TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863.

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MOORE'S RUBAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE. With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributor

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 an 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, interest and int interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

THE SOUTH-WEST FOR NORTHERN MEN

A GOOD FIELD FOR FARMERS AND ARTISANS.

THE recovery of the South-west, and especially the great Mississippi Valley region, from rebel control-with the consequent breaking up of the system of slave labor-opens a new field to farmers, inventors and mechanics. The cotton, sugar and rice fields must be cultivated, to a large extent, if not entirely, by free labor, and of course labor-saving tools and machinery will soon be in great demand. As Northerners take ossession of the goodly land, the genius of the "Universal Yankee Nation" will have full scope, and find "ample room and verge enough" for inventions and improvements. The long-sought steam plow will soon be wanted as a substitute for the mule plow and scratchy hoe in breaking up the cotton lands. These lands are well adapted for its use, as they are mostly quite level and the soil strong and compact. And as they have been cultivated (?) for years by the scratching or surface system, steam or other powerfully driven plows—such as will go twelve to eighteen inches deep, and bring up the long buried and dorman elements of fertility-will soon be in great demand, and those who supply the required article cannot fail of being richly rewarded.

But we wish particularly to call the attention of our readers in the agricultural districts of the North, to the inducements for practical farmers to settle in the Mississippi region. These are stated in a letter from Goodrich's Landing, Louisiana, to HENRY T. BLAIR, of St. Louis. Though some of its statements seem to partake of the rose color, the letter is no doubt worthy the consideration of all interested, and especially farmers seeking new homes and fields of culture. Mr. BLAIR's correspondent says:

"There is an immense gold field down here, and nobody appears to know it. I want it thrown open to the people, so the people can work in it. I refer to the many abandoned plantations from Helena, Arkansas, to Natchez, Louisiana. The owners, most of them, have fled with their negroes to Texas and elsewhere, leaving land that should be occupied. During this year some of the plantations have been worked by northern men, by hiring negro labor. But few leases were given, as it was late in the season when the idea of cultivation was thought of. Three commissioners were appointed by General Thomas, who gave the leases. The plan was the best that could be adopted on the spur of the moment. What leases were given expire in February next, and then I want to see a large laboring population from the North come down here and fill up the country. I lived at Fort Kearney during two gold excitements. One was California, the other Pike's Peak. I saw the great numbers of people that moved there to dig for gold. The gold got there was nothing to what can be made by coming to this country. Let the prospect be advertised in the newspapers of the West, that every man coming down here can have eighty or two hundred acres of cotton land, according to his means of working it, to work for one year. Two hundred acres of land means two hundred bales of cotton, the net price of which in New York will be forty thousand dollars. If eighty acres it will be sixteen thouprofit of forty-five cents per pound net. No under the nose of my horse. farmer in the North ever dreamed of such a profit; and if the advantages of coming here were known they would flock down here by

"This matter should be brought to the notice

of the Government. You will naturally say the commissioners appointed are the ones to do it, if it has anything to recommend it; but I am sorry to say the interests of the commissioners are opposed to the plan, as they are interested in plantations themselves, and next year wish to make leases of large tracts to one person or persons of large capital, who may hire others to look after their business. I want the men of moderate means, our western laborers, here. They will be a militia to take care of the country, and our troops can go elsewhere. The persons who cultivate the next cotton crop are the ones who will buy the land here. Shall this land be distributed among a few and in large tracts, or is it not to the interest of our Government and our people that it should be owned in small tracts? The first way is what the commissioners would have, for they will be extensive purchasers. On this question they are perfectly rotten; and for the good of our country, and to rebuke selfishness, I want to head them off. For the good of the slaves freed by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation I wish it; for to a great extent the ground will be tilled by their labor, and I want a large population of white people here, so their labor will be in demand and be respected, and combinations of a few capitalists cannot be made against them. We have uprooted one aristocracy here; let us not establish by our own act one of another kind. The question of title to the land must not make timid a man who is thinking to come here. The cultivation for one year is enough to induce him to come. A man that takes only eighty acres can go back home at the end of the year with at least eight thousand dollars in his pocket. Would he make one-tenth of that by staying at home?"

MY HORSE BARN.

WHEN I get a horse barn as I want it, there vill be the following features about it which I

1. It shall be well lighted. It shall be made as light and cheerful as a farmer's kitchen should be. No horse of mine shall stand in the gloom of a darkened stable, and with his face from the light. He shall stand facing the light-if possible facing the door where I enter to feed him. Light in a horse or cow barn is as important as sunshine to the plant; — and our stables will approach completeness only when this fact is recognized in their construction

2. It shall be thoroughly ventilated. My horse shall not stand in a dark, close stall, with his face against a rack or over a manger in which is confined musty or dusty hay. I will reverse the order found in most horse barns. The head of the horse shall be where his heels usually are. And I will arrange that the confined air which he would breathe repeatedly in most stables. shall escape and be supplied by a current of cool, fresh air from beneath the floor. Horses die for want of good air. They grow poor with an abundance of food, because of the poison they are compelled to inhale in the cramped, close stalls of a barn in which no provision whatever has been made for ventilation. My horse shall have an abundant supply of pure air if I can get it for him, and I think I can.

3. I will feed him before his face. I will not go into his stall at all to feed him. His head shall look out upon an alley, or larger space, from which I will feed him. I will regard my own comfort, convenience and safety in this arrangement. This alley being light, I can easily clean the feed box, and feed him without the least discomfort or danger. If my horse barn and wagon house are combined in one, the horses shall not stand with their heels towards the door. I will make the front of their stalls the line of a compartment. And they shall look out upon the entering carriage; and filth and manure shall be kept from the carriage department.

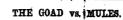
4. I will not feed hay in a rack. If hay is fed in its normal condition, it shall be in a box, supplied through a tubular feeder. If cut feed, there shall be a manger that shall be ample. And the manger shall neither be too high nor too low. It shall be on a level with the breast of the horse — so that he and I may reach the obtained by the managers of these "concerns' bottom of it without great effort. If I feed wet has been to keep up an annual show. I cannot

raised at five cents per pound, which gives a easily. No damp, sour manger shall stand

5. The harness shall not hang up at the heels of my horse. There shall be a place for it on the floor with the carriages. It shall be kept in a clean place; and the horse shall be taken from the stall to be harnessed. I will not run the risk of his getting his heels entangled in it, nor of its being thrown from its place under his feet. Nor will I harness a horsp in a stall; and rarely will I let him stant there with a harness on. For there are few horses that will not damage a harness more by rubbing than it will cost of time and labor to remove it.

6. The stalls shall be dry. I will provide that water shall not stand in them-that the liquid excrement shall not only run from the stalls, but that it shall be conveyed, in a gutter, from the barn, at once. For, while all stables should be kept as pure as possible, the horse stable should receive especial attention. There is no domestic animal whose organism is so sensitive to atmospherical influences, with modern treatment and diet, as the borse-none that require greater care in providing for health and comfort; nor which repay such care with better service. Such are some of the essential features of my

horse barn

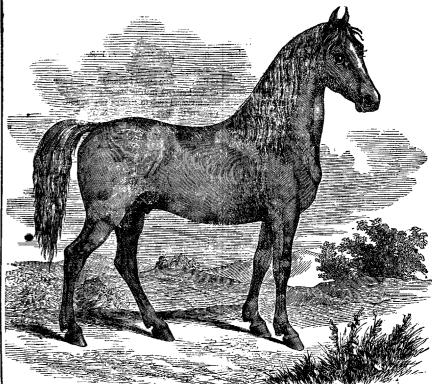


It is refreshing to come across a sensible driver of these really useful animals. There is a sensitive spot in their natures which is not reached by goads and thongs and the lash. Precisely where it is located it is 'difficult to decide. But that it exists there is no doubt. And the cheerful, kindly-voiced driver, reaches it almost invariably. The writer has watched the work of mules pretty carefully, and the relations of drivers to them. The noisy, blustering, thrashing, slashing driver, who has more muscle than mind, and more strength than sense, is not the most successful in getting strength or speed out of these patient, faithful animals. They wag their tails and shake their heads as the blows fall; but they do not pull an ounce more nor step faster therefor.

But let a cheerful-voiced man get hold of the lines; let him pull them firmly and steadily without jerking or "yanking;" let him talk quietly to them, and the better side of their nature develops itself. They step off briskly, pull with a will, and act very much as human animals do under similar circumstances. They are easier coaxed than driven. Talking with a skillful driver on this subject the other morning, whose team was moving along at a brisk trot, I said you have a good pair of mules here. They travel well; and you use no whip. He replied, "No, I do not carry a whip when I drive mules. It is worse than useless. It destroys their usefulness to whip them. There are far better ways of urging them. Any unusual noise is better than a goad. Kindness, and care for their comfort, and consideration of their ability to do work are important. They should not be urged to do what it is not in their power to accomplish. And when they have performed what is asked of them see that they are allowed to breathe. They are perishable creatures; and while they can endure great deal, they cannot endure all things." Such was the substance of the driver's talk. And he practiced what he preached with marked success. Brains, in a driver's head, are far better than a whin in his hand to make a mule go.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

I RECEIVED my RURAL yesterday, and in perusing the Western Editorial Notes, which are always full of matters of interest, and which we believe give as much value to the Western circulation of the paper as anything else it contains 1 and which we further believe are more attentive to real agricultural interests of the West than anything else published -- we read in relation to the above subject, "The mission of these Societies is ended." Now we can't, by any means, allow so much hope as we have formed upon this subject to be cut off entirely with so few words, and so little ceremony. That Agricultural Societies of late years have been "run in the ground" we are willing to admit; but for all that, the growth of their usefulness has just commenced. They must be turned into other channels, that is all. Heretofore the only object to be sand dollars. With hired labor, cotton can be food, it shall be so arranged that I may drain it call it an agricultural show, because agriculture



"MORGAN GENERAL."

