TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

ISINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

**VOL. XIV** NO. 48.}

### ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 724.

MOORE'S RURAL 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 unsurpassed 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 departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL au 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 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

THE POSTAGE on the RURAL NEW-YORKER is only 5 cts per quarter to any part of this State, (except Monroe county, where it goes free,) and the same to any other Loyal ty, where it goes free,) and the same we see State, if paid quarterly in advance where received.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

# Agricultural.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER FOR 1864.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

THE Fifteenth Year and Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will commence on the 2d day of January ensuing. It seems but yesterday since, with all the hopefulness and confidence of early manhood, we issued the Prospectus for its first volume, and firmly resolved to put forth every proper effort to render the enterprise a success. The task proved more difficult than anticipated; but after years of toil-our expenditures upon the paper annually exceeding the receipts from its publication—the RURAL began to pay moderately, and was ere long established upon a permanent basis. The struggle was long and arduous, and the more severe because many good friends, experienced in business, prophesied failure - and such would have been the result had we heeded their well-meant advice or acknowledged any such word as fail in our vocabulary. But when success was partially achieved, it was more gratifying for the reason that the contest had been severe, prolonged, and so generally considered doubtful. large class of producers — one whose interests gave us confidence, however, in our own judgment, and taught us to rely more upon know our course in years past can abundantly industry, energy and perseverance, than that testify. We hope now to do far more to promote so-called genius which is the sole capital of a branch of husbandry which has become of many a wrecked mariner upon the Ocean of paramount importance to the people and country Journalism. And it was this confidence, or self-reliance, (coupled with the belief that our readers would appreciate and second every laudable endeavor in that direction,) that caused us, from year to year to make increased efforts prove, shall detract from the interest or usefuland expenditures to improve the RURAL-to render it increasingly valuable in Contents, and more acceptable in Style and Appearance. It limiting the space appropriated to advertising, was this "faith in works," and confidence in its due appreciation by the public, that induced us, in the summer of 1861-just after the breaking out of the traitorous rebellion, and when many of our contemporaries were dismayed, and not a few shortened sail or sought the port of safety by discontinuing business - to increase rather than diminish the expenses incurred in the publication of the Rural.

And it is in the faith and confidence which guided us in former years that we make arrangements for the Fifteenth Volume of the RURAL New-Yorker upon a more extensive and expensive scale than heretofore—and amid discouragements (including the advancing prices of paper, materials, wages, etc.,) which would cause many to recede from present rather than incur additional pecuniary risks and responsibilities. But confident of a generous response from our readers and that portion of the public interested, we have resolved to advance, rather than retreat or remain inactive. This may not be prudent—but a forward movement is determined upon, and time will decide as to its wisdom. Though our arrangements for the ensuing year are not yet fully completed—being kindly aid in maintaining and augmenting its delayed by recent illness, while convalescing from which this is written-we can safely announce that the Rural for 1864 will be superior | the results of their observation and experience to the present volume (and we think to either of for publication in its pages.

its predecessors) in both manner and matter. It will be printed upon new and clear type, and a better quality of paper used, while its pages will be more profusely and expensively illustrated than during the past year. But we hope to make greater improvement in the Contents than typography or style of the paper, and to accomplish this object more labor and expense will be devoted to the several prominent departments. and a new and valuable one introduced. Much more of our own time and attention will be given to the paper than of late-(as we do not purpose entering upon the publication of such works as have absorbed a great portion of our time during the year past,)-and the experience already acquired ought to be of material assistance to us in meeting the wants and requirements of the public. Our Aids will also proba- yourself to the sentiments of others. Be content bly continue in their present positions, and of their capacity therefor we need not speak in this connection. In order to supply a desideratum long felt,

and meet an urgent public demand, we have made arrangements to introduce in our next volume a Department exclusively devoted to SHEEP HUSBANDRY; and we take great pleasure in announcing a fact which we are confident will be gratifying to thousands of our readers and others -viz., that this new and important Department will be conducted by the Hon. HENRY S. RAN-DALL, LL. D., the most accomplished writer and eminent authority on the subject in this country. Dr. RANDALL'S long experience as an extensive flock-master, his thorough familiarity with the whole subject of breeding, management and diseases (combining both practical and theoretical knowledge,) and, withal, his conceded ability and impartiality, not only eminently qualify him for the office of adviser and teacher concerning the several branches of Sheep Husbandry. but designate him as the very man for the position he has consented to occupy. Possessing a remarkable fund of information on the subjectacquired from experience, observation and reading combined—Dr. R. is amply qualified to discuss the various topics which are already before the public, and also such new collateral ones as may arise and have not been treated upon in his own or other works. That this new department -occupying an average of two or three columns in each number—will prove of great interest and value to every flock-master among our readers. we sincerely believe, and hence its introduction. Of its necessity and importance at the present juncture there can be no doubt; and in inagurating it as a distinctive and prominent feature of the RURAL we shall only meet the wants of a we have ever sought to advance, as all who than it has been in our power to accomplish in former vears.

But we do not intend that the inauguration of this new feature, valuable as we believe it will ness of other prominent departments of the RURAL. Indeed, by careful condensation, and we hope to continue the AGRICULTURAL, HORTI-CULTURAL, LITERARY and NEWS Departments unimpaired - to add a very essential element, without diminishing the value or popularity of the paper in other respects. To accomplish this will be our earnest endeavor.

In conclusion, we respectfully present the RURAL to its numerous ardent and generous friends for continued support-basing its claims solely upon such merits as it may possess. We shall expend so much upon the next volume that we shall probably have little or nothing to spare in the way of outside advertising or premiums, though we may make a venture in that direction. Considering the present and prospective prices of paper, wages, etc., it is not probable that a farthing can be made on copies of the RURAL for 1864 at the lowest club rateand yet, as it is difficult if not unwise to change terms, we intend to adhere to those already published, and still endeavor to supply the best combined AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY and FAM-ILY NEWSPAPER obtainable. In furtherance of this object we frankly ask the co-operation of the friends of the paper everywhere—that they will circulation and usefulness by introducing it to the notice and support of others, and contributing RURAL SERMONS.-NO. I.

A WISE MAN will hear and will increase learning; and man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels -PROVERBS, Ch. 1, 5.

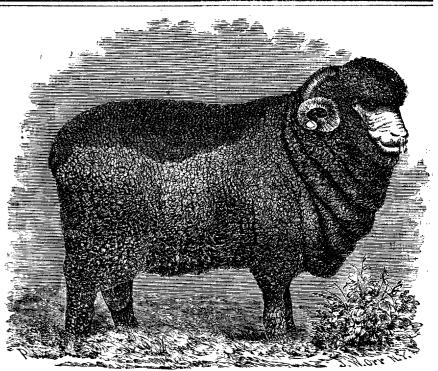
1. Be a Good Listener.- Learn to listen .-Listen attentively and critically—not captiously. Analyze what you hear. Sift the truth from the chaff of verbiage. Treasure up the beauties of language and sentiment. Store the drops of wisdom as the bee stores its honey. Be in search of truth and wisdom in all your listening Let what you hear make you think. Follow suggestion. Let her lead you to avail yourself of all the advantages of counsel. You may be a good listener and yet not adopt all that you hear. It is not necessary you should commit to listen unless truth is manifestly imperiled. Listen to the old and young. Accept the blessings God gives you in this form and be thankful. Let them aid you in the practical affairs of life as well as in spiritual matters. It is one of the ways, and one of the best ways to acquire knowledge. Counsel should strengthen us in our good purposes. It should confirm us in our desire to avoid evil and evil associations. "A wise man will hear." That is the first assertion. He will not turn away from, nor scorn counsel. Let the young remember this. Let the bigoted make a note of it. Let the opinionated think of it. It is one of the characteristic features of the wise man. He hears.

2. Increase Learning.—Not only increase in learning, but increase it. Add to the general fund. Contribute something. You should listen, but you should also impart knowledge. You should seek it for its own sake, and use it to conserve the public good. There are a thousand ways of doing this. Set down and with pencil note such modes of increasing learning as occur to you. One way of increasing your own knowledge is by undertaking to impart it. Knowledge imparted is not knowledge lost. .The more we give the more we receive. The effort to give begets knowledge. The educational work is a noble one. It develops the best powers of the human mind. It strengthens the noblest promptings of the human heart. It forges links of lasting friendship. It begets fraternal feelings and charitable relations. It binds the human family together by a common bond. It benefits the whole world, and its influence will extend to future generations. It should be increased and multiplied until the inhabitants of the whole earth shall learn to live understandingly.

3. Get Understanding. - Knowledge is not enough. We may possess it abstractly; but it is of little avail unli practical sense is needed. We learn to read Scripture truths by the light of Revelation. We must learn to use knowledge. And we should seek to learn its use as well as its abstractions. This is understanding. The humble, common man, whose knowledge is related to his wants in life, and the development of usefulness from all its objects is a better counsellor than the learned man who has never brushed against the bustling world. It is understanding that gives strength and force to the counsellor. He discerns the relation of ideas to each other and to things. He comprehends the capacity of a man or object to serve him. He is able to give each a place where it may do the most good service in a given time. We need to listen if we would learn. It is the pavement over which we reach understanding. We need to increase learning; not only our own, but that of others. This will involve the use of understanding and develop it. For we cannot teach what we do not understand: and the act of teaching will discover to us how little we know worth imparting. It is better to know less and understand more. And the more we study the above text the more wonderful and subtle will its meaning and scope appear to us. Listen, Learn, Understand and Teach! ORA

AMERICAN MERINO RAM "SWEEPSTAKES."

WE give above a cut of the American Merino ram "Sweepstakes," taken from Randall's 'Practical Shepherd." This remarkable animal was bred and is owned by EDWIN HAMMOND, Esq., of Middlebury, Vermont, who is declared in the Practical Shepherd to be "the great and leading breeder" of this family of sheep, (the improved Infantado,) and to have "effected quite as marked an improvement in the American Merino, as Mr. BAKEWELL effected among the longwooled sheep of England."

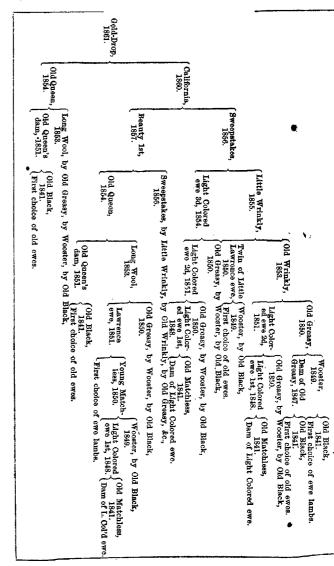


MERINO RAM "SWEEPSTAKES."

Sweepstakes is thus described in the Practi- | Vermont State Agricultural Society as a lamb, cal Shepherd:—"He weighs about 140 lbs. Ta- has several times been offered \$2,500 for him." ken all in all he is about as perfect a formed (Page 413.) Merino ram as was ever seen, and defective in no essential particular. His wool is about 21 inches long, fine, extremely even, and does not contain a particle of jar. His belly, head, etc., are admirably covered, and he is wooled profusely to the feet all round. He has no external gum, is medium in point of color, but possesses abundance of thin, yellowish yolk. His wool opens brilliantly and with a beautiful style. He

The pedigree of Sweepstakes (with that of Gold Drop,) is given below, and it will be a useful study to those who desire to learn a mode of keeping pedigrees which will place all the ancestors of an animal (so far as they are known) together before the eye, and enable the observer readily to understand their degree of relationship, if any, the lines in which they have been bred, &c.—a thing entirely impracticable to any has produced a single year's fleece of 27 lbs. (un- but very experienced persons with the ordinary washed.) His constitution is powerful. He im- | separately kept pedigrees. To make this gene-

PEDIGREE OF GOLD DROP AND SWEEPSTAKES.



presses his own characteristics unusually strong | alogical map, if we may so term it, perfect, a sweepstakes and was victorious. Mr. Hammond | page 412.

on his get. He took the first premium of the parallel record should be kept, giving a short as a yearling, and as a grown ram. In 1861 he description of each animal, or at least each leadmet several of the best rams of the State (the ing animal named in it. Examples of such a best of his competitors were got by himself) in a sheep record are given in the Practical Shepherd,

#### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

WESTERN BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Western dairymen to our markets, and of the it, better than before used for bedding.) The reputation of Western butter and cheese here and in Eastern markets. Only yesterday I heard and often neglected, is currying and cleaning. a Western farmer say that he doubted if as good butter could be made on the prairies as in the Eastern States, while another farmer asserted that he knew it could be done—that it was done every year. This morning I find in the market report of one of the Chicago dailies the following paragraphs concerning

IOWA CHEESE, 1

"On Saturday, Mesers. Bowen Bros., No. 72, 74 and 76, Lake street, sold four tuns of choice cheese, from the dairy of Asa C. Bowen, of Bowen's Prairie, James county, Iowa, at 134 cents per pound. Judges who examined the article pronounced it as equal to the best samples from the celebrated dairies of Herkimer Co., New York. Mr. Bowen keeps a dairy of thirty cows, and we believe this is the first year that he has made an effort to produce an article of cheese for market, and so far as we can learn, it is the first instance of an Iowa farmer attempting to produce an article of cheese in any considerable quantity that would compare with the celebrated post-office, the village, or somewhere, so that he cheese turned out by the Herkimer county dairymen. We understand that Mr. Bowen has already made arrangements for a large increase to his present dairy, and by another year will be able to turn out a much larger yield of cheese. And as he has given the most convincing proof that the West can compete successfully with the Eastern dairies in making cheese, we hope to see many others follow his example, as there is no reason why our farmers should not be able to supply the entire West with cheese, instead of compelling our dealers to look to the Eastern dairies for a supply, as they are now doing." I doubt if this is the first invoice of good cheese

that Iowa has sent to this market. I know it is not the first coming hither from Western dairies. And yet Western dairymen have hitherto got public credit only for the poor cheese sent hither. The first quality of Western cheese has been branded "Hamburg" by the dealer, the moment it reached his hands-whether it came from Illinois, Wisconsin or Iowa. The Western man who made it, and the Western State in which it was made, got no credit, therefore, among consumers. They continue to call for "Hamburg" cheese, and the dealer supplies them. The market reports of the daily papers quote "Hamburg" several cents higher than "Western" or "Illinois and Wisconsin." And buyers purchase at "Western" quotations, and sell the same cheese at "Hamburg" rates. It is time this practice had ceased. It is plain that the producer must move in the matter. The dealer is content with "the situation" as it is. His interest will not induce him to do justice to the men who supply him until his supply depends upon it. The same remarks apply to Western butter and butter-makers-with less force, I am glad to say, so far as relates to this market, than formerly. But large amounts of butter are shipped east at certain seasons of the year. When it reaches Eastern markets the best samples receive the brand that happens to be most popular in the market, and the poorest is sold and quoted as "Western." What will correct this state of things? It is of importance to all producers of a good article that the locality-as well as the person-where it is produced, gets credit for it. To secure this object there should be local dairymen's associations organized; and such concerted action should be taken by the individuals of these local bodies as will secure to that locality credit for both the quantity and quality produced. It's an error to suppose that it is necessary that all the dairymen in a State should act in concert. This would be impossible, and might properly be called visionary. For the dairymen in different localities sustain diverse relations to other interests. In one locality climate affectathe interests of the producer. Each locality has its own distinct relation to its own market. And dairymen within the range of the influence of the same market should combine, not only to establish for themselves good prices and a good name for their staples, but to protect the latter, and jealously guard against it being used to bolster up the traditional fame of other localities.

It seems to me this is a matter of a good deal of importance. Instances have come to my notice where the dairymen of a neighborhood have combined to fix the minimum price of their products, advertised the fact, and the quantity of butter and cheese on hand within a given circuit. They got their own prices—quite a per centum more than that obtained by isolated

Other things being equal, a dealer will pay more for a large quantity that can be secured together than for small isolated lots which involve as much time and expense to secure each as it does to contract for the greater quantity. He can afford it. And this combination will secure the enhanced price to every individual who enters into it.

The same remarks apply with equal force to other husbandries.

### HINTS FOR WINTER CARE OF HORSES.

WINTER IS COMING, and hay and oats are high; and the probability is that we may see many poor horses before Spring, unless farmers take a little more pains than usual to avoid it.

Thinking that a few suggestions might be heeded by some RURAL reader, we will endeavor to give an economical plan to keep your horse "well and cheap, fat and sleek." First, make his stall comfortable by stopping all cracks where cold comes in, and bank the outside if there is no wall under the barn. Feed him out tween the loyal and disloyal States cut off this straw three times a day, and four quarts of corn | Southern consumption of pork, and so reduced | diately to the field intended for corn, and spread | tractive, useful and almost indispensable

night for bedding, (and if thrown out to cattle Some months since I wrote of the relations of in the morning, they will consume nearly all of next important thing, which is very essential There is many a man who owns a team who does not even own a curry-comb. and many that may own one cannot tell where it is, and some who may own one and know where it is, seldom if ever use it, thinking it is all lost time.

Once a week give a mess of potatoes, or a mess of wet bran with a handful of salt and a few sifted ashes; also, (if you can get it,) a pint of flax-seed occasionally, which will keep his hair soft and smooth.

Keep your horses well shod, so as to prevent slipping, and clean out the bottoms of their feet with a hook made for the purpose. Occasionally wash the feet and legs with warm Castile soap suds to avoid scratches.

One who has a good cutting machine can cut their straw, (even wheat or rye straw,) and sprinkle on meal and feed wet, which is better than fed uncut to a team at work every day. If you do not have work for your horse, do not forget to exercise him; ride him or drive him to the may get that needful thing called exercise. If you stop a few minutes, then put on a blanket; also when you return to stable, if warm; but do not blanket usually, unless you use two when OBSERVATION. standing out-of-doors.

#### CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

THE following statistics have been received from the Department of Agriculture:

In the Monthly Report for September, the amounts of the crops of 1863, were given. The Fall crops of corn, buckwheat and potatoes, were stated in bushels, for each State. The estimates were based on their appearance only. But in the circulars for October, inquiries of their amounts were made, as compared with the crop of 1862, and upon the returns to these circulars, tables of these crops and of tobacco were made. The amounts of the estimates for September and October are as follows:

Estimates for September; 449,163,894, corn; 17.193.232, buckwheat; 97,870,035, potatoes; 258,-462.413, tobacco.

Estimates for October: 452,446 128, corn; 75,-821,305, buckwheat; 101,457,144, potatoes; 267,-302,770, tobacco.

These estimates exhibit a remarkably close approximation, and speak well for the system adopted by the Department to ascertain the amounts annually of the leading commercial crops.

The amounts of these crops for 1862 are as follows:-586,704 474, corn; 18.722 998, buckwheat; 114,533,118, potatoes; 208,807,078, tobacco.

SORGHO MOLASSES. - In the five principal States of the West, for the production of sorgho molasses, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the estimated production last year was 10.-203,728 gallons; this year only 6,970,882 gallons -a decrease of nearly three and a quarter millions of gallons. The amount of ground planted was much greater than in 1862, but the frost destroyed the yield. The annual consumption of molasses and sugar prior to the war was about 45,000,000 of gallons of molasses, and about 1,-000,000,000 pounds of sugar - the amount per each inhabitant, slaves excluded, being thirty pounds.

The increase of the consumption of sugar in the United States since 1840 was 227 per cent, while the increase of population was 65 per cent. The Louisiana cane sugar this year will not. it is supposed, exceed 30,000 to 50,000 hogsheads, and hence the country must rely on heavy importations to supply its wants. New modes to supply its own sugar and molasses must be adopted by the country, and hence the monthly report for October very properly directs public attention to the great importance of the first experiment now making by the firm of GENNEST BROS., of New York city, at Chatworth, Livingston Co., Illinois. to grow the sugar beet and to manufacture sugar from it.

THE FALL CROPS FOR 1864 .- The wheat, rye, and barley crops just sown are full average crops both in amount and appearance. The fall weather has been highly favorable to them, and the correspondents of the Department speak of them most encouragingly.

NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE FATTENING HOGS AND CATTLE.—The hog cholera scarcely exists in the Eastern and Middle States, but in Indiana and Illinois it prevails in so many counties that great danger exists of its spreading among the fattening hogs. In these States a large number have died of this disease during the summer and fall.

The number of hogs in the great feeding States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, is twotenths less than last year, causing a reduction in the number fattened in these States of 806.139. Their condition in these States is still lower, being 30 per cent. below a general average. It is believed that but few hogs will be sufficiently fattened to make mess pork, or to produce a supply of lard.

