visited. A road has now been constructed, and this grotto has become one of the principal points of interest to travelers in the country. The Grotto-aux-Fees is already penetrated to a distance of nearly two miles, and has not yet been entirely explored. The roof is one mass of stalactites. assuming the most capricious forms; while the ground presents the appearance of the dried bed of a torrent—studded, in various places, with large stalactites.

COAL AND STEAM POWER.-In a paper read before the British Association on the Coal and Coke Trade of the North of England Mr. Nicholas Wood said it had been calculated that an acre of coal four feet in thickness produced as much carbon as 115 acres of full-grown forest, and that a bushel (84 lbs.) of coal consumed carefully, was capable of raising 70,000,000 lbs. one foot high, and that the combustion of two pounds of coal gave out power sufficient to raise a man to the summit of Mont Blanc. The aggregate steam power of Great Britain he sets down at 83,635,214 horse-power, or equal to 400,000,000

FIFTEEN Major and Brigadier-Generals fell in the battles before Chattanooga, fighting against the government to which they owed allegiance. The following is a list of the killed:-Maj.-Gen. Hood, mortally wounded; Brig.-Gen. Preston Smith; Brig.-Gen. Wolford; Brig.-Gen. Walthall; Brig.-Gen. Deshler. The wounded were as follows:-Maj.-Gen. Gregg, Maj.-Gen. Preston, Maj.-Gen. Clairborne, Brig.-Gen. Adams, Brig.-Gen. Brown, Brig.-Gen. Bunn, Brig.-Gen. John Helm, Brig. Gen. John C. Brown.

Reading for the Young.

REAL COURAGE.

Boys and girls, as well as men and women, are apt to sometimes mistake prudence for cowardice, and yet no two qualities can be more different.

"Pooh!" said a rough boy, once to his more gentle cousin, "I do believe, John, you're afraid to go near that horse just because he isn't tied." "There is no need of my going near him, Stephen," was the reply, "and there is danger of his kicking any one who teases him use-

"Ha! ha!" shouted Stephen, "you're a bravey, now, ain't you? The idea of being afraid of a horse!" and with a taunting look at John, the foolish boy walked up to the grazing animal and poked him with a stick. The horse gave an uneasy start, but continued pulling at the grass. "See here!" exclaimed Stephen, growing bolder," if you'll promise not to faint, John, I'll present you with a lock of his tail in a

John did'nt faint, but Stephen did; for as he stealthily approached the horse in the rear, the animal bounded away, after performing a flourish with his hoofs that laid his tormentor senseless in the dust.

John tried hard to restore Stephen to consciousness. He loosened his clothing, rubbed his hands and feet, and bringing water in his cap from a pool near by, dashed it on the boy's white face, but all in vain-there were no signs of life. The nearest house was their own home, a quarter of a mile distant. John felt that not a moment must be lost. He approached the now quiet horse, and leaping upon his back rode swiftly, without saddle or bridle, to his uncle's house for

When, after a long illness Stephen recovered, he was a wiser boy, and told his cousin that he really believed the horse had managed to knock a little common sense into him. "And what a dunce I must have been John," he added, "to fancy you were afraid of that horse!"

THE THREE SIEVES.

"O MAMMA!" cried little Blanche Philpott, "I heard such a tale about Edith Howard. I did not think she could have been so naughty. One

"My dear," interrupted Mrs. Philpott, "before you continue we will see if your story will pass the three sieves." "What does that mean, mamma?" said

Blanche. "I will explain it, dear. In the first place, is it

true?" "I suppose so, mamma. I heard it from Miss

Parry, who said a friend of Miss White's told her the story; and Miss White is a great friend of

"And does she show her friendship by telling tales of her? In the next place, though you cannot prove it is true, is it kind?"

"I did not mean to be unkind, mamma, but I am afraid I was. I should not like Edith to speak of me as I have spoken of her."

"And is it necessary?" "No, of course, mamma; there was no need for me to mention it at all."

"Then, dear Blanche, pray that your tongue may be governed, and that you may not indulge in evil speaking, and strive more and more to imitate the meekness of your Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

STRING OF PEARLS.

LABOR is the parent of all the lasting wonders of this world, whether in verse or stone, whether poetry or pyramids.

EVERYBODY sits in judgment on a dirty sin; people who think it not so sinful after all THE memory of good and worthy actions give

possibly take in the highest enjoyments of youth. THERE are men whose presence infuses trust and reverence; there are others to whom we have need to carry our trust and reverence ready

a quicker relish to the soul than ever it could

Envy, if surrounded on all sides by the brightness of another's prosperity, like the scorpion, confined within a circle of fire, will sting itself to

Word worship and act worship have their different values! People who suppose that a good prayer is preferable to a good act, doubtless imagine that God has more hearing than eyesight. The end, we fear, will show that they reasoned

from false premises. In every noble heart burns a perpetual thirst for a nobler; in the fair for a fairer; it wishes to behold its idea out of itself in bodily presence. with glorified or adopted form, in order the more easily to attain it, because the lofty mass can ripen only by a lofty one, as diamond can be polished only by diamond.

LITTLE KINDNESSES .- "Mother," said a little girl, "I gave a poor beggar child a drink of water and a slice of bread, and it made me so glad, I shall never forget it." Now children can do a great many things worth a "thank you." Kind offices are everywhere and at all times needed; for there are always sick ones, poor ones, beside dear ones, to make happy by kindness, and it goes further toward making home happy than almost anything else. Kind offices are within everybody's reach, like air and sunshine, and if anybody feels fretful, and wants a medicine to cure it, do a "thank you's" worth of kind offices every hour you live and you will be cured It is a wonderful sweetener of life.

Kural New-Norker.

EL SELVENTS

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



OUR flag on the land, our flag on the ocean An angel of peace wherever it goes; Nobly sustained by Columbia's devotion The appel of Death it shall be to our foes True to its native sky, Still shall our Eagle fly, Casting his sentinel glances afar:—
Tho' bearing the olive branch Still in his talons staunch,

Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war ROCHESTER, N., Y., NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

GENERAL MEADE'S detailed report of the battle of Gettysburg, dated Oct. 1st, was officially promulgated to-day. He gives as a reason for his delay in not making it until now, the failure of receiving the reports of several corps and division commands who were severely wounded, and says:--"The result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and his withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah, and in the capture of 3 guns, 41 standards, 13,621 prisoners, and 24,978 small arms collected on the battle field. Our own losses were very severe, amounting - as will be seen by the accompanying returns - to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing, in all 23,186." He adds his tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole of the armyofficers and men.

The following was sent to headquarters the day after the recent engagement:

day after the recent engagement:

Headquarters army of the Potomac, Near the Rappahannock, Va., Nov. 8, 1863.

To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:— This morning, on advancing from Kelly's Ford, it was found that the enemy had retired during the night. The morning was so smoky that it was impossible to ascertain at Rappahannock Station the position of the enemy, and it was not till the arrival of the column from Kelly's Ford that it was definitely known the position at the Rappahannock was evacuated. The army was put in motion and the pursuit continued by the infantry to Brandy Station, and by the cavalry beyond. by the cavalry beyond.

Maj.-General Sedgwick reports, officially, the

capture of four guns, eight battle flags, and over

1,500 prisoners.

Maj.-General French took over 400 prisoners.

General Sedgwick's loss was about 300 killed and wounded.

nd wounded. French's loss about 70. The conduct of both officers and men in each

affair was most admirable. GEO. G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 9. General Order No. 101. - The Commanding-

tions. By command of Major-General MEADE. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The 3d Army Corps, after the brilliant action of the 8th at Kelly's Ford, encamped on the south side, resting till daylight, when they took the lead in pursuit of the rebels, followed by the 2d and 5th corps in order. About noon they came upon a strong force of cavalry and light artillery posted in line on a hill near the railroad, and two miles east of Brandy Station. The 3d division, under General Carr, was in the advance, and Col. Keifer's brigade, supported by the other two brigades of this division, immediately charged upon and soon drove them from their position. This division, with its artillery, followed them leisurely, inflicting severe punish ment upon them, as they retreated up the railroad to a point two miles beyond Brandy. The fighting continued till after dark. The casualties on our side were very light-not exceeding 7 or

8 wounded. While this was going on, the other corps were reconnoitering the country up the river and toward Stevensburg, but could find only occasional stragglers from the retreating army, which had evidently left its well prepared winter quarters only a few hours previous. We find the whole country gone over so far filled with camps, many of them with commodious log tents.

Prisoners and rebel soldiers left in charge of their wounded at the church at Kelly's Ford, agree in the statesments that they were in full expectation of wintering here. General Lee's headquarters were a mile north of Brandy Station.

The army was in fine condition, and the soldiers anxious to push on a general engagement.

On the 9th inst., two squadrons of the 1st New York dragoons, formerly the 130th N. Y. V., under command of Captain Jacob W. Knapp, Co. D., attached to Buford's division, left the

command at Mud Run to reconnoiter the country in the wake of the retreating rebels. They proceeded to Culpepper, charged through the town, driving twice their own number of rebels before them: rested themselves and horses while they took 15 prisoners, and then returned with their trophies to Brandy Station, whence the rest of Buford's command had gone in the morning. The charge of Capt. Knapp through the town of Culpepper is described as being only equaled by the charge of Captain Tompkins at Fairfax, and of Zagoyni at Springfield, and excelling anything of its kind during the present campaign, considering the numbers engaged.