"A New Subscriber" in Canada West | a day, and only once temporarily disabled by shes to know something about Morgan horses. | lameness caused by an accident. He is always wishes to know something about Morgan horses. We will answer briefly, from our own observa-tion and experience. Though not, perhaps, as popular as they were a few years ago, still there is more or less inquiry for Morgan horses, and in most sections the breed is probably as great a favorite as ever. For light work, and especially for the saddle and buggy, we think the Morgans generally have the preference in this country; they are certainly greatly admired and command high prices. For endurance, or "bottom," many of the Morgans are remarkable -indeed it is a characteristic of the breed. We have what is called a Morgan horse, (probably not full blood,) weighing under 1,100 fbs., which we have used over four years on a heavy, double-seated family carriage, and he has never "given out," though often drawing a load heavy enough for two horses. We were at first admonished that "Pompey" would be killed, or "used up" the first season; and were so fearful of the result that we endeavored to exchange 26 years old. General weighs 1,200 lbs., is him for a heavy horse. But we could not 151 hands high, and chestnut color. He is a find any horse of size or weight that approached | very bold looking horse, fine style, and good our little chestnut in either style or speed—and action for a horse of his size; very compact, we now think none we then examined would limbs excellent, but have some long hair on equal him for service on the hard pavements

ready, but usually too spirited - requiring a strong hand at the reins rather than exercise in the use of a whip. Like most Morgans he is a capital cavalry horse.

The Morgan is noted for both style and speed while, for his weight and inches, there is no more powerful or enduring horse, in our opinion. Indeed, he combines the two great requisites in a horse—celerity and power—in a remarkable degree, and hence his great popularity. But we promised to be brief, and will close by giving the pedigree of "Morgan General," (portrayed above,) a fine specimen of the Morgan family. The portrait and pedigree are from Linsley's "Morgan Horses":

"MORGAN GENERAL was foaled in 1845, the property of Lowell Spencer, of Concord, Vt. Sired by Billy Boot, g sire, Sherman, g g sire, Justin Morgan. Dam, a very large mare, fast for her size, sired by Black Prince, dam still living, them. Is a good horse. He is now owned by of the city. For "Pompey" has never been sick | Wm. Hill, Oregon City, Illinois."

and its various interests have generally been the least of the attractions. There are, of course, exceptions; for many societies have been well managed, and have been uniformly successful while many others have recuperated their energies the present year, and have met with decided successes. There have been too many such cases, we think, to admit the truth of the remark quoted above. In Michigan the State Fair was all that could have been expected, and universally pronouced a success. Of the sixteen County Fairs held in the State, and reported in the Michigan Farmer, all but two were pronounced successes, and several of them exceeding any former years-and notwithstanding, out of the sixteen fairs fourteen came off during bad weather, it having rained either one or two days during each.

But what we wish to say, mainly, is not in relation to fairs, but to Agricultural Societies. They might be conducted in a more profitable manner, that would be of more help to agricultural interests. In the first place, it is absolutely necessary to have the right men at the helm. What can we expect of a County Society that has a lawyer for President, an editor for its Secretary, and a druggist for its Treasurer? We know of just such a case. Yet these men are in no way to blame for the positions they hold. They have been placed there by farmers. There are many farmers who delight to pay homage to the respectable and aristocratic appearance of "city folks;" they might as well, were they in a jungle, pay their respects to the tigers, lions and other tants of that place. These feather-in-the-cap vocated in the article referred to? Cannot all

farmers generally do the business at society elections. The elections are held too publicly for "modest worth" to speak. The consequence of all this is there is no hope left in the bosom of the farmer. There is no correspondence of every-day feeling and interest, nor no every-day intimacy between those who support and in fact produce the fairs and those who direct their progress and bear their honors. And next, why not branch out and do something else besides create annual shows? Why not make them the means of collecting and distributing knowledge, of carrying on correspondence, and conducting experiment? Are not these legitimate pursuits within the limits of the means of an Agricultural Society? It seems to me they are most suitable for such a business. The Executive Committees, if properly chosen, could do a great work in this direction, and the Agricultural Department created at Washington last winter, is just the institution to aid in such a work. I do not know what ails the present Commissioner of Agriculture. The Agricultural Press seem to be pouting over him. I know he has sent earnest invitations to all Agricultural, Hosticultural and Floricultural Societies to correspond with him, and it seems to me to be, the most fitting way to carry on correspondence with that Department. If we expect the Agricultural Department to do us any good, either now or eventually, I see no other way it would be as likely to do so as by acting in concert with the Agricultural Associations throughout the country. In short, why cannot Agricultural Societies beautifully appareled and noble bearing inhabi- accomplish the very excellent ends that are ad-

desired combination among farmers be accomplished quicker and more effectually in this way than in any other?

E SYNON

The establishment of anything similar to Corn Exchanges, Boards of Trade, or Chambers of Commerce, might do for the wealthy class of farmers of Illinois, but they would be of no more help to the interests of the mass of agriculturists and rural citizens, than the present organizations of these names. The only ends sought for by the Corn Exchange system would be to benefit our condition politically and financially, or, in other words, to make us the "biggest toad in the puddle."

There are other things to be sought after. A system of association among farmers ought to embrace other things besides politics and finances. Will not Mr. BRAGDON (I would call him friend BRAGDON if I was acquainted with him) canvass the subject again, and see if Agricultural Associations may not be turned to some account? It is Mr. B.'s business to attend to such things, and of course he must submit cheerfully to being contradicted. I have written my ideas, which I know correspond with others, that our wishes may be known, and not with any intention of arrogance, or of wounding anybody's feelings-Ida, Mich., Nov., 1863. E. W.

LETTER FROM JOHN JOHNSTON.

Crops in Seneca County - The Practical Shepherd - Merinos for Mutton.

D. D. T. Moore, Esq. — Dear Sir:—It is a long time since I have written you anything respecting farming in this section. Our wheat crop last harvest was rather inferior in general. The white wheat sown early was a total failure with many, and a failure to a great extent with all I have heard of. The red wheat did much better. Barley was a fair crop, but not equal to the last two years; the drouth from the 20th of May till the 17th of June injured it very much. The early sown oats were a light crop generally. Corn, although given up for lost at the middle of June, has proved the best crop, I believe, that has been raised in the county in the forty-two years I have lived here - at least in this immediate neighborhood - and I take it that it must be so throughout our county (Seneca.) Would you believe that I re-planted acres of mine after the 20th of June? - yet the crop was an excellent one. We had no frost until the middle of October, or later, to injure the tenderest plant, and that made our corn crop.

I have read The Practical Shepherd, by Mr. RANDALL, with a great deal of interest, and reread a part of it. The work is both interesting and instructive. It is a great boon to beginners in sheep breeding, and must prove very useful to many who are old in the business. It made me almost think I would like to extend my acres and go to keeping 800 to 1,000 Merinos again.

There is but one thing in the book that I dissent from, though almost every man talks the same way as the author. After treating of Merinos, the author writes about mutton sheep, the Long-Wools, South Downs, and other Downs, just as if many kinds of Merinos can not be made as good and as profitable mutton as any sheep, and nearly as heavy too, if kept in as small flocks and equally well fed. I have taken 15 of the cullings of 300 Merino lambs, and very small ones at that, and made them average 15 pounds per quarter at 20 months old, and average 12 pounds of tallow exclusive of the kidney tallow. One of the butchers is still alive that butchered part of them, and will testify. They were the true short-legged, short-bodied Merinos. Many of my flock were pure bred from the importation of the late Gen. HOPKINS, then of Mount Morris, Livingston Co. I found it so profitable fattening my culls, that I ultimately fed my wether lambs, and the ewe ones I could spare from my flock, selling them for the butcher in spring, or about the 1st of June, after shearing.

Yours, Respectfully, John Johnston. Near Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1868.

LET THE "CURRENCY" ALONE.

MEN of the farm, let the paper trash issued by the banks alone. Insist that Government greenbacks are just suited to your needs. Insist upon a currency that shall possess equal value in Maine and Minnesota. Gold or greenbacks should be the equivalent demanded by every farmer for his produce. Do not take, or if you take, do not keep the irresponsible trash which bankers and brokers are interested in keeping in circulation, and which will burn, some day, the men who hold it.

Insist upon a currency that you know some-*thing about without referring to a detector or bank-note reporter. Uncle Sam's money you know to be good. And the way to keep it good is to keep it out of the hands of the men who get it in equal exchange for their own irresponsible notes, and purchase their own promises to pay with it, again, at a discount. To-day they are buying up these trashy paper promises in -this city at half per cent. discount; and there is little reason to doubt that this discount will in--crease. Everybody, almost, is apprehending a great collapse in consequence of the great inflation of "currency." And in certain circles this aundue inflation is charged upon the government; when really the people are responsible. For if "the government's money alone were used in *business transactions, a bulk of currency would be taken out of circulation which would relieve the market of any undue surplus.

The fact is, the producing classes cannot afford to bolster up these bank issues - cannot afford to hold so much questionable paper in their hands. And this fact will soon be demonstrated, or the signs of the times are at fault.-C. D. B.

The above advice by our Western Aid, is probably more needed at the West than here, yet COUGHING HORSES-CAUSE AND CURE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I understand your paper to be a medium of communication between farmers for their mutual edification and instruction, if not in righteousness, at least in things pertaining to our worldly business.* The subject upon which I wish to say a few words at this time is the cause and cure of coughing horses.

It is well known that feeding horses on clover hay often makes them cough, but the why and wherefore may not be so generally known. From observation I have become fully satisfied that the manner of feeding hay to horses is the cause. The usual custom is to let them draw it through a rack, thus stripping off the fine dust which adheres to the stalk, which being drawn into the lungs in respiration produces the cough. The cure consists in removing the cause—that is, the racks-and allowing the animals to take their food in the natural way. I have removed all of mine, and now feed my horses on the barn floor, having a breastwork sufficiently high for them to eat over. In this way they can be fed hay without raising a dust, they get none under their feet, and the labor of cleaning out mangers is saved. Whatever is left is easily pushed out with a rake into the yard for the cattle. The dust on the hay will do the horse no harm if taken into the stomach.

Since making the improvement above men tioned in my feeding apparatus, I am not troubled with coughing horses. There is no patent on my invention; my brethren can use it freely if the editor thinks proper to publish it. Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov., 1863.

* Ave. Sir. and you, judging from your article, belong to the class who ought frequently to communicate for the edification and instruction of the farming community We invite all such to "teach one another" through the pages of the RURAL.-ED. R. N. Y.

GOOD CHANCES IN WISCONSIN.

THERE is an abundance of good timbered land in Brown, Oconto, Shawano, and other of the northern counties of Wisconsin, to be had at Government rates—i. e., \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre, or under the Homestead Law for nothing. Within bounds of the several grants of lands to railroads the homestead settler gets but 80 acres outside of these, 160.