The exports of the animal productions of the United States are shown in the report to be as follows: 1860-23,666,798. lbs; 1861-27.715.392: 1862-42 288,906. The amount of pork which entered into the commerce of the country in 1860 was about 323,358,800 fbs. of which there was exported in the form of bacon, lard, and barreled pork, 86,909,005; leaving for domestic consumption, 236,449,795; of which the Southern States took 184,386,409; leaving for the consumption of the Eastern and Middle States 52,063,386.

The cessation of commercial intercourse be

The value of frosted corn for fattening purposes is regarded as very small. Hogs and cattle old corn is much reduced by the demand for it fifty per cent. on the investment and trouble. during the summer by the army. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, there is 30 per cent less than last year, and 20 per cent. less in Iowa. It is fed out to stock in nearly one half of the counties of these States.

#### Bural Spirit of the Bress.

Improving our Common Farm Stock.

In the Rural of the 7th inst. our readers will remember that an article appeared under the caption, "About Stock-Native Breeds," from the pen of a gentleman residing in Westchester Co., N. Y. The N. Y. World copies said article, and comments thereon, as follows:

"There is much in the talk about native cattle, which is assumed or taken for granted, but which will not bear the test of actual investigation. Animals which cannot be properly classed with the improved breeds soon come to be natives, in the ordinary estimation of the community, when in fact they have important strains of improved blood, to which much of their excellence is due. Probably very few of the animals now found on the farms in this country can, by any logical rule, be pronounced native stock. They may not be Short-Horns, Devons, Ayrshires, or any other of some of these as materially to change their form and enhance their qualities.

"It would be a libel upon the intelligence of cannot, by careful selection and proper attention to the principles of breeding, effect immense changes and improvements in the character and value of our common stock. It is in this way that the best breeds have been built up in England, and are now actually being improved by some of the intelligent breeders in America. The same degree of intelligence and public spirit can do again what has already been done in producing the splendid herds of improved stock now to be found in England and this country.

"Without any attempt to create new breeds or new varieties of farm stock, it appears to us that the facilities exist for making important improvements upon our common farm stock. The experience of the past, and especially of the last twenty years, has, we think, settled at least this important fact, that the true policy for the common farmer to pursue is to breed from his best cows, carefully selected for milking and other qualities, crossed with pure bulls of the improved breeds. We cannot, of course, undertake to decide a question upon which breeders so essentially differ, as to the relative merits of the several improved breeds; but we think the position a safe one when we assume that with any of the improved breeds - pure bulls crossed with the best common cows, and the progeny again bred to pure blood bulls, and so on for a term of years-a most important improvement will be

"This is a kind of improvement within the reach of almost every farmer. There are few neighborhoods where pure blood bulls are not kept, and farmers who keep any considerable number of cows can well afford to purchase a bull for their own use. We have known some very choice and valuable dairies raised under such a system -a full-blood Short-Horn bull being constantly used, and the best calves selected for continuing the improvement, and we are convinced that for farmers generally it is the only practicable line of policy to pursue. But a small number, comparatively, can breed exclusively blood stock; but nearly all can adopt a judicious system of crossing, and, in the way we have described, raise up good stock for the dairy, for work, or for the shambles.

"We see no reason for decrying or depreciating imported or domestic bred blood stock. On the contrary, we hold that a very large share of the improvement already visible in the cattle of this country is due to such improved animals imported or bred by enterprising men enlisted in the work; and we believe that if our farmers, whether large or small, dairymen or owners of a few animals only, will adopt the system we have suggested, important results will follow.

"We would by no means discourage the efforts to build up a better class of cattle by simple breeding from our common stock; but when the material is at hand for doing it more rapidly, and at least quite as effectively, by using males from the best improved breeds, we see no reason for preferring the slower process to accomplish the desired result."

Manuring for Corn in the Fall.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown Telegraph says:

"The best time for manuring for corn is in the fall, from the middle to the end of November or at any time during the winter, when the ground is bare, but the nearer the spring the less good will come from it. It is a custom with most farmers when they clean out the stables in the winter, to throw the manure in the barn-vard to rot; but this is a waste in three ways:-First the cattle will eat much of it and it is wasted second, it is not as good when rotted as it was when taken from the stables; and thirdly, the ground has been without it all winter, and it is not as rich as if it had been protected by the manure.

"Ground will become richer by being covered, even if it is with brush; and this is one of the advantages of putting the manure on in the fall or early in the winter. The manure from the stables should, therefore, be taken imme-

in the ear twice a day. Water three times a day, and give what straw is left in manger at in that year to 291,085,655 lbs. for wheat, and left to lay there until plowed under in the spring. Those who are within reasonable distance of the city, will find that a few will grow on it, but not fatten. The amount of loads of town manure will pay not less than Corn-fields served thus last winter, turn out this fall about fifteen bushels of corn more to the acre than fields near by them that were not manured in this way; besides, it will produce much better oats next year."

#### Milk from One Cow.

Mr. W. A. Comstock, of Cooperstown, who says he has a "passion for good cows," sends to the Country Gentleman a table, in which is registered the weight of milk produced by one of his cows at each milking for the six last days of and the milk weighed by Mr. C. during the tion of the RUBAL. Friend, do you, "see the point?" whole period, and was as follows

Porrow, which it do to totto it b.			
Last six days of May	261 g	ounds.	l
June	1,549	46	ł
July	1,475	44	l
August	1,188	"	l
September		44	l
Total for 127% days	5.788	"	

Being an average of a fraction over 45 pounds per day.

Mr. Comstock says:-"My cow is one of the native breed, so far as I can learn, and five years old last spring. She was not dried off before calving, but continued to give milk up to the 22d, when she dropped her calf. We began the imported breeds, and yet they may, and prob- to save her milk the 26th of May, as shown in ably do, have so large an infusion of blood from the record. No one has milked her but myself, or weighed her milk. 112 pounds of her milk makes six pounds of as good butter as I ever saw. Now for her feed. She is one of five cows, American feeders to suppose that some of them | or of four cows and a heifer, kept on three acres of pasture, days, (until the after feed,) and stabled nights, and fed cut grass and the slops of the house without grain or provender. The past week she has had two pumpkins a day besides the above."

#### Wool Growing in Minnesota.

IT is calculated that the wool clip of Minnesota the present year will not be less than 500,000 lbs. From 2,000 to 5,000 are shipped below from our levee daily. The progress in wool growing in Minnesota has been so unprecedented and gratifying, that it shows we are approaching a time when the wool trade of our State will be one of its chief sources of wealth. Commencing in 1850, our progress towards this is as follows:

F	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	man in the forth it he
	No. of Sheep.	Am't of Wool Clip'd.
1850	80 ^	300 fbs.
1859	4,000	7,000 "
1860	12,595	19,306 "
1861	25.000	75,000 "
1862	175,000	500,000 "
M17 •		a

There is no wool growing State in the Union which can show such a sudden increase in its wool clip or flocks as Minnesota, and yet our farmers have scarcely begun to get under way in their wool growing operations. By the time our State census is taken in 1865, our flocks will have increased to 500,000, and our wool clip to 2,000,-000 lbs. Three or four years ago, a few grain sacks held the entire wool clip of the State. Now it has become a department of trade, and a large item (at present prices) in our exports .- St. Paul Free Press.

### Inquiries and Answers.

FLAX-DRESSING MILLS .- A Subscriber in the town of Lima wishes to know if there is a mill or mills for dressing flax in Livingston, Monroe or Ontario counties. We are not aware that there is such a mill in either of the conties named; if there is shall be glad to learn and pub-

GREASE HEEL IN HORSES .- I saw in a late RURAL an nquiry for a remedy for grease in the heels of horses, for which I send the following, having tried it myself with complete success:-Take six cents worth of pulverized verdigris; a piece of butter the size of a hen's egg, and a half tea cup full of tar; mix together and apply.-J. E.

RED-Top on WET LAND.—Red-Top grass will do well n wet land inundated in the spring, provided there is not sufficient flow to the water to wash the soil from the roots. Inundation is clear gain in such cases. It is irrigation led-Top will grow on ground on which water stands late in the season. If it is once established, unless there is a strong current to wash it out, it will be difficult for the water grasses and seeds to displace it. It is excellent for stock.—o. d. b. B.

### Rural Notes and Items.

The People's College. - Professorships. - We learn that strong efforts are being made by the Trustees of this Institution to get into operation at an early day. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following Professors were appointed:-Rev. Amos Brown, LL. D., of Havana, N. Y., President; Rev. F. G. HIBBARD, D. D., Ontario County, Natural and Revealed Religion; Prof. TIMOTHY H. PORTER, New York, English Literature, Rhetoric and Oratory; Prof. John H. Griscom, M. D. New York, Austomy, Physiology and Hygeine; Prof. BARKER, Albany, Chemistry and Mathematics; Prof. JOHN PHIN, C. E., Rochester, Practical Agriculture; Prof. WM. W. FOLWELL, Washington, Latin and Greek; Prof. F. A. Barron, Massachusetts, Military Science. We understand that Mr. Phin has declined the chair of Practical Agriculture. He has made Chemistry his speciality, and feels that some man more thoroughly acquainted with the practical details of Agriculture than, he is should be appointed to this position. We think Mr. Phin admirably qualified for the chair of Chemistry, and regret that he vas not selected for that position.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL FAIRS.—A copy of this admirable Annual for 1864 has been received from the publishers. LUTHER TUCKER & Son, Albany. The work has been so long issued—nearly a decade of years-that we need hardly commend it to the rural public. The number before us fully maintains the eputation acquired from previous issues—the matter being eminently practical, and the illustrations (over one hundred in number) excellent and appropriate. It is at-

SHEEP HUSBANDRY ON THE PRAIRIES .- A letter from Decatur Co., Iowa, containing a remittance for The Practical Shepherd, says:-"Farmers in this part of the world are turning their attention to wool growing, and so far with most excellent success. I believe the same disposition is manifested over the greater portion of the Northwest, and in my estimation the prairies are eminently adapted to the successful raising of the fluest and best breeds of sheep. You promised to resume the publication of the Wool Grower and Stock Register as soon as it promised to be a practical success. Has'nt that time arrived? Yes, in my opinion, and I sincerely hope you will take the matter into consideration and come to the same conclusion."

- Our correspondent will find by reference to announcement on first page of this number that we are not unmindful of the interests of wool growers. The new department of the RURAL, under the able editorial management of Dr. RANDALL, will prove far more useful than the resuscitation of the W. G. & S. R., for the reason that it will be read by hundreds instead of tens, as would be May and the months of June, July, August, and the case with a monthly. It would take years to obtain 29s days in September. The cow was milked for a new or resuscitated journal half the present circula-

> DESSIGATED VEGETABLES -- AN EXTENSIVE BUSINESS. -Vegetables and meats deprived of moisture and subjected to severe pressure, will remain unchanged and preserve their natural taste for a long period in any climate. The Scientific American says a very large business is now carried on in that city in the way of dessicating vegetables for the army and navy by the New York Dessicating Company. About 150 persons are employed in the establishment, and the quantity of vegetables dessicated this year will amount to 56,000 baskets tomatoes; 442 tuns string beans; 8,000 bushels green peas; 15,000 barrels turnips; 30,000 barrels carrots; 23,000 heads cabbage; 12,000 barrels potatoes; 20,000 barrels onions; 100 tuns paraley, and a moderate quantity of some other vegetables. The vegetables are picked, cleaned, cut up and grated; they are then dried and deprived entirely of moisture, after which they are formed into flat cakes, under severe hydrostatic pressure. A cake weighing 7 lbs. contains sufficient vegetables to make 42 galions of good soup. They are excelent for sea voyages and large quantities have be ed on army contracts for soldiers in the field and invalids in the national hospitals.

> THE SOLDIERS ARE GRATEFUL TO THE LADIES .- In June last we published an appeal to the Lady Readers of the RURAL, from Mr. I. P. BATES, of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky., and now Mr. B. writes as follows:-Permit me, through your columns, to return the thanks of the soldiers here, to the lady readers of the RURAL who have been so generously furnishing us with reading, in response to my call of last June. We have now quite a library here, and the books and papers received give us quite a variety of reading. Still, as our numbers are so large, and constantly changing, it requires a large amount to keep up the wear. Remember us, and we will do our duty.

> My FARM OF EDGEWOOD: A Country Book - By the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." SCRIBNER, New York, has issued this last and best production of Ix MARYRL (DONALD G. MITCHELL) in excellent style-save the uncut and untrimmed leaves, a "feature" sgainst which we protest in these days of labor-saving machinery in the book-making line. The book is readable and instructive. It is semi-practical, containing many excellent suggestions, all in the graceful style of the author. We have marked several pas-ages and ; aragraphs for seg-

> MILK AND BUTTER FROM AYESHIRE COWS .- The Boston Cultivator states that H. H. PETERS, of Southberough, Mass., weighed the milk from his dairy of nineteen cows from June 15th to 25th—ten days. They gave an average of 32 lbs. per day. The milk from eighteen being set for one day, gave 30 lbs. of butter. One cow gave 58 lbs. of milk in a day. Her milk for three days gave 6 lbs. of butter, or 2 lbs. per day. This cow had two quarts of corn-and-cob-meal per day. The rest had nothing but pasture feed.

> THE HOP CROP.—The crop of hops in New England this year will exceed that of last year by 1,500 to 2,000 The Maine hops, in quality, will undoubtedly be the best in the market this season. The climate and soil of that State are peculiarly adapted to the production of hops. The yield is large and the quality fine. The crop in New York is from ten to fifteen per cent. less than last year, and the quality generally inferior.

> THE ROCHESTER EVENING EXPRESS appears in a new and becoming dress, and really "shines" in its freshly donned attire. It is one of the most enterprising and piquant dailies among our exchanges, and we are glad to note this evidence of appreciation and prosperity.

> THE EXCELSION VEGETABLE CUTTER, advertised in this paper, is worthy the attention and investment of farmers. We commended it strongly on its first introduction to the public, and are glad to learn that it has since been awarded the first premium at many State and County Fairs.

THE RURAL IS APPRECIATED .- We are in frequent re-

ceipt of letters from persons who have taken the RURAL from its commencement, and these invariably speak of it in the most appreciative terms. For instance, a letter from Washington county, just opened, says:-"I have been a constant reader of THE RURAL, and also a subscriber, since the commencement of the first volume, and have derived much valuable information, as well as pleasure, from its perusal. Thank you, not only for myself, but also for the little ones, and wife, mother and all."

And a letter received on the same day from Rolling Prairie, Wis., concludes in this encouraging wise:-"I can not close without paying you a compliment in behalf of the RUBAL as a Family Paper. If the majority of the papers were only half as ably and purely conducted, the world would be the better for, it. I know by experience how difficult is the task of making a good paper. It is not every one that can do it;-it must be 'bred in the bone.' I offer no apology for this letter, as I know by experience that it is gratifying to an Editor to learn that his efforts are appreciated—though you have abundant evidence of this in the subscription books of the RURAL NEW-YORKER." [That must be from the pen of an ex-editor. and for that very reason the compliment is highly valued. The best judge of a Vulcau's capacity is he who has served faithfully at the forge and anvil.]

The writer of another Wisconsin letter, by the same mail as above, says:-"I am not only a subscriber but constant reader of the RURAL, and have obtained from its pages much valuable information to me as a farmer. And will here say that of the many papers we are taking, there is no other one so much prized, or so eagerly sought for, as the RURAL, embracing as it does such a wide scope of information. We are taking two other agricultural papers, and intend them no disparagement, as their perusal more than pays the cost of subscription, and they are doing much to advance the agricultural interests of the country."

THE PRICES OF PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS are rapidly advancing, here and elsewhere. See market reports.



# Korticultural.

NEVER since the settlement of the country, we think, have the fruit-growers of Western New York reaped such a golden harvest, as the present season. The crop was large, the fruit fair, and the prices have been more than remunerative, for streets in the neighborhood of the docks and shipping warehouses have been blockaded with barrels of apples, and we observe the same state of things along the line of railroad and canal, all through the western part of this State. The local papers in several of the leading villages have given estimates of the amounts received by the farmers in their several localities, also the number of barrels shipped, but these, in most cases, are quite incomplete.

The Peach crop was small, but the prices good, and many growers are getting encouraged to hope that our seasons are becoming more favorable for this delicious fruit. We have long thought that the leading business of Western New York would be the production of fruit for shipping. This opinion we have expressed, on several occasions, and time only confirms the statement. Many this year will agree with us, who would not have done so before. The farmer who has in his pockets \$500 or \$1,000, as the profits of a small orchard, has an argument on this subject which he is not anxious to resist. In times of such prosperity there is always danger. For years we have urged the importance of giving more care to the orchard, looking after and destroying insects, &c., and this success is doubtless the result of increased care. We must not now rest from our labors, and think the battle fought and the victory won. Constant vigilance is the price of good fruit. Watch the insects, destroy the caterpillars' nests, put out new trees and take care of them. The following warning, which we gave several years since, is needed now as much as ever.

The seasons are beyond our control, but there are other things lessening our fruit crop, and which must be charged to the carelessness of cultivators. The principal of these is the rapid increase of insects. With the increase of fruit culture, which furnishes them the means of subsistence and propagation, the fruit-loving and fruit-destroying insects have increased in a fourfold ratio, until almost every apple orchard is swarming with caterpillars, bark lice, &c., the luscious plum and the apricot are banished from the garden by the curculio, the currant, that everybody supposed could be grown in any outof-the-way corner, uncared for, is eaten by the gooseberry fly grub, the garden disfigured by its bare limbs, and every hill of melons swarms with flies, striped bugs and squash bugs, and fortunate or persevering is he who saves a single plant from their ravages. Here and there a cultivator has been diligent to destroy injurious insects, but as a general rule they have been allowed to increase unmolested, until they have over-run our orchards and gardens. We need plain talk, and prompt, thorough action, on this subject. Every one should not only attend to his own garden and orchard, but urge upon all his neighbors a similar course of action, for a few cannot arrest this evil. It should be made the subject of discussion in every farmer's club, in every neighborhood and in every farm house; and every one should be zealous to set a good example to his neighbors.

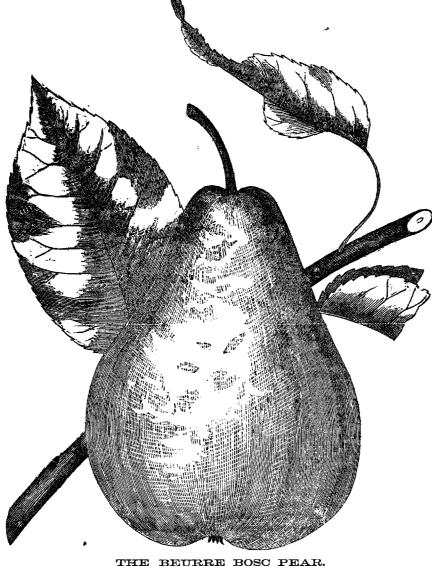
It is useless to wait for any patent remedy, any Paxbain gun that will annihilate an army of insects at one discharge. Untiring watchfulness and diligence is the price of success in this work. they established is to be continued. We have to The best of remedies will fail if not faithfully and repeatedly applied. Wage a war of extermination, and if one thing fails, which you supposed to be easy as well as certain, try another that you know to be certain, though more difficult; catching and killing is sure death in all

### PATENT OFFICE HUMBUG.

It seems we are to have a repetition of the folly so long perpetrated by our government, in the distribution of common and worthless seeds through the Patent Office. When we learned, some time since, that WILLIAM SAUNDERS, of Philadelphia, an intelligent Horticulturist, was called to take charge of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, we supposed there was to be an end of this kind of folly. We did think he would institute a reform in this respect, and that the mails would no longer be burdened with packages of Sweet Peas and French Beans, a grand gift of the government of the United States to the politicians and their friends throughout the country. For the promotion of paragingly of the new Enothera Lamarckiana. Agriculture and Horticulture, we had good reason to hope that packages of Winter Wheat, if distributed at all, would not be sent out in the favorable. We thought at the time that Mr. Spring, and that though the chickens, who gen- | MEEHAN, whose opinions are entitled to the erally obtained most of this kind of stuff sent greatest respect, and are generally correct, could out, might miss their usual supply, the great | not have the true variety, as we had flowered it interests of the country would not suffer materially by the change, while in these times of war and excessive taxation, something would be saved to the government and people. We did hope the government had got through sending a summer evening. Since that time, Mr. Chas. out Isabella and Catawba grape vine cuttings and seeds of useless and foul weeds, but it seems we were mistaken. This government seed store is a great humbug-a disgrace to the nationand has been such for the last twenty years.