Detachments of our infantry and cavalry handsomely thwarted Stuart's cavalry near Mitchell's Station, three miles southwest of Culpepper. The rest of the army was quiet—but it is the quiet that precedes the storm. We now hold all the ground in Culpepper county that we held six weeks ago.

Among the corrections of chronic errors made by our advance beyond the Rapidan, is the belief in the fable that Lee's army is always starving. His soldiers are well fed.

Through the new winter camps on the south side of the Rappahannock, our advance guard was interested to see scattered about numerous empty tin cans, once filled with prepared meats and vegetables, and interested to find on them Baltimore and New York labels, but it is true that Lee's troops are hard up for shoes and clothing. Not an old brogan, nor a trouser's leg, nor coat sleeve, could be found among the refuse of the many camps. Cloth and leather are economized. Lee's purpose to winter between the Rappahannock and Rapidan is further proven by their preservation of the railroad connecting the two rivers, but the rebels on their retreat across the Rapidan destroyed the railroad bridge which spans that stream.

From the front, on the 13th, we hear that the enemy present a very strong front on the south bank of the Rapidan, and that they have commenced picket shooting.

A detachment of the 1st Vermont cavalry was fired on while going out on picket, and all along between Summerville and Germania Fords our pickets find it necessary to keep under cover or else be made a target of. The water in the Rapidan is very low, and the river is fordable at many points. This makes the work of guarding very arduous. It would not be surprising if the enemy some of these dark nights should make a dash across the river and make a diversion, and accidentally gobble up some cavalrymen.

The enemy have also resumed work with the spade. They are not satisfied with the defences thrown up last September, but are digging rifle pits and throwing up earthworks and constructing curtains for exposed points.

A headquarter Army of Potomac dispatch to the Tribune dated 14th inst., says:

A reconnoissance was made by the enemy yes terday in the vicinity of Stevensburg, which is occupied by Kilpatrick's cavalry. Not more than half a dozen shells were thrown on either side, and on the advance of our cavalry the enemy retired. No one was injured on our side. As the rebels advanced from the direction of Pony Mountain, my informant—a Lieut. Colonel who was present - believed the report that Kil-

General Order No. 101.— The Commanding General congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his entrenchments behind the Rapidan.

To Major-General Sedgwick and the officers and men of the 5th and 6th corps participating in the attack, particularly to the storming party under Brigadier-General Russell, his thanks are due. The gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's entrenched position of Rappahannock Station, resulted in the capture of four guns, 2,000 small arms, eight battle flags, one bridge train and 1,600 prisoners.

To Major-General French and the officers and men of the 3d-corps, engaged, particularly to the leading column commanded by Col. De Trobriand, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed at the crossing of Kelly's Ford and the seizure of the enemy's entrenchments, and the capture of over 400 prisoners.

The Commanding General takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with the recent operations. By command of Major-General Meade.

No facets are known, the train passed that point. No facts are known but it is supposed that Kilpatrick, who has his camp at Stevensberg, engaged a reconnoitering force of the enemy. Elsewhere all was quie when the train left.

A dispatch to Gen. Schenck from H. H. Lockwood, dated Drummondtown, Eastern Shore of Virginia, Nov. 15, reports that a small party of rebel raiders landed on the Chesapeake shore the previous day, but before they could get into the interior they were met and captured by the coast guard. They belonged to the gang of the notorious Capt. Beale of the rebel army. A second dispatch says that one of our coasting ves sels fell in with Capt. Beale and captured him and his whole party, consisting of three commissioned officers and sixty men.

The following has been received at headquarters of the army from Gen. Kelly:

CLARKSBURG, Va., Nov. 11. My information from Lewisburg is that Gen.
Averill's victory was most decisive at Drover
Mountains. The enemy's force engaged was
over 4,000. They acknowledge a loss of 300
killed and wounded.
Gen. Averill took over 100 prisoners, includ-

ing field officers, one stand of colors, three pieces of artillery, a large number of small arms, wagons, &c. B. F. Kelly, Brig.-Gen.

A telegram from the Army of the Potomac dated the 15th, says:

. This morning there was considerable firing or our extreme left between our cavalry and the rebels. So far as ascertained, it did not amount to much. Our position has not changed for the last three days, but we shall not long remain inactive. It is well ascertained that with the exception of detachments of cavalry, the rebel army has moved to its strong position south of

the Rapidan. imminent are premature. The rebels could have been accommodated any time during the past

week, but they fied before our advance, leaving their comfortable winter quarters. They do not want to fight north of the Rapidan. Gen. Meade is master of the position of the Rapidan, and will no doubt give the enemy battle when it will be advantageous to do so.

Department of the South.

THE Baltimore American has correspondence from Charleston to the 11th.

The monitors Montauk and Passaic had returned from Port Royal fully repaired.

The bombardment of Sumter goes on without incident, varying only in intensity. The rebel fire is not serious. The monitor Patapsco recently threw five shell into battery Bee, compelling the rebels to desert their guns for the time being.

Gen. Gilmore recently threw three ordinary shell into the center of Charleston, to try the range of his guns. The correspondent presumes, however, that Charleston will not be shelled till the monitors are in position, when its surrender can be demanded according to all forms and usages of war.

The rebels have at least 2,000 negroes working on batteries on Sullivan and Jones' islands, but many of them will be found useless when the great day of trial comes.

The correspondent concludes that the prospects of early and successful results were never more promising than now, and indistinctly refers to an experiment recently made—so full of success that rebel obstructions are no longer to be feared, and stating his firm conviction that we will have Charleston or its ruins between now and Christmas.

Maj.-Gen. Peck made a reconnoissance up the Chowan river to near the mouth of the Blackwater, on the 6th, 7th and 8th insts., with Com. Fleusser, and the Whitehead, Delaware and Miami. As he was some 250 miles from Newbern, it is presumed he was waiting for co-operation from Maj.-Gen. Foster from Fortress Monroe. The rebels were apprehensive of some movement on Weldon, and burned the bridges over the Wicacon and other principal streams.

Charles Henry Foster has recently returned from an expedition to Pascotouk and Perquimans counties, bringing a number of recruits. He found a strong Union feeling in the region he visited. This section is not yet protected by Federal forces.

Four large steamers, engaged in running the blockade at Wilmington, have been captured within the last three days,—one laden with 30,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and clothing, one with saltpetre and lead, and the others with assorted cargoes. The original cost of one was \$200,000.

Department of the Gulf.

FROM the N. Y. Herald correspondence, written at the headquarters of Gen. Banks, Texas, the following details are compiled:

For three days after leaving South-West Pass. the expedition had pleasant weather. On the morning of the 30th a heavy norther was experienced, raging twelve hours, during which the steamer Union and two schooners went down.

The steamer Zephyr had her machinery broken, and was taken in tow by the gunboat

The whole fleet, with the exception of the Union and the two schooners, all arrived at the rendezvous on the 3d. The landing was first made on Brazos Island on the 2d, and the 15th Maine, Col. Dwyer, accompanied by Maj. Van Herman, of Gen. Banks' staff, started from Boca Chica, took possession of the pass, and encamped

On the 3d, after a reconnoissance of the Rio Grande, a landing was effected on the Texan shore. A high surf was running, and four boats were capsized. Seven soldiers and two sailors were drowned. One of the boats, after returning from landing her men, succeeded in picking up a large number of them in the water, and the Mexican shore being much nearer than the other, the bows of the boat were turned toward it. The Mexicans would not allow it to land, and the boat was compelled to cross the river to the Texas side. All were placed safely on shore. The landing of the troops in the other boats was effected without difficulty, and during the whole time not an armed rebel was seen.

WEDNESDAY, 4th .- The troops are all rapidly disembarked. The men are in excellent spirits. The horses are being slowly transferred from one steamer to another, the motion of the sea outside the bar rendering it both difficult and dangerous. We have had fine weather the last three or four days.

5 P. M.—We have just received official news of the greatest importance. The government buildings at Fort Brown were burned to the ground yesterday by the rebel garrison, preparatory to their evacuating the fort. From the same source we learn that about this time, three P. M. of Tuesday, a squad of sixty rebel cavalry who had witnessed the landing of the soldiers under the guns of the Monongahela, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, dashed into Brownsville and commenced setting fire to the buildings, with the intention of destroying the town. The property holders and Union men resisted them, when the secessionists joined the cavalry, and a bloody street fight took place, which lasted all the afternoon—the buildings burning in every direction around them. The fight was still going on when the messenger left for the purpose of communicating the news to the General commanding.

The 13th Maine, which was in the advance at the time, at once received orders to march without delay, and by daylight to-morrow morning this regiment, with others in supporting distance, will be in Brownsville.

The same correspondent says he saw 37 block-The reports about a general engagement being | ade runners in Mexican waters and on the Rio Grande.

On the appearance of the fleet off Texas shore, Rhode Island also show a decrease.

a series of fires were soon lighted all along the coast by the rebels.

On the 2d a boat was picked up containing two deserters from Texas cavalry, who stated that three rebel regiments had been lately sent from the Rio Grande to Galveston and Sabine Pass, and a regiment of cavalry had been sent to Houston, where Magruder is said to be. Most of the rebel army is scattered at different points. Gen. Slaughter is said to be commander of

Fort Brown, superseding Gen. Bee. A small rebel gunboat is said to be in Saluria Bayou, and on Matagorda Island, near Saluria, is a large fort mounting nine guns.