Northern Wisconsin is generally a good whea and grass country, as healthy as any place on earth. These lands are much better than many of the counties of Northern Pennsylvania or South-western New York in a state of nature. They are timbered with pine, maple, oak, hemlock, &c. The timber is in belts - generally clear pine, maple, or hemlock, beech and maple. The peninsula between Lake Michigan and Green Bay offers many excellent opportunities to actual settlers.

No man should leave a comfortable home in the East for any romantic experiment in the West. But the young men, without lands or capital, should turn their attention this way. Hundreds of chances are open along these lakes, where you can locate a homestead and sell thousands of dollars in wood and lumber. Snivelers or cowards need not come - men of grit, snap and energy are wanted.

Fort Howard, Wis., Nov., 1863. W. H. GARDNER.

Aural Spirit of the Press.

Training Cows and Steers.

THE Maine Farmer has an interesting article on this subject, from which we make a few extracts:

"All domestic animals require some sort of training or education-some more, some less, according to the usages to which they are put. Thus the cow is required to stand quietly while you are milking, and to 'hoist' the right foot and place it back of the other, in order to give you more room to use your hands in milking. This is generally the extent of her schooling; but if she be taught to allow herself to be led by | Dent Corn for the North. the horn, gently and peaceably, it would add to her value and the ease of her management. For steers, there are higher branches of practical studies into which they should be initiated. Their duties and labors under the yoke on the farm and on the road are of the utmost importance to the farmer, and it is incumbent on him to teach them in the most effective, thorough, and at the same time, kind and pleasant manner. There is a great difference in teachers of this kind of science, as well as in the four-footed pupils to be trained. Some teachers that we have seen breaking steers and cows,' as the phrase is, did not evince half as much good sense and discretion as the cattle they undertook to train. On the other hand, there are some cattle so naturally crabbed and perverse in disposition, that kindness seems to be entirely thrown away upon them, and they require at least something as stringent as the hampering and casting down of Rarey's method, before they will be convinced that there is a power above them to which they had better submit. This most generally displays itself in those cattle which have been suffered to go unmolested and have their own way until they have nearly or quite obtained their growth.

"The best mode and manner of teaching cattle, or any other animal-biped or quadruped-is to train them when young. Take them in the bud, when you can handle and control them easily, and before they have grown up wild and strong without any discipline or restraint. Train them when young, should be the motto in every stable and barnvard.

Mn training animals, whether young or old there is another requisite to be attended to beside discretion of management, and common sense, is the teacher. This is to have the right kind of harness. * * * The saddle of the yoke should be adapted to the length and breadth of

to the wearer. Not too parrow, lest it cut innot too wide, lest it gall the neck at its insertion in the shoulders. It should not be too short, lest it should induce them to hall apart, in order not to step on each other-not too long, lest in winter it should induce them to crowd in order to keep the track-nor too narow in depth through the ring and staple, lest it pull down on the top of the neck too much - nor too wide, lest it should have the reverse operation and cause the lower part of the bows to ress too hard and gall | Here is his plan for them: the neck or throat in that part."

Putting up Potatoes,

Potatoes should be taken from the ground only in fair weather, and 10t left exposed to the sun and wind longer thanis necessary.

In handling, care should be taken not to bruise the surface or break the skin. It is a common error that a potato will stand all manner of ill usage and be none the worse for it. Orchardists know that if an apple is braised in the gathering it is not fit for winter keeping; in like manner farmers should know that for table use the potato needs the same careful handling, to insure the best results. A petato that is bruised or chafed, or is subject to a water bath after leaving the ground, is materially injured for winter keeping; a potato of the finer varieties, such as Neshannock, Peachblow, Kidney, Mercer, Lady's finger, etc., when grown upon suitable soil, properly harvested and cooked right, is a positive delicacy upon the table; but take the same lot, let them be roughly nandled, chafed, immersed in water, and laid by in that ruined and undone condition for a few weeks, and then cooked, even tolerably well, and they are not a very inviting dish. When the potato crop of Ireland failed, that people were confronted with starvation, little did we Anericans realize how much suffering of the poor and positive inconvenience to the rich, would be caused by a failure of the potato crop in this country. The potato is both bread and meat in many households, and deserves all the consideration of a prime staple, as well a luxury, in human food.

Potatoes for table use, should not be stored at all in a wet cellar. In such a place their starch is hydrogenized, thereby spoiling their finest quality for food; they become soggy, and will never cook dry or mealy. For the same reason, where potatoes are stored in heaps out of doors and covered with earth, avoid placing them on any other than land which is naturally dry and where water will not stand. On sandy land potatoes will keep very well in heaps, if properly covered from the winter rains and secured from

Cellar storage is most common among farmers, and most convenient for household purposes; but the cellar should be dry. If the potatoes are free from disease, they may be stored in close bins with the tops covered with dry sand or loam, which will insure perfect preservation. Potatoes which are tainted with rot must have their sore spots dried up by exposure to the dry atmosphere and a dust of slaked lime. Such potatoes are not fit for human food, and should only be used under protest in case of dire necessity.

In the storage of large quantities of potatoes for stock use, say in the barn cellars, it is well to use a dust of lime. We saw a good example of this practice in the barn cellars of the famous old agriculturist, James Gowan, of Germantown, near Philadelphia, last fall. Mr. Gowan feeds largely of roots to his stock in winter; his ample stone-walled cellars were heaped with potatoes and other roots, all in the nicest order. Before putting in the stock of roots for winter, Mr. G. has the walls and paved floors nicely cleaned and sprinkled with lime dust, and as the potatoes are wheeled in, other dustings are administered, by which all foul vapors are avoided and the place is free from noisome atmosphere usually encountered where vegatables are stored in any quantity.—Michigan Farmer.

In the Country Gentleman for November 5. W. J. P., of Salisbury, Coan., inquires why "Dent" corn may not be as successfully cultivated in New York as in Ohic. To this inquiry responses are being published, and we give the following. It will be observed that there is a difference of opinion on the subject:

I will not undertake to say positively why it cannot be done, but will give a brief statement of facts, from which "W. J. P." may infer that it would be unprofitable, to say the least.

In classifying corn into two classes, viz. 'flint" (or hard) and "soft," the "Dent" corn is to be regarded as a soft corn. It is a generally conceded opinion, if not a well established fact, that all flint corns have ripened better farther north than soft corns have-hence the "Canada flint," "Yankee," or Connecticut flint, ripen well in Northern Ohio, in counties where the "Dent" will not ripen at all. The "Dent" corn has been tried in all of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio, but does not come to perfection and ripen well in more than thirty-four or thirty-five counties, and these are all south of the national road. In Northern and North-western Ohio, the Dent does not succeed any better than the ordinary corn does at Marquette-that is, it grows finely and forms fine ears, but does not ripen. The Dent requires to be planted early, and requires the longest season of any corn grown in the State. If then it ripens with difficulty in latitude forty degrees N., I do not think it would do to try it in forty-two or forty-three degrees, other things being equal.—JNO. H. KLIPPART.

DENT CORN GROWN IN MASSACHUSETTS .- The Ohio Dent corn can be successfully grown in Connecticut, and I should infer that New York would be as favorable, when the season is of sufficient length for it to mature. It is two weeks later than early Northern varieties. The may be worthy of attention in various latitudes. the neck on which it rests, so as to render it easy | writer has raised that kind exclusively the past | turnips to cows.

few years, finding his account in a greater yield than any other variety. Good soil and cultiva-tion are all that is requisite for a large crop. Seed brought from Ohio to Massachusetts has this season arrived at a good degree of perfection.-J. H. D.

Level Stalis for Horses and Cattle.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Cultivator is opposed to inclined floors for horses and cattle.

The proper width of a horse stall is four feet. Length from partition in front, 9 feet: deduct 11 feet for crib, and we have 71 feet from crib to rear of stall. For the first four feet of the rear end of the stall, cut two inch hard wood plank into three and one-half inch strips, and lay them five-eighths of an inch apart; spike them down at each end. The remainder of the floor in the stall should be laid tight, of whole plank. The floor under the animal's fore feet being tight, prevents the flow of any liquid manure forward. The interstices in the rear floor conduct it back to where it flows into an iron gutter, through which are drilled inch heles to carry it below. Back of the gutter (which is three and one-half inches wide) is an iron plate 4 inches wide and half an inch thick, to take the wear of the horses hind feet; both pieces of iron to be headed into the plank so as to be level with the bottom of the upper floor of the stall. The whole floor should not pitch over one inch. The better way is to have the forward floor level, and the rear or strip floor pitch half an inch.

The floor in the rear of cows' stalls should be dropped (or the one upon which they stand raised) 6 inches, in order to keep the animal clean. The floor upon which they stand should be just long enough for them to stand upon without stepping down upon the floor behind. From the cribs, five and one-half feet is long enough for small cows, and six and one-half to seven for large ones, is about right. These floors to be level.

About the Flax Crop.

FLAX IN ILLINOIS.—This year has witnessed everywhere in the North a largely increased crop of flax, raised, not as heretofore, for the seed alone, but for the fiber, to supply the wearing material deficiency created by the downfall of the braggart King Cotton. From Illinois, a correspondent writes to the Ohio Farmer that flax was "very generally sown, and in some sections largely, some putting in as much as one hundred acres. In Central Illinois the straw is short, but the seed is superior. In my travels I noticed that the little old spinning wheel is out, buzzing once more; that the baby again is trying to get its fingers in the flyers, and that the ladies are knitting linen summer stockings. I actually saw a piece of checked, white and blue, flax pocket handkerchiefs. I also saw several men wearing pantaloons made this spring from flax which has lain for years in the loft of the barn."

FLAX CULTURE.—The Mount Forest Examiner says:-Mr. Johnston brought us a sample of unbleached linen yarn, spun by Mrs Johnston, which has been pronounced by competent jndges to be a very superior article. Mr. Johnston informs us that from 15 cents worth [2 lbs. | of seed, he has about five dollars worth of yarn, besides 20 lbs. of seed. Such a yield as this should induce farmers to turn their attention to flax culture, and thereby secure at least enough to save them from purchasing cotton yarn. With the present and prospective price of cottons, our farmers have good reason to look out a substitute for "factory," and we do not see a readier way than in the cultivation of flax.

Rural Notes and Items.