Mr. SAUNDERS, we understand, is writing to the nurserymen and seedsmen to obtain old European catalogues, in order that he may send to Europe for a stock for free distribution. We must do Mr. S. the justice to say that he pronounces the whole thing a humbug, but declares that this system has been practiced so long that he must follow in the footsteps of his predecessors. If this is so, we don't see what the coun-

A PARTY OF THE PAR



WE should before this have acknowledged the | of more attention than it has received. We give receipt of some splendid specimens of the Beurre Mr. Downing's description entire:—"The Beurre Bosc Pear from a friend and very successful Bosc is a pear to which we give our unqualified pear grower in this section. He wishes us to repeat what we have before said, that this pear is not appreciated as it deserves to be, or it would be as generally cultivated as the Bartlett. It does not succeed on the quince, unless double worked, and perhaps this is the reason why it has not found greater favor and been grown more generally.

In the fall of 1853 we saw this pear at Boston in competition with the Beurre Diel, and other fine sorts, for the prize offered for the best autumn pear, and it received, as it seemed to deserve, the first premium. We thought then, as it became known it would be popular, and since that time we have always noticed it as being fair, smooth, of good size and excellent quality. This pear bears regularly, never rots at the core, and the fruit hangs on the tree remarkably well. It is very rare to find a specimen blown off. The stem in the engraving is shorter than in most specimens. It is recommended by the American Pomological Society for general cultivation, and we introduce it again with pleasure to the special notice of our readers, as a pear well worthy ! the last of October."

Skin pretty smooth, dark yellow, a good deal covered with streaks and dots of cinnamon rus set, and slightly touched with red on one side. Stalk, one to two inches long, rather slender, curved. Calyx short, set in a very shallow basin. Flesh white, melting, very buttery, with a rich, delicious, and slightly perfumed flavor. Ripens gradually from the last of September to mon one that we did not expect it to be very popular. Our opinion was based on the writer's

praise. It is large, handsome, a regular bearer,

always perfect, and of the highest flavor. It

bears singly, and not in clusters, looking as if

thinned on the tree, whence it is always of fine size. It was raised in 1809 by VAN Mons, and

named Beurre Bosc, in honor of M. Bosc, a dis-

tinguished Belgian cultivator. Having also

been received at the garden of the Horticultural

Society of London under the name of Beurre

Bosc, Mr. Thompson thought it best to retain

this name, as less likely to lead to a confusion

with the Calebasse, a distinct fruit. The tree

grows vigorously; shoots long, brownish yellow.

"Fruit large, pyriformed, a little uneven,

tapering long and gradually into the stalk.

that have always managed this thing might just as well have been kept in office, if the system pay the government duty of about fifty per cent. on all seeds that we obtain from Europe, and the Agriculturists and Horticulturists of the country have submitted to this enormous tax cheerfully, supposing that in so doing they were sustaining the government in this time of trial and expense. We did not suppose that this was to be taken and sent to Europe of be put in the hands of speculators and politicians, for the purpose of obtaining seeds to be sent free all over the country to favored parties, and in most cases to those who care nothing for them. If the government wishes to encourage the introduction of new things from Europe, and can afford to be liberal, let it take off this heavy tax on importation, instead of taxing the million to obtain a lot of trash to distribute among a few.

### CENOTHERA LAMARCKIANA.

Our readers will recollect that a few weeks since we gave an article from the Gardeners' Monthly, in which the editor spoke rather dis-We also gave our own opinion of this flower, and that of Mr. Hovey, both of which were two years, first from English seed, and last year from that of our own saving, and were well pleased with it as a border plant. In fact, we have had nothing in our garden so attractive of Downing informed us that he never had a plant flower the first season, while we have grown many hundreds, and never one that did not commence flowering in July or August the first summer. It would seem, therefore, that seeds that are not true must have been obtained in some

The last number of the Gardeners' Monthly contains the following correction:

"In a former number a correspondent made an inquiry respecting this plant, complaining at the same time that with him it had proved no better than Œ. biennis. We stated that it was larger and bushier than the common form of try has made by the change. The same dunces (Evening Primrose; but so much like the com-

knowledge of the plant in a wild state. It is familiar to most North American botanists as the Œnothera biennis, var. gradiflora of Gray's Manual, and in Pennsylvania, it is not unfrequent in the district of country from Philadelphia to Reading. "Since we wrote that notice, plants from Eng-

lish seed have flowered in the Editor's garden, and it is certainly much improved by cultive tion, and is a very desirable border plant.

"It is worth bearing in mind, however, that Enothera biennis is one of the most variable of North American plants; so much so, that many botanical authors have made more than half a dozen species out of it, of which one is this Œ. Lamarckiana. This variety will, therefore, probably vary from seed, and we may expect to hear of just as much disappointment as was expressed by our correspondent. Seed-growers should be careful to save seed from the dwarfest and largest flowering plants, as the best security against the degeneracy of what in its best state will be a valuable addition to the flower-garden.

"This note is due as well to the facts, as to a review of our former opinion by the RURAL NEW-YORKER."

We are glad that friend MEEHAN agrees with us at last. Perhaps there is not sufficient difference between this and biennis to constitute it a species; indeed, we failed to discover such, though perhaps a little anxious to do so, but we do think that Œ. Lamarckiana and Œ. acaulis alba are two very charming border flowers. Of the latter, we will have an engraving before

### Borticultural Notes.

PANPAR GRASS.-This superb flowering grass has bee finely grown by C. M. Atkinson, gardener to J. G. Cushing, Esq., Belmont. Two plants, in large tubs, are just now magnificent with their silvery plumes. One of the plants produced thirty-four spikes, and the other nearly the same number. They are now standing in the conservatory, and contribute greatly to its decoration at this season, when there are so few flowering plants. Hovey's Magazine.

ERRATUM.-In RURAL, Oct. 17th, discussion on "Pro pagating the Grape," F. K. PHOENIX is made to say "This is mother's practice." It was written "This is MOTTIER'S practice." In RURAL, Oct. 24, eport of Trial ( ) Plows for "double shire" read "double shim."

FLORA GRAPE.-This is the name of a variety we noticed at the Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultura Society in September last. It was presented by A. M. Spangler, Esq., and the Committee, in their Report, state that "it maintains its former good reputation." The grape is a dark purple, thickly set in the bunch, like the Delaware, but considerably larger, though not so large as the Isabella. It has a very thin skin, with little or no pulp, and from a casual taste appeared to be a very fine variety. If the vine is a free grower, and the fruit early, it will rank among the few superior new grapes.—Hovey's

PRIORS OF FRUIT, &O., IN NEW YORK MARKET.—The fellowing are the prices of Fruit and Vegetables in New York market, as given in the Tribuse of the 21st inst.:

FRUIT.

kers at 4@c. We quote:

Isabella, good to choice, \$\text{H}\$ b. 7@ 9c.
Catawbs, good to choice, \$\text{8@12}\$
Common. 4@ 6
Concords, good to choice, 10@15
CRANBERRIES—The market is quite dull, and rates are heavy. We quote:
Eastern, \$\text{H}\$ bbl. \$\text{30.0@10.00}\$
Western. 500@ 8.00
DRIEN FRUIT—Apples have been in increased demand, and prices have improved. The scarcity of all kinds continues, and there is a quick sale for choice on arrival. We quote:

ote:
Dried Apples, sliced, #8 fb
Dried Apples, good to choice,
Apples, inferior and old,
Peaches, peeled,
Peaches, unpeeled,
Plums, new,
Pittad Cherries, new Plums, new,...
Pitted Cherries, new,...
Cherries, with pits,
Raspberries, black, new,...
Blackberries, new,...
Currants, domestic,...
VEGETABLES.

Onions—Are higher. We quote:
Red and Yellow, \$100 strings, \$5,00@5.75
Red and Yellow, \$2 bbl, \$3.50@3.75

# Pomestic Geonomy.

HOW TO COOK POULTRY.

To BOIL A TURKEY.—Make a stuffing as for real; or if you wish a plain stuffing, pound a cracker or some bread-crumb very fine, chop raw salt pork very fine, sift some sage and any other sweet herbs that are liked, season with pepper, and mould them together with the yolk of an egg; put this under the breast, and tie it closely. Set on the turkey in boiling water enough to cover it; boil very slowly, and take off the scum as it rises. A large turkey will re quire more than two hours' boiling; a small one an hour and a half. Garnish with fried forcemeat, and serve with oyster or celery sauce.

Or: Fill the body with oysters, and let it boil by steam without any water. When sufficiently done, take it up, strain the gravy that will be found in the pan, and which, when cold, will be a fine jelly; thicken it with a little flour and butter, add the liquor of the oysters intended for sauce, also stewed, and warm the oysters up in it; whiten it with a little boiled cream, and pour it over the turkey.

To ROAST A TURKEY.—Prepare a stuffing of pork sausage-meat, one beaten egg, and a few crumbs of bread; or, if sausages are to be served with the turkey, stuffing as for a fillet of yeal: in either, a little shred shallot is an improvement. Stuff the bird under the breast; dredge it with flour, and put it down to a clear, brisk fire; at a moderate distance the first half hour, but afterwards nearer. Baste with butter; and when the turkey is plumped up, and the steam draws toward the fire, it will be nearly done; then dredge it lightly with flour, and baste it with a little more butter, first melted in the basting ladle. Serve with gravy in the dish and bread sauce in a tureen. It may be garnished with fried force-meat, if veal stuffing be used. Sometimes the gizzard and liver are dipped into the yolk of an egg, sprinkled with salt and Cavenne, and then put under the pinions before the bird is put to the fire. A very large turkey will require three hours' roasting; one of eight or ten pounds, two hours; and a small one, an hour

To ROAST A GOOSE.—Geese seem to bear the same relation to poultry that pork does to the flesh of other domestic quadrupeds; that is, the flesh of goose is not suitable for, or agreeable to, the very delicate in constitution. One reason, doubtless, is that it is the fashion to bring it to table very rare done; a detestable mode!

Take a young goose, pick, singe and clean well. Make the stuffing with two ounces of onions (about four common-sized) and one ounce of green sage chopped very fine; then add a large coffee cup of stale bread-crumbs and the same of mashed potatoes; a little pepper and salt, a bit of butter as big as a walnut, the yolk of an egg or two; mix these well together, and stuff the goose. Do not fill it entirely; the stuffing requires room to swell. Spit it, tie the spit at both ends to prevent its swinging round, and to prevent the stuffing from coming out. The fire must be brisk. Baste it with salt and water at first, then with its own dripping. It

wine, and a gill of gravy; mix, and warm, and pour it through a slit in the apron into the body of the goose, just before serving.—Lady's Book.

### THE PAPER FOR THE TIMES!

# MOORE'S INCHES

THE LEADING AND MOST POPULAR AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA,

Will enter upon its FIFTEENTH YEAR AND VOLUME. en the 2d day of January, 1864.

The RURAL NEWSYORKER is well and widely known as the Best, Cheapest and Largest Circulated Journal of its Class on the Continent—as the Favorite Home Weekly of America—and the Volume for 1864 will at least equal either of its predecessors in Contents, Stylk and Appearance. Under the heading of



We shall present a variety of Valuable Reading of a Practical and Scientific character on the various branches of Farm Husbandry, including the views and experiences of many able contributors and correspondents.

That Department of the RURAL known as the



Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables a weekly installment of Timely and Valuable information—such hints, facts and conclusions as have rendered the RURAL so popular among both professional and amateur cultivators in Town and Country throughout the Loyal States and Canadas.

The Ladies will continue to find in the Department of



Many useful Recipes, with practical directions how to manage difficult matters pertaining to Housekeeping and Domestic Affairs.

In addition to the usual variety heretofore given in the Practical Departments, the RURAL for 1864 will comprise a NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE—a Department exclusively devoted to

### SHEEP HUSBANDRY,

Conducted by Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., author of "The Practical Shepherd" and other valuable works. Dr. R. is conceded to be the best authority on the subject in this country, and cannot fail of rendering this Department of great interest and value to all engaged or interested in any branch of Sheep Husbandry.

But Practical Matters do not monopolize the pages of the RURAL. We aim to interest and benefit the variousmembers of every FAMILY visited, and therefore devote considerable space to Literature, Education, Science, Art, &c., &c. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT will embrace, as heretofore, a weekly variety of original and selected sketches and items, in prose and verse, designed to interest as well as entertain;—while the Department devoted to



Will comprise literary essays and articles of rare merit on subjects of interest. The column appropriately headed Sirring Musicas, will, as here choice Religious and Moral sketches and gems. Under



two weeks) matter of interest and value to parents, teachers and pupils. The Departments entitled Scientific, USEFUL, &c., THE TRAVELER, READING FOR THE YOUNG, and THE STORY TELLER, will continue to receive careful attention-while the NEWS DEPARTMENT, and columns devoted to MARKETS, COMMERCE, &c., will contain the usual variety of important and timely information. Indeed we shall endeavor, with the aid of increased facilities and experience, to fully maintain, if not materially augment, the enviable reputation the RUMAL NEW YORKER has attained as the best combined AGRIGUATURL, HORTT-CULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER PUblished

in America.

\*\*EF\*\* Remember that the RURAL NEW-YORKER is not a monthly of only 12 issues a year, but a Large, Beautiful and Timely Weekly of Fifty-Two Numbers in each Year and volume! And, moreover, please note that the expensive style in which the RURAL is notten up, and the comparatively low price at which it is furnished, precludes the possibility of affording a premium to ever, subscriber, as is the custom of sundry cheaply rinted and high priced journals. We therefore base the claims of the paper solely upon its merits, and do not, cannot, (and never have) offered any one a bonus for subscribing. The triends of the paper are multy relied upon to maintain and augment its circulation

### TERMS OF THE RURAL, IN ADVANCE:

water at first, then with its own dripping. It will take two hours or more to roast thoroughly. A green goose, that is, one under four months old, is seasoned with pepper and salt, instead of sage and onlons. It will roast in an hour.

SAUCE FOR A ROASTED GOOSE.—Put into a saucepan a tablespoonful of made mustard, half a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper, a glass of port, wine, and a gill of gravy; mix. and warm. and

Now year and Volume. Specimens, Show Bills, &c., sent to all applicants.

Address

D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. X. to all applicants.

# Padies' Department.

EN SYNT

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. OUR DARLING

BY FRANK VOLTUS.

A voice came through the darkness Of a wild December night. Through the mosning and the sighing Of the wind in sorrow dying, Through the clouds, in silence flying With mad panie and affright. With mad panic, and commotion, Like the troubled waves of dean, Torn and ragged with their motion Fled they 'cross the face of Night.

A voice came through the blackness, Not a human voice of might, And the meek Night dragged her trailing Wings in dust, in terror failing To rehearse her vain bewailing. As the voice fell with its blight. As it fell, remorseless, crushing Hearts from which warm love was gushing, And our tones of gladness hushing On this wild and wrathful night;

For it came to woo our darling From the earth to dwell above Naught of anguish, naught of praying Could avail such mandate staying, But, impatient of delaying, Came the summons from above; And our darling, loved names gasping. And a hope of future grasping, Fled our vain and eager clasping To a happy realm of love. New Berlin, N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WIVES AND HUSBANDS-GOOD AND BAD,

THERE is nothing men like so much to read or write about, now-a-days, as good wives. And there is nothing, in our mind, in which mankind is or should be more interested. "A good wife," says one, "is to a man, wisdom, and courage, and hope, and endurance." "The power of a wife," says another, "for good or evil is almost irresistible." "No spirit," it is said again, "can long resist bad domestic influences." And yet again, "No condition is hopeless when the wife possesses firmness, decision, energy, and econ-"A bad wife," remarks one of the authors already quoted, "is confusion, weakness, discomfiture, and despair"-bad enough, is it not, good woman? Then of home, the same person would undoubtedly say:-"If at home a man finds no rest, and is there met with bad temper, sullenness, or gloom, or is assailed by discontent, complaint and reproaches—the heart breaks, the spirit is crushed, hope vanishes, and the man sinks into total despair." No truer sentence, kind reader, was ever written or advanced.

Thus, wives, you see what powerful motives are before you to be, or endeavor to prove yourselves, good wives: Many may affirm that they can not live without you,-if you were ever so bad, say you, - but if you are perfect, faultless, angelic, why then men can enjoy a little of this world. They are wholly at your mercy, say you! That is partially true; ready to be made happy or miserable, as you are good or bad. Why should not this fact, assumed by you, be an incentive for you to become good wives and incite an endeavor on your part to always make your

homes happy?

There is, however, another side to this picture. Influence is not all on one side. Men have some influence. Women may be happy or miserable as they have good or bad husbands; in fact, they may become good or bad as they are influenced by those to whom they are indissolubly bound. And we certainly believe that husbands have not only a little, but a great deal to do with making homes happy, as well as wives. If, when the wife has done her best to make home cheerful and happy, her efforts are met by reproaches, bad temper, sullenness, gloom, discontent, and complaint by a husband who thinks the whole fault-finding, bearing his ill-nature, and returning caresses and smiles for his irritations and peevishness; in short, making it her chief aim and end to bear and soothe his reasonable and unreasonable ailments and complaints, it is not strange if she should become heart broken and sink in

Neither husbands or wives have any just claim on their other halves to supply all the stock of goodness for the uses of the family. If a married man desires a better wife, let him endeavor, by kindness on his part, to teach her those amiable and good qualities he so much desires she should possess. Let him practice the arts of goodness himself ere he becomes the teacher to others, by so doing it will almost invariably be happiness lent, to return eventually with a liberal interest. Rochester, N. Y., 1863.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ECHOES.

Ir was our fortune not long since to meet with an accident while riding which detained us some time; but having an interesting paper handy, we decided to remain in the carriage until the injuries were repaired. As the shades of night stole on, we were constrained to listen to the echoes that were borne on the still evening air. From the distant hill tops the lowing of the herds, the song of the sweet birds, or the gladsome voices of children came with a mellow cadence falling so pleasantly on our ear we were almost lost in a reverie, when suddenly there came an echo so loud, so harsh, we were instantly roused. Still we listened, and from a field laden with its rich harvest came oath after oath, the echo vibrating along, réaching far away into the world and falling discordantly on many ears. We thought of the pure, holy being who was so wickedly addressed. We knew the echoes reached His ear, who always hears, and who at back on the impulse to change. that moment was prolonging the existence of Elkhorn, Wis., 1863.

those who violated His command,-"Swear not at all."

Welwondered if the small boy, the young man, and the gray-headed father once thought how far the echo of their terrible oaths extended. Would that little boy whose mother had taught him not to swear like the echo to fall on her ear? Would that young man who valued his reputation so highly among his acquaintances, like them to know he was so profane? And that gray-headed father,- whose lips should bless rather than curse Gon,-did he know how the echoes vibrated through the still evening air, how they entered the heart of that faithful wife who had so long prayed for him. Ah! and Gon's great, pure, holy heart?

How many times have we gone forth beneath the jeweled sky of evening to hold communion with our hearts and Gon; but were forced to retreat beyond the reach of discordant sounds. O, how many echoes there are, -- voices within us, echoing our thoughts, words, and actions through every circle of our existence, vibrating further and further until they reach beyond the bounds of our probation. Reverberations of envy, selfishness, pride, hatred and revenge, come wafted on the breath of pretended friendship, and fall on ears for which they were never intended. Actions whose import was never designed to reach us, bring at length faint echoes,-we catch the reflection, we comprehend the meaning, we understand the author who still smiles complacently, thinking not the silent influence of those actions has reached us. So, one after another of our thoughts, words, and actions, are being borne over the waves of time,-reflections of ourselves, which are vibrating, widening, extending, reaching at length the shore of the vast unknown, there to be recorded by Gon, who will judge us for secret and hidden things. Shall the echo of our lives fall discordantly on Gon's ear? MRS. MATTIE D. LINCOLN.

Canandaigua, N. Y., 1863.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HEROINES, AGAIN.

Ir seems to me gentlemen Eds., that your cor respondents are rather severe with Miss IDA especially the first in reply, and I am tempted to take up my pen in her defense. Is not F. A. D.'s "mantle of charity" rather too narrow to cover the spirit of selfishness attributed to IDA?

Remember, my friend, it is no small thing for the "gifted daughter to quietly put down all her ambitions for pre-eminence among her peers in intellect, and stifle her longings for companionship in spirit with natures of refined taste, rich in genius and knowledge, and cheerfully devote herself with loving patience to the cares of home and an invalid mother for years." She who does it is a heroine far more than those who follow friends to the battle-field, or face danger and death never so calmly. Such are occasions of high moment, and the exigency of the case is sufficient to nerve the spirit on to the discharge of duty; but the issue of this is for a life-time. For those the world looks on and applauds. while these act the heroine in the great play of life without spectators. Every day the same routine of cares demand the same sacrifices, the same spirit of martyrdom, until the "golden opportunity" is passed, and nothing appears in its train but disappointment, blank, hopeless disappointment. Although each duty may be cheerfully performed, and filial affection may prompt the denial of self, it is no less a sacrifice, and the occasion demanding it, no less a trial.