A schooner laden with cotton was seized in Texan waters on the 2d.

Movements in the West and South-West.

ARKANSAS.-At a Union meeting held at Little Rock on the 31st ult., resolutions were passed expressive of cordial support and loyalty to the United States, and pledging the utmost support to uphold the supremacy of the Government.

Advices from Fort Scott to the 9th say that a courier arrived there from Gen. Blunt, bringing information that the rebels under Cooper and Shelby eluded our forces, crossed the Arkansas river with 2,500 men, and were marching on Blunt, who has 1,800 cavalry as an escort to an immense supply train from Fort Smith. Gen. Blunt had curtailed his train and made preparations for defence.

TENNESSEE.—Burnside's resignation has been accepted by the President. Gen. Foster has

been assigned to Gen. B.'s army. It was stated several days ago that two of Gen. Burnside's most eastern outposts in Tennessee had been attacked by the rebels, and that half of the garrison, consisting of two regiments and a battery, had been captured. Gen. Burnside telegraphs that the disaster referred to occurred at Rogersville, in Hawkins county. This place is the termination of the branch railroad of the East Tenn. & Va. RR., and is situated sixteen miles from Knoxville. Gen. B. also states that the rebels captured 600 men and four cannon. He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded. His main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rogersville, in an impregnable position and in good spirits, subject to the orders of Gen. Grant, who is perfectly well satisfied with its situation.

In this affair Burnside's forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers. Burnside has taken over 1,500 prisoners since he came into Tennessee, independent of the garrison at Cumberland Gap, putting us far ahead of the rebels. There are some indications of large forces coming against us, but we expect to repel them.

From Chattanooga we learn that an expedition of the 143d New York and 26th Wisconsin regiments, under Lieut.-Col. Asmussen, of Gen. Howard's staff, went up the branch railroad from Shell Mound to Gordon's Coal Mines, and recaptured a lecomotive and two freight cars which the rebels thought they had secreted there. In order to get the cars down, it became necessary to build a bridge 123 feet long and 100 feet high, on the line of the railroad, which was accomplished in three days, and the engine and cars safely brought over. By this means the railroad on the south side of the Tennessee was again opened as far as Running Waters, and transportation gained for supplies.

The rebel Gen. Richardson struck the Memphis and Charleston RR. six miles east of Salisbury, on the 4th, and destroyed the railroad bridges at Middletown, burned two small bridges, tore up several miles of track, and cut the telegraph badly. The latter was repaired on the

5th. The former will be in running order soon.

The Memphis Bulletin gives an account of the operations of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, which at present is under command of Col. Perry. Three rebel mails were captured recently. The first was exclusively from Texas, bound to Richmond, containing valuable infor-The last, from Richmond, contained very important documents and letters. One of the latter was from Jeff. Davis, in reply to certain parties, asking his opinion as to the propriety and expediency of empowering hands to destroy steamboats. He says he sees no objection to the plan, and construes the acts of the rebel Congress to authorize the formation of bands for such purposes. The brigade has been quite active lately, keeping the enemy at a respectable distance from the river.

Mississippi.—Rhoddy, Ferguson, Ingee, Chalmers and Richardson, are all in North Mississippi, co-operating to annoy our line of communication.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

DURING the past week the people along our frontier were very much excited relative to a visit from the Secessionists in Canada. Lord Lyons,—her Majesty's representative at Washington—was informed by the Governor-General of Canada that a scheme was on foot to rescue the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island,-near Sandusky,-and then burn the various cities bordering on the Northern lakes. This plot was revealed to the President and Cabinet, and measures immediately adopted to give such miscreants the deserved reception. Up to present writing we have not been favored with a visit, and can now report "all quiet along the lines."

EMIGRANTS numbering one hundred and seven thousand have arrived at New York since January - just double the number who came during the same time last year. Twenty-three hundred arrived last week.

For the last eight or ten years, with one or two exceptions, there has been, says the State Registration Report for 1861, a steady annual decrease in marriages in Massachusetts. Connecticut and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dea ness, Catarrh, and diseases of the Eye, Ear, and hroat—Dr E B Lighthill.
Announcement—H C Eastman.
Brown's New Metal-top Chimney—S B Dewey, Jr.
The Culturist—A M Spangler.
Falley Seminary—John P Griffin.
Sewing Machines—Agents Wanted—C Ruggles & Co.
Apple Seeds—Alhert Case.
Rich, Rare, and Racy Reading.

The News Condenser.

Connecticut pays volunteers \$300 State bounty.

- There is a Mormon in the Vermont Legislature.

- Cincinnati dealers are selling coal at ninety cents a

— The wife of Gen. Osterhaus died in St. Louis on Friday week.

- St. Paul, Minnesota, has 12,000 inhabitants and 15 policemen.

- Massachusetts has sent about 84,000 men to the war, exclusive of seamen. - Colored regiments are being raised in Maryland, at

the rate of two per week. - Maj. Gen. Prentiss has thrown up his commission

and retired from the army.

- The wife of W. Gilmore Sims, the South Carolina novelist, died on the 16th ult.

- Over 120 cargoes each of molasses and sugar have been received at Boston this season. - The War Department has decided not to permit the

raising of colored cavalry regiments. - Seventeen hundred and sixty-one vessels now ply the

waters of the great north-western lakes. - The number of colored troops actually under arms along the Mississippi river is over 20,000.

- Among the votes for Governor polled in Boston at the late election, was one for Jefferson Davis.

- The great Pacific railroad has been opened, and is now being used from St. Paul to Manomin.

- Some of the benevolent citizens of Boston propose to establish a retreat for intemperate women.

— A bridal veil six yards long and trailing half a yard has just been imported by Stuart. Price \$600.

- The Washoe Constitutional Convention has agreed upon Nevada as the name of the proposed State. - The census of the State of Iowa, taken last spring,

foots up 702,368-an increase of 27,420 over 1860. - It is stated that Gen. Foster is to be appointed to or-

ganize all the negro regiments raised in the North. - A mason at Harrisburg, Pa., while dressing a block

of stone, found a large petrified rattlesnake inside. - Travelers say that English sentiment is now strongly

in favor of the North. Minister Adams says so too. - The English and French papers worry a good deal

over the treatment we are according the Russian fleet. - Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson, the hero of Sumter,

has been placed upon the retired list by the President. - A rebel General, Stewart B. Hatter, was captured in a haystack in Columbia county, Missouri, on the 2nd

- In seven months the people of the North have subscribed and paid for at par over \$330,000,000 of 6 per cent.

- Walter Savage Landor, at the age of ninety years, is about to publish a volume of poems, entitled "Heroic

Idyls." - In spite of the frost, the Kentucky tobacco crop will foot up something like one hundred thousand hogs-

- Ten wooden buildings located in the business part of Batavia were burned on Monday week. . The loss is about

\$50,000. - There are forty-two sovereigns in Europe. In this country there are thirty millions, and very few without a crown.

- Some of the Brahmins in India have as many as one hundred and thirty wives. This beats the Mormons out of sight.

- The assessed value of real and personal estate in Chicago for 1863 is \$42,622,824, five millions more than last year. - We have now in the U. S. at least 235 general hospi-

tals for the use of the soldiers, containing about 80,000 patients. - A law has passed the Vermont Legislature allowing towns to erect monuments to the memory of deceased

soldiers. - Last year 268 suits were commenced in one of the English divorce courts, 204 of them for dissolution of marriage.

- Ericsson's monition to the world has been by Russia, which is building a fleet of turreted iron-plated gunboats.

- A restaurant keeper in Philadelphia has been arrested and bound over for issuing copper tokens as substitutes for pennies. - The French have begun to utilize the Suez route, if

not the canal, as 1,500 men are to be sent via the Isthmus

to Madagascar. — The arrivals of cotton in Memphis average 250 bales per day, of which nearly one-half comes across the river

- The New Hampshire Gazette has completed its one hundred and seventh year. It claims to be the oldest paper in America.

- Recruiting is going on at a lively rate in New York. The proportion of enlistments is three-fold what it was a few weeks since.

— The banking system of New York was recently discussed and defended in the International Social Science Congress at Ghent. - Property to the amount of \$100,000 has been confis-

cated at Nashville by the government, and a much larger amount in Louisville. - The imports last week were large for the season,

both in dry goods and general merchandise, the total being nearly four million dollars. - On Sunday evening week the keeper and turnkey of the Cleveland jail were knocked down, and 12 out of the

25 prisoners made their escape. - During the month of October there was coined at the Philadelphia mint \$316,781 in gold, \$28,592 in silver, and \$42,000 in copper or nickel.

— The commission at Vicksburg to test the title to property by the rule of loyalty has not been able to find a disloyal property-holder in that place.

— The Richmond people say Confederate currency has so depreciated that you take your money in the basket, and carry your beef in the pocket-book. - After the battle of White Stone River, and the de-

struction of the Indian camp there, 39 scalps of white women were found among the savage trophies.

- It has been discovered that a man is in the Maryland State Prison whose term expired 12 years ago. He has served 19 years on a sentence of less than 7 years.



THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD: BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

Further Opinions of Press and People

From the New York Observer.

From the New York Observer.