WINTER-THE SEASON.-The weather of this first day of December is appropriate for Winter — opening with a snow storm and corresponding temperature. The Fall has ch for the กทางลางลไไร conducive to the interests of farmers and horticulturistsas well as especially favorable for the poor in large towns and cities, considering the exceedingly high prices of fuel and provisions. In this immediate region we have had only two or three light "flurries" of snow (probably not an inch in all, and none which remained on the ground, up to this date, and every one should now be prepared for the advent of Winter. Farmers and their families will of course take advantage of the season of leisure and long evenings, occupying much of the time for social enjoyment and mental improvement.

MINOR RURAL ITEMS.-Merino sheep from Vermon have just been shipped for Australia. They were sent for by sheep-farmers in "the bush" as the best that could be found anywhere—a compliment to the farmers of the Green Mountains.——A method of "concentrating" potatoes has been discovered, and 1,000 bushels are treated thus daily for the army, at a manufactory at Portland, Me. All the water is absorbed, leaving about 5 lbs. of nutriment to the 60 lbs. which a bushel of potatoes averages and this is ground like Indian meal.—The Edinburgh Veterinary Review pronounces the RARRY system of break ing horses not only a failure, but a great trick, which has the effect to damage many horses, "about which, however or, more evidence will be given hereafter."—The State of Maine is reaping a rich return from two quite dissimiar crops—ice and potatoes. The former is said by the Portland Advertiser to produce from the crop exported \$1,000,000 per annum, while the exports of the latter amount to about \$500,000. --- Minnesota promises to be come a large wool growing State. Mr. O. K. KIDDER, of Clairmount, Dodge county, reports his wool crop this year as follows:-From one hundred and fifty sheep he sheared seven hundred and three pounds of washed wool, being an average of six pounds and two ounces per head The sheep are mostly Merinos. Immense flocks of sheep have been introduced into the State during the year.

THE TURNIP TASTE IN MILK can be effectually ren by the use of common saltpetre, says an exchange. An ounce of it should be put into a pint bettle, and the same filled with boiling water. A teaspoonful of the solution is enough for an ordinary-sized milk pail. The better way to cure the evil, however, is not to feed so many

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER FOR 1864.—As announced in our last number, we propose to render the ensuing volume of this journal more valuable than either of its predecessors. This will mainly be done by expending additional labor and means upon the Contents of the paper—one item being the introduction of a Department devoted to SHERP HUSBANDRY, conducted by Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, the eminent author on that subject. The heavy expenses attending the publication of the RURAL in accordance with our arrangements,—and at a time when prices of paper, wages, etc., are high and advancing,—will leave a very small margin for profit at present subscription rates, and yet, as stated last week, we propose to adhere to the terms already published. As our main expenditures must be upon the paper itself, (its Contents, Style, &c.,) we can really afford little in premiums, bills or advertising, and therefore appeal to every friend of the RURAL and its objects to lend such assistance in its behalf as may be consistent. We shall make a volume worth \$2 to any subscriber or family, whether in Town or Country-and would much prefer, so far as profits are concerned, 20,000 to 30,000 subscribers at \$2 each than 75,000 to 100,000 at the lowest club rate yet we shall abide by our club terms until otherwise announced. See Publisher's Notices, &c., on last column of next page.

HEAVY TRADE IN CANNED PROVISIONS .- Few persons have any idea of the extent to which the business of pressing fruits, vegetables, meats, &c., is now carried on in this country. There are many large firms engaged in the business, who employ a great many hands, and have heavy amounts of capital embarked. The consumption of fruit, vegetables, and in many cases meats and game (where this branch of the business is carried on) is enormous. One firm in New Jersey is thus spoken of in an exchange:—" The buildings in which the main operations are carried on cover more than an acre of ground, and apart from the branch of canning and preserving, which often exceds 5,000 cans per day, they often turn out six tuns of assorted jellies, in glass, per week. The product of 50,000 tomato plants, 30 acres of strawberries, and 35 acres of sweet corn, have been used during the present season for canning. During the peach season about two hundred hands, chiefly women, are employed paring and halving this delicious fruit. Choice fruits being in abundance around the establishment, they are enabled to can them fresh from the field and orchard, while they retain their primitive sweetness and natural flavor."

GOOD SURGERY .- Last spring a two year old steer belonging to NATHANIEL BURNHAM, Esq., of Amboy, Ill., was thrown from the railroad by the locomotive, and one of its legs broken below the knee. It hobbled about on the prairie in this situation for several days-the hone of the broken leg protruding through the skin-the creature standing upon the bone instead of its hoofs. After a day or two the boys determined to try an experiment. They caught the steer, sawed off the protruding bone a couple of inches, straightened the leg, splintered it, and let the animal go. He run with the cattle on the prairie. His leg got well, though too short, and he is doing as well as any of the herd. So writes a Western friend in whose word we have confidence. Those "boys" would excel some of the army surgeons in successful practice.

SHIPMENTS OF BUTTER TO CALIFORNIA .- October 3d the California steamer was freighted with 1,765 firkins of butter, and the steamer that left on the 13th had 1,212 firkins, and the Panama Railroad brig of the same date had 873 firkins. The steamer of the 23d took 1,199 firkins. The steamer of 1st Nov. had aboard 1,303 firkins, and the brig 2,053, and on the 13th by steamer 1,201 firkins, and by brig 1,253. The freight demand for butter has increased so heavily as to induce the Panama Railroad Co. to purchase the large steamer Atlantic, as a much larger quantity would have been shipped if freight could have been secured. It is estimated that some 5,000 firkins will be shipped by next two vessels.

American Butter at Home and Abroad.—We read in the last number of the Scientific American that at the present moment butter is selling for at least one-third higher prices in New York, than those which prevailed in the early part of last summer. For fair qualities the retail price is thirty-six cents per pound. The cause of this is said to be owing to the vast quantities which were shipped to Liverpool a few months since, to avoid purchasing bills of exchange; and we have been informed that the stores in Liverpool are perfectly glutted with it, and that it is selling at far lower prices there than it now fetches in the city from which it was sent.

A TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR HORSE.-It seems that BONNER, the "fast" man of the New York Ledger, having distanced all competitors on the avenues with his team, now proposes to beat the world in both time and price. The other day he purchased of Mr. Lang, of No. been very favorable for out-door operations. November

Vassalboro, Me., his horse "Cloudman," for \$20,000! It
was remarkably mild and pleasant—the temperature of
is stated that this horse made his half mile on the Waterrecord. It thus appears that Bonner's fast horses, like the Ledger's stories, are "to be continued."

> "PATENT OFFICE HUMBUG."-Under this heading an article appeared in the Horticultural Department of last week's RURAL. Though the editor of that department was undoubtedly honest in his convictions and remarks... considering the antecedents of the Patent Office proper in the seed business-it is but just to say that the conductor of the RURAL would have felt constrained to omit the article had it come under his notice in time. Illness precluded us from giving usual attention to the contents and 'making up" of the paper, and hence the article was not observed until too late for either modification or exclusion. We regret such a publication, as, in our opinion, unnecessarily reflecting upon the management of an important branch of the Department of Agriculture. It is proper to add that the Horticultural Department has isually been conducted with such discretion that we have rarely had occasion to make even a suggestion as to the taste or prepriety of any thing appearing therein.

> - In connection with the above amende we publish the following note as an act of justice to both Mr. ELLWANGER and Mr. Saunders:

> D. D. T. Moore, Esq. - Dear Sir: In your paper of the 28th inst. I observed an article headed "Patent Office Humbug," in which Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS is referred to in the following manner:

> "Mr. SAUNDERS, we understand, is writing to the Nur-serymen and Seedsmen to obtain old European Catalogues in order that he may send to Europe for a stock for free distribution."

A few days ago I accidentally mentioned to the Editor your Horticultural Department that I had recommended a certain seed establishment at Erfurt, in Prussia, to Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, as I had done to him and to others. I did not say that he asked for Catalogues, old or new. I did not expect that this remark, made in private conversation, would be made the basis of an attack on the Patent Office or Mr. SAUNDERS. I mentioned the fact to the credit of Mr. SAUNDERS, who seemed to be desirous of procuring the best articles to be had for the purpose of arrying out his experiments in the Public Garden under his charge. I regard the course of your Horticultural Editor in this matter as highly improper.

Yours, Very Respectfully, Rochester, Nov. 80th, 1863. G. ELLWANGER.



Morticultural.

GRAPES AT PITTSBURG.

Our readers are well informed of the extensive strawberry plantation of J. Knox, Esq., of Pittsburg, who has been sometimes called the "strawberry king," but of his success in grape culture we are not as well posted. John A. WARDER, Esq., of Cincinnati, well known to the horticulturists of the country, and particularly to those of the West, recently made a visit to the vineyards of Mr. Knox, and furnished a very interesting report to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, which was ordered published, and from which we make liberal extracts. Grape Culture is attracting such general attention that all the information that can be obtained on this subject is most acceptable:

Soil and Situation.—The situation is upon the high rolling land south of the Monongahela river, above which it is elevated between four and five hundred feet. The slopes incline variously, but those looking to the south and west are chiefly selected for grape planting. The soil is a clayey loam, with a liberal intermixture of sandstone, but also has lime enough to impregnate the percolating water. In some places the fissile sandstone constitutes a larger proportion of the soil. This is particularly the case on Troy Hill, Reserve township, north of Allegheny city, where there are numerous vineyards covering nearly one hundred acres, some of which are very precipitous, hanging upon the southern and eastern declivity, supported by massive walls of sandstone, built at great expense.

In other places, the tenacious, light-colored, clayey subsoil of this region, approaches the surface, and intermingling with the soil, makes a strong clay. In such situations, underdraining is very desirable.

PREPARATIONS .- The plow, followed by the subsoil lifter, has been found by Mr. Knox to be all sufficient for comminuting this soil. With a strong pair of horses to the plow, followed by two pair of oxen to the lifter, he is able to work about one-third of an acre per diem. This process is performed in the autumn. The ground is next cross-plowed with the same implements, going deeper, and a third plowing is done in the spring before planting, so that the soil is thoroughly prepared, being stirred from a depth of from 15 to 18 inches.