I think IDA can hardly be charged with performing her duties with grudging bitterness, for I think she said they were always faithfully performed, and what eldest daughter cannot appreciate her many trials, little though each one may be. Dear IDA, it may be hard to always remember the higher soul-life by-and-by, but the discipline you speak of will make its mark upon your future life, and fit you, perhaps, more nobly to fill whatever station be your lot, than the book education you speak of could have possibly done. It may be, there is a sweeter life in store for you in the domestic circle, than could have been yours of the authoress. Trust in God and do well, and your life shall not be lost, but stand far above the noble ones of earth around the great white throne, for it is the purest spirits

who are admitted into the presence of GoD. Piffard, N. Y., 1863.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CHANGE.

ONE of the marked peculiarities of the human mind, or of a large class of minds, is a dread of change. We go away to school, and after mingling with our mates a few months, by habit and association we get so much attached to them that it is a real grief to us when our school days end, and we must leave them. Brothers and sisters who have grown up together feel their heartstrings wrung when the time arrives for them to leave their homes and go out into the world to make their own way.

Many a wife who follows her husband to a new country where cheap lands will enable them to own a house of their own, packs up her house hold treasures and goes with an aching heart, and yet she leaves nothing attractive behind, but dislike of change causes her to cling to the only home she has ever known. Even good men, those who have lived uprightly, love life and dread death, even though their faith is firm that they are going to a better land. Dread of a great change is more the cause of this than love of the world, as is often charged. It is true there are some fickle ones who are ever on the alert for new sensations, and who love nothing better than to change their place of residence or their friends. Such people, however, do not represent the majority of mankind. The most of us are attached to our habits, friends, place of abode and life, and this attachment operates as a draw-

# Choice Miscellang.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HARP TUNINGS.

BY ANNIE M. BEACH.

My harp hath idle hung so long, I scarce can wake the happy song I used to sing. Nor can I count the reason why This silence on my soul should lie; No broken string I find, to make discordant note In mournful murmurings to float O'er sweeter sounds. I dare not bid the spell be broke, Lest the sweet calm beneath the stroke Should change to storms. O. rather let the music sleep. Than that the numbers, sweet and deep, 'Neath sorrow's wand Should tell, as some, of griefs that lie

Hidden from gaze of careless eye, Silent and fond: Yearning for sympathy ungiven Until the rich chords, wrung and riven Their death-notes cast So sweet above the shattered strings, In wild and mournful murmurings, Earth hears at last, And brings the laurel wreath to wave In mockery cold above the grave,

Cambria, N. Y., 1863.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker A FAMILY PICTURE.

When all is passed.

BY AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

I suppose that most men who have passed through some afflictive dispensation imagine theirs is a case of peculiar hardship; that Providence has poured out upon their heads a vial of fiercer wrath than those dispensed to the generality of mankind, and repiningly ask themselves why it is that they have been singled out especially to bear so greaf a burden of distress and suffering; and yet, when they come to look at it analogically, in the calm light of after experience, a thousand cases of parallelism will present themselves in other men's experience, if, indeed, they do not go down to a far greater depth of agony and sorrow.

The writer's life has been one of constant mental and bodily activity; a good many rough places to smoothe over—a good many dark days in the annual calendar—a hard struggle from a lower to a higher intellectual plane, attended with a moderate - only a moderate - degree of success; and yet, considering the starting point and its culmination, something of an achievement after all. My first breath was drawn in a rural district, under a humble roof, and my boyhood was spent with more than half a dozen brothers and sisters, - some older and some younger. A story and a half brown house, with a garden and orchard attached, and a few disjointed acres of farm land was the patrimony of the family. Western New Yorkers, it is true, by birth, but of genuine New England stock, rough, and ready, and self-reliant!

Oh! those days of childhood were halcyon days of peace and enjoyment! The little hamlet of twenty houses, with the grist and saw mills and the woolen factory, were to us youngsters the hub of the universe, around which all other places revolved, just as Ursa Major and Cassiopeia and the other constellations revolve around the Polar Star. We thought-a band of brothers and sisters in one household-that years and years would pass over us and find us all together still. But how has a score of years of manhood fulfilled the promise of our youth? Father and mother sleeping side by side in the rural church yard; one brother resting from his labors in a Western State, called home before the evil days of fraternal strife and bloodshed had come upon us; another brother filling a soldier's grave at Vicksburg, on whose tombstone, although a humble private in an Iowa regiment, might be fittingly inscribed the words of Collins:

How sleep the brave who sink to rest, With all their country's wishes blest When Spring with dewy fingers cold, Returns to deck their hallowed mould. She there shall dress a sweeter sod. Than Fancy's feet have ever trod. By hands unknown their knell is rung. By forms unseen their dirge is sung. Here Honor comes a pilgrim gray To bless the turf that wraps their clay. And Freedom shall a while repair To dwell a weeping hermit there!

A brother-in-law, leaving his wife and child in a Western home, and passing through a tempest of shot and fire at Vicksburg, now leads his regiment somewhere in Tennessee; one cousin fills an unknown grave, shot through the head at the second battle of Bull Run, a noble boy as ever lived, and left a household desolate by an untimely death; one nephew fought on the bloody field of Pittsburg Landing, and with another nephew each led a company of Western heroes on the field of Chicamauga. Other brothers, and sisters, and relatives, are widely scattered at the West, and of all our number, not one of kith or kin, save him who writes, with his own immediate family and a few remote collaterals, remains in our proud old Empire State. Even the house in which he was born, the sawmill, the gristmill. and the factory have passed away! But the bitterest thing of all for him remains to be yet written. One year ago this very Sunday evening, the partner of his joys and sorrows-the one who cheered him in his adversity, and rejoiced in his prosperity, lay cold and pulseless in the very room in which he is now penning these paragraphs.

Dear reader, this brief family record is not paraded before your eyes to excite your admiration for our heroism, or your pity for our misfortunes. You will not know who we are when you meet us in the street, and our deeds and | Temple.

sufferings are no greater probably than yours; but they are given to admonish you amid your own misfortunes, that not you alone must bear the ills, and sorrows, and vicissitudes of life; that you, and I, and all of us must be tried in the furnace of affliction before we shall be fitted for a better and a higher state of existence; and Oh! let not the somber shadow of a great calamity sweep round in its annual circuit on the dial of our lives, without finding us better prepared to go when the day of our own departure shall have come.

Rochester, Nov. 15, 1863.

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

"To HAVE a cherished friend in Heaven"there may be sweetness in that thought, though while our friends are with us we cannot bear the thought of parting.

- The purest joys and affections of earth will live on forever in Heaven. There is something in the soul of the righteous always whispering the consoling assurance. Much of the light of Heaven is the most precious light of earth beaming brighter there.

- Parting hours, though there is nothing of joy in them, can at least render absence endurable. To be apart from those most dear to us, even for a time in this life, would seem almost too much for our hearts, if we were always severed suddenly, without the privilege of love's "good-bye."

 I WALKED last evening where the brooklet flows, to a place held sacred in prayer. The leaves overhead, and the waters sweetly murmuring, seemed the voice of Nature in prayer. To the worshipful one, there is something turning the soul in strong faith to the living God from every work of His hand.

- THERE is no sadness to me-in the autumn leaves, for they are not unwatched by the one most dear. We do undervalue the present, with its joys and opportunities of doing and getting good; and in looking back to the past, we see that its hours held more of joy than we taught our hearts to believe when they were in our power. We are always looking to the future, whereas the present may have all of the possibilities of good and joy of which we may ever be able to avail ourselves. The present, the present is the time, and we should live in the present.

- This matin seems glorified, as I watch the day-dawn over the lake and the purple hills in the distance. How beautiful are the clouds! Tinted by the lightest pink, they mingle with the glowing red of early day; then they darken, darken, until above they rest in a mass of purple and gray. The sun comes gloriously. A mellow light falls around the mountains, and mingled with a golden glow, rests on the wave. I listen to the bird songs, think of those I love, and, praying, look above and am happy.

Who shall say that there is not in Nature balm for the heart?

- THE murmur of a little cascade has come to me, and to-day I found it. Over the green meadows, through the tangled underbrush and low bushes, down some steep, rocky steps, and I stood where the rocks rose on each side high above me. They were covered with old ferns and mosses, kept green by the rising spray. Above rose the tall pines, shutting out more of the light. An old tree had fallen down the stream, over which the waters dashed, falling, all foam, into a basin at my feet.

There was something sublime, grand, in being shut out from everything upon which man has laid his hand, in the subdued light which always awes the soul to a reverential mood, and where only the voice of the water was heard, -a voice speaking of the Creator. It is good to occasionally be in such places, where there is nothing of man in view, and no voice but the voice of God.

Wadham's Mills, N. Y., 1863.

### THE ART OF BEING POLITE

First and foremost, don't try to be polite! It will spoil all!

If you keep overwhelming your guests with ostentatious entreaties to make themselves at home, they will very soon begin to wish they were there. Let them find out that you are happy to see them by your actions rather than your words.

Always remember to let bashful people alone at first. It is the only way to set them at their ease. Trying to draw them out has sometimes the contrary effect of driving them out - of the house!

Leading the conversation is a dangerous experiment. Better follow in its wake, and if you want to endear yourself to talkers, learn to listen well. Never make a fuss about anything-never talk about yourself—and always preserve perfect composure, no matter what solecisms or blunders others may commit. Remember that it is a very foolish proceeding to lament that you cannot offer to your guests a better house, or furniture, or viands.

It is fair to presume that their visit is to you, not to these surroundings. Give people a pleasant impression of themselves, and they will be pretty sure to go away with a pleasant impression of your qualities. On just such slender wheels as these the whole fabric of society turns; it is our business, then, to keep them in perfect revolving order!

> EARTH. As yonder wave-side willows grow, Substance above and shadow below, The golden slopes of that upper sphere Hang their imperfect landscapes here. Atlantic Monthly

CONVERSATION .- The first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next is good sense; the third, good humor; and the fourth, wit.-Sir William.

# Sabbath Musings.

NIGHT SONG.

FROM THE GERMAN.

I saw the smiling golden sun, Sink to his rest when day was gone; And this me thought his parting strain; "Loved friends, I greet you once again."

Then starry Evening floated down, And spread her veil o'er field and town; And when mild moonlight tipped the hill, Noise fled away and all was still.

When moon and stars shed silvery light, Burns not devotion's flame more bright? Now solemn midnight reigns around: Each living thing in sleep is bound; My neighbor's pale and feeble light Hath ceased to cheer the lonely night: Kind Heaven has heard his evening prayer; Now, worn with toil, he slumbers the The watchman still, with straining sight, Stands gazing out upon the night. 'Tis vain. O watchman: home to sleep! Does not our God a night-watch keep?

Here, by the dim lamp's flickering beam, All silent round me as a dream, The noise and glare of daylight o'er, Sweet peace revisits me once more In God I trust, who o'er his sheep A faithful watch will ever keep. "Though mother's son forgotten be," He says, "I'll still remember thee."

And now in sleep my eyes I close; Fearless, on God my thoughts repose: Beneath a watchful Father's sight. I yield me to the arms of night.

#### THE FAMILY ALTAR-ITS POWERS.

Power is not always indicated by noise and violence, or by the production of sudden results. The course of the planets, the growth of a forest, the flowing of the Gulf Stream, are exhibitions of power, silently, imperceptibly, and continuously exerted. Among all the agencies by which the world is to be converted to Christ, I know of none which embraces so many elements of power as the daily worship of God in the family. Its influence is constant, like the flowing of the life-blood - like the dropping that wears the rock. It is adapted to all places-to the city where the tread of busy feet is heard upon the pavement, and to the cabin of the emigrant, where the howl of evening wolves and the mournful call of the whippowil are familiar sounds. It requires no costly preparation. No long course in the schools is necessary to fit one to minister at this altar. No convocation to lay on hands and set apart by solemn ordination. No richly adorned temple or imposing ceremonial. It is cimple piety, expressing in simple language its wants, and asking for blessings in the hearing of those whose presence does not embarrass or require studied and labored effort. Like the sunshine and the air, though it costs little, it is of priceless value.

Its power is seen in the good order which it introduces into the family. The family altar becomes a point of crystallization, so to speak, around which the business, labors, and plans of the day arrange themselves. Its power is seen in its influence to educate the tender minds of children. A half-hour for the child, morning and evening, of quiet and serious attention, while the Scripture is read, the hymn sung, and the prayer offered, will bestow a knowledge of divine things, and habits of thought and behavior more valuable than the honors of a hundred universities.

The family altar is a tower of strength in the day of trouble. It is a bond of affection between parents and children. Its reminiscences in after life are blessed. It is likely to perpetuate itself. The hearts of the children when absent will yearn for the family altar, and when they become heads of families, the daily worship will be essential to their peace and comfort. Thus, s the Indian banyan becomes a grove, while each branch furnishes another trunk, so will one altar become a multitude with successive generations. It exerts its power at that point and in that direction where it will be most effective. The length of time during which it exerts its power, ordinarily for many years, gives it the advantage, as compared with other good influences, of a long lever over a short one.

AFFLICTIONS .- An old writer speaks thus sweetly his experience to sorrowing souls who bend under the burden of great griefs:-"In every affliction I seem to hear my father say. 'Take this medicine, my child, just suited to thy case, prepared by my own hand, and compounded of the richest drugs that heaven can afford.'"

RELIGIOUS joy is a holy, delicate deposit. It is a pledge of something greater, and must not be thought lightly of: for, let it be withdrawn only for a little, and notwithstanding the experience we may have had of it, we shall find no living creature can restore it unto us, and we can only, with David, cry Restore unto me, O Lord. the joy of thy Salvation.

Life.—Every day in thy life is a leaf in thy history—a leaf which shall once be turned back to again, that it may be seen what was written there; and that whatever was written may be read out in the hearing of all.—Trench.

THE grand scope of the Christian ministry is to bring men home to Christ.—Robert Hall.

I see that spirituality of mind is the main qualification for the work of the ministry.-Urquhart.

One soul converted to God is better than thousands merely moralized, and still sleeping in their sins.—Bridges.

### The Educator.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TEACHERS.

Most persons are ready to admit that the teacher occupies a very responsible position, yet, from their actions, few seem to realize the truth of their admission. Children are sent to school oftentimes merely "to get them out of the way:" and by many parents little interest is taken in their intellectual progress.

It is not unfrequently the case, in country schools, that a teacher is hired and sent to the school house where he meets forty or fifty children, of all ages,-from three years to twentysome with books and some without. The school house may be provided with black-boards and other school apparatus, or it may be entirely destitute of everything of the kind. No matter how inconvenient the school house may be, of course the teacher is expected to make the children learn, and to fulfill the three departments of government-Legislative, Executive and Judicial. He has, perhaps, twenty different classes to hear daily. And at the end of three or four months he is expected to bring out his pupils accomplished and educated. During the whole of the term, perhaps, not one of the parents has paid a single visit to the school, nor have they used their influence or made a single effort to make any improvement on the old systems - teaching and governing by brute force-by which they themselves were disciplined. They have left everything to the teacher. Not only is the intellectual development entrusted to him, but also the moral, and sometimes the physical. Hence it is that there is such a burthen of responsibility resting upon the teacher; whether he is sensible of it or not. Woe to that teacher who goes to his work blindfold. It bespeaks an unthinking parent who will en-

tirely leave the moral training of his children to an entire stranger. You can not find an intelligent farmer who hires an individual to do any manual labor, and sends him to work without tools, and then neglects to visit him for three or four months. If such were the case, we should think the farmer who did it but little interested either in the work or the workman. And yet he entrusts to a stranger the most important work of life,-a work for which he himself will be held accountable,—the moral training of his children. Indeed, it is generally the case that the duties and responsibilities of the common school teacher are greatly multiplied beyond what properly belongs to him. In him and by him a mighty work is to be accomplished. Perhaps the teacher of the Primary Department has the greater share of this burthen. "It requires a wiser tact, more instinctive talent, to manage successfully a primary school, than one of a higher grade." The primary teacher builds the foundation,-he lays the corner stone of the future character. How important, then, that the foundation be secure, for if that be defective the superstructure will ever be in danger of falling. At a very early age the minds of children are susceptible of impressions which they retain all through life. "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." He who has the moulding and shaping of the character of future generations can not be too much impressed with the vastness and importance of the work committed to his charge. Let every one who engages in this work feel that he is assuming vast responsibilities—that he is entering a field where labor is to be done, and where but few laborers can be found fitly qualified to perform it. Said the Superintendent of Schools in Cleveland-"In my search for teachers to fill vacancies, I find ten qualified to teach Geometry in a High School, to one who is qualified to teach reading in a Primary School; and, in general, it is more difficult to find teachers adapted to give instruction in the lower grades, than in the

At no other time in life can such irreparable mischief be done as during our attendance at the primary school. The minister may preach false doctrine, but he is preaching to those who are capable of judging for themselves. The primary school teacher is leading those who cannot lead themselves,-those who are dependent on others, and who unhesitatingly imbibe whatever doctrine or sentiment is presented to them. In the words of the venerable Locke:-"Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught during the tender and flexible years of life, this is certain: it should be one who thinks Latin and languages the least part of education; one who knowing how much virtue and well-tempered soul is to be preferred to any sort of learning or language, makes it his chief business to form the mind of his scholars, and give that a right disposition; which, if once got, though all the rest should be neglected, would in due time produce all the rest; and which, if it be not got, and settled so as to keep out ill and vicious habitslanguages, and sciences, and all other accomplishments of education, will be to no purpose but to make the worse or more dangerous man. Michigan, 1863.

### SCHOOL STUDIES.

In common with many other parents and persons interested in the education of the young and rising generation, we have long felt that the time spent by our children in the common schools was not usually employed as well, and as much for their advantage in after life, as seemed desirable, and also practicable, if only the public at large could be aroused to the discussion of existing imperfections and possible improvements. We have long felt as if the course of studies in schools might be much improved, if some of those which are of little use in after life, as algebra, geometry, rhetoric, the dead languages, and some others, should be set I the human faculties: 2d, that the attention of a I out of the woods in long, gray lines to the open

aside, and more attention given to those natural | young child can profitably be directed to a subsciences which would be found of use in all after life, either in explaining the phenomena of nature, or the processes and products of the useful arts which are of every-day occurrence, or in giving such knowledge of the occupations and pursuits of common life as would throw light upon the reasons and principles of these occupations, or lay a foundation for making improvements therein. We have long felt that it is highly desirable, because it would be greatly advantageous, that the time of our children in their school years should be occupied, more than it usually has been heretofore in studies that could be made directly or indirectly useful in the business of adult life, and in ways that would be more in accordance with the important truth, so pithily expressed by Milton, when he wrote.

"To know That which before us lies in daily life, Is the prime wisdom."

With such persuasions in regard to existing imperfections and desirable improvements in the education of youth, we could not fail to be much interested in the proposals and preparations lately made for introducing into schools a study which would give children an opportunity of becoming acquainted with all those portions of the sciences of botany, chemistry, climatology, meteorology, physiology, geology, natural history, natural philosophy, and other sciences, which have any bearing upon the pursuits of rural life, -pursuits which are likely to form the business to a greater or less extent, of a half or perhaps a majority of the children in common schools after completing their school education. There are no pursuits or occupations in life upon which. and upon the improvement of which, as much light can be thrown from as many branches of science, as upon the pursuits of agricultural life. Therefore it seemed highly desirable that as much of the sciences referred to as could be made to be of service in the business which is likely to be the main one of more than a half of the pupils in common schools, should be introduced as a study in these schools, and that thus a foundation should be laid for bringing more intelligence and more knowledge into the farming fraternity, as also for the introduction of all possible improvements, and for elevating the largest class of society to a higher rank, reputation and influence.

#### PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

THERE are many excellent primary schools in the State, in which philosophical methods of instruction have been introduced, in which little children are made happy while their perceptive faculties are cultivated and the whole mind is wisely educated. In some of these schools 'object teaching" has been successfully introduced, and the children have been taught to study nature as well as books. Reading has been made an interesting exercise, spelling has been better taught, and the children have been trained to right habits, while they have been taught to think. This may be illustrated by an account of two schools, visited the same day in the month of October last. In each school was a class just beginning to read, about twenty children of nearly the same age and capabilities in each class.

In one room the teacher was endeavoring to teach a class from the book by pointing to a letter and naming it, or perhaps spelling out a word and then requiring the child to do the same,and while one was reading most of the others in the class were gazing about the room. The children were not interested, the recitation was dull and monotonous, the teacher was tired and discouraged, and she remarked, "I have been proceeding in this way with these children for six months, and I do not see that they learn anything."