The Practical Shepherd.—The name of Henry S. Randall has long been associated with sheep husbandry. For some twenty years or more, our best agricultural papers and publications of the State and other societies have been enriched by his pen on this important subject. We hall with pleasure, therefore, at this opportune period in the history of wool-growing and attendant interests, the publication of this work. The author has brought together in this volume a rich fund of information on the round of topics connected with the subject. The greatly enhanced prices of wool and mutton will tend to direct many to this branch of industry who have not given attention to it hitherto. This treatise will be of especial importance to them. Old flock-masters will find much in it not found in any former work, arising from new systems of treatment and from an improved character and new varieties of American sheep. We shall enrich our columans from it from time to time in giving a variety of instruction to our readers. The following is from chapter XI, on the principles and practice of breeding. It is a subject of the utmost importance to every breeder, and could we secure the considerate reading of these views by the great mass of our common breeders and sheep-growers, we should expect a radical change from the thoughtless, no-system course, which is suffered by three-fourths who now keep sheep.

From the Ohio Farmer.

From the Ohio Farmer.

RANDALL'S "PRACTICAL SHEPHERD."—As our forms were closing, we received from the publisher, D. D. T. MOORE, of Rochester, a copy of the Hon. H. S. RANDALL'S new sheep book, "The Practical Shepherd"—a handsome 12mo. volume of 454 pages, with numerous and appropriate illustrations. We have not had time to examine this work, but shall do so thoroughly, and "make a note" of it through the Farmer. The book will be sold by agents in this State. The reputation of the author—who ranks as the authority in this country upon all that pertains to the breeding and management of sheep—will induce a large and continued demand for "The Practical Shepherd," and those disposed to take an agency for it should apply at once to the Publisher. Reference to our advertising columns will give the reader a fair idea of the general scope and character of this work.

From the Springfield, (Mass.) Republican.

* * * We have now before us the Practical Shepherd, covering the whole ground of this department of husbandry. Mr. Randall is a shepherd of experience and judgment, and writes in a very agreeable style. * * * It is a Spanish proverb that "wherever the foot of a sheep touches, the land is turned into gold," and this maxim, applicable in New England, is yet more fully exemplified in the West. A friend of ours in Missouri, having a year or two since spare cash to the amount of three hundred dollars, (a fact rare in the West, where capital is the one thing lacking) invested in sheep, which he let to a farmer for half the increase and half the wool. At the end of the year he received the three hundred for fleeces and mutton, while his flock remained valuable as at first. Mr. Randall's book gives full directions for the treatment of the animal in health and disease, and has a very interesting chapter upon dogs, both as enemies and friends.

From the Scientific American.

From the Scientific American.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—This is a neatly illustrated volume of 454 pages, upon a most important autject, by one who is in every respect competent for such a task. Descriptions are given of different herds of sheep and their peculiarities, with historical sketches of their introduction into the United States. The adaptation of different breeds to different localities is pointed out, with the best modes of management. The information contained in it is of a greatly varied character, and the book is really what it pretends to be, "The Practical Shepherd." * *

It is vastly important that those who raise sheep should obtain all the information possible how best to manage their flocks, and we unhesitatingly recommend the "Practical Shepherd" as the most interesting and reliable work on the subject extant.

From the Nrw York World.

* * The present work is the result of the author's matured opinions, experience, and research, aided by all the information within his reach, and very properly takes then name of "The Practical Shepherd." * * * Without pretending a thorough knowledge of the question, we have nevertheless felt the importance of such a publication, and believe Mr. RANDALL well qualified for the undertaking. The book certainly contains a large amount of valuable practical information, available to every farmer who has a flock of sheep, and is unquestionably the best for the use of American wool-growers now before the public. It contains about 450 pages, is printed and bound in good style, and we should think it a valuable, in fact an almost indispensable, addition to every farmer's library.

From the New England Farmer.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—This is a work that has long been needed by our people. * * * The book is well printed and illustrated, and seems to us to afford every needful instruction in all desirable points, such as breeds, breeding, management—shelter, adaptation to climate, diseases, wounds, medicine and dogs. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep.

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, Albany, Oct. 19, 1863. AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, Albany, Oct. 19, 1863.

D. D. T. Moors, Esq.—My Dear Str.: I thank you for the early copy of "The Practical Shepherd." I have read it with great interest. It is the best practical sheep book, I think, ever published, and does great credit to Dr. Randall. I know of no man so well versed in the subject, and he has certainly given a fund of information that will meet every want of the wool-growers.

The manner in which you have presented the book to the public is most creditable to your first effort in bookmaking, and I trust you will receive by its wide circulation a remuneration that will be all you can desire.

Very truly yours, B. P. Johnson, Sec'y.

From John H. Klippart, Sec'y Ohio State Board of Ag're * * * The Agriculturists of Ohio have frequently suggested to me the propriety of preparing a book on Sheep Husbandry, but not having sufficient practical knowledge to undertake the task, I shall with great pleasure resommend the "Practical Shepherd" as being the great American work, if not really the best work in the English language, on the subject.

From Samuel Lawrence, New York. YOUR kind favor of the 22d ult., and admirable book, came duly to hand in due course. I thank you for myself for the volume, and for the publishing of it I thank you on the part of the great Industrial Interests of the Country.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and in its execution, and leaves nothing further on the subject to be desired at pageant

From Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture Washington.

I beg to thank you for the very interesting work, "The Practical Shepherd," received yesterday. It was much needed, and fully supplies the wants of the farmer.

From John P. Reynolds, Sec'y Ill. State Ag. Society. From John P. Reynolds, Sec'y Ill. State Ag. Society.

I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Hushandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I have given it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book. Possibly it would be well, for a subsequent edition, to look over the ground in the West still further—there is such diversity of condition, even on the prairies, and the interest is becoming so important here—yet in the main I think the author's views will be endorsed by our principal sheep raisers. In this county (Sangamon) alone, the number of sheep has increased from 60,000 in 1861 to near 200,000 in 1863—mostly grade Merinos.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Washington Co., N. Y.

* "The Practical Shepherd" much more that equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of its kind I have ever seen of either European or American publication. It deserves so fully its name that it mus meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheen.

From Judge Wright, of Shoreham, Vt.

* * From a hasty perusal I am satisfied that it is just the thing needed by every one engaged in sheep husbandry, and would seem to be almost indispensable for a new beginner in the business of raising sheep. It is a work which has long been needed, and Mr. RANDALL is entitled to, and will receive the most cordial thanks and admiration of every breeder of sheep and lover of his flock who shall be so fortunate as to possess the work.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, November 17, 1863.

OUR market is inactive and but few changes in rates are observable. Such alterations as were noted we give, as follows:

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR has advanced to \$3,00 ₽ 100 hbs But little Rye is offering, and such as is purchased is for present needs of millers. Range from 90 cents to \$1,00.
Buckwheat brings 70@75 cents per bushel.

DRESSED Hogs are 25 cents per 100 pounds lower Fuel of all kinds is higher.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 18@200
Flour, win. wheat, \$6,75@7.75	Honey, box 12@14c
Flour, spring do., 6,00@6,25	Uandles, box 13(a)1934
Flour, buckwheat 3.00@3.00	Candles, extra 14@14%
Meal, Indian 1,50@1,65	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee 1,30@1,60	Apples, bushel 25@50c
Best white Canada 1,70@1,70	Do. dried 11 1b 5@6 c
Corn. 95@\$1	Peaches, do 12@14c
Corn, 95@\$1 Rye, 60 lbs @ bush 90@1.00	Uherries, do 13/20140
Oats, by weight 70@72c	Plums, do 12@14c
Barley 1,20@1,30	Potatoes, do new 38@250c
Beans 1,25@1,50	Hides and Skins.
Buckwheat70@75c	Slaughter 7@7%c
Meate.	Calf 11@12c
Pork, old mess15,00@16,00	Sheep Pelts 50@2.50
Pork, new mess 17,00@17,00	Lamb Pelts 50@1,50
Pork, clear 19.00@19.00	Seeds.
Dressed hogs, cwt 6,25@ 6,75	Clover, medium \$0.00@0.00
Beef, cwt 4,00(a) 6,00	_do large0,00@0,00
Spring lambs, each 2,00@ 3,00	Timothy 0.00@0.00
Mutton carcass. 4@5c	Sundries.
Hams, smoked 91/20120	Wood, hard 6,50@7,50
Shoulders 7@8c	Wood, soft 3,00@4,00
Chickens 9@11c	Coal, Scranton 8,50@9,00
Turkeys 10@12c	Coal, Pittston 8,50@9,00
Сееве 40@50с	Coal, Shamokin 8,50@8,75
Dairy, &c.	Coal, Char 12@15c
Butter, roll 23@25c	Salt, bbl 2,75@2,85
Butter, firkin 22@23c	Straw, tun 7,00@8,00
Cheese, new 0@00c	Hay, tun,10,00@20,00
Cheese, 13@15c	Wool, ∰ 1b 60@70c
Lard, tried 11@12c	Whitensh, ⅓ bbl 5,25@5,75
Tallow, rough 0@8 c Tallow, tried 10%@11c	Codfish, quintal 7,50@8,09
18110w, tried 10%@11c	Trout, half bbl 5,25@5,50

The Provision Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.— ASHES — Quiet and steady. Sales at \$8,62%(38,75 for pots, and \$9,75 for pearls.
FLOUR — Market is less active and commonly rades about 5c lower. Sales at \$5,52%(36,75 for superfine State; \$6,10(26-20 for extra State; \$5,60(26-75 for superfine Western; \$7,260,725 for common to medium extra Western; \$7,260,730 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio; and \$7,550 so shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio; and \$7,550 so hipping brands extra round hooped Ohio; and \$7,550 so hipping brands extra round hooped Ohio; and \$7,550 so hipping brands extra round hooped Ohio; and \$7,550 so hipping brands extra round hooped Ohio; and \$7,550 so hipping brands extra shipping due to the shipping brands have been supplied to the shipping brands have been shipping to be shipping brands have been shipping brand

nor to choice. Corn meal scarce and very firm. Sales at \$6,00 for Brandwine, caloric and Atlantic Mills, and \$5,35 for Jersey.