The vines are of summer's growth, from single eyes that are started in Mr. Knox's extensive propagating houses in the spring, and set out in well-prepared soil about the first of June, for the summer's growth in the open air, which gives them very fine roots, and substantial, stocky tops. From this soil they are carefully lifted with their abundant fibers, and are planted in the vineyard ground, with their roots carefully spread out in every direction. Sometimes a portion are planted in their stations from the pots directly from the propagating house, instead of spending a summer in the nursery, but such are not considered to be so good, though a season is gained by this plan.

The distance between the vines is six feet in rows that are eight feet apart; this is for trellis training upon the renewal system. A small stake is set by each plant, to which the shoots are tied. Instead of cutting the little vines back to two eyes, only the feeble wood at the ends is cut off, leaving several buds on the larger plants, and as these grow, the weaker are rubbed out and only the strongest allowed to remain. The reason for this is evident—it is to insure against accidental injury to the prominent buds in handling the plants. During the summer the shoots are tied to the stakes, and the next spring they are cut back to two eyes to force out two rieties of apple that have done best with me the strong canes, which are tied up and trimmed of their laterals for three or four feet. In strong pre-eminent. Our trees, 30 or more, budded one vines a third cane is sometimes allowed to grow to three feet from the ground in 1855, planted out the second season, the object of which will apin the springs of '57 and '58, have fruited some pear presently.

third season of the vineyard, when the stakes are dispensed with. Posts are planted in the rows that run north and south, about twelve feet apart; to these, strips of boards, three or four inches wide, are nailed a foot from the ground. and seven feet above it, these are the rails to which the upright strips, about an inch square and eight feet long, are nailed. These are placed nine inches apart, from center to center. The vines are trimmed this spring so as to form the two arms, each three feet long, from which the fruiting canes are to be produced. In a very strong vine, that had been allowed to produce three canes the previous summer, the third shoot is trimmed to three or four feet for fruiting, and tied upright to the trellis bar nearest to the vine stock, while the arms are secured to the lower part of the trellis. As the buds on these last break, they are thinned out by rubbing off a portion, so that only the strongest are left, and these are so arranged that one of them can be trained to each of the upright trellis bars, each arm, eight to each vine. This we should think a tremendous amount of wood for the third summer, but with the soil and treatment to which they are subjected, many of the varieties of grapes require assiduous labor to confine them to the number of shoots, which reach the top of the trellis, and most of the canes also bear a good deal of fruit. Mr. Knox feels confident that his Concord vines will average ten pounds of grapes the third season. Some other varieties, such as the Taylor or Bullitt, and Herbemont, grow as vigorously, reaching the top of the trellis, and then stretching along horizontally for some distance; but some kinds do not cover the trellis the first year it is set up. These canes produced from the arms are divested of their laterals during the summer.

The renewal system of trimming is adopted in Bloomington, Ill., 1863.

The Robert State of the State o

these trellises, with some modifications, by adopting the spur pruning when necessary, as will be indicated below. In the fourth season from planting, and always afterwards, every alternate cane is cut back to two eyes, while the other is shortened, according to its strength, and tied vertically to the trellis for fruiting; the spur produces a new cane, so that one spur supports fruit and the other produces wood. If it happen that the cane of last year is not strong enough for the fruiting, it is cut back, and that which bore the previous year has its fruit-bearing laterals trimmed to spurs for fruiting in its stead. In this way, by judicious management, the whole trellis is kept covered with fruit from year to year, and the amount produced is really astonishing. As an instance, I may cite twelve Hartford Prolific vines, which are four or five years old, that produced 620 pounds of fruit this year, from which \$125 was realized; apply this to an acre, which supports about 1,000 vines, as planted six feet by eight, and we may calculate the proportionate yield at fifty thousand pounds of fruit; this, at the low price of five cents a pound, would produce \$2,500 per acre! an incredible yield, and one justifying a large annual outlay in assiduous care and labor.

The first varieties planted were of the Isabella and Catawba, the kinds then generally cultivated: Both of these are bearing abundantly, the former heavily laden, but not at all the richer for its treatment here, being, as in other places, flat and insipid in comparison with other sorts. The latter is less deeply tinted than in more southern latitudes, but producing a magnificent crop of splendid bunches of beautifully perfect

The Concord was in full vigor, covering the trellis to the top with foliage and fruit-a perfect show. The bunches are not uniformly so large as we sometimes see them, nor are the berries equal in size to the stereotype illustrations on nurserymen's catalogues, but the skin is thin, the pulp melting, the juice sweet and abundant, and though the flavor be somewhat musky, not to say foxy, or as some salesmen express it, of certain varieties, "with a characteristic native aroma," still it is the favorite with the people, and is selling freely at double the price of the Isabellas and Catawbas offered in the markets. Indeed, for general planting at every man's door-stone throughout the country, this hardy, vigorous, and productive variety, apparently free from all the ills of grape vines, has the highest claims to universal favor. Still, some of us may be allowed to have our preferences for a table grape. For wine, the Concord has begun to assert its claims, and a few samples have already been presented to the connoisseurs, who have pronounced it a promising red wine. A good deal of it has been made at Herman, Mo., this year, and Mr. Mussmann writes me that the must weighs from 85 to 90.

Next is the Diana, which is vigorous and preductive, the bunch compact, the berry of beautiful color, tough skin, and rather firm pulp, juice sweet and having a peculiar flavor, which has been called "feline." The thickness of skin enables this grape to be kept a long time, so as to be on sale in the Christmas holidays-when it commands a high price. The wine from this grape is very highly flavored with the aforesaid feline, and though peculiar, and at first perhaps repulsive, it strangely grows on one's affections; it will be valuable for mingling with the juice of some other grapes of less decided character; the Delaware itself has been suggested as one that might borrow piquancy from the Diana.

[Want of space compels us to defer a part of the report until next week.

WILLOW-TWIG APPLE.

EDITOR RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Among vapast year in the orchard, the Willow-Twig stands for three years past, and the past summer bore Training on the trellis commences with the from half a bushel to two and a half bushels each of large, smooth, striped fruit, fit to cook the last of August. Yet it is a "keeping apple," lasting till April or May. For eating it is never above second rate-being rather coarse grained and rough flavored, but in the kitchen it is a staple for all uses, requiring but little sugar, and so handy to prepare from its size and smoothness.

> The tree the first three years in the nursery is one of the slowest, most branchy, mildewy, and altogether unpromising of all, but after that it makes a strong, rapid growth, and after three or four years in the orchard equals almost any other variety in size and vigor. It is pefectly hardy here, but can not be recommended for the far North as to hardihood. For early and great bearing we have no other winter apple that equals it. One tree only of several Wageners budded, of the same age, gave us this year two bushels and a half of the finest specimens we ever saw of that variety — beautiful and excellent late fall and early winter fruit. The other Wagener trees, though bearing, did not load down as heavily. The Winesaps of the same age and in the same orchard, have also borne for three years, but no such heavy crop as the Willow-Twig, while our other Western favorite, the Jannet, (budded also,) as yet most stubbornly refuses to fruit. On some 60 trees we have never got a dozen specimens, while rootgrafted Jannets planted in the fall of 1855 have borne well for two years past. Our Esopus Spitzenburg, budded, came in this year in part, passably well. Red Canada trees, of not half the size, bearing moderately for the second time. Swaar, R. I. Greening, no fruit yet. A very few specimens last year dropped off prematurely. Yellow Bellflower, budded, does nobly. Domine, White Winter Pearmain, Jonathan, Belmont, Rome Beauty, all good bearers.



THE JAPAN PINKS.

THERE are very few flowers that will give | D. Heddewigi, and distinguished from it by its Japan Pinks. They were originally obtained from Japan by M. HEDDEWIG, a florist of Russia, and introduced into England in 1859, and in our own country the next year. The Illustrated Bouquette thus describes the two varieties first obtained:

"Dianthus Heddewigi forms a neat, compact plant, growing from thirteen to sixteen inches high, and by good cultivation branching freely from the base. In some specimens the stems are of an uniform purple tint, while in others they are deep green; the leaves are linear oblong; the numerous flowers are terminal, borne singly on the branches of the stem, are single, and from two to three and a half inches in diameter, close, compact, five-petaled, and salver-like, with fringed margins. The predominant color is crimson, varying in the richest conceivable shades and varieties, some plants producing selfcolored, others parti-colored flowers, the former vieing with the finest dark velvet and damask tints, and these seem gradually blending in others with rich carmine and violet erimson; the center of each flower is picturesquely marked with a broad radiating dark zone or ring, the rich velvety colors of which are exquisitely relieved by the central silvery gray anthers."

The magnificent Japan Pink Dianthus Lacimatus is derived from the same source of the

more general satisfaction than the varieties of taller growth, rather larger leaf joints, and its remarkably large and superb flowers, which are from three to four inches in diameter. It produces single and double-blossomed varieties. The petals have large, lascerated tooth-like fringes at the margin, from a half-inch to an inch in depth, which are very elegant, and produce a fine appearance. The colors vary from pure white and carmine rose to brilliant shades of dark crimson, with radiating zones or belts of richer hue toward the center. The seedling varieties also include rich self, crimson and maroon tints in higher and lower degrees of maturity. The light-colored ones are at times finely stained with rose and violet crimson, while the dark ones are rendered very effective by mottled veins and streaks of white.

Double varieties of both the above have been obtained, and they are really magnificent flowers. Our engraving exhibits a flower drawn from a specimen taken from our grounds last season. By being hybridized with our best double China Pinks, a great variety of very fine double flowers have been grown, all of which are desirable. Seeds may be sown early in the spring in hot-beds, or in the open ground, and plants will flower well during the summer and autumn, even until long after early frosts. The plants will usually survive the winter, and blossom abundantly the second season.

Inquiries and Auswers.

CHICORY.—Will you or some of your subscribers inform me when is the proper time for gathering Chicory, and the best mode of preparing it for coffee.—A. B., South Cairo, N. Y.

Take up the roots any time before the ground is frozen: clean them well, cut in slices, and dry thoroughly. Then roast and grind like coffee.

PROTECTION FROM WINTER.—I wish to inquire through he columns of the BURAL for a little information in rethe columns of the BURAL for a little information in regard to the winter management of some small fruits which I have. First—Does the American Black-Cap Raspherry and Red Antwerp need any winter protection, if so, how, and what is the best way. Also, the best way to protect the New Rochelle Blackberry from the severe winters of this latitude.—L. S. Coolinge, Hopkinton, St. Lauvrence Co., N. F.