In the other school, the teacher had her class arranged around her platform; the reading-lesson consisted of familiar words printed upon the blackboard, or on sheets suspended on the wall. Every eye was fixed at the same word, the questions were skillfully put and promptly answered. The exercise was full of life and interest; some fact was stated or illustration used to fix the word in the minds of the children, and the pupils were all happy and the teacher cheerful and hopeful. Upon examination it was found that nearly the whole class had learned more in three weeks than had been attempted in the other school in six months, and what was still more worthy of notice, one class loved the school and its work, while the other appeared to regard them as intolerably irksome.

There is great necessity for an entire change in the methods of instruction and training in a large number of the primary schools and classes There are methods needed by which all the faculties will be developed and educated, instead of loading the memory with a quantity of words. The habit of observation needs to be cultivated and directed and the activities of the child's mind to be skillfully directed, that they may ever be employed for a noble purpose.

In the last annual report from this office the subjects of primary instruction and methods of teaching were dwelt upon at considerable length They are again referred to from the fact, that notwithstanding great improvement has been made, there are still many schools where the time and labor of the teacher are nearly lost from the want of a knowledge of method, or from a lack of proper studies and exercises for young children. The changes which seem desirable are

- 1. That the school hours for young children should be reduced so as not to exceed two to two and a half each day, including changes and recesses
- 2. That in the assignment of studies and exercises two great truths should be recognized:-1st, that there is a natural order of development of

ject only for a few minutes at a time.

The best informed and most skillful educators are unanimous in the opinion that it is folly, or worse than folly, to require a little child to learn lessons from books by studying the words, till his powers have been so far developed that the attention can be fixed for a length of time without injury, and the mind is in a condition to receive and digest what is given it to learn.—Hon. D. N. Camp, Supt. Schools for Connecticut.

# Various Topics.

WAR PICTURES.-LIFE IN CAMP.

In last Rural we gave several sketches of camp life, from the pen of B. F. TAYLOR, correspondent of the Chicago Journal, and herewith will be found a few more of his graphic delinea-

#### LOYAL TENNESSEEANS.

Parties of loyal Tennesseeans are coming in almost daily, offering their sturdy blows and stout hearts for the old flag. I saw a strange-looking party the other day, one hundred and fifty strong, attired in butternut and shirt sleeves, mounted upon horses of every tint and action, from blue to calico and from a limp to a lope. Rosinante was there and the steed of Dr. Syntax, and so, for that matter, were Sancho Panza and "the knight of the sorrowful countenance." Equipped with flint-locks, squirrel guns, and the old Queen's arm, they looked as if they had ridden right out of a dead-and-gone age, bravely down into our own. They proved to be men from Middle Tennessee, who had traveled, like the nodames, a long journey by night, to "fall in" to the Federal line.

"A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL."

The following is a description of the road by which the Army of the Cumberland has communication with the North:

A very few days will see the bridges completed at Bridgeport and Running Water, and the cars running within fourteen miles of Chattanooga. The importance of this can hardly be appreciated by anybody who has not hammered his way over the mountans. The bridge over the ravine, at Running Water, must be eight hundred feet in length, and swung up one hundred and twentyfive feet in mid-air. Take the Nashville and Chattanooga road throughout, and no route in the land will impress you more deeply with the triumph of dogged perseverance. Literally carved through rock for scores of miles, Z-ing its way through the stubbornest of Nature's moods, plunging straight into the gloomy heart of the mountains, trellised up from ridge to ridge across the Tennessee, and working its way down among the everlasting shadows. But battered, broken, worn out, its dilapidated cars pound their way down, swinging, bounding, creaking along the ragged rails, fairly shaking the screws out of the ponderous dice-boxes. To go to Charleston is a frolic, but to go to Chattanooga is sober earnest. To illustrate at once the straits and the energy of the rebels I may record a little fact. Along portions of the track between Bridgeport and Chattanooga over which I walked, plank had been spiked upon the ties, making a wide road whereon their army wagons were driven, and the thick double rows of beans and corn growing along the rails are as good as a bill of lading as to the freight they carried.

### ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Estimates differ concerning the value of the services rendered by our army chaplains. Mr. TAYLOR, makes some sensible observations on

But how about the chaplains? you ask, and though an ungrateful business, I will be frank to tell you. I have met three dozen men whose symbol is the cross, and of that number two should have been in the ranks, two in the rear. one keening the temperance pla the third commandment - to be brief about it. five repenting and eight getting common sense The rest were efficient, faithful men. Not one chaplain in fifty, perhaps, lacks the paving stones of good intentions, but the complex complaint that carries off the greatest number is ignorance of human nature and want of common ense. Four cardinal questions, I think, will exhaust the qualifications for a chaplaincy. Is he religiously fit? Is he physically fit? Is he acquainted with the animal "man?" Does he ossess honest horse sense? Let me give two or three illustrative pictures from life:-Chaplain A. has a puttering demon; he is forever not letting things alone. Passing a group of boys he hears one oath, stops short in his boots, hurls a commandment at the author, hears another and reproves it, receives a whole volley. and retreats pained and discomfited. Now, Mr. A. is a good man, anxious to do duty, but that habit of his, that darting about camp like a "devil's darning needle" with a stereotype re proof in his eye and a pellet of rebuke on the tip of his tongue, bolts every heart against him. Chaplain B. preaches a sermon-regular army fare, too—on Sunday, buttons his coat up snugly under his chin all the other days of the week draws a thousand dollars, and is content. Chaplain C. never forgets that he is C. "with the rank of captain," perfumes like a civet cat never saw the inside of a dog tent, never quite considered the rank and file fellow-beings. Of the three, the boys hate the first, despise the second and d-arn the third.

A BATTLE PICTURE - CHICKAMAUGA. The rebel forces from the East fought with a gallantry allied to desperation, and I do not wonder that our boys were proud to say, when asked to whom they were opposed, "Longstreet's men." The rebel fashion of coming out to battle is peculiar. Had you seen them streaming

field, you could have likened them to nothing better than to streams of turbid water pouring through a sieve. And writing of valor, let me say that the difference among regiments consists not more in the material of the rank and file than it does in the coolness, judgment and bravery of the officers, and the faith the soldiers repose in them. That faith has a magic in it that tones men up and makes more and nobler of them than there was before. It is the principle recognized by the great Frederick when he addressed his General:-"I send you against the enemy with sixty thousand men." "But, sire," said the officer, "there are only fifty thousand." "Ah, I counted you as ten thousand," was the monarch's wise and quick reply. I have a splendid illustration of this in an incident which occurred on Sunday, at Chickamauga. It was near 4 o'clock on that blazing afternoon, when a part of Gen. Steedman's division of the Reserve Corps bowed their heads to the hurtling storm of lead, as if it had been rain, and betrayed signs of breaking. The line wavered like a great flag in a breath of wind. They were as splendid material as ever shouldered a musket, but then what could they do in such a blinding tempest? Gen. Steedman rode up. A great, hearty man, broad-breasted, broad-shouldered, a face written all over with sturdy sense and courage; no lady's man to make boquets for snowy fingers, and sing "Meet me by moonlight alone," like some Generals I could name, but realizing the ideal of my boyhood when I read of the stout old Morgan of the Revolution. Well, up rode Steedman, took the flag from the color-bearer, glanced along the wavering front and with that voice of his, that could talk against a small rattle of musketry, cried out, "Go back, boys, go back, but the flag can't go with you!"- grasped the staff, wheeled his horse and rode on. Must I tell you that the column closed up and grew firm, and moved resistlessly on like a great strong river, and swept down upon the foe and made a record that shall live when their graves are as empty as the cave of Macpelah! HOW CHATTANOOGA LOOKS.

Chattanooga must have been a pleasant little town "in the piping times of peace." Nestled among the mountains, beside a loop in the Tennessee, embayed in the grandest of scenery, the battlements of "Lookout," its gray masonry alternating with the green of its oaks and the deeper shadows of its cedars, lifting majestically almost withing long rifle range; Missionary Ridge, less ambitious but not less picturesque, within three flights of the shafts of Robin Hood and his merry men; the truant Tennessee, loitering along, flowing south, flowing west, flowing north; the genial air, the generous earth; all must have rendered it a delightful nook in this noisy world. From the summit of Lookout Mountain a glorious landscape unrolls; you can look upon Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama; you can see the dim looming of the Blue Ridge and Bald Peak, and the smoky ranges of the "old North State," the shadow of whose King's Mountain is sacred for all time, since out of it came the first whisper for independence, which, deepening and strengthening, at last broke out aloud around the British throne; II am not sure you cannot see the misty hills of the "Palmetto State" from that lofty look-out.

### LEAD AND WATER.

By taking a strip of clean lead, and placing it in a tumbler of pure water (say rain or soft water,) in less than an hour, by dropping in the tumbler a little sulphide of ammonium, a black precipitate, consisting of the sulphide of leade. g.—lead must have been dissolved and held in solution in the water, and as the salt of lead happens to be classed among some of the most dangerous poisons, we are necessarily led to the conclusion that lead pipes conveying water, if the latter is pure, must be somewhat dangerous. Water standing in a lead pipe for some hours decomposes the metal, and when it runs off the poison is carrried with it. Water drawn in the morning through a lead pipe should never be used for domestic purposes, such as cooking or drinking, and servants in cities should be instructed respecting this particular subject, because they are usually ignorant of the nature of lead, and the effects of water upon it. Several metals taken in food or drink accumulate slowly in the human system and ultimately produce disease; but it approaches so stealthily that the danger is not usually apprehended. Some of the salts of lead are not poisonous, and the sulphide is of this class. The interior of lead pipes may be converted into an insoluble sulphide of lead by subjecting them for some time to the action of a hot sulphate of soda in solution, according to the recent discovery of Dr. Schwarz, of Breslau. Those who prepare lead pipe for conveying water for domestic purposes, should test the alleged discovery, as it is of the utmost importance that all the safeguards to health should be enforced and multiplied. - Sci. Am.

THE POPULATION OF THE EARTH.-A professor of the University of Berlin has recently published the result of his researches as to the population of the earth, according to which Europe contains 272 millions; Asia 720 millions; Africa 89 millions; America 200; and Polynesia 2 millions of inhabitants. As in places where deaths are accurately registered, the annual mortality is at least 1 in 40, the number of deaths must be about 32 millions every year, which gives 97,761 per day, 3,653 per hour, and 61 per minute; so that every second witnesses the extinction of one human life. Another calculator states that the number of persons who have lived on the earth since the creation is 36,672,842, 275,075,855!—Galignani.

PROPLE dishonest enough to repudiate all other debts, are always honest enough to pay a debt of revenge.

# Reading for the Young.

"BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT?"

Improved Short-Horn Durham Premiums, for the Benefit of the Boys

WHILE confined to the house by illness last week, we were most agreeably surprised on receiving the following note from the Hon. T. C. PETERS, of Genesee County:

DARIEN, N. Y., Nov. 17th, 1863. MY DEAR MOORE:-For the purpose of enabling persons who are not able to pay high prices for valuable Short-Horns — especially young RURAL readers—I will place at your disposal one 2 year old bull, deep red, "Plow Boy" (5074 A. H. B.) bred by Hon. WM. KELLY, and valued at \$150 at the lowest figure; One I year old bull "Billy Seward" (4584 A. H. B.) light roan, valued at \$100, lowest figure; and a "Princess" bull calf, red, valued at \$50—to be given in three prizes, 1st, 2d and 3d, to the Young Man or Boy, under 21 years old, who get the 1st, 2d and 3d greatest number of yearly subscribers for the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1864 between now and the 1st day of January next. The animals are all choice, and each will be a great acquisition to any man who wishes to improve his stock. It is to be called THE IMPROVED SHORT-HORN DURHAM PREMIUMS, for the benefit of the Boys. The animals to be taken at my barn in Darien. Kindly Yours, T. C. PETERS.

This offer is as generous as it was unexpected. At first we hesitated what course to pursue, but finally concluded to offer the premiums, and follow them with a list of others for Young Men and Boys disposed to compete. We therefore call the attention of our young friends to the matter, assuring them that the above premiums will be awarded, and referring them to the more complete list and particulars in another part of this paper. As the time for competition is limited -only a little over a month-Now 18 THE TIME for those who propose to enter the arena, to commence operations.

#### TALK OF THE LICHEN ON THE ROCK.

FAR up the side of the mountain the naked rock shot up still higher. It seemed very high as you looked upward. The rock was even on its face, and was full perpendicular. On its surface were four kinds of lichen growing-from that whose leaf was very small, to the last which was quite coarse and large. We sometimes see such lichen on an old fence, an old tree, or an old house. The face of the huge rock was almost covered with it. As I sat down under the shadow of the mountain, waiting for my friend, I gazed at the lichen, and began to wonder in my mind what it was created for, and of what use it could be, when I seemed to hear a small crispy voice, far up the rock, calling out, "Mother, how old am I?"

"Why, my child, you have but just begun to live. You are only eighty years old yet?"

And how old are you?" "I call myself young, for I am only five hun-

dred and twenty years old." I now listened with all my ears, for I knew it was the lichen talking among themselves. I felt sure they would say more, and I took out my pencil to put down what they would say. Pretty soon I heard the same little voice say,

"Mother, ain't you discouraged?" "Discouraged! at what, pray?"

"At your size! Five hundred and twenty years old, and how very small you are !"

"Not so small, either! I cover six inches square already, while there's my poor grandmother, almost eleven hundred years old, and she covers only five inches, even now! Very few, I am happy to say, of the lichen family, who have worked harder or accomplished more than I have

though I do say it myself." "Well, mother, of what use is it to cling to this great rock, and hang here summer and winter, amid storms, and cold, and winds beating upon us? Here I have clung and been trying to gnaw into this rock for eighty years, and have not yet got my roots in half an inch. What's the use? We might as well die and drop off. Nobody

would miss us or care. What do we live for ?" "To raise wheat."

"Raise what?" "Raise wheat, fo be sure."

"Pray, mother, what do you mean? We lichen way up here, on this cold rock, raise wheat! If that ain't funny!"

"Listen, my child. This huge mountain is all solid rock. If it was all pounded up fine it would make soil on which men would raise wheat. But it is now very hard, and there is nothing to pound it and turn it into powder. And so God has created us, the lichen, to have our home here, to cling to it, to gnaw it, and with a kind of acid we have, to crumble and dissolve it. Don't you remember that the very last year, you rolled down two little grains of the rock? Well, every grain we make falls down, then the rains wash it into the little brook, and the brook carries it into the river, and the river raises it up, and as it overflows its bank, drops it just where the old soil is worn out and the wheat needs new. The Nile thus carries down little particles from the mountains, and makes Egypt so fruitful."

"O, mother, how often can I gnaw off rock enough to raise a kernel of wheat?" "Perhaps once in thirty years."

"Oh! what slow work! When will what you dig out this year raise wheat ?"

"Perhaps five hundred years hence. God sees that there will be old men and little children upon earth then, and they will want bread, and so he has created us and placed us here to prepare soil, and get his rock ready to raise wheat. Thus he goes before, and provides, and makes even the poor lichen useful; and if we do our duty, his smile will cheer us, and though we can do but little, a very little, yet that little will do good to somebody."

The lichen stopped talking, but I did not stop thinking. What would my young reader have thought had he been there !- Rev. John Todd.

# Kural New-Norker.

B. A. C. YELAYT

NEWS DEPARTMENT



Ove flag on the land, our flag on the ocean, An angel of peace wherever it goes; Nobly sustained by Columbia's devotion The angel 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 28, 1863.

The Army in Virginia,

THE Tribune's dispatch, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, Nov. 19, says:—A field reconnoissance by about 200 of the rebel cavalry was made yesterday morning at Germania Ford, resulting in the capture and wounding of several of the 18th Pa. cavalry, who were on picket duty within two miles of the ford. The reconnoitering force of the enemy charging furiously on the 18th Pennsylvania, forced them to fall back on the infantry of the 2d corps, when the rebels returned across the river. No artillery was used, but several desperate hand to hand conflicts took place on the falling back of our cavalry.

The movements of the enemy on Wednesday morning seem to have been concerted along our whole front to ascertain our position. About the time the 18th Pa. cavalry was attacked, near Germania Ford, a force of infantry crossed a short distance below Raccoon Ford, and attempted to cut off the 1st Michigan cavalry, Major Brewer, on picket near that point. The enemy crossed to the ravine, and kept a little rise of ground between the pickets and themselves, but Major Brewer discovered what was going on before an attack could be made, and was prepared for them. The enemy crossed the river during the night and exposed themselves just at dawn. After skirmishing one or two hours, and finding their plan had been discovered, they retreated to the opposite bank. Similar movements were made all along our front with equal success.

There is less bushwhacking in this portion of Virginia than ever before. This condition of things is attributed to the action of some of our cavalry commanders who are punishing severely all men caught engaged in irregular warfare. It is pretty generally understood also, that Moseby's gang and all other marauders are in future to be dealt summarily with.

The guerrillas around Warrenton have fired upon our pickets quite frequently of late. The citizens have been notified that on the first recurrence of picket shooting Warrenton will be shelled.

A squadron of two companies of the 6th New York and 3d Virginia cavalry, Buford's command, under Capt. Conger of the latter regiment, made a reconnoissance on the 17th, in the direction of Sperryville, and captured a rebel herd of 232 cattle, 14 horses, and 15 herders. The rebels allowed the merchants at Culpepper to lav in a large stock of tobacco for the winter. which our boys are now either purchasing or confiscating.

On the 21st, about 90 of Moseby's men appreached within three miles of Bealton, with the intention of making a raid on the railroad. Being dressed in Federal uniforms, detachments of the 1st Pa. and 6th Ohio cavalry, who were in the immediate neighborhood at the time, mistook them for friends, but soon discovered their error. when the rebels fired into them, wounding three, The rebels were instantly pursued and driven into Snicker's Gap, and six of the gang captured.

The following dispatch was received on the 19th at the headquarters of the army:

CUMBRELAND, Nov. 18, 1863. To Brig.-Gen. Cullum, Chief of Staff:—Gen. Averell has arrived at New Creek, at or near Covington. He encountered and defeated a portion of Imboden's command on the way to

re-enforce Echols. He captured twenty-five prisoners in the skirmish.

I am happy to inform you that there is not at this time an organized force of rebels within the bounds of the new State. I also send you a copy of the telegram just received from Gen. Sullivan.

B. F. KELLY, Brig.-Gen.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Nov. 18. To Gen. Kelly:—My cavalry, under command of Col. Boyd, of the 21st Pa. cavalry, have returned, having been up the valley to near Newmarket, fighting Gilmore and White's commands of My State 1. mands at Mount Jackson, bringing in 27 prisoners, two commissioned officers, 90 head of cattle, besides 20 tents and all the horses and equipments of the prisoners. Have desiroyed a number of tents and a quantity of salt. The men helped themselves to a wagon load of bacon.
Our loss was two men killed, three wounded and two missing.

J. C. Sullivan, Brig.-Gen.

Department of the Gulf.

A NEW ORLEANS letter of the 11th, to the Express, says that our loss in the Carron Crow affair was not less than 500 killed and wounded. and 1,000 prisoners. Our troops were caught napping, and were greatly outnumbered, but fought bravely. Two 12-pound Parrott guns were captured by the rebels, whose force numbered 5,000; ours not over 1,800 - being the rear guard of our army. General Price was

ting supplies, it was deemed best to fall back. Our wagon trains were saved.

The New Orleans correspondent of the 14th, to the Herald, states:- Yesterday the United States Marshal and his deputies seized all the cotton now in New Orleans. The seizure was made on the order of Mr. Rufus Wafles, the United States District Attorney. Rumor says that the seizure was made on information derived from secret parties that most of the cotton now in store and in transitu for the North and West was purchased from disloyal parties, and that before it can be released it must be ascertained that those from whom they purchased are loyal to the United States Government.

The Herald has a letter from off Brazos, 5th. giving further particulars of the movements connected with Gen. Banks' expedition. A successful reconnoissance of the whole Texas coast has been made by the gunboat Tennessee, also at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The passes, bars, and most valuable information as to the depth of the water were obtained, as well as views of the rebel work and force of Sabine Pass, Galveston, Brazos River and other points. During the cruise a small blockade runner, with arms, ammunition, &c., from Havana, was captured, and another destroyed.