GRAIN--Wheat market irregular and unsettled, medium and common grades 1@2c lower, white prime and choice form, with fair demand. Sales at \$1,33@1.38 for Chicago spring; \$1,33@1.38 for Milwankee club: \$1,38@1.38 for Chicago spring; \$1,35 for Milwankee club: \$1,38@1.41 for amber Milwankee; \$1,40@1.25 for Western red Western; \$1,51@1.52 for amber Michigan; \$1,63 for prime amber State, rules quiet at \$1,20.20,1.25 for Western and State. Rurery is scarce and firm for prime parcels; sales at \$1,39 for Eastern, and \$1,50 (a),59 for fair to choice Canada West. Barley malt rulg quiet and unchanged at \$159. Peas continue dull at \$1,10 for Canada. Corn rules more active, and may be quoted le better. Sales at \$1,07%(a),08 for shipping mixed Western in store, \$1,08 for do afloat, and \$1,07 for inferior, in store. Oats rule firmer, with a more active business doing. Sales at \$3,89½ c for Canada; \$4,084½ c for Western and State.

PROVISIONS — Pork quiet, without material change.

ng. Sales at 38@84½c for Canada; 84@84½c for Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, without material change.—
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, without material change.—
Sales at \$18.00@18.12½ for mess; \$14.50@7.100 for new prime mess, and \$12,00@12.25 for prime. Beef quiet. Sales at \$3,50@5.00 for country mess. \$10.00@12.00 for exputy mess. Prime mess Beef quiet and steady at \$25.00@25.00. Beef hams are quoted steady and not much change.—Sales were State and Western at \$20.00@20.00. Cut meats scarce and firm. Sales at \$40.06½c for aboulders, and 9@ 100 for hams. Bacon sides firm. Sales were at 0 for city and long clear middles; 10@10½c for Stratford cut middles, and 11½c for belies Dressed hogs firm, with sales at 7½@7½c for city. Lard market is quiet and steady. Sales at 11½@12c for No. 1 to choice. Butter is sales at 20.022c for 0ino, and 26.02s for State. Cheese quiet at 22.022c for 0ino, and 26.02s for State. Cheese quiet and steady. Sales at 10.020c for new.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Flore AND MEAL The warden.

ties; sales at 20@22c for new.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market opened steady and throughout the morning a fair business was done in Flour at the closing prices of Saturday. Buckwheat Flour is selling in the street at \$2.94@3.00. Corn Meal is unchanged.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat is scarce and wanted, and all descriptions are in good request. Sales Ghicago Spring at \$3.38, and ambor Milwaukee at \$1,38.39. Rye steady, with small sales of State at \$1,26. Corn is again better, with a good demand. Sales Western mixed at \$1,08@1,09. delivered at East Albany. In Barley, there is only a moderate business doing. Sales two-rowed State at \$1,28 and prime do, at \$1,85; four-rowed State at \$1,374, and Canada East at \$1.40. Oats quiet but steady; sales State at \$2c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—FLOUR—The market Saturday ruled quiet, but without material change in prices. Sales white wheat double extra Illinois \$7,67%; sour at \$3,200 white wheat double extra Indiana \$7,600 and Canada at \$6 for extra spring; \$6,50 for baker's; \$7,37%@7,50 for white wheat double axtras.

white wheat double extra Indiana \$7.50; and Canada at \$6 for extra spring; \$5.50 for baker's; \$7.57½@7.50 for white wheat double extras.

GRAIN—The wheat market Saturday was more active, and some grades about 20 better, caused by the decline in canal freights. Sales No. 2 Chicago at \$1.17; mixed Milwaukee club at \$1.12; Sheboygan club at \$1.20; Green Bay club at \$1.20@1.21; No. 1 Milwaukee club at \$1,21@1.22; red winter Ohio at \$1.22; white Canada and amber Canada on private terms—closing quiet, with a fair freighting inquiry. Corn—The market is firmer, with moderate business doing, chiefly for consumption; sales Saturday, mixed at 97c; closing firm but quiet. Oats—The market form and active; sales at 72@73c. Barley—The market lower, with moderate demand at the decline; sales Canada at \$1.25; Canada stained at \$1.18.30,18—closing quiet. Rye—Sales slightly damaged at \$1.00. The fair market price for sound is about \$102@1.03.

PEAS—Quiet, with moderate demand at \$3.25; cents for Canadian.

SEEDS—Quiet and nominal, at \$2.62½@2.75 for timothy.

PRAS—Quiet, with monotons at \$2,52\(\frac{1}{2}\)(2,75 for timothy. Canadian.

SEEDS—Quiet and nominal, at \$2,52\(\frac{1}{2}\)(2,75 for timothy. There is not any Clover in market.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, at \$16,00 for old mess and \$17,00 for new mess. Beef nominal. Smoked meats scarce and nominal. Lard firm, at 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)(c. White fish and trout in half bbls. firm at \$5,25\(\frac{1}{2}\)(5,50). bbls. firm at \$6,2365,50. CHRESE-The market for the week has ruled less active, and prices a shade easier. Quoted at 14@15c, for good to very choice Most of the sales for the week were made at the inside price. The stock is fair and of good quality.

The inside price. The stock is fair and of good quality.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—FLOUR—Superine, \$3,90@3,95 for shipment, \$\pi\$ barrel; \$4,00@4.10 for home consumption; extrs, \$4,30@4.55; fanoy, \$4,15@4.20; Superine, \$4,50@4.75; bag four, \$4,200 hs.

GRAIN—Fail wheat at 80@81,04 per bushel; car loads dull at 70@356 \$\pi\$ bushel. Spring wheat at 70@776 \$\pi\$ bushel. Barley in good demand at 65@37%c \$\pi\$ bushel. Oats at 35@41c \$\pi\$ bushel. Rep. [c \$\pi\$ h. Peas 50@356 \$\pi\$ bushel. Provisions—Hams, \$5,50@10,00 \$\pi\$ 100 hs. Bacon, \$6,50@7,00 \$\pi\$ 100 hs. Chesses, \$5,00@10,00 \$\pi\$ 100 hs, wholesale; \$2\pi_6 \$\pi\$ h. retail.—Globe.

The Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—For Beeves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street. For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 37th street, N. R.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

TOMOTHO.	
BREF UATTLE.	_
BREF CATTLE. First quality)
Ordinary quality 9,50@10,0)
Common quality 7,00% 8,0 Inferior quality 6,50% 7,0)
Inferior quality 6.50@ 7.0)
DOWN AND CALVES	
First quality. \$45,00@60,0 Ordinary quality. 40,00@45,00	^
Ondingry gratify 40 000000	ň
Common quality	ń
Inferior quality 30,00@35,0	
	J
VEAL CALVES.	
First quality	c
Ordinary 6 @7	2
Common 5½@6	C
Inferior 5 @6%	c
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
SHEEP AND LAMBS. Extras	n
Prime quality 5,00@5,2	ň
Onding v 4 50 m/s 0	ň
Ordinary 4,50@5,0 Common 4,00@4,5	ń
Inferior 3,00 24,0	ă
THISTING	•
BWINE	
Swing 43/@55/ Corn-fed 43/@55/ Do Light and Medium	c
Do Light and Medium@	C
Still Hogs 4%@5%	C
CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 11 Whole number of cattl	۰ ما
manhatance 1500 Reeves and 605 Stores consisting of W	,
market 2105; 1500 Beeves, and 605 Stores, consisting of Wing Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three year olds,	ULI
INK OXEN, COMPONIA CONTIONS INC WIND THE JOST ONES	- щ
sultable for beef. MARKET BEEF.—Prices, Extra \$8,25@8,50; first qu	-1i+
MARKET DESI.—111005, DAME POLECCION, DISC QU	عيال

suitable for beef.

**Marker Beef. - Prices, Extra \$8,25@8,50; first quality

**Marker Beef. - Prices, Extra \$8,25@8,50; first quality

**Marker Beef. - Prices, Extra \$8,25@8,50; first quality

**Working Ozen. - Pp pair \$900@475.

**Cows and Calves. - \$25, \$36@50.

**Stores - Vearings \$14@16; two years old, \$19@23, three

**Years old \$24@27.

**Sheef And Lahes. - 6,400 at market; prices in lots, \$3,00

**Old Surger. - 6,206.6 \$2 th.

**Lines. - 10,206.6 \$2 th.

**Calves. - 10,206.6 \$2 th.

**Calves. - 10,206.6 \$2 th.

**Calves. - 10,206.6 \$2 th.

**Swines. - 12,206.6 \$2 th.

**Swines. - 12,206.6

BRIGHTON. Nov. 11.—At market 3,641 Beeves; Sheep and Lambs 6,709; Swine 5,400. Number of Western Cattle 857; Eastern Cattle 1001; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle 1633; Cattle left over from last week, 60.