The Black-Cap, so far as we have observed, is perfectly hardy. The Antwerp should be laid down and a little earth thrown over the cans. This is all the protection seeded. The blackberry is a hard thing to handle. Cov oring like the raspberry will prevent winter killing.

BLACK MULEBERY.—Wil you please inform me through the RURAL of the best kind of Black Mulberry, and where they can be obtained? I wish to set a few trees for the fruit, and any information with respect to the necessar, cultivation would oblige—W. H. B., *Rapids, Nov.*, 1868

The Black English Muberry is good, in fact excellent fruit large, an inch-and-half long, and about an inch cross. The tree makes a slow growth, and is not quite hardy enough to bear our hardest winters. The Ener bearing Mulberry, of Mr Downing, is an excellent fruit, omething like the Black English. The tree grows vig rously and hears early, but unfortunately is rather tender We don't believe it would bear Western winters, and is enerally killed to the grund in Western New York. Mr Downing describes a valety called the Johnson, a seed ling of Ohio, "black, sib-acid, and of mild, agreeable flavor." We have not sen it, and cannot say whether it is hardy. Young trees, ve suppose, can be obtained at

Borticuliural Notes.

LILIUM AURATUM.-A specimen of this fine lily was lately sent to the editor f the Gardeners' Chronicle, by Mr. Bullen, gardener to A. Turner, Esq., Bowbridge House, Leicester, showing to what perfection the flowers may be brought under good cultivation. The one in question measured rather more than a foot in diameter each petal having a beautful band of rich golden yellow down the middle, the intrvening spaces being covered in the most charming maner possible, with rich brown ish crimson dots, which, eing backed up by a pure white ground, were set off to exellent advantage. Mr. Bullen states that the plant from which the bleom was cut was purchased of Messrs. Veich last autumn, and that since F. K. Phoenix. that time its growth he been most satisfactory. The

stem, measuring from the surface of the soil, is four feet ten inches in height; the leaves are nine and a half inches in length, and fifty-one in number, and the plant has, altogether, four blooms on it, equal to that with which we have been furnished. Other plants are blooming at Mr. Rucker's of Wandsworth and elsewhere, and it is honed some one may be induced to try it out of doors this winter, to test its hardiness. As a decorative pot plant under glass it is invaluable.

GARDENING IN DENMARK.—Graves' recent "Cruise in the Baltic" tells us:—" In Copenhagen every window is filled with pretty flower-pots, in which Roses, Pinks and Fuchsias seem to thrive to perfection. These beautiful plants give a neat effect to the fronts of the houses, and tell the passing stranger of the deeply-rooted love of flowers which forms part of the national character of the

PRICES OF FRUIT, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET .- The fellowing are the prices of Fruit and Vegetebles in New York market, as given in the *Tribune* of the 18th ult.:

FRUIT. APPLES —There is an immense stock now in store here, and the market is decidedly dull, although about the same rates are current for what sales are made. We quote: Common, # bbl 1.500@3.25
Selected fruit, 5.00@3.25
QUINGES—There is no change. We quote:
Apple, # bbl \$3.50@3.50
Pear, 3.00@3.50 GRAPES-Market well supplied and dull. We quote Isabella, good to choice, \$\overline{a}\$ Th. 7@ 90 Catawba, good to choice, \$\overline{a}\$ \$\ove Concords, good to choice, 10@18
CRANBERRIES—No change. We quote:
Eastern, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ bol} \tag{28.00}\text{ along}0.00
Western, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ bol} \tag{28.00}\text{ along}0.00
Western, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ bol} \tag{28.00}\text{ along}0.00
Western, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ bol} \text{ and in demand. Apples are unchanged. But most other kinds have advanced. We quote:
Dried Apples, sloced, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ bol} \text{ along}0.00
Dried Apples, good to choice, \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ along}0.00
Peaches, peeled, \$\frac{2}{2}\text{ along}0.00
Peaches, uppeeled, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ liquity}1.00
Peaches, uppeeled, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ liquity}2.00
Plums, new, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ along}2.00
Pitted Cherries, new, \$\frac{2}{2}\text{ along}2.40
Cherries, with pits, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ along}2.00
Raspberries, black, new, \$\frac{2}{2}\text{ along}2.40
Blackberries, new, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ liquity}2.00
VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLES. CABBAGES—We quote, \$\times 100, \$7@8.
SQUASHES—Are a little higher. We quote:
Boston Marrow, \$\times\$ bbl........\$3.00@3.25

The Lublisher to the Endlic.

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

Single Copy, One Year,

Three Copies, "85
Six and One free to Club Agent, \$10
Ten "" " \$15

And any additions at the latter rate—only \$1.50 per copy! Club papers sent to different postoffices, if desired.

TO AGENTS AND OTHERS.

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-YORKER, 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 shove 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 HUNDRED DOLLARS—mainly through the liberality of Hon.T. C. Peters, whose letter is given on page 385 of the RURAL. In addition to the Improved Short-Horns offered by Mr. Peters, we shall add a list of premiums—consisting of Books, Albums, Implements, Machines, &c., valued at from \$5 to \$45. The complete list will soon be 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 his residence.

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 what 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.

CAN'T DO IT, SIR.—A letter received from Penn Yan, N. Y, says:—"I can get about 200 subscribers for the RURAL NEW-YORKER here if you will let me have them at \$1.25 per copy. Will you let me have them at that rate?"

No Sir! we will not, nor a thousand copies. At the No Sir. we will not, nor a thousand copies. At the present price of printing paper we can make nothing on copies at \$1.50—and if we can furnish the RURAL at that price through the year without losing money we shall be agreebly disappointed. Hence, it is entirely useless to write us about lower rates—a waste of time and stationery.

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c. - We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscribers to get the paper at a specified price—say ten to get it at \$1.50 per copy, &c. But, in answer to frequent inqui-ries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1.50 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, we will send them—and when the club is completed shall send extra copy, &c. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait for others. Any person who is not an agent, sending the club rate (\$1.50) for a single copy (the price of which is \$2.) will only receive the paper the length of time the money pays for at full single copy price. The *only way* to get the RURAL for less than \$2 a year, is to form or join a club.

FIFTY-Two vs. Twelve Numbers.-Those who receive specimen of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please bear in mind that it is not a monthly of only 12 numbers a year, but that we furnish Fifty-Two issues during the year and volume-each of which we hope to make as interesting and valuable as the first. Every progressive person-whether Farmer, Horticulturist, or head of a eeds a good WEEKLY paper in this age. In order that those interested can judge of the value of the RURAL for themselves, we always cheerfully furnish specimens free for examination.

ASSOCIATED EFFORT leads to success in canvassing for periodicals, as well as in other enterprises. For instance if you are forming (or wish to form) a club for the RURAL New-Yorker, and cannot fill it up in your own naighborhood, get some person or persons a few miles distant to join with or assist you—adding their names to those you may procure, and sending all together.

THE CASH SYSTEM is strictly adhered to in publishing the RUBAL—copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription term expires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no credit books, long experience having demonstrated that the CASH PLAN is the best for both Subscriber and Publisher.

ADHERE TO TERMS .-- We endeavor to adhere strictly tosubscription terms, and no person is authorized to offer the RURAL at less than published rates. Agents and friends are at liberty to give away as many copies of the RURAL as they are disposed to pay for at club rates, but we do not wish the paper offered, in any case, below price.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise-Please "make a note of it."

DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y .- All persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER, will please to Rochester, N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money Letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to the above places.

THE RURAL AS A PRESENT.—Any Subscriber wishing to send the Rural to a friend or relative, as a present, will be charged only \$1.50. It is also furnished to Clergymen, Teachers and Soldiers at the lowest club rate—\$1.50 a copy.

Any person so disposed can act as local agent for the RUBAL NEW-YORKER, and those who volunteer in the good cause will receive gratuities, and their kindnesses be appreciated.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, as we wish to give the whole field to local agents and those who form clubs.

Padies' Department.

E COYOLAT

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

BY CLIO STANLEY.

Oн, bright peerless maiden, With beauty bloom-laden, ELNORA; With wavy tress flowing, And cheeks warmly glowing, ELNORA;

Thou com'st with the glory of morning From the golden-bound gates of the east, Did'st spread in the wilderness, bounty, And bade me sit down to the feast;

Oh, sunny-browed maiden, Sweet prophet of Aidenn, ELNORA; With light footstep dancing, And eyes with joy glancing, ELNORA; With the shadow and silence of evening, Thou wilt hasten away to the west, In the gloaming wilt leave me forsaken, Like a birdling alone in its nest. ELNORA.

Philadelphia, Pa., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

OPINION fully crowned her "queen of the world." She touched the minds of her subjects, and ofttimes in her error, turned the channels of reason into those of folly. Poets hung upon her mandates, and in their light have sang the histories of the great and gone. Like the wheel of fortune, she orders one thrown to the very depths of injustice; and in the same breath, another is carried to the very heights of fame. We witness these caprices, and follow levely characters in their alternate rounds of praise and censure, until we sometimes forget that they carry with them ever the same firm elements of worth and unvarying excellence. Such has been the history of MARY, Queen of Scots. Now given to us, warm with the breath of praise, crowned with the laurel wreath of approval, and now pierced with a whole volley of denouncing epithets, until the literary world is so presuming as to question the validity of her character as exemplary. That MARY, Queen of Scots, was a woman who found plenty of faults to overcome, as well as other women, we doubt not for a moment,-humanum est errare,-but that in the aggregate of these faults, her character was destitute of the good principles characteristic of our pattern women, we cannot but doubt with the whole force of belief.

Let us first look at the childhood days of this Scottish queen. Contrast them with our own early histories, and we will find a difference greater than we have ever felt. Surrounded in early infancy by all the disadvantages of orphanhood, her boat was launched on one of the most boisterous periods which the French court was, in that day, akin to. Freighted with an unusual cargo of impulses and passions, and threatened with a constant whirlwind of danger and vice, she proudly pushed her royal bark along, and at the age of accountability there was not a single woman in her land—and even in the great ga axy of crowned princesses—to vie with ner in beauty, rank or talent. Born for a queen, histories of every age acknowledge her keen vigor of mind and inherited power's of resolution to be unequaled by any sister r queen. Surely no one will have the effron, very to say that in sincerity Mary was er excelled. This was a very part of her ex; stence—a characteristic peculiar to herself.