The Tribune has a letter dated Brazos, Santiago, Texas, Nov. 8th. After alluding to the landing, &c., it says:

Our fleet anchored Sunday evening at Brazos, which soon became known at Brownsville. Early on Monday the citizens gathered in the streets, and discussed the policy of opposing their manifest destiny. From the individual dissemination of ideas the assemblage adjourned to the general diffusion of bullets and bowie-knife cuts. The Union refugees in Matamoras immediately hastened to the rescue, and the result, as might be expected, was one of those free fights of the Texas style. The rebel sympathizers threw the guns of Fort Brown into the Rio Grande, burned the greater portion of the dwellings of Brownsville, but left the Union men in victorious possession.

With all possible speed the cotton remaining on the Texan side was shipped across the river. When the cotton, owned by the Confederate Government, had been ferried over, a general destruction of all that remained took place.

The 94th Illinois raised their flag in Browns ville at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, General Banks arriving soon after.

At last accounts seven regiments had reached Brownsville.

An officer in Gen. Banks' staff, writing to a friend in New York says: - A large quantity of cotton was captured near Brownsville, and an expedition had been sent up the river to get all they could find. The Union men at Brownsville, who hailed with delight the capture of the place by our forces, were forming themselves into defensive organizations and rendering valuable service as scouts. The cotton that will be thrown into the market by our occupation of Texas will amount to 250,000 bales. The amount stored on the Rio Grande levees is

### Movements in the West and South-West.

TENNESSEE.-General Hurlburt has issued the following order:

The people in the Western district of Tennessee and Northern counties of Mississippi, having shown no disposition to protect themselves from maranders and guerrilla bands, but selves from maranders and guerrilla bands, but having submitted themselves, without organized resistance, to the domination of these petty tyrants, and combined in many instances with the enemy to procure, from corrupt traitors in Memphis and elsewhere, supplies for the use of the enemy, have proved themselves unworthy of the indulgence shown them by the Government. It is, therefore, ordered, that the lines of nickets along the several military nosts around pickets along the several military posts around this command he closed; that no goods of any

description be allowed to pass out, or anything to be bought, except firewood and provisions, by any citizen, without a written order from some general officer.

All merchants doing business will be held responsible for a number of the residence of the parties to whom they sell, and the sale of merchandise to the persons beyond the line of pickets will be punished with the severest rigor known to the laws of war.

known to the laws of war.

All persons residing under the protection of the United States, capable of military duty, are liable to perform the same in a county under martial law, and especially in the city of Memphis, where there are many who have fied to escape military service at home.

All officers commanding district divisions in detached brigades from this corps will at once proceed to press into the service of the United proceed to press into the service of the United States such able-bodied persons as will be required to fill up existing regiments and bat-teries to their maximum. Persons so levied upon, if they enlist for three years or the war, will be entitled to the full benefits provided by the acts of Congress. If not, they will receive clothing and rations, and the question of pay clothing and rations, and the question of pay will be settled by the proper authorities here after. When there is no necessity for their further enforced service they will be discharged.

A dispatch from Knoxville, dated the 17th, says that Gen. Longstreet, after crossing the Tennessee on Saturday morning, the 14th inst, was attacked in the afternoon by Gen. Burnside, who drove the advance guard back to within a mile of the river's edge by nightfall. Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops during the night and on Sunday morning advanced in force. Gen. Burnside, finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposal. fell back to Lenoir — the rear guard skirmishing with the enemy heavily through the day. Three desperate charges were made on our positions during Sunday night, but they were handsomely repulsed.

On Monday morning Gen. Burnside evacuated Lenoir, but owing to the energy with which the rebel pursuit was kept up, he determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, when a fight ensued, lasting from late in the morning until dark.

Our first position commanding the road from

which reason, as well as the impossibility of get- these and were soon attacked by the enemy, who made several gallant charges, and finally succeeded in outflanking our men and driving them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened a terrific and destructive fire, before which the rebels gave way and eventually fell back to the river.

At 3 P. M., the rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assistance, Gen. Burnside fell back to a more desirable position, and again gave them battle. The contest continued, closing at nightfall with our troops in possession of their own ground. The object of the fight having been attained, and the detention of the rebels enabled our trains to get all in advance, our troops fell back during the night, and early Tuesday morning reached Knoxville.

On the 16th the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts upon the Loudon and Clinton roads, and heavy skirmishing continued all day. The attack was resumed on the 17th, when the fog, which had set in during the night, had lifted. The rebels, finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns into position and put in a flanking fire. In the afternoon they brought forward a heavy force of infantry once more, and after a brief skirmish, changed our position. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued, sabers and revolvers being used on both sides. Our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but at last were compelled to fall back about a third of a mile to a strong line, which they held at night.

Our loss in that fight was between 200 and 300. Our loss to-day was 150.

The enemy's loss on Monday, owing to the severe firing of our artillery, could not be less than 1,000. Their loss to-day is 400 or 500.

Gen. Shackelford had a brisk fight on Sunday with the rebels on the other side of the Holstein, three miles from here. He kept them in check, and at night they disappeared.

Our men are in the best of spirits, and perfectly confident of success.

A private dispatch received by a gentleman of Louisville, dated Knoxville, 19th, signed A. E. Burnside, Major-General, says: - We are all right yet. Line still uninterrupted between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. Nothing from the latter place last night or up to eleven o'clock to-day. Headquarters here. Not advised of any movement about Knoxville for several days past

A dispatch received from Parson Brownlow, dated Barbourville, 19th, says: - Fighting all about Knoxville.

A Washington special of the 21st says:-Little apprehension is felt for the safety of Burnside. The junction of Sherman with Thomas has enabled Grant to re-enforce Burnside.

A Knoxville letter to the N. Y. Herald mentions a fight between the rebels and North Carolinians on French Road River in which the latter whipped the former. During the fight some of the rebel regiments skedaddled to the Union ranks, and poured their fire into their former comrades.

On the 17th the enemy brought a battery down to the river side, and shelled the camp of the 125th Illinois, guarding the ford six miles above here, killing Rev. Mr. Saunders, Chaplain of the regiment. They were forced to retire after an hour's practice by the 2d Union battery.

The situation is unchanged, and all is quiet at Chattanooga.

ARKANSAS.—Our scouting parties have captured a rebel Major, two Captains, quite a number of prisoners, and a part of Cooper's train, laden with commissary stores and ammunition. At last accounts Cooper was flying rapidly toward Red River.

### AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THE attention of the President and more prominent members of the Cabinet, and of other gentlemen, has been largely given of late to the neideration of the in anestions nected with the recall to the Union of the truant Southern States, several of which may soon be knocking at the door. The precise course to be adopted is not yet determined. Several theories claim the President's ear, but he is busily engaged in maturing a practical plan by which to receive reunion upon the only practicable basis, the basis of freedom and equality, both the law for all. Recent utterances of the President, and instructions to recently commissioned representatives of the Government in districts of the South now in our possession, leave no doubt that the policy of the Admistration to permit none of the vagrant States to come back with a slave constitution, is fixed. The present discussion relates to the ways and means of effecting this result

Gentlemen who have arrived from Fortress Monroe, state that they heard there that the correspondence of the respective agents for the exchange of prisoners has degenerated into personalities and loss of mutual confidence. Their usefulness is thereby impaired, and the opinion is strongly expressed, that if there could be an exchange of agents an exchange of nearly all if not all the prisoners might be effected, the disputed points being left to future adjustment.

The payments for all branches of the public service for the fiscal year ending with the last of June, were \$903,000,000, of which amount \$600,-000,000 were for the army, and \$66,000,000 for the navy. A sufficiency of money has been placed in the hands of all the paymasters to pay

our armies up to the first of the present month. By the act of March 3d, 1863, the Secretary of of the Treasury is authorized to issue \$400,000,-000 in treasury notes, running not longer than three years, and bearing interest at a rate not higher than six per cent., which he can make a legal tender for the full value. Under this authority, \$50,000,000 of the two years' notes, at

were negotiated with the Associated Banks of the three cities on the 8th September last. These notes are to be a legal tender for their face. If paid out by the banks, they will in a great degree operate as an equivalent increase of currency.

Plates have already been prepared for the issue of one year notes at the same rate of interest, payable at maturity, with the principal, which notes are also legal tender, but no decision has as yet been arrived at as to their issue. The aggregate amount of United States legal tender notes which the Secretary has been authorized by the various acts of Congress to issue absolutely, is \$400,000,000. All of this amount has been issued. He has, besides, conditional authority to issue \$50,000,000 more for the redemption of temporary loans, should it become necessary to do so. The Star says:-We learn from correspond-

ence up to the 17th inst, from Richmond, between Gen. Ould, rebel exchange commissioner, and Gen. Meredith, our exchange commissioner, that the rebel authorities have faithfully executed their promise to give our prisoners in their hands the food and everything that our government has forwarded to Richmond to that end. The rebel authorities allege that Gen. Dow has violated the obligations under which he was selected to distribute the supplies in question. Gen. Winder has therefore taken that duty from him. Gen. Winder complains that Gen. Dow, instead of confining himself to Belle Island prison to distribute the goods placed under his care, busied himself with investigating the condition of the rebel commissariat there, with starting false reports concerning it, and with becoming the surreptitious bearer of a letter from the Island. These allegations Gen. Dow denies with great emphasis, and states that what he learned concerning the condition of the rebel commissariat he could not avoid hearing, as it was uttered by our prisoners in loud terms of complaint. Gen. Winder has substituted a board of Union officers, consisting of Col. A. Von Schrader, Inspector General of our 14th army corps; Col. L. H. Cersnola, of the 4th N. Y. cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. J. F. Boyd, Quartermaster to our 20th army corps, to make the distributions in question, and states that so large is the quantity of such things being received, that he must appoint other such boards to aid that named above.

Our Hospital Department at Fortress Monroe, Acting Surgeon-General Barnes, has come forward to add medicines to the stores thus furnished our suffering heroes in Richmond by the Government.

The rebel authorities will not permit our agents to accompany the goods within their lines, substituting rebel commissaries in their stead where the flag of truce boats meet.

The Government has received information, through our consul at Monterey, that a few days before the capture of Brownsville by Gen. Banks a large cargo of Enfield rifles, enough to arm all the militia in the State, was landed there.

Among the treaties to come before the Senate for ratification, is one made last summer by the Commissioner of Indian affairs with the chiefs of the Creeks, by which those who have joined the rebels are permitted to return to their allegiance, but are to be ever disqualified from holding offices of honor, emolument or trust among the Indians, and the treaty engages to abolish slavery, as the Cherokee nation has done already, and to colonize freedmen on land belonging to the Creeks.

### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

GARIBALDI, says a recent correspondent, has recovered from his wound, and takes every day a ride on horseback, on a lady's saddle, not to hurt his foot, which is yet very tender. He can walk without crutches, with the aid of a simple stick, and, delighting in boating, he plies the oar with the vigor of youth. One or two months' rest will enable him to once more take the field.

THE English have got another war on their hands in New Zealand. The natives of the Northern island have begun hostilities, which threaten to be more extensive and formidable than any before encountered.

Two or three shoe dealers from Nashville, Tenn., are now in Boston, trying to adjust their indebtedness. One of them has settled outright at ninety-one cents on the dollar, and the others are paying fifty to sixty per cent. on their accounts.

Mr. John Signor, an old resident of Homer, N. Y., died on the 19th ult., at the advanced age of 101 years, 5 months and 12 days. Mr. Signor's father died in Dutchess county at the age of 104 years, and his mother at that of 106 years. The father was a Colonel in the Revolutionary

IF you take a dollar in gold to Richmond, they will give you in turn sixteen of the paper dollars of the Confederate government, or twelve of them for one of Uncle Sam's greenbacks. The Southern treasury is poorer than that of Hayti, for there the paper dollar is worth eight cents in hard currency, which is two cents better than that of the rebels.

In the recent announcement of the quotas to the several States under President Lincoln's Proclamation of Oct. 17th, calling out an additional 300,000 men, the deficiencies of the States under former calls and under the recent draft, are taken account of only in reference to a subsequent draft, in case another is rendered necessary by the failure to furnish the full quota of volunteers. It is presumed there will be no draft in those States which raised their quota of 300,000, but in States where through failure to raise their quota of 300,000, the draft has to be resorted to, all deficiencies existing at the time will be taken into account. Drafted men and substitutes are entitled only to the \$100 bounty provided by reported at Alexandria with 15,000 men, for both sides, the infantry deployed in front of the five per centum payable every six months, law, and not to the increased bounty of \$300.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sage's Yeast Riser-A Snider. The Favorite-Hutchinson & Co Agents Wanted—Edward F Hovey. Peach Stones for Sale—Fithian & Pogue.

### The News Condenser.

- General Rosecrans was forty-four years old on the 6th

- Seventy-two R. R. trains a day leave the Rochester - Fifteen whale-ships are now being fitted out at New

-- In Wisconsin the Union majority will not vary much

from 20,000. — The London milliners are subscribing for the suffer-

ers at Warsaw. - There are 36,286 soldiers in the British army anable

to read or write. - The number of dogs in Ohio is given in the official

returns at 172,911. — The Salt Works at Ossawatamie, Kansas, are running

with the greatest success. - The boys and girls were skating on a mill-pond in

Lancaster, N. H., last week. - Dr. Winship daily raises 2,600 pounds and intends to increase his burdens to 3,000.

- Nevada Territory proposes to become the State of Nevada if Congress is willing.

- Rum is used in the West Indies instead of turpentine in the preparation of paint. - Castle Thunder, Richmond, now contains seven

Northern newspaper correspondents. — One county in Indiana has given 400 wagon loads of

provisions to the Sanitary Commission. - S. S. Homell, editor of the Kingston Argus, died very suddenly on Friday week, aged 53.

- The returns from Minnesota indicate the triumph of the Union party by a majority of 10,000.

- Geo. W. Lane, U. S. District Judge for Alabama, died at Louisville, Ky., Thursday week.

- Mr. John G. Sawyer, formerly Secretary of State of Maine, died at Augusta a few days since.

- All a man has to do in Alabama to get "conscripted" is to sell salt for more than \$15 per bushel.

- During a recent snow-storm at Denver, the mercury stood 9° lower than at any time last Winter. - The curtains in the President's mansion are being

cut up and carried off by curiosity hunters. - Rebel slave-owners in Tennessee are running their

slaves into Kentucky and selling them there. - About four hundred patents are registered at the

Patent Office, solely for lamps to burn coal oil. - There are 106,314 taxable persons in Philadelphia,

and 81,467 voters, as shown by a recent return. - There were in Great Britain, in 1862, 738 fatal col-

liery accidents, involving the loss of 1,133 lives. - The summits of the White Mountains have been

covered with snow 18 inches deep for several days. - Some clever fellow estimates that two hundred and forty millions of matches are used in England every

day. Five girls dressed in male attire arrived at Louisville; Ky., the other day in a party of three hundred rebel pris-

— The Constitutional Convention of Nevada has decided that juries may convict in criminal cases by a three-fourths

vote. - Count Phillippe Antonie D'Ornano, another of the old Napoleonic soldiers, has just died at the age of eighty

- Collectors of Internal Revenue must make all their deposits in U. S. currency according to Commissioner Lewis.

- Coal was \$11,20 per ton of 2,240 pounds at Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday week, a figure never known there before.

- The value of real estate owned by the city of New Haven is \$1,407,000, of which \$1,008,000 is in public equares. - Twenty-two paymasters, with \$7,000,000, are at

Chattanooga engaged paying the troops to the first of November. - The pirates in the jail at Portland have lately been paid their monthly wages in gold by the Southern Con-

federacy. - The Raleigh Standard, which was destroyed by a nob of Georgia soldiers in September last, has been reestablished.

- Snow fell to the depth of from six to ten inches throughout Northern Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, en the 13th inst.

- Edinburgh, Scotland, has been investigating and finds that at least one fifth of the meat brought there is from diseased animals.

- A plan is talked of in Philadelphia for a mammoth heating apparatus—the heat to be distributed to dwellings as gas is distributed. - It is reported that Gen. McDowell is about to go into

active service again. Also, that Gen. Butterfield is to have a new command. — The locust ties of an old wharf in Baltimore, built in

1774, have just been dug up. The timber is hard and firm as when first laid down - Richmond papers contain advertisements of reading rooms where New York and Philadelphia papers are reg-

ularly received and filed. - There are 50 vacancies in the West Point Military Academy, and a New York paper suggests that it be filled with Brigadier Generals.

— The sum of \$5,000 has been appropriated by the authorities of Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of purchasing fuel for the poor of the city.

- Three rats attacked an English boy 15 years old, and unless the boy had been re-enforced by a man the rats would have been victorious.

- Gen. H. W. Beeson, who formerly represented Fayette County, Pa., in Congress, died in that county on the 80th ult., at an advanced age.

- A passenger who arrived at Halifax a few days ago, from Wilmington, paid \$4,500 in Confederate currency to raise \$300 in gold for passage money. - Cigar smoking is now strictly forbiden in Constanti-

nople, either in or out of doors, owing to the supposition that the practice has caused many fires - Army cloth that 18 months ago cost a dollar and thir-

ty or forty cents a yard, can now be bought for ninety ets. The supply is greater than the demand - A locomotive has just been built for the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., which is said to be the largest in

the United States. It has 12 driving wheels. - The staging upon the dome of the Capital at Washington is nearly completed, and the statue of Liberty will

be raised to its place before the meeting of Congress.

SUB-CIVED YOU

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

### The Publisher to the Public.

#### MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER. TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Single Copy, One Year, Three Copies, "\$5
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Ten "" \$15 \$15

And any additions at the latter rate—only \$1.50 per copy! Club papers sent to different post-

#### INDUCEMENTS TO RURAL AGENTS.

In consequence of the recent great advance in the prices of paper, wages, etc., we cannot really afford to furnish the RURAL for 1864 at its present low rates and give any Extra Premiums to Club Agents. And yet we have resolved to be more liberal than we can afford, in order to make some return for the kind efforts the friends of the paper are making to maintain and extend its circulation. We therefore make the following offers to all forming clubs for our next volume, except successful competitors for Premiums offered to Boys and Young Men under 21

To every one remitting \$10 for Six Copies of the Rural NEW-Verker, previous to the 1st of February, 1864, we will send an extra copy of the paper for one year; or, if preferred to Rural, a copy of EITHER of the following valuable and popular works, postage paid: Randall's Practical Shepherd,

Barry's Fruit Garden, Jenning's Horses and their Diseases. Jenning's Cattle and their Diseases,

Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry, Langstroth's Hive and Honey-Bee.

To every person remitting \$15 for Ten Copies of the RURAL, as above, we will give an extra copy and also send postage paid, a copy of either of the above named works and for every additional ten subscribers we will give the Club Agent a free copy of the paper, whether remitted for before or after the 1st of February.

#### TO BOYS AND YOUNG MEN

We offer Premiums worth, in the aggregate over FIVE MUNDRED DOLLARS—mainly through the liberality of Hon. T. C. Perens, whose letter is given on page 385 of this paper. In addition to the Improved Short-Horns offered by Mr. Pethas, we shall add a list of premiums consisting of Books, Albums, Implements, Machines, &c.,valued at from \$5 to \$45. The complete list will so given in the RURAL, or a Supplement, and sent to all appli-cants. The principal condition will be that competitors must remit according to our club terms, and each procure the subscribers in his own county or within ten miles of

We trust every Boy or Young Man who feels any interest in the success of the paper will at once become a Recruiting Officer for the RURAL BRIGADE, and see wha can be done toward securing the Bounties offered. What say, Boys? If Aye, of course you will at once open the Rural Campaign for 1864

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD-	NY 7
	Number.
A Correction In one of the	369,061 202,674
Appendices of The Practical	1,075,718
Shepherd, page 426-a wrong	117,107
column of figures (giving the	18,857
number of sheep in the United	29,958
	512,618
States in 1860,) was inserted by	775,230
an unaccountable clerical error,	2,157,375
and not observed until a few	258,228 15,702
thousand copies of the work	938,990
were printed, bound and sold.	180,855
Though probably not more than	452,472
	155,765
one person in a thousand of	114,829
those having the book has yet	1,465,477
discovered the error (it being in	13,123
an Appendix and not the body	337,754
of the work,) we hasten to	937,445 310,534
	135,228
make the proper correction.	2,617,855
We therefore publish herewith	546,749
the column of ffigures correctly	3,063,887
printed, and in such shape that	75,936
every reader having one of the	1,631,540
	32,624 233,509
erroneous copies—and we pre-	778,317
sume a great proportion of the	783,618
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are in the hands of RURAL sub-	1,042,946
scribers—can readily attach the	332,454
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pasting the accompanying fig-	
ures over the last column of	
figures on the page. The	40
text has been properly correct-	22
ed, so that copies of The Prac-	1,757
	836,459
tical Shepherd hereafter issued	37,888 10,162
will not be found erroneous in	10,102

its figures, even on the most

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OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PROPER

In this volume the author has exhausted the subject, and given all that it is necessary for any farmer to know about selecting, breeding, and general management of sheep, in health or sickness. We heartily commend this work to all who wish for a sound and thorough treatise on sheep husbandry.—New York Tribune.