PRIOES.—Market Beef—Extra, 88,7609,00; 1st quality, 88,2608,50; 2d.0. 87,00026,00; 2d.0. 87,00026,00; 1st quality, 90 WORLING OXEN.—\$30,1330165. \$5,56027,00.

WORLING OXEN.—\$20,065; common, \$19,022.

YEAL CALVES.—\$2,0065,00; common, \$19,022.

YEAL CALVES.—\$0,0026,00.

HIDES.—\$2006 \$7 ib.

OALF SRINS.—120,146 \$7 ib.

TALLOW.—Sales at 3,08340.

PELIES.—Lamb skins \$1,7502,00; sheep skins \$1,7502,00.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Sheep selling at 15%,060 \$7 ib. Lambs from \$3,0004,50 \$7 head.

SWINE.—No store hogs at market; fat hogs, still-fed, 5%c; corn-fed \$6,65% \$7 ib.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Beeves—The market is well sup-

ALBANT, Nov. 16.—Beeves—The market is well supplied, at least so far as numbers are concerned, while the trade is not so active as sellers could wish. Sales—and not a few either—have been made at a loss, and those who could have realized on their stock, at Buffalo, and refused to do so, missed it, as few or none of them could get here equally good prices, cost of transportation being considered. The faultfinding with the quality continues, and there is good reason, for, with the exception of 40 or 50 car loads, the offerings are about as poor as can well be gathered together anywhere.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement

mating six	teen to the	arket over 8 car:⊶	uu e	Central	Rail	roau,	esu-
Reeves		This week	s. L	ast we 3.776	9 k .	Cor. v last y 5,040	ear.
Sheep		5,090		6,228		5,00	5
Hogs		210	m-4-1	• • • •	_	12	-
_	receipts l	ast year.	Janu	since ary 1.	date	tal sar last y	ear.
Beeves Sheep		. 8,431 4 406	172	2.752 3,491		158,65 195,18	3
Hogs		. 382	- 6	5,459		2,72	4
PRICES:-	-The mar	ket closed	dull	at the	follo	wing	quo-

Third quality 2,000,000 2,756,24.40 2,756,24.60 2,756,25.25

SHEEF—The tone of the market is not noticeably changed; prices ranging from 44,265,40 Hb., the outside for prime extra. The demand for pelts is not so regular or large as butchers had hoped for at this season, and operations are somewhat restricted. It is uncertain, too, whether there will soon be any change in this respect, so far as the Albany market is concerned. Sales of the week about 4,500.

Hogs—Early in the forepart of the week the market was steady, but on Thursday operators became excited, and prices advanced fully 50c 20 100 Hb, live weight, at which holders are firm and the trade active. The following are the ruling quotations:

Prime heavy Western corn-fed. \$6,000,25 Medium. " 5,000,50

Medium,
Light, " ... 5,0005,50
Still-fed, " ... 5,4005,60
Light to medium State, ... 2,2205,50
Heavy State, ... 5,7606,00
There are no stock hogs in market. Receipts at East
Albany, 25,500.—Albany Journal.

TORONTO, Nov. 11—BEEF—Steady, \$4.60@5,50 F1 100 its*
SHEEF \$5@4 each. Lambs at \$2@4 each.
CALVES—Scarce, \$4 and unwards.
HIDES (green) at \$6@6 F1 ib. Caliskins at 7@96 F1 ib.
PELTS SU@40c each.—Close.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—WOOL market firm, with mode ate business doing. Sales 25,000 ibs. domestic fieece at

Saxony Fleece, & ib
American full blood Merino 70@81
Do half and three quarter do 66/068
Do Native and quarter do 65@67
Do Native and quarter do 65@67 Extrapulled 72@77
Superfine do
No. 1 do
California fine, unwashed 50@52
Do common do 25/032
Peruvian washed 40,000
Peruvian washed 40@50 Chilian Merino unwashed 84@36
Do Mestiza do 30032
Do Mestiza do
South American Merino unwashed
Do do Mestiza do 24(028
Do do common washed 25(330) Do do Entre Rios washed 30(332)
Cape Good Hope unwashed 40@45
East India washed 30@50
African unwashed 25@35
Do washed
Mexican unwashed
Texas. — @_ Smyrna unwashed. 25@28
Smyrna unwashed 25@28
DO washed
Syrian unwashed
BOSTON, Nov. 11The quotations of this market a
as follows:
Saxony and Merino, fine 80@87c
Saxony and Merino, fine 80@87c Do do full blood 78@80

BOSTON , Nov. 11.—The quotations of this market ar follows:
Saxony and Merino, fine 80@87c Do do full blood 78@80
Do do full blood
Do do haif and three-fourths. 76(a)78
Common
Pulled extra85@90
Do superfine
Do No. 1
Do No. 2
Western mixed 70@75
Smyrna washed
Do unwashed 23@35
Syrian 20@42
Cape
Crimea 19@35
Buenos Ayres 20042
Peruvian washed
Canada 58@65 California 37@65
Оашогща 5/(@05
RUFFALO. Nov 16 -The market quiet with but 1944

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—The market quiet, with but little doing. Prices range from 60@70c as to quality.—Journal. TORONTO, Nov. 11.—Wool scarce at 36@41/sc 17 ib.—

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\$40.00 A TERM OF 14 WEEKS, WHICH THE ACT OF THE ACT OF

MONEY AND TEMPER SAVED. Brown's New Metal-Top Lamp Chimney. Does not break by heat—does not get smoky—easily and quickly cleaned without wetting—one outlasts a dozen common, time and money. Tryit, and you will use no other. Sample box \$1. Exclusive Agencies granted.

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State and National Business College,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. DEDICATION OF THE THIRD BUILDING FOR

COLLEGE PURPOSES. Annual Supper and Address.

The increasing prosperity of this Institution has made it necessary to again extend its accommodations and enlarge its facilities for PRACTICAL instruction; and I take pleasure in announcing the opening of the large and commodi-ous building on Cannon St., Tursday, November 24th, to be used in connection with the present buildings, in more fully perfecting and carrying out the original and pre-eminent mode of PROPER (business) Education for Young men, combining THEORY and PRACTICE as described and

The public exercises on the occasion of the opening of the Cannon Street College will take place at

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ticipate in the Celebration. H. G. EASTMAN, PRES'T.

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Principal of Eastman's Mercantile College, ROCHESTER, N. Y. 721-4teow

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HATS and CAPS for men and boys, of the latest style and fashion, at prices that defy competition. Be sure and remember the name and number.

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[7/11-13t]

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Blomas, in all twenty-six First Premiums,—over all com-petitors.
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\$75 TO \$150 PEH, MONTH.—Agents wanted in \$75 every County to introduce our new "LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE," price only \$15. For particulars, terms, &c., address with stamp.

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FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

Horticultural Agent & Commission Merchant EXHIBITION AND SALES ROOMS, No. 634 Breadway, near Bleeker St., New York,

ALL kinds of new, rare, and Seedling Plants, Fruits, Flowers, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c.; Iron, Wire and Rustis, Work; French, English and American Heast; Foreign and American Books, Magazines, Fapers, Plates, Designs, Drawings, &c. All Horticultural Novelties, &S-All Orders, &c., will receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

CRAIG MICROSCOPE



100.00 APPLE TREES, 5 to 8 feet high, at \$8 per hundred.
20,000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at \$85 per hundred.
10,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 3 to 6 feet high, at \$25 pt 190.
20,000 White Grape and Cherry Currants 5,000 Diana Trape Vines. A large stock of Peach trees, Cherry trees, Flum trees, Gooseberries, Rappberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, most of the new varieties of Native Grapes, &c., &c. Flum trees, Gooseberries Rappberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, most of the new varieties of Native Grapes, &c., &c. Flum trees, Gooseberries Rappberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, most of the new varieties of Native Grapes, &c., &c. Flum trees, Gooseberries, Rappberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Most of Native Grapes, &c., &c. Flum trees, Gooseberries, Rappberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Most of Native Grapes, &c., &c. Flum trees, Gooseberries, Rappberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Most of Native Grapes, &c., &c. Flum trees, Gooseberries, Rappberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Most of Native Grapes, &c., &c. Flum trees, Gooseberries, Rappberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Marchael &c., &c. Flum trees, Cherry tre

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First Premium at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862. Principal Office, 505 Broadway, N. Y. S. W. DIRBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

TO BE WANTED

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SNOW-FLAKES.

EAS- DYSON

BY ZENOBIA HOLLINGSWORTH.

FAR away the snow was falling And I watched flake after flake, Like a shower of pearls descending On the bosom of the lake. While my heart, grief-worn and weary Gathered blackness from my woe, For a little way beyond me Lay my darling 'neath the snow.

When before the snow had fallen, Mantling earth with vesture white, And the mountains and the valleys Glimmered with resplendent light; And the stars looked down from Heaven Smiling as thro' crystal tears, Deep within my heart was centered All the happiness of years.

New, again, I watch the snow-flakes, Falling gently as of yore,
'Till the gleamings of the twilight Lie in shadows on the floor-And my heart, I've laid it open So the snow may on it fall, Frozen tears of Angel's weeping, Glisten on its sombre pall.

Soft the snow-flakes fall and airy, Cov'ring all my heart-graves o'er, I can scarcely see where HELEN Stepped upon the other shore; Yet I know upon the hillside Where a soldier hero lies. Angels watch where she is sleeping, With their calm and holy eyes. Athenseum Lyceum, Alfred University, 1863

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker THE OLD MILL ROAD.