The love of the beautiful was hers also, to such an ex cent that upon ascending the Scottish throne she vowed in all the earnestness of Aons. ful zeal to acknowledge nature in all her the ardency of her purpose. Literature and the fine arts were her especial province. She knew one in authority could do much, and HUME tells us, she so felt her responsibility as the offspring of her nation's destiny, that she exclaimed, "Where is one with the health of my people successfully at heart, that I may resign this fearful command." Does not this discover a mind well calculated for the government of kingdoms?

But the greatest and perhaps the most prominent characteristic of this woman was her supreme devotion to her religious faith. Reared in the Catholic dispensation of her fathers, her text-book of all actions, thoughts and purposes, were in strict conformity to her belief. We may in our own faith condemn her religion, but we can never do anything but admire her adherence to it. She fully believed in it, and she placed before us an extraordinary example of faithful devotion to our faith. Would the people of our own land and day but accept her as a model in this respect, our destiny in the hands of God would be more of a glad surety.

A lovely character in power is too often an especial mark of jealous criticism. Our ideal may be perfect, yet we realize here only perfection broken in some respect. Perfidy and cruelty of the flercest set of nobles who existed in her age may have excited MARY's wrath to a just degree, yet the frank proportionateness of her general character is a much more worthy subject for judgment, and when we consider that it was between the ages of 16 to 25 that so much was required of her,-just that time when the impulses of youth are the most ardent, and the judgment so apt to yield to wrong convictions,we cannot withhold placing a crown of wellearned laurels upon her youthful brow, and wishing, in all fervor of soul, that ther mantle might indeed fall upon us. Some may find it difficult to reconcile their fancy to her as a wife, but her qualities as a sovereign and a true, just as courtesy, counsel and countenance.

woman, merit undisputed applause. In fact, to the moment when she proudly laid her head beneath the axe, she exhibited that dignity of judgment and wisdom which permeated her entire character.

MARY has gone. Her tongue can no more tell the bravery of her heart; but we are left, and should we not all feel it our imperative duty to improve every opportunity to eradicate the dark stains which some have put upon a character most worthy in itself? MARY PRICE. Adrian, Mich., 1863.

HINTS TO MOTHERS.

POLITENESS IN CHILDREN.

WHEN your child first begins to speak, teach him forms of courtesy. It is one of the surest ways of teaching him to be kind and gentle in his heart and behavior. One on whose lips the law of kindness dwells, will not be rude and coarse in his feelings. Even baby lips can be taught the little words "please" and "thank you," when a favor is received, and they will learn it far easier than older children. The habits you form now will be life-long. It was a principle with the old Jesuits, that if they might have the first seven years of a child's life they cared not who had the after training.

In teaching your children these little sweet courtesies of life, you must expect to be constantly repeating over the same old lessons for the first few years. It requires line upon line, and you must not be discouraged even after a seventy-times repetition. The reward will come at length, and you will rejoice to see the little child you have taught so laboriously acting voluntarily on the principles you have instilled, requiring no prompting or correction, for courtesy has become a habit.

In no place is the distinction between the refined and the ill-bred more marked than at the table. If your children are not early taught politeness there, you must prepare yourselves and them for a thousand mortifications in future life, and must look to see them regarded as annoying and disagreeable by those whose good will you may most desire to secure. "A child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame." However humble your position in life, though your family gather about a table of pine instead of mahogany, your children may and should be taught the same lesson of respectful behavior. It is a duty which God requires of you, and He holds you responsible for every unchecked manifestation of disrespect or disobedience you allow in your presence. Let your children learn to sit quietly until all older than themselves are helped, and do not begin compromising with some little insurgent by a lump from the sugar bowl. If you do, it will by no means be "the beginning of the end." As they advance in years, encourage them to join pleasantly, but always modestly, in the family conversation around the table. Let the meal time be one of the most cheerful hours of the day, and in endeavoring to weed out evils which would make it far otherwise, do not commit the error of expecting too much from the little people at once. Try and impress one lesson at a time. Too many rules confuse the mind; and be sure you do not fail to be yourself what you would have your children be. Your example will be a constant and most powerful teacher.- N. Y. Chronicle.

MOTHER'S LOVE.

OH! who has known the depth, the breadth of a mother's love, until the knowledge (too late) brings gratitude, which sinks into bitter remorse and self-upbraiding over the tomb? Who remembers all the self-sacrifice, life-long, and as unfaltering as unpretending, which breathes out from the mother's heart, to make a world of fragrant beauty for her child? Alas! we forget the love until it has passed from us and left the earth gloomy-deserted by its brightness. We forget the self-sacrifice until it has consummated Her works of every kind realize to us by death, and offers its last oblation to heaven. Then we weep bitterly but fruitlessly, seeking in vain to recall any return for the kindnesses with which our lives have been overwhelmed. We weep bitterly, I said; for there is no grief so cutting as that of self-contempt, self-reproach; and fruitlessly, unless the weeping urges into growth a future harvest of good deeds. And this is not so, often. We resolve and re-resolve, but our words are all that we in truth offer as an atone-ment for the past wrong—the by-gone sin. We quiet our consciences with the thought that, had she lived, we would have done differently; as she is dead, our grief is all we can offer on her tomb. Does it not seem, then, that we believe, in reality, that the lost are in truth the dead?that, as the sleeping body may not know either our wordy grief or our acted repentence, there is nothing beyond that can discern "what manner of spirit we are of?" Is there, then, no spirit land? Does the soul that has existed but love to act love-the mother's pure, tender, unselfish soul-does it lie down forever with the unconscious clay in the dark grave? Can it no more rejoice in our joy, grieve in our sorrow, be troubled with our pains? I do not think thus. - Carine Steinburgh.

THE IDEAL - As to every leaf and every flower there is an ideal to which the growth of the plant is constantly urging, so is there an ideal to every human being,-a perfect form in which it might appear were every defect removed and every characteristic excellence stimulated to the highest point. Once in an age, God sends to some of us a friend who loves in us not a false imagining, an unreal character: but looking through all the rubbish of our imperfections, loves in us the divine ideal of our nature. -loves, not the man that we are, but the angel that we may be .- H. B. Slowe.

BE not niggardly of what costs thee nothing-

Choice Miscellang.

HOW WE LEARN.

BY H. BONAR. GREAT truths are dearly bought. The common truth Such as men give and take from day to day,

Bought in the market, at the current price, Bred of the smile, the jest, perchance the bowl; It tells no tales of daring or of worth, Nor pierces even the surface of a soul.

Blown by the careless windacross our way

Great truths are greatly won. Not found by chance, Nor waited on the breath of summer dream; But grasped in the great struggle of the soul, Hard-buffeting with adverse wind and stream.

Not in the general mart, 'mid corn and wine; Not in the merchandise of gold and gems; Not in the world's gay hall of midnight mirth; Not 'mid the blaze of regal diadems;

But in the day of conflict, fear and grief, When the strong hand of God, put forth in might, Plows up the subsoil of the stagnant heart. And brings the imprisoned truth-seed to the light.

Wrung from the troubled spirit, in hard hours Of weakness, solitude, perchance of pain, Truth springs, like harvest, from the well-plowed field,
And the soul feels it has not wept in vain.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker WHAT WILL PEOPLE SAY!

SURE enough, Mr. PUTTIMAN, what will they For the first and only time in your life, you have dared to do something on your own responsibility, without advice or consultation. You knew it was right -- you felt that it was -- your conscience would not let you do otherwise, but now, if the truth must be told, you are half ashamed of it and wish it had been left undone. And why? Because, for sooth, other people may not think as you do about the matter, and may say something. Say something? And suppose they do? Will words hurt you? Do you take them for balls and bullets that will strike you dead if they hit you?

I really believe there is no question so often on your lips, no greater bug-bear in the world, to your mind, than this silly one of "What will the people say?" As though it were not enough to test an opinion, determination, or rule of action, by the simple touchstone of "Is it right?" you, and other craven-spirited individuals of your calibre, must needs run at once to Mrs. GRUNDY to inquire what she thinks about it. Is it popular? Will it pay? How will it affect my influence? These and similar interrogations, propounded day after day by timid, time-serving people, and answered negatively by Mrs. G., do more towards frightening them from accomplishing anything laudable or heroic than hosts of real difficulties could possibly do.

Instead of blushing for what you did, Mr. Puttiman, especially considering that it was the most manly act of your life, I wonder you do not blush for yourself at being weak and cowardly enough to care what people say in such a case. Why, the majority of them know as little as yourself, and as for conscience, if they have any idea of it at all, they would doubtless define it as something hard, like a mill-stone, or stretchy like India rubber. My friend, are you forever to remain a know-nothing and a do-nothing because you can't summon courage to say and do things a little differently from other people? I think if your Creator had intended you to act like your neighbor, Mr. B., or take your politics from him, and your religious creed, and all your public and private opinions, he would have made you like him, would he not? No doubt, if he had thought it best, he could have made us all alike; everybody speaking, and thinking, and doing just like everybody else. Such a state of things would have exactly suited you, I fancy. But humdrum enough it would have been, and a little too monotonous for my taste. Bless me, how wholly tired we should have grown of see ing ourselves doubled and quadrupled, reduplicated and retriplicated and reflected, over and over, wherever we went; losing our own identity in that of somebody else at every street corner. It would have saved us heaps of money in buying looking-glasses, but then, I fear me much the whole human race would have died of sheer selfcontempt before a year was over.

This is a digression however, so I'll return to the point, my friend, and that, you know, is you One of your failings is tencerness about injuring somebody's feelings; a morbid dread of getting into a quarrel with some one. I know that you will answer that by quoting the scripture about "Blessed are the peace-makers," and then, because it's an argument from the Bible, you will think you have silenced me. But if you will read the commentaries on that passage, Mr. P., you will find that the peace-making referred to there means a shaking of lands between Mercy and Truth, and permitting Righteousness and Peace to kiss each other. It has nothing to do with shaking hands with Fdsehood and holding out the olive branch to Wickedness - that, too. for the pitiful excuse of notgetting into trouble. and being unpopular. If ony Truth and Justice lived in the world, and it was on their rights you were afraid of trampling, no one could complain. But there are other beings in existence totally unlike these good spirits, and these others are Error, and Oppression, and Fraud—as true sons of Belial as ever were bon. And talk about peace measures as long a you please, there has been, and still is, a fight between these good and wicked forces.