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As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public.—Country Gentleman and Cultivator.

The author has brought together in this volume a rich fund of information on the round of topics connected with the subject.—New York Observer.

The book is got up in a very creditable style, finely illustrated and clearly printed on good paper, and handsomely bound and ornamented.—Wool-Grower & Manufacturer.

In looking it over we find evidence on every page of the great service he has rendered to the wool growing population and the country.—Utica Morning Herald.

It strikes me as much the best work yet published for the American breeder; and it is unquestionably thorough honest and impartial.—A. B. ALLEN, former Editor Am. Agriculturist.

Afternatist.

It is the best practical sheep book, I think, ever published, and does creat credit to Dr. Randall.—B. P. Johnson, Set y N. Y. State Ap. Society.

The book is all that any one could ask on the subject. It is the best of its kind, and superior to the keretofore standard—Touatt—T. C. Peters, former Editor Wool-Grover.;

D. D. T. MOORE,

· Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.

886,328

28,817,756

### Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, November 24, 1863. FLOUR.—An advance of 25 cents per barrel on choice

Markets, Commerce, &c.

grades from winter wheat is observable. Buckwheat Flour

Grain.—Buckwheatis selling at 90c@\$1,00 per bushel. Beans have taken quite a start during the week, the range being \$1,25@2,12½.

DRESSED HOGS have put on 25 cents per 100 pounds.
FRUITS AND ROOTS—In this branch a general advance is

SHEEP PELTS-For choice 50 cents advance is given. Wool is a little better to-day.

#### The sheet on With olerals Thules

1	Rochester Wh	olesale Prices,
	Flour, win. wheat, \$6,76,28,00 Flour, spring do. 6,00,26,25 Flour, buckwheat 5,25,23,35 Wheat, Gandan. 1,30,21,50 Wheat, Genesse 1,30,21,50 Wheat, Genesse 1,30,21,50 Gorn. 95,031 Kye, 60 be \$4 bush 94,01,00 Cats, by weight. 70,272c Barley 1,20,21,2 Buckwheat 1,20,21,2 Buckwheat 90,23,10 Gorn, common 1,00,01,00 Fork, low mess. 17,00,017,00 Fork, clear 19,00,019,00 Fork, clear 19,00,019,00 Fork, clear 19,00,019,00 Fork, clear 4,00,019,00 Fork, clear 5,00,019,00 Fork, clear 5,00,019,00 Fork, clear 6,00,019,00 Fork, clear 7,00,019,00 Fork, clear 7,00,019,0	Eggs, dozen 20@20c Honey, box 12@14c Candles, box 12@14s Candles, box 14@14s EFratt and Hoeta Apples, bushel 50@52c Do. dried #1 5 6@74c Peaches, do 14@16c Cherries, do 14@16c Plums, do 14@16c Potatoes, do new 45@50c Hides and Sklus. Slaughter 7@74c Calf 11@12c Sheep Pelts 50@3,50 Clover medium 20,00@6,00 do large 0,00@6,00 drimothy 2,25@53,00
	Beans	Potatoes, do new 45@50c Hides and Skins,
	Mests. Pork, old mess 15,00@16,00	Calf
	Pork, clear	Glover medium \$0,00@6,00 do large 0.00@0.00
	Spring lambs, each 2,00@ 3,00 Mutton, carcass 4@5c Hams, smoked 9/4@12c Shoulders 7@8c	Timothy 2,50@3,00 <b>Sundries</b> . 6,50@7,50 Wood, hard 5,00@4,00 Wood, soft 3,00@4,00
	Chickens9@11c Turkeys10@12c Geese 40@50c	Coal, Scranton 8,50,39,00 Coal, Pittston 8,50,39,00 Coal, Shamokin 8,50,38,75
	Butter, roll 24@26c Butter, firkin 23@25c	Coal, Char
	Cheese, new	Hay, tun
	Tallow, tried10%@11c	Trout, half bbl 5.50 05,75

#### The Provision Markets.

The Provision Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.— ASHES — Quiet and steady.

Sales at \$3.76 for pots, and \$9.81% for pearls.

FLOUR— Market is 6c better, with only a moderate demand. Sales at \$5.00(6.20 for superfine State; \$6.00(6.20) for extra State; \$6.00(6.20) for superfine Western; \$7.66.60

7.65 for common to medium extra Western; \$7.66.60, \$16 for
shipping brands extra round booped Ohio; and \$7.66.80, \$80

for trade brands, the market closing quiet. Sales choice
extra State were made at \$6.80(6.66. Canadian Four
may be guoted 55. better, with a moderate demand. Sales
at \$6,46(8.65 for common; \$6.50(9.80) for good to choice
extra. Rye flour scarce and firm, at \$7.76(3.65 for inferior to choice. Our meal decidedly better. Sales at \$6,00

for Brandywine, \$6.05 for caloric and Atlantic Mills, and
\$5,56 for Jersey.

nor to cnoice. Corn meal decidedly better. Sales at \$8.69 for Brandwine, \$6.05 for caloric and Atlantic Mills, and \$5.50 for Jersey.

Grain—Whest market firmer but quiet. Sales at \$1.42 (3\$1.48 for Chicago spring; \$1,17@1.33 for old do; \$1.43@1.46 for Milwaukee club; \$1,47@1.48 for amber Milwaukee; \$1.62 (3).60 for winter red Western; \$1.61@1.63 for amber Milwaukee; \$1.62 (3).60 for winter red Western; \$1.61@1.63 for amber Milwaukee; \$1.62 (3).60 for winter red Western; \$1.61@1.63 for amber Michigan. Rye firmer. Sales at \$1.59 for Canada East, and \$1.57@1.75 for Canada West. Barley mail unchanged at \$1.55. Peas continue dull at \$1,07 for Canada. Corn much excited and may be quoted \$3.65 higher. Sales at \$1.16@1.12 for shipping mixed Western in store, closing firm at the latter figure; the demand is chiefly speculative. Osts excited, \$2.35 better. Sales at \$9.692c for Canada; \$9.60 1.21 for shipping mixed Western in store, closing firm at the latter figure; the demand is chiefly speculative. Osts excited, \$2.35 better. Sales at \$9.692c for Canada; \$9.60 1.21 for shipping mixed Western in store, closing firm at Sales at \$15,69.081,25 for mess; \$15,69.081,750 for new prime mess, and \$12,69.081,25 for prime. Lard quiet and steady, with moderate request, at 20.62 25c for new.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—Floure—The merket steady with

Hors—Market is steady, with moderate request, at 20@ 28c for new.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—FLOTE—The market steady with fair demand. Sales at \$7,75 for white wheat double extra Canda, \$6,5@6,76 for Illinois baker's: \$7,25 for double extra Kentneky; \$7,25 for double extra Canda, \$6,5@6,76 for Illinois baker's: \$7,25 for double extra Closing furn, and tending to an advance.

GRAIN—The wheat market for the week opened quiet, and closed firm on Fritay, with fair milling and speculative demand, and on Saturday ecarcely so firm. Sales at \$1,30 or red winter \$1,20,12½ for No. 2 Chicago spring. \$1,23 for low inter. \$1,20,12½ for No. 2 Chicago spring. \$1,23 for low inter. \$1,20,12½ for No. 2 Chicago spring. \$1,23 for low inter. \$1,20,12½ for No. 2 Chicago spring. \$1,23 for low inter. \$1,20,12½ for him to the sandar should be supported to the sandar should be

market.
PROVISIONS—In fair demand for Perk, at \$16,00 for old mess and \$17,00 for new mess. Beef nominal. Smoked meats scarce and nominal. White fish and trout in half bbls. Sirm at \$5,50.
CHESSE—The market for the week has ruled active for shipment, with fair ibusiness done—prices, if anything, a shade firmer, but without quotable change. Quoted at 14 @15c, and for pine apple 22c.
BEANS—Firm at \$2,25@2,50 per bushel.

Brans-Firm at \$2,28@2,50 per bushel.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Flour AND MEAL.—The market opened firm with a good demand for all grades, and during the morning a fair business was done at very full, and in some instances, better prices than was obtained on Saturday. Buckwheat Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

Grain.—There is a fair supply of wheat offering, but up to the close nothing transpired. Rye firm, with sales of State at \$1,50. Buyers and sellers of corn are wide apart in their views, and nothing was done. Western mixed is held at \$1,25, in store. In Barley there was a moderate business done, at about previous prices. Sales Wayne county at \$1,45, Casada Esat at \$1,45, and do, West at \$1,53. Oats quiet, but more firmly held. Sales State at \$7c, delivered, but many were holding at 90.

FEED—Sales 10 tons middlings at \$1,90.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Superfine. \$4,00@4,00 for

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—FLOUR-Superfine, \$4,00@4,00 for shipment, 對 barrel; 4.00@4.10 for home consumption; extra, \$4,30@4.51; faucy, \$4,15@4.20; Superfine, \$4,50@4,76; bag flour. \$4 對 200 hs.
GRAIN—Fall wheat at 80@\$1,04 per bushel; car loads dull at 70@300 \$7 bushel. Spring wheat at 70@776 \$7 bushel. at 70.080c F bushel. Spring wheat at 70.077c F bushel. Barley in good demand at 650.80c F bushel. Oat at 350.0 41c F bushel. Rye, ic F h. Peas 500.55c F bushel. Oat at 350.0 41c F bushel. Rye, ic F h. Peas 500.55c F bushel. Provisions—Hams, \$9.50.010,00 F 100 hs. Bacon, \$6.50 67,00 F 100 hs. Obseeq, \$9.50.010,00 F 100 hs, wholesale; 12%c F h, retail.—Globe.

### The Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—For Beeves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth afreet; at Chamberlain's Rudson 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:

ollows:
BREF CATTLE.
First quality
Orunary duality
Common quality 7,00@ 7,50
Inferior quality 6,00@ 6,75
COWS AND CALVES.
First quality \$45,00@60,00 Ordinary quality 40,00@45,00
Ordinary quality
Common quality
Inferior quality 30,00@35,00
VEAL CALVES.
First quality
Ordinary
Common #1/Cod -
Common 5½@6 c Inferior 5 @5½c
SHEEP AND LAMBS.
Extra: \$\ \text{head \$4,75@5,25} \\ \text{Prime quality} \qquad \text{4,50@4,75}
Prime quality. 4.50004 75
Ordinary 4,00 24,50
Common 3,50@4.00
Inferior 3.00@3.50
SWINE
Corn ted 5%@6%c
Do Light and Medium @ c
Corn-fed
ALBANY, Nov. 23BEEVES - Although the supply i
carcely equal to the weekly average, the market is heavy
We have indicated a slight advance on the best grade:
We have indicated a sugar advance on the pear grade.

which, owing to their scarcity, are in comparatively brish request.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, esti-

mating sixteen to the car:—	i
I	Cor. week
This week. Last w	eek. last year.
Beeves	
Sheep 3,600 5,090	!
Hogs 500 210	••••
PRICES:- It will be seen that there	is scarcely any
change in prices:	
This week.	Last week.
Premium (per 100 fbs) \$6,50(a)	\$0,00@0,00
Extra 5,70@6.20	0 5,70(26,00
First quality 4.75@5.20	5 4,75@6,25
Second quality	0 3,5((204,00
Third quality 2,50 @3,00	2,50@3,00
SHEEP-It will be seen that there are or	nly 3.600 head in

for the week. This is unusually light for the season, and yet it is equal to the demand. Nearly all the sales made the past week were at \$60.5% of th., for fair to good.

Hogs are plenty, the demand having slackened somewhat, owing to the mild weather. During the week prices have ranged from \$56056 \$\tilde{\text{Pi}}\$ b., for light ordinary to heavy, fancy State and Western cora-fed. Receipts at East Albany, for the week, about 15,000.—Albany Journal.

7%c dressed.

BRIGHTON. Nov. 18.—At maket 2,998 Beeves; Sheep and Lambs 5670; Swine 2,178. Number of Western Cattle 454; Eastern Cattle 649; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle 1500; Cattle 1640; Oxer from last week. 393. PRIORS.—Market Beef—Extra, \$8,769,940; 1st quality, WORKING OXEN.—\$30, 135(0)85. WORKING OXEN.—\$30, 135(0)85. MILOS COWS.—\$22,955; common, \$19(0)22. VEAL CALVER.—\$0,0000,00; three years old \$25,000,65(0). HIDSS.—Vearlings, \$MK\$000; two years old \$00,000,000; three years old \$25,000,65(0). HIDSS.—\$409.6 \$4 hb. CALF SKINS.—12(0)16 \$4 hb. CALF SKINS.—12(0)16 \$4 hb. CALF SKINS.—\$100,000,000; three years old \$25,000,65(0). HIDSS.—\$100 LAMBS Sheep skins \$1,756,200. SHEEF AND LAMBS—Sheep selling at 54,006 \$7 hb. Lambs from \$3,000,4.60 \$1 head.

SWINE—\$00 LASS.—\$100 LASS.—\$100 at market; prices corn-fed 64,006 \$2 hb.; still-fed, 60.

TORONTO, Nov. 18—BEEF—Steady, \$4,50(3),50 \$9 100 lbs.

TORONTO, Nov. 18—BEEF—Steady, \$4.50(25,50 P 100 hg. SHEEF \$3(24 each. Lambs at \$2(24 each. CALVES—Scarce, \$4 and ubwards. Hidse (green) at 6(26° P) h. Caliskins at 7(29° P) h. Pelts \$0(240° each.—Globe.

#### The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Wool market firm, with mode-are business doing. Sales 40,000 ibs. domestic fleece at

<b>3</b> 75c.
Saxony Fleece, \$2 lb
American full blood Merino 70/281
Do half and three quarter do 66@68
Do Native and quarter do
Extrapulled
Superfine do
No. 1 do
Oalifornia fine, unwashed
Peruvian washed 40.50 Chilian Merino unwashed 340.36
Do Meetire do 10/20
Do         Mestisa         do         30@32           Valparaiso         do         21@23
South American Merino unwashed34@36
De do Mestira do 94000
De do Mestiza do 24@28 Do do common washed 25@30
Do do Entre Rios washed 90/5/32
Do do do nawashed 14/518
Do do Cordova washed 89/5/40
Cape Good Hope unwashed
Mart India washed
African unwashed 25@35
Do washed         40050           Mexican unwashed         23026
Mexican unwashed
Texas
Do washed 25@23
Do washed         42/046           Syrian unwashed         22/025
5) 114H UHWASHEU

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The quotations of this market are as follows:

Saxony a	nd Merin	o, fine	80@876
Do	do	full blood	79(0)90
Do	do	half and three-fourths.	_ 76@78
Common	,		. 75@76
Pulled ex	tra	**********************	. R6@90
Do su	perfine	***************************************	. 70(@86
Ďο Й	0. 1		.00@00
_Do N	o. z	***********************	. 00@00
Western	mixed	***************************************	. 70@75
Smyrna v	vasned		. <b>38</b> @50
Do n	inwasned		. 23@35
бугил			. 20(@)42
Cape	• • • • • • • • • • • •		- 40(a)40
Proper	A		. 19(@35
Bornries.	Ayres		. 20(@42
Canada	wasned,		- ZZ(a)42
California			00(0)60
Carrotans	*		_ 5((a)60

**BUFFALO**, Nov. 23.—The market quiet, with but little doing. Prices range from 60@70c as to quality.—Journal. TORONTO, Nov. 18.—Wool, little offering at 36@41360

### Married

At the residence of Mr. WM. POTTER, in Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, on the 28th Oct, by Rev. C. S. Thomas, Mr. SAMUEL BILINN, of Geneva, Ashtabula Co., O., and Miss CORDELIA N. POTTER, of the former place.

### New Advertisements.

EF ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. Special NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded.) 60 cents a line

200 BUSHELS PEACH STONES, FOR SALE FITHIAN & POGUE, Bridgeton, New Jersey.

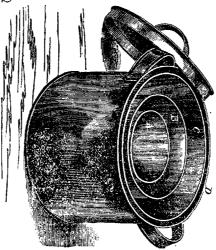
A GENTS WANTED—To Canvass for Victor's new work, "History of American Conspiracies" from 1760 to 1860; one of the most novel and attractive books yet offered to canvassers. In one volume, full octavo, 800 pages, magnificently illustrated with steel engravings.—Heavy per centage and no competition. Sold only hylpubscription and exclusive tertitory given. Send for circular of terms, &c. Address EDWARD F. HOYEY.

No. 13 Spruce street, New York.



THE FAVORITE. The best and only reliable non-chimney burner for Petroleum. If makes a clear, steady light, without smoke or odor, and consumes but half the oil of a chimney ourner. It works perfectly safe. It will fit the common size Petroleum lamps. Sent by mail, postage paid, for sixty-five cents. Write HUTCHINSON & CO., Cayuga, N. Y.

SAGE'S YEAST RISER.



Patented October 18, 1868. The cut shows for itself. The Yeast Riser is a convenient utensil in which to set Yeast or Salt Rising, which every one knows requires several hours to ferment, and is often spoiled by being Scalded or chilled, so as to Fail, Sour, or but imperfectly answer the purpose. Much of this trouble and loss is obviated by having an utensil that may be heated without scalding, and retaining heat long enough so that in winter there is no fear of its getting chilled, and in summer no fire needed to keep it sufficiently warm, so that by setting it at night it is ready for use in the morning.

DIRECTIONS.—The yeast is set in the inside cylinder, A. which is a separate cup. B is a chamber in which the cup is placed. In the outside space, C. hot water is poured. The cover is then replaced, and it is in cold weather set near the stove, and in summer in any convenient place. The outside wall, D, being double, the heat is retained much longer than in an ordinary vessel.

STATE RIGHTS will be sold cheap to persons who wish to sell again, so that a handsome profit is sure. Persons wisting Rights will find the agent ready at all times to give further information, and oblige his customers in every possible way. Address A. SNIDER, Sole Agent, Armada, Macomb County, Mich.

OAMBRINGE, Nov. 18.—Whole number of cattle at market 1865; 1890 Beeves, and 365 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three year olds, not suitable for beef.

MARKET BREP.—Prices, Extra \$8,26@8,50; first quality \$1,56@7,76; second do. \$6,00@6,25; third do. \$4,00@4,25.

WOSKING OXEN.—\$1 pair \$90@\$175.

Combined Threshers and Cleaners, Threshers of Combined Threshers and Cleaners, Threshers and Cleaners, Clover-Hullers and Cleaners, (Rasp Hullers,) Circular and Cross-Cut Wood-Sawing Cleaners, (Rasp Hullers,) Circular and Cross-Cut Wood-Sawing Machines, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY

G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO.,

Swing—Fat Hogs sell from 6@6%c \$2 ib. live weight, 7@ 75c county at \$75 a month, expenses and Science of the public o

Circulars containing full description, cuts, vrices, &c., of the above machines will be mailed, free, to all applicants. The following letter refers to one of our new Ridd Threshers and cleaners sent from ur Factory, Sept. 20th.

New Baltimore, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1863.

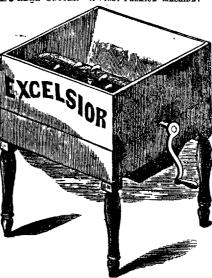
Messrs. G. Westinghouse & Co.:—The new Cleaner came duly to hand, and we have run it ever since. If works very nicely and to our satisfaction. We think it beats an there are here. We have already earned nearly enough to pay for it.

Yours, &c.

HENRY S. MILLER.

We have made arrangements for attaching Baldwin's Patent for moving the 1 g forward by power to our trosscut Sawing Machines. It is conside ed almost indispen sable by all who have near it. Address [722-3teo G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

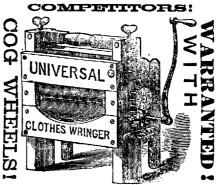
DOBERTSON'S EXCELSIOR VEGET-ABLE CUTTER-A VIRST PREMION MACHINE!



THE FIGELSIOR VEGSTABLE CUTTER took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, held at Rochester, in 1872. Also, at the State Fair held at Utca in 1843. The FIRST PREMIUM at the Michigan State Fair, in 1843. The FIRST PREMIUM at the Proncylvania State Fair, in 1843. And the FIRST PREMIUM at the New Jersey State Fair, in 1843. And the FIRST PREMIUM at the New Jersey State Fair, in 1843. The Michine will be shipped to any part of the country on receipt of price—\$10. Address, ROBERTSON & CO., 722-8teew 83 South Salina street, Syracu-e, N. Y.

#### FIRST PREMIUM!

OVER ALL



SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE!