O, FATHER, may I go? Our good, gentle horse was standing patiently before the door, while into the green lumber wagon father was putting huge bags of grain. A sudden thought had inspired me, and as he emerged again from the chamber bearing upon his shoulder another, I repeated -father, may I go? "Where, child?" To mill. "You?" Yes, father, please let me. "Well, ask mother." Off I bounded, bringing my nose in rather too close proximity to the fleor, by stumbling over the dog, thereby rousing him from his morning snooze, and frightening my pet kitten out of the back door in double quick time. Quickly gaining my perpendicular, I called-mother, mother, I'm going to mill. "Did father say so?" Why, no-ma'am—he told me to ask you if I might. "Really, child, (that was my pet name,) do you think yours a pretty way Well, mother, may I go? - please of askina?" let me, do. "I'll think a moment—yes; the mill is near by Uncle RALPH's, and I have an errand you can do for me there-go smooth back your hair-then bring a clean pink apron." This was done, the sun-bonnet just tied, and the admonition given-"be a good girl, and keep your apron clean," as father shouted—"hurrah, Bell, ready?"-and by a quick lift with his strong arms I was placed upon the top of the load.

Soon as the reins were fairly in father's hands. off went "Kerrup," as he said, "like a bird." Was ever morning so sunny or beautiful as that; meadows so green, or butter-cups so golden? Did ever birds sing so sweetly? Robin dilated his ruby throat to the utmost, while charming and inimitable variations were mingled with the sweetly warbled Bobolink-a-link, a-link. Clusters of violets nodded in the fence nooks, and although my favorite blossoms, I was sure they were never so lovely a blue before. Even the initials M. C., newly marked upon those brown bags were invested with a great degree of beauty in my eyes, and I asked father if he didn't think them nice letters. He smiled and said "yes-for member of Congress." I hardly understood the matter then, but I could never have a prouder hen seated upon those plumr bags, I thought of them only as standing for father's name.

On we passed, by large farm-houses and barns-orchards and meadows-I asking and answering questions in a breath, until father, tiring perhaps of my childish talk, said-"do you suppose that where these nice farms now are, a few years since, was one unbroken wilderness?" What! like the deep forest on Chestnut Ridge? Yes, child, like that, with the addition of bears and wolves roaming through it, and crossing the very track over which we are so pleasantly and smoothly riding this morning." But that must have been a great many years ago, father. "Not forty. When your grandfather first came here they went by 'marked trees' to the nearest settlement, where were a few log houses and a fort erected. You can hardly realize the fact when now you think of the flourishing village of O----. The large 'Brick Block' and handsome private residences on Fort Hill are near by, and upon the site of the old fort, which was built for better security, if need be, against the Indians who then roved at will through the forest. They sometimes left their 'camps' and came to the dwellings of the 'settlers,' and you may be sure they were kindly treated. If a favor was asked it was, if possible, granted; for we chose to have them friends rather than enemies, that we might feel secure in our new home from any depredations they might otherwise commit. For many years, going to mill was not so easy or pleasant a jaunt as ours; for they were obliged to go over on the Susquehanna River, a distance of twenty miles, through the woods and over rough roads. Ah, child, you will never see as great changes as I have since a boy, but should you live you will find them many. But see! — here we are, going up the mill road." A hard, stony track it was, bordered with sickly looking grass, interspersed with Mayweed, and here and there a white What life is to such I fail to comprehend. Give

daisy. Our ride of two miles I wished doubled, so vastly had I enjoyed it. But, "whoa, Kerrup," and down I was jumped close by the mill.

After unloading and giving some directions to the miller, father went around and gave me some explanations in regard to the manufacturing of flour, &c .- then left me on the lower floor, bidding me do no "mischief"—and go over to Uncle RALPH's pretty soon. I lingered, however, watching the snowy flour come sliding into the receptacles placed for it, when down came the little flour-dusted miller, and rushing past me, called out with his squealing voice, "take care, little girl-out of the way or I'll have you in the hopper." I couldn't understand why I was in the way, as he didn't occupy the room I left-or exactly where I should go if put in the hopper, but I beat a "hasty retreat," and made for uncle's. It was but a little way-down the hill to the main road-across the bridge spanning the mill stream—and I soon entered the red farmhouse, welcomed by aunt and little eousins. I am quite sure the old miller had no intention of | you. benefiting me in the least by his words, but they have not been lost upon me; for many times when in danger of becoming implicated in the affairs of others, his "take care, little girl, or I'll have you in the hopper," has saved me.

But all pleasure must have an end; so ride and visit were over. My return impressed mother with the sad conviction that her parting injunction to keep my apron clean was superfluous, as I had that day carried stones in it to assist Cousin Fren in building a miniature oven. Ah, well; for all my heëdlessness, I am paying with interest, as the many little garments which go on faultlessly clean, and come off with 'visible" hues, can testify.

But although the first, this was not my only visit to the mill. In later years I often lightly walked the distance to pass a day or two with those cousins; we spent the summer hours in wandering up and down the brook, gathering wild flowers—making moss couches, or moulding the soft clay from the bank into tiny loaves and cakes, while the rumbling of those busy cogs was music for us. Then, going further up the stream, we watched the saw convert huge logs into boards. Not alone for this we went; for even in those days we knew enough to chew gum, so we got it,-not wrapped in tin foil, or tissue, clarified for the most refined mouths; but independently, with pins and fingers, from those pine and hemlock logs, then returned, happily "wagging our jaws," while we paused to watch the sawdust circling and dancing on the wave, or send our well-laden barks floating down the current. Even then, the old miller had gone to his rest, and one who loved little children taken his place. But I have lingered over the past, feeling myself a child again, — heard voices that are silent, speaking to me,—seen eyes look with parental love upon me,-breathed the freshness and odor of that bright morning again,-listened to the babbling of the brook,-the mill-wheel going its almost ceaseless round - whose waterdrops seemed jewels flashing in the sunlight and reflecting Hope's beautiful rainbow o'er my path. I have been to my early home and lived over childhood's hours, until all the beauty-the voices—the sunlight died out, and I looked to see "the stranger's foot has crossed the sill." I waken.

Why have I dreamed thus? Because, I have been to-day by the old mill road — and father's words—"you will see much change even here in a few years should you live," have been verified. The gristmill was not there. I looked along the brook-side for the moss couches, and wondered the sawdust ships came not as when I once watched for them-but knew, when passing round a beautiful curve, beyond which used to be the sawmill, found it had "gone to decay." But listen!- I can faintly hear the rapid buzz, buzz of a new one further up the stream. There is the tree under which we children played-the large flat rock where our feast was spread when marriage vows were solemnized between one of our number and a genteel birch sapling. Long ce, the little m iden of then bride of another, and in snowy robes with white buds 'mid her hair, awaited the guests. They came with light tread and subdued voices-but to the rites her white lips responded not, for the bridegroom was Death.

But the greatest change perhaps is in the road itself. Where we went that morning - father and I - up that rough ascent - to-day blooms a garden. Where the mill stood is a larger and entirely different building, and a little this side a white cottage, the embodiment of neatness, nothing about the premises is seen at "loose ends"—while right upon that beaten track is an oblong inclosure running down to the main road, in which are growing all the necessaries, and even luxuries of life,- potatoes, turnips, beets, parsnips, onions, cabbage, &c., raspberries, strawberries, currants, tomatoes, melons, indeed all fruit and vegetables, with room for flowers beside—and, shall I write it?—justice demands I should-space for tobacco. I confess to some amazement that the owner of so tidy a nock should love the "weed." Ah! the destroyer" cast his blight over an Eden, and, in one guise or another, he sets his footprints all over our beautiful earth. I cannot help thinking how much comfort and independence are crowded into that old road of a few rods; and the owner must be the happier, and thereby richer man, than he who from his hundreds of fertile acres has not a half one perchance, and that but poorly cultivated, for a garden - weeds abounding in far greater proportion than they ought. Everything about his premises cheerless and uninviting-no room for trees or flowers-cowyard, hog, and goose pasture in close proximity to the house. To the owners of such, the glory and beauty Gon displays about us is nothing; birds sing, flowers bloom in vain, sunshine glow and showers fall unheeded, only as they serve him in adding dollar to dollar, interest to interest.

me the spot which answers in every respect to the sweet word "Home," and I'd not exchange it for any of the above described "estates." Notwithstanding the injunction-"in whatsoever state," &c., I am fully persuaded that our surroundings have a powerful influence in moulding our minds into a frame of perfect contentment. I would not deal unjustly by the real farmer, or rob him of one laurel justly earned; yet I fear of the many who are called by the honored name, very few would have made a garden of the Old Mill Road. BELL CLINTON.

Chenango Co., N. Y., 1863.

Wit and Kumor.

LITTLE JOKERS.

A DRAWN BET.—Queen Elizabeth's portrait. NEVER trouble trouble till trouble troubles

"You'll break my heart," as the oak said to the hatchet.

Ir you want to get into a fat office hire yourself to a soap-boiler.

A CHILD, like a letter, often goes astray thro' being badly directed.

Why is an attorney like a minister?—Because he studies the law and the profits.

MISS JEMIMA WILHELMINA, when her parents refuse to allow her to go to a ball, sets to and has a bawl at home.