There is no peace and can be none until Error and her legions gt worsted, and the millenial day comes and gives Truth the victory. But she will owe you no thaks, Mr. PUTTIMAN, or any of your sort - you tho were but simple that - you who never ventured to draw a bow zine.

at Error, and never received a shot yourselves, but in the back. A fine figure, truly, will you present, by the side of the Major-Generals and standard-bearers in the army of Truth, who led her battalions and kept her flag aloft through legions of foes and rivers of blood -her martyrs and heroes who sang songs on the scaffold and rejoiced amid the flames.

Thank Heaven we are not all alike. Thank Heaven there are names, names that stand alone and are not ashamed of it; at whose mention the heart of the human race may well beat with noble pride; the echo of whose heroic words and deeds will be heard in ages yet to come. There are men, even now, a few at least, who dare to be singular-dare to be called fanatics-dare to sacrifice their lives, if need be, for the sake of an

Do they, standing there, the whole world pitted against them?—do they look feebly round asking "What will people say?" Do they, delaying, hesitate to unsheath the sword, timidly inquiring "Whether it be popular?" Do they blush for shame when one-eyed Prejudice sneers, or the finger of Scorn is pointed at them? Do they fear the angry voice of a mob, or the drawn swords of insolent traitors? Never! The word "fear' is not in that vocabulary, unless it be the noble fear of making peace with corruption, and compromising with deceit and treachery. Other men's "names are writ in water," but the names of these valiant conquerors for Truth will glow, in letters of light, as long as the stars endure And even so long as there are crowns for martyrs, palm-branches for victors, and snow-white robes for snow-white souls, so long shall there be crowns, and palms, and robes for them.

November, 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SLEEP

NIGHT closed in very calm and peacefully ipon the sweet shores of Paradise. Peering hrough the dimness and the shadows came the soft smiles of the starry sisterhood, and the queen of the nightly throng never looked downward with a purer, holier light, than it shed there upon the beauties of the young creation. Reclining on a mossy couch in the "beautiful garden," were ADAM and Eve. All day had they wandered through flowery fields, by gushing fountains, and deep, wide rivers, drinking in the fragrant odors wafted with the bird-songs, and now they were weary, and longed for rest and hallowed communion in spirit with their

In heaven that night an angel silenced the song upon his golden harp. With head bowed low he approached the throne, and a voice from thence, said "What would'st thou?" And he answered, "Behold in yonder world he whom thou hast formed in thine own image, fair and beautiful. Grant that I may bear to him the nessage of repose and rest, for weariness wraps his mortal form." And it was answered, "Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

And so it was, that while ADAM and EVE communed in spirit with the Eternal and Unseen, that a form on viewless wings wrapped them in the folds of slumber, for the angel's name was Sleep. All through the silent nightwatches he guarded his trust with unfaltering devotion, but when morning, with her rosy fingers, put aside the curtains of the East, he escaped through her golden portals, and he who would fain have clothed him with numberless blessings, sought but in vain.

Go on, then, blessed angel, in thy earth mission of love, and purity, and mercy. Go with thy noiseless tread ever to the couch of care and suffering, and over the weary spirit distil thy balmy dews. Spread gently thy wings over the brow of the babe in its innocence, and upon the temples 'neath the white locks of the aged. Think ye not the soldier on duty in the tented field longs for thy presence, that, through the land of dreams he may snatch a glimpse once more of the forms, and catch the tones of dear eloved ones mingling in the sweet melodies of that home he loves so well. The captive, bound with chains in his dungeon, and he that walks 'mid the splendors of his palace home, alike woo thee as the "sweet restorer" of weary nature, where each for a season may bury their sorrow and strife. Go on then, even until Death, thine own twin-brother, shall claim thy subjects, and secure them in that last, long sleep that "knows no waking upon these mortal shores." Huntsburgh, Ohio, 1863. F. P. STRONG

HARMONY IN AGE

ALL men whose cultivation keeps pace with their years, grow "better-looking" as they grow older. They need not regret the roses of Spring, for they are exchanged for the richer fruits of Autumn, which represents all the worthy labor that has been expended in the years of manhood while they grew and ripened. As a man lives on, all parts harmonize more perfectly to produce unity and wholeness. Not a gray hair can be missed without disturbing the concord, not a wrinkle obliterated without destroying some part of the beauty of age. I have seen some old people "got up" in a manner to make them look actually frightful, while, I doubt not, they supposed themselves in a condition to challenge admiration. It is quite amusing to see old fellows of fifty or thereabouts, rejuvenated, as they believe, with wigs on their heads and hair-dye on their whiskers, and playing the agreeable at balls and parties, and in the horse-cars, to girls whose mothers had resisted the charms of their youth. They think it is all right, but the girls | madly destroy themselves. laugh at them, and call them old fools.

PERVERSION. - Nothing conveys a more inaccurate idea of a whole truth than a part of a truth so prominently brought forth as to throw the privates in her ranks, and hif unwilling ones at other parts into shadow. - Blackwood's Maga-

Sabbath Musings.

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

BY MANLY S. HARD.

A PEBBLE, dropped in ocean, A word, let loose in air, May give a ripple motion, Which breaks—we know not where.

A look, may sink a spirit, A word, may save a soul, An act, may ne'er permit

That heart to reach its goal. 'Tis trifles sap the heart joys

Whence sweetest hopes should flow. . 'Tis constant trust in earth-toys, That causes half our woe. Who scans each word they speak,

As if t'were said to them: Let each act be thus meek, Each hour would be a gem

Our souls are tender-others too. This let us keep in mind, We should find life's woes were few If always we were kind.

Jamesville, N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GOD OUR HELP IN SORROW.

"THERE are fountains enough in the desert. Though that by our palm tree be dry.'

HUMAN LIFE is a checkered scene; an alternate succession of weal and woe; and in the cup of the most prosperous are mingled "the wormwood and the gall." Disappointments and afflictions are sent to lessen our attachment to earthly things, and prepare us for the Great Enemy of human life. We cannot expect life to be all sunshine, shadows will darken our pathway for a time, but "joy cometh in the morning."

Though, the fountains by our palm tree be dry let us not be discouraged; but wait patiently until our "toils are ended, and our troubles are all o'er;" when the bright bow of promise which appears in the distance will shed a mild and genial radiance over the soul. Let us manifest a spirit of resignation, which is the ornament of a meek and gentle spirit, "a charity that seeketh not her own," a heart overflowing with gratitude to a kind and indulgent Providence. He has been merciful to us, and permitted the crystal waters of the fountain of life to flow freely in the "Desert of Life" where the weary traveler can quench his thirst, and bathe his parched brow.

What mean those effulgent rays that penetrate this dark cloud of affliction and sorrow? It is the bright Star of Bethlehem, illumining the pathway of the just, and guiding them to those mansions of eternal rest where "God in Christ is All in All." Oh, who on earth has not had some hope of happiness blasted? Where we expect to see roses we find thorns. The earth is a scene of trouble, and we are pilgrims journeying to that land "where the stars hold their festival around the midnight throne." Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour? What though surrounded by wealth, or standing upon the pinnacle of fame, earth's highest station ends in "here he lies;" and "dust to dust" concludes her noblest song.

It is a melancholy, though instructive thought, that all things must decay. Though the waters in our fountain in the desert become dry, and though our palm tree ceases to look green, still there is a "Tree planted by the River of Waters," and beneath its spreading branches one may find shelter. Be not discouraged with life because of its vexations, but remember

"If one vein of silver be exhausted, It is easy another to try. There are fountains enough in the desert, Though that by your palm tree be dry." Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1863.

No Good Deed Lost. — Philosophers tell us that since the creation of the world not one single particle of matter has been lost. It may have passed into new shapes-it may have been combined with other elements-it may have floated away in smoke or vapor -- but it is not lost. It will come back again in the dew drop of the rain—it will spring up in the fiber of the plant, or paint itself on the rose-leaf. Through all its transformation Providence watches over and directs it still. Even so it is with every holy thought, or heavenly desire, or humble aspiration, or generous and self-denying effort. It may escape our observation—we may be unable to follow it—but it is an element of the moral world, and is not lost.

THE MAINTENANCE OF PIETY.—The individual who would be saved, must not only enter upon the Christian pilgrimage—the king's highway but must continue therein to the end of his journey. It will not answer to enter the strait gate, go a short distance in the path to heaven, and then stop. He must continue on the way he first set out through light, and shade, joy, and despondency, never turning aside, or halting, until he reaches the Celestial City, and passes through its portals. "He that endureth unto the end, the same shall be saved."

NEXT to the Bible and history, our old men are connecting links with the past, sent down from one generation to serve as a conservative element in the next succeeding, without which they might

Four things come not back; the broken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.

No support, when we are right, can be derived from those who are very ready to yield to us when we are wrong.



Scientific, Aseful, &c.

VEGETATION ON THE ALPS.

Under ordinary conditions, vegetation fades in these mountains at the height of six thousand feet, but, in consequence of prevailing winds, and the sheltering influence of the mountainwalls, there is no uniformity in the limit of perpetual snow and ice. Where currents of warm air are very constant, glaciers do not occur at all. even where other circumstances are favorable to their formation. There are valleys in the Alps far above six thousand feet which have no glaciers, and where perpetual snow is seen only on their northern sides. These contrasts in temperature lead to the most wonderful contrasts in the soil; summer and winter lie side by side, and bright flowers look out from the edge of snows that never melt. Where the warm winds prevail, there may be sheltered spots at a height of ten or eleven thousand feet, isolated nooks opening southward where the most exquisite flowers bloom in the midst of perpetual snow and ice; and occasionally I have seen a bright little flower with a cap of snow over it that seemed to be its shelter. The flowers give, indeed, a peculiar charm to these high Alpine regions. Occurring often in beds of the same kind, forming green, blue or yellow patches, they seem nestled close together in sheltered spots, or even in fissures and chasms of the rock, where they gather in dense quantities.

Even in the sternest scenery of the Alps some sign of vegetation lingers; and I remember to have found a tuft of lichen growing on the only mit of the Jungfrau. The absolute solitude, the intense stillness of the upper Alps is most impressive; no cattle, no pasturage, no bird, nor any sound of life, - and, indeed, even if there were, the rarity of the air in these high regions is such that sound is hardly transmissible. The deep repose, the purity of aspect of every object, the snow broken only by ridges of angular rocks, produce an effect no less beautiful than solemn. Sometimes, in the midst of