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 PRENUM at the great Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE. New York City, 1853, where the judges, were practical mechanics, and appreciated COG-WHEELS.
It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the

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

And at County Fairs without number.
OBANGE 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 alks in gen-ral construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be titted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments and clother collers, and the rollers upon the crauk-shaft slip an: 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 YEAR'S CONSTANT USE."

We have seven sizes, from \$5,50 to \$30. The ordinary family sizes are No. I, \$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

CANVASSER

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

JULIUS IVES & CO.,
722
317 Broadway, New York.

BIRDSELL'S PATENT COMBINED



Patented May 18th, 1858; Dec. 18th, 1859; April 8th, 1862, and May 18th, 1862. MANUFACTURED BY

#### John C. Birdsell, WEST HENRIETTA, MONBOE COUNTY, N. Y.

WEST HENRIETTA, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

This machine operates in Clover thrashing similar to drain Separators in wheat thrashing, doing all the work at one operation, without re-handling the chaff. In the hands of good operators it will thrash, hull, and clean trom 10 to 50 bushels a day without waste of seed. The undersigned is manufacturing the only machine patented that thrashes, hulls and cleans, all at the same operation. All machines that do the whole work, not marked Bradsell's Pathart, are infringements. The public are hereby cautioned not to purchase those that are infringements of said patent, as any person purchasing and using such will be held liable for damage. All communications directed to the subscriber, at West Henrietts, will be promptly responded to. Order early if you wish a machine.

This Machine has always taken the First Premium at sponded to. Order early if you wish a machine.
This Machine has always taken the First Premium at
State Fairs where allowed to compete, and saves more than
half the expense of the old way of getting out clover seed,
in time and labor.

JOHN C. BIRDSELI, Manufacturer,
West Henricita, Monroe Co., N. Y.

HORSE FEEDER! THORSE FEEDER!

This valuable article, made of heavy Russia Duck, and so constructed that the horse cannot throw out his feed, is now offered to the public. For durability, convenience and economy it will give entire satisfactiou, and save its cost in a very short time. In fact, no horse or horses are fully equipped without the Patent Horse Feeder.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

GRORGE T. DALTON,

Agent and Manufacturer, No. 122 Commercial St.,

Boston, Mass.

\$\psi\_75 \quad A MONTH I—I want to hire Agents in every \$\psi\_0\$ county at \$75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address 720-13t S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

A RNDT'S PATENT STONE BEE-HIVE is moth-proof. This patent moth-proof, properly attached to any hive, will secure it from the moth. For Territory in New York, send stamp and address 719-tf JOSEPH WOODROFFE, St. Clausville, Ohio.

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

Cancers cured without pain or the use of the knife.
Tumorous White swelling, Goitre, Ulcers and all Chronic diseases successfully treated. Circulars describing treatment sent free of charge. Address.

DRS. BABCOCK & TOBIN,
716-tf
27 Bond Street, New York.

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 as ortment of healthy and well grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c., at exceedingly low prices. Orders respectfully solicited, Address,

E. J. PETIBONE & SON, 716-13t

Eta, Genesee Co., N. Y.

\$\tilde{D}\$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH.—Agents wanted in \$\tilde{D}\$75 every County to introduce our new "LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE," price only \$15. For particulars, terms, &c., address with stamp.

703-26t T. S. PAGE, Gen'l Agt, Toledo, Ohio.

#### TO FARMERS,

TO DAIRYMEN. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE Sorghum Sugar and Sirup,

Furs and Skins, Fruits, dry and green, Butter, Cheese. Hams, Lard. Pork, Beef. Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables, Game. Flour, Grain, Seeds. Hops, Cotton. Wool. Tobacco, Flax, Tallow, Petroleum,

Starch, &c., &c.,
Can have them well sold at the highest prices in New York, with full cash returns promptly after their reaching the city, by forwarding them to the Commission House for Country Produce, of

#### JOSIAH CARPENTER.

SS Jay Street, New York.

83 Jay Street, New York.

N. R.— The advertiser has had abundant experience in this business, and trusts that he will continue to merit patronage by the most careful attention to the interests of his patrons. The articles are taken charge of on their arrival. and carefully disposed of, promptly, to good cash customers, and cash returns made immediately to the owner. (The

highest charge made for receiving and selling is 5 per cent.)
A New York Weekly Price Current is issued by J. Carpenter, which is sent free to all his patrons. A specimen oppy sent free to any desiring it. A trial will prove the above facts. For abundant enferences as to responsibility, integrity, &c., see the "Price Current."

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A FREE COPY

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No. 32 Jay Street, New York.

Produce Bought.

Applicable to the useful Arts.

Families.

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GREAT DISCOVERY | USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Induction In Chiming I:
Is of more general practical utility
than any invention now before the
public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

on, and pronounced by all SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Coment is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES Its Combination. and undernocircumstances orchange of temperature, will it become cor-rupt or emit any offensive smell.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Ce-

menting the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature. **JEWELERS** 

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,

And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT EXTANT That is a sure thing for mending Furniture, Crockery, Toye, Bone, Ivory,

And articles of Household use And articles of Household use.

Remember Hilton's Insoluble
CEMENT is in a liquid form and as
easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water
or oil. Hilton's Insoluble water
or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement
adheres oily substances.
Supplied in Family or Manufacturers'
Packages from 2 ounces to 100 fbs.

HILTON BROS & CO.,

Proprietors, Providence, R. I

ORAIG MIOROSCOPE!

This is the best and cheapest Microscope in the world for general use. It requires no focal adjustment, magnifies about one hundred diameters, or ten thousand times, and is so simple that a child can use it. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of Two Dollars and Twenty-five cents, or with aix beautiful mounted objects for Three Dollars, or with twenty-four objects for Fire Dollars. Address HENRY ORAIG.

180 Centre Street, New York.

30,000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 8 feet 130,000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at 235 \$\overline{9}\$ 100. 10,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at 235 \$\overline{9}\$ 100. 30,000 White Grape and Cherry Cutrants; 5,000 Diana Grape Vines. A large atock of Peach trees, Cherry trees, Plum trees, Gooseberries, Raspherries, Rabberries, Strawberries, most of the new varieties of Native Grapes, &c., &c. Local and Traveling Agents Wanted.

Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues sent to all applicants who inclose stamps to pre-pay postage.

Address
Niagara Nurseries, Lookport, N. Y 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. 665 S. W. DIRBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. NEVERMORE.

SEL SELECTION PRO

Our in the twilight sad and gray,-Into the cold mist, dim and dark,-Into the drear night-far away, A good ship sailed like a phantom bark.
The clinging mist clouds hid her fast, The chill wind bore her swiftly on, Spar, and rigging, and sail, and mast Faded out 'till all were gone.

Lips grew white as she sped away, Eyes were dim with unshed tears, Hearts beat quick at that set of day-Beat at the touch of haunting fears Suns have set and suns have rose,-Back from the night she comes no more, Summer's flowers nor winter's snows Bring her from the further shore.

Eyes grow dim with the longing gaze To catch a glimpse of the vessel fair,-Out in the twilight's murk and haze Sad hearts wander to meet her there. But never more on this dreary strand My ship shall lay her burden sweet— Only the fierce waves roll a-land, And fling no message at my feet.

Joys that mingled in sweetest chime,-Hopes as fair as the dawn of dav-Loves that set life's prose with rhyme,-All have passed away—away. Yet tho' she sails from the night no more I trust some day her wealth to see, And fondly dream—on the further shore Tho' she comes not back-she waits for me.

Traverse City, Mich.

# The Story-Teller.

#### RUNNING THE BLOCKADE

"Is Miss Bessie in?" "Yes, sir"

Without further question, the speaker entered the house with the air of an accustomed visitor. The room into which he was ushered was furnished with a degree of elegance which betokened alike wealth and good taste. The young man threw himself upon a sofa, and taking from his pocket a telegram just received, read it with sparkling eyes. Certainly it must have contained good news, to judge by the expression of his face. He was interrupted in his occupation by a soft hand upon his shoulder.

"Mr. Mordaunt, I protest against your converting my drawing-room into an office. Is your letter, then, of absorbing interest?"

"I beg your pardon, Bessie," said the young man, coloring slightly; "you entered so softly that I did not hear you."

"Is that all you have to say to me?" inquired the young lady, playfully. "I begin to think it was scarcely worth while to come down."

"No, Bessie," said the young man, taking her hand, "it is not all I have to say to you. I have come to ask you to reconsider your decision postponing our marriage for six months. What good reason is there for it?"

"It's my guardian's wish, Frederic," said Bessie, more gravely. He thinks I am so young that we can well afford to wait. After all, it is but a short time. Six months will pass away very quickly."

"To you, perhaps," returned the lover, half reproachfully.

"And why not?" she retorted, playfully. "For think, Frederic, they are the last six months of my independence. From that time I am to be subject to the whims and caprices of a husband. I am afraid they are all sad tyrants. On second thoughts, it would perhaps be better to name a year."

"Would you have me commit suicide?" "As if you were capable of it," she retorted, laughing merrily.

"You don't know what I am capable of," said

young Mordaunt, shaking his head. "Perhaps if I did know," I should be unwil-

ling to marry you at all," said Bessie, with a saucy smule. Frederic Mordaunt's face flushed slightly, as

if a sudden thought had crossed his mind, but a moment afterwards he responded in the same

Half an hour afterwards the young man rose to go. Bessie Graham followed him to the door, and then, with slow and meditative steps, re-entered the drawing-room. As she passed the mirror, a hasty glance was perhaps natural. Rarely has mirror reflected back a more pleasing face or more graceful figure. Neither perhaps was faultless, but the face had a wonderful power of expression. A smile fairly lighted it up, leaving it absolutely radiant. Yet there was something about the mouth that smiled so sweetly, which would have assured a careful observer that Miss Bessie had a will of her own when she chose to exert it. The eyes were clear and truthful. Purity and sincerity were reflected in these mirrors of the soul. Frederic Mordaunt was not the only one who had been won by the charms of the young heiress. For Bessie was an heiress, and a wealthy one. Not that she thought of it. The two hundred thousand dollars which constituted her fortune, were a poor substitute, in her eyes, for the tender love of her father, who had been snatched from her three years before by a sudden distemper.

Bessie was about to leave the room, when her attention was suddenly drawn to a loose sheet of paper which lay on the carpet at the foot of the sofa on which her late visitor had been sitting. Picking it up, a glance informed her that it was a telegram, and dated at Halifax. Her eyes rested upon it a moment, and almost unconsciously she took in its contents. The blood rushed to her cheeks, and she exclaimed, impetnously, "Good heavens! can Frederic have acted so base a part?"

The expression of her face was completely changed. There was a deep earnestness in her eyes, but lately sparkling with a merry light.

"This must be inquired into, without delay," she resolved. "If it be as I suspect, all is over between us. Yes," she repeated, in a slow and resolute tone, "henceforth and forever all is over between us."

She wrote two lines upon a sheet of notepaper, and ringing the bell hastily, said to the servant who answered her summons, "Do you know Mr. Mordaunt's office?"

"Yes, Miss Bessie."

"You will convey this note thither immediately, and place it in his own hand. If he is absent, wait for him."

"Yes, Miss Bessie." Mr. Mordaunt had walked quickly back to his office, having important business awaiting his attention. He was a young merchant, who had the reputation of great shrewdness in business matters. Some said he had never done a better stroke of business than in securing the affections of the young heiress. Perhaps he thought so himself. He had not been returned five minutes when Bessie's messenger arrived. "A note from Miss Bessie."

"Indeed," said the young merchant, graciously, Give it to me."

His face assumed a perplexed expression after he had read this brief missive:

Will Mr. Mordaunt favor me with a call at his earliest convenience, on a matter of great moment.

B. G.

"What can this mean?" thought Mordaunt. "I left her but a moment ago, as cordial as usual. Yet nothing can be colder than this strange note. Your mistress is well?" he inquired of the servant.

"Yes, sir, quite well."

Not a little disturbed at this summons, which thoroughly mystified him, Frederic Mordaunt, leaving business to take care of itself, hastfly returned to the house which he had just quitted. He was shown without delay into the presence of В е.

"Why, Bessie," he commenced, "you have fairly frightened me with the suddenness of your summons. What -- "

A glance at the grave face of the young lady arrested the words upon his lips. "I hope you are not ill," he said, in a changed voice.

"You left something behind you," said Bessie quietly, "which I thought might be of importance. I have, therefore, judged it best to send for you, that I might return it in person."

She extended the telegram. Frederic Mordaunt turned suddenly pale. He mechanically reached out his hand and took

the paper. "I have an apology to make," Bessie continued, in the same cold tone. "Not aware that it was of importance, I accidentally let my eye rest upon it."

The young man's paleness was succeeded by a crimson flush, but he still remained silent.

"Frederic!" Bessie burst forth, in a changed tone, "is this dreadful thing true? Have you really been false to your country, and deliberately engaged in furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy? I gather from this telegram that through an agent in Halifax you have fitted out cargoes to run the blockade. Is this so?"

The young man's eye quailed before her searching glance. "Forgive me, Bessie," he entreated, "and I will faithfully engage never

again so to forget myself." "Forgive you! It is not me you have offended, but your country."

"I will give half the proceeds to the Sanitary Commission - nay, the whole," said Frederic, deprecatingly.

"That cannot repair the evil."

"You are hard upon me, Bessie," said the young man, a little resentfully. "I am not the only one who has engaged in this business. It is wrong, I admit, but it is not the worst thing a man can do."

"Very nearly," returned Bessie, gravely. "Listen, Frederic Mordaunt," she continued, rising, and looking down upon him like an accusing angel. "Three months ago word came to me that my cousin, who was my early playfellow, and always dear to me, fell upon the battle-field fighting bravely. Do you think, in my sorrow for him, that I have not remembered with indignation those who caused and who perpetuate this unhappy war? Yet I could almost envy him his fate. He never proved recreant to honor, and false to his country. His memory will ever be held sacred in my heart. Think, Frederic Mordaunt, how many thousands have fallen like him-how many a heart has been made desolate-how many a fireside is wrapped in sadness."

"That is true; but am I responsible for all this?"

"Their blood is upon your hands, Frederic Mordaunt," said Bessie, sternly. "You, and such as you, who betray your country for a little paltry gain-who furnish the rebels with the means of prolonging their unrighteous contestare guilty of all the extra bloodshed and suffering which must necessarily result. Shame on you, Frederic Mordaunt! And you call yourself loyal! I have more respect for an open enemy than for a secret traitor."

"Bessie," said the young man, thoroughly humiliated, "I will not seek to defend myself. I will make any reparation that you may require; only do not be too hard upon me."

"I hope you will make such reparation as your conscience exacts. For me, I will not venture to dictate. You are not responsible to me any further than you are to all who have the welfare of their country at heart."

"Surely yes," said the young man, his heart sinking with a new apprehension. "The relation between us will justify you in any demand. You have only to express your wishes."

"The relation to which you refer has ceased," said Bessie, coldly. "I give you back your

promise." "You cannot mean it," said young Mordaunt.

in accents of earnest entreaty. "Say that you do not mean it."

"It is best so," said Bessie. "I was mistaken in you. I thought you a man of the strictest honor. I did not think --- but what need to proceed? Providence has willed that my eyes should be opened. Let the past be forgotten."

"Do not cast me off without a moment's reflection," urged Frederic, more and more desperately. "Give me time, and I will satisfy you of my sincere repentence."

"I heartily hope you will, Frederic. The interest that I have felt in you will not permit me to say less. But if you have a thought that any change which time will bring will shake my resolution, put it away at once. Where I have once lost my respect I can no longer love Within the last hour the whole plan of my life seems to have changed. My love for you has gone, never to return. It is best that you should know it. I sincerely hope that you may awake to a full sense of the disgrace in which you have involved yourself, and may seek, as far as possible, to repair it. Should such be the case, my good opinion of you may in time be restored. Do not seek for more."

Frederic Mordaunt took his hat slowly, and left the room. He felt that it would be useless to urge his suit further. There was that in the expression and tone of Bessie Graham which warned him that it would be in vain. Even in that hour, perhaps, the loss of the fortune which the heiress would have brought him was not the least bitter ingredient in the cup of humiliation. Yes, even in a pecuniary view his speculation had failed miserably. He had gained five thousand dollars and lost two hundred thousand.

As for Bessie, she did not grieve much for the lover she had dismissed. It was as she had said. All her love for him had passed away, when she awoke to a sense of his unworthiness. She has firmly resolved that whenever her hand is given. it shall be to one who has devoted himself, heart and hand, to the service of his country. — Harper's Weekly.

Affliction.-I am more and more convinced as the years pass away, that the choicest thing this world has for a man is affection—not any special variety of affection, but the approval, the sympathy, and the devotion of true hearts.-Titcomb.

# Corner for the Young

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

I AM composed of 56 letters.

My 2, 50, 42, 7, 36, 52, 11, 12 is the name of a great battle. My 3, 4, 15, 54, 50, 10, 36, 19 is the term used by the Union soldiers when they speak of the rebels. My 31, 8, 16, 17, 33, 27 is the name of a favorite corps

My 14, 33, 12, 40 is used in making "Pure Orange Coun-

ty Milk." My 55, 41, 56, 18, 36, 50, 39 is the name of a popular Eng-

My 47, 18, 36, 23, 21, 55, 23, 9, 36, 55 is what the Johnnies did at Gettysburg when the 12th Corps attacked them. My 17, 38, 19, 37, 1, 25, 50 is the name of a celebrated

My 1, 30, 27, 34, 35, 30, 44, 43, 50, 23 is the name of the

Confederate National song.

My 23, 28, 55, 6, 38, 5, 42, 24 is the name of a celebrated maestro of New York City.

My 14, 46, 30 is what many of our soldiers are fighting

My.18, 36, 8, 44, 53, 51, 51 is the name of an American

Prima Donna.

My 14, 8, 2, 30, 36, 23, 4, 33, 42 is what alls the C. S. A. My 13, 49, 13, 42, 48 is the number of the best voluntee regiment from New York State. My 20, 24, 36, 22, 26, 30 is a kind of boat.

My 45, 24, 7, 39, 18, 36, 30 is often found in officer's can-

My 32, 33, 2, 5, 29, 36, 8 is what England would like to do with the United States.

My 13, 7, 51, 48, 42 is what England would not like to do with the United States. My whole is the name and address of an officer, wh

wounded, and lying in the hospital, has resorted to the composition of this enigma to pass away some of the time which goes so slowly by. Answer in two weeks.

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

I AM composed of 19 letters. My 2, 6, 10, 12, 13 is a county in Michigan. My 15, 6, 14, 3, 4 is a county in New York. My 16, 7, 7, 19, 18 is a county in Ohio. My 15, 8, 5, 5, 4, 9 is a county in Pennsylvania. My 11, 19, 13, 5, 17 is a county in Illinois. My 1, 5, 19, 4, 9, 2 is a county in Pennsylvania. My whole was a general in the Revolution. Jackson, Mich., 1863.

Answer in two weeks.

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

ED. & MYRA.

Oers fo hte rgndea, owh nikule hyt omod, Sneeitdd orf hresot ont tyhlsef ot molob; Dlulce re'e vth uebvat veisl uoghhtr tsi yad, A ommnet dhhreisee nda etnh atcs yaaw,-Seor of het drugae, husc si msanwo olt; Phsidewro hewli ogbmlion-, ewnh hes aefsd ftgoor.

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

THERE are two numbers, the difference of which equals their sum minus 100. If to the lesser number you add three-fifths of itself, it will equal the greater. Required he numbers.

Mesopotamia, O., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

Normal, Ill., 1863.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 722.

Answer to Geographical Enigma :—Francis Marie Arouet De Voltaire.

Answer to Poetical Enigma:—The letter R.

#### DEAFNESS, CATARRH, AND DISEASES OF THE

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

PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

DR. LIGHTHILL-Dear Sir : It affords me the greatest satction 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 elas-tic 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, indeed, 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 mportance to others, as 16 has 00001 to .....

gain soon. In the meantime, believe me,

Transa warv sincerely. F. L. CAGWIN.

Joliet, Ill., July 17, 1863.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D.,

PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK. 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 would 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 con

JOHN NOTT. 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, produc

ing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell. and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking. I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuff of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar, and

ınhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and out myself under his treat nent. I began immediately to improve, and this improv 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. RUSS

### From James Cruikshank, LL. D.,

EDITOR NEW YORK TEACHER, ALBANY, N. Y. This may certify that having been afflicted during th year 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 induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. E Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently perma-nent. I have all confidence in Dr. L's skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties. 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 operation, 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.) I can now see 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.

NEW 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 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 Previou 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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