A FEW mornings since we were relating to our family the fact of a friend having found upon his doorstep a fine little male infant, whom he adopted, when one of the olive branches remarked, "Pa, dear, it'll be his stepson, won't it?" We thought it would, decidedly.

A PUZZLED JUSTICE.—A man named Josh was brought before a country squire for stealing a hog, and three witnesses being examined, swore they saw him steal it. A wag having volunteered his counsel for Josh, knowing the scope of the squire's brain, arose and addressed him as follows:

"May it please your honor, I can establish this man's honesty beyond the shadow of a doubt, for I have twelve witnesses who are ready to swear that they did not see him steal it."

The squire rested his head for a few moments as if in deep thought, and with great dignity arose, and brushing back his hair, said:

"If there are twelve who did not see him steal it, and only three who did, I discharge the prisoner.'

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 37 letters. My 23, 12, 26, 3, 19, 24, 30, 35 is a river in Brazil. My 16, 30, 2, 14, 12, 2, 4 is a cape in Central America. My 31, 23, 11, 6, 33 is a river in Utah Territory. My 36, 12, 7, 14, 12, 27, 3, 2, 18, 12 is a city in Ohio. My 9, 34, 12, 20, 18 is a city in Michigan. My 21, 32, 2, 17, 9, 29, 23, 18 is a city in South Carolina

My 36, 2, 13, 14, 26 is a bay on the coast of Maine. My 2, 20, 7 is a cape in Massachusetts. My 28, 2, 25, 2, 83, 7, 2, 1 is a city in Georgia My 5, 19, 35, 30, 31, 12, 2 is one of the Southern States. My 15, 2, 27, 3, 12, 21, 2, 10 is a city in Missouri. My 37, 85, 22, 8, 18, 26, 20 is a city in Texas.

My whole is the name of a man who was the invento of a great art. RACHEL_SOULE. Vergennes, Mich., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. INSURANCE QUESTION.

COMPANY A issues a policy on % of estimated value of C.'s ship and cargo at 3 per cent., and immediately re-insures half the risk in Company B. at 2½ per cent. preminumber of dollars which Company B, lost more than Company A, are divided by the number of days between the 1st of January, (1837,) and the following Sunday, the quotient will be 166% dollars. How much did C. lose?

Castile, N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS OF BAYS.

Ared wale O Sena dig. Boil 'em, O a nigger, A goat drain, Lad gone, Salla Sints, Tread on me A nice lap, Net Morey, Vain boast.

Answer in two weeks

Huntsburgh, O., 1863.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AN ANAGRAM.

CEL M

THEARS this rae netr raishe Vener wogr ldco; Sraeth hatt ear donf erhats Reevn orew lod. Athers ahtt rea torwyh, Fo ginreab het mane, Ni oorrsw dan sannhuie

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c. IN No. 721.

Teab veer het mesa.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—This is no time for en to set on political nests hatching party eggs. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Honesty. Answer to Anagram:

My mother's voice! how often creeps
Its cadence on my lonely hours,
Like healings sent on wings of sleep,
Or dew upon the unconscious flowers.
I might forget her melting prayer
While pleasure's pulses mady by.
But in the still unbroken air,
Her gentle tones come stealing by—
And years of sin and manhood flee,
And leave me at my mother's kace.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, AND DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR, AND THROAT.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catairh," &c., &c., can be consulted on DEAFNESS, CA-TARRH, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, NOISES IN THE HEAD, and all the various acute or chronic diseases of the EYE, EAR, and THROAT, requiring medical or surgical aid, at his office, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New York. To save useless correspondence, persons residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is ecessary in every case before appropriate treatment can

Operations for Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross-Eyes, &c., &c., successfully performed.

Dr. Lighthill's work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness, its Causes and Prevention," with the illustrations, may be obtained of Carlton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New York, or through any respectable Bookseller. Price \$1.

TESTIMONIALS. From F. L. Cagwin, Esq.,

PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill—Dear Sir: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, in deed, altogether, my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me. (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many,

with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those who in time past, may, like myself, have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position among us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith. Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me F. L. CAGWIN.

Joliet, Ill., July 17, 1863.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY,

FONDA, N. Y., April 29, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN, Esq.—Dear Sir. I received your letter of April 23, to-day. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the high-est degree. In such a condition I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body and a flow of spirits, while my fears were, that stopping the discharge yould prove detrimental or dangerous. I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem. Dr. Lighthill

(for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient) as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed.

Yours, very truly,

From the Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass. I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some 20 years. It gradually grew worse, producng cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree a to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treatng catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improve-ment has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.
Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.
P. R. RUSSELL.

From James Cruikshank, LL. D.,

EDITOR NEW YORK TEACHER, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that having been afflicted during the vear 1856, with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was in duced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties. Albany, Oct. 1, 1862.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK.

A Man Born Blind Restored to Sight at the Age of 35 Years.

This is to certify that I was born blind. My friends consulted many physicians and oculists, but without receiving any encouragement as to my ever seeing. Three years ago I consulted Dr. Lighthill, who was at that time in Prov. idence, R. I., who, after a careful examination, pronounced my case a hopeful one. Although incredulous as my friends and myself were, yet, I submitted to an operatio and with joy and gratitude can say that it was successful Immediately after the operation I saw the light which I had been deprived of from my birth up to that time (I being 35 years of age at the time of the operation \ Year now se perfectly well, and heartily recommend all afflicted like myself to Dr. Lighthill. WELCOME P. GARDNER, My address is

August 14, 1863 Wakefield, S. Kingston, R. I.

I hereby certify that my nephew, W.P. Gardner, of South Kingston, R. I., was born Blind, and was operated upon by Dr. Lighthill at my residence and now can see. J. W. PETERS

No. 75 North Main St., Providence, R. I. NRW YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Catarrh for some years, which produced the usual disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lighthill about nine or ten months since, and at once placed myself under his care. I am now entirely free from Catarrh, my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very much improved. P. E. NOLAN,

Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane St.

No. 740 WATER ST., NEW YORK, June 5, 1862. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians with out the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st, Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business No. 740 Water-st. WM. H. WATERBURY.

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TROCHES COUGHS

COLDS.

NEGLECTED · COUGH, COLD. IRRITATED OR SORR THROAT, if allowed to progress results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asth-matic Diseases often times incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For Bron-CHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRE, and CON-SUMPTIVE COUGHS the Troches are

nseful. Public Sprakers and Singers should have the Troches to clear and strengthen the Voice. MILITARY OFFICERS and SOLDIERS will overtax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes should use them. OBTAIN only the genuine. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army, and have received testimonials from many eminent men.

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STOCKS :- APPLE AND CHERRY.

We are enabled to offer a choice lot of Aprils Sesplings—2 years, very pice. CHERRY SESPLINGS—Balako and Mezzard, fine, 1 year. Ser Orders should be sent in at once. 722-27 T. C. MAXWELL & BROS. Nov. 5, 1863. Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.

HEEP AND CATTLE FARMER.

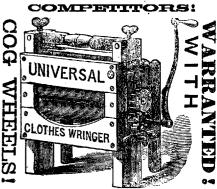
Wanted, a situation as Manager by a middle aged man with a family, who would not object to the West or South West, and who has had extensive experience in Scotland, and with all the English breeds of stock He has also farmed largely North and South in America. His present employer has just disposed of his farm of 600 acres. Address J. Churkoh, or for reference to F. A. Montrose, Esq., Woodensburgh, Bait. Co., Md. 722-21.

In Boord

IF over 18 and your Beard, Moustache, &c., is of feeble, scanty, retarded growth, the use for a short time of the Tenn. Swamp Shrub Balsam will stimulate them (harmelsesly) to a very fine and vigorous growth. Has been thoroughly tried and found infallible. 50 cts. and \$1 cases free by mail. \$3,000 has been offered for the exclusive right of this remarkable Balsam. Particulars of its discovery at Shiloh, April. 1852, free. Address. 722-2t JOHN RAWLINS, 767 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE only Wringer with the Patent

Cog Wheel Regulator,

which positively prevents the rolls from BREAKING OR TWISTING ON THE SHAFT. It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair, at Lendon, 1862 It took the First Premium at the great Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New York City, 1863, where the judges were practical mechanics, and ap-preciated COG-WHERLS. It took the First Premium at the

New-York State Fair.....1862 and 1863. Michigan State Fair-----1863. Iowa State Fair-----1863. Illinois State Fair ------1863.

And at County Fairs without number.
ORANGE Judd, of the American Agriculturist, says of the

Universal Clothes Wringer.

"We think the machine much more than PAYS FOR IT-SELF EVERY YEAR in the saving of garments! There are several kinds nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first made, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YMAR'S CONSTANT USE."

We have seven sizes, from \$5,50 to \$30. The ordinary family sizes are No. 1, \$10, and No. 2, \$7. These have COG-WHEELS,

and are WARRANTED in every particular. On receipt of the price, from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W. free of expense. What we especially want is a good

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in every town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale.

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GRAY DORKINGS, CAYUGA BLACK DUCKS, and Bronze Turkies, for sale by subscriber.
719-6t JOHN R. PAGE, Sennett, N. Y.

ONE MILLION APPLE SEEDLINGS FOR SALE at the Elba Nurseries, at \$1,50 and \$3,00 per 1,000. Also, a large stock and good assortment of healthy and well grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c., at exceedingly low prices Orders respectfully solicited. Address, E. J. PETTIBONE & SON, 716-13t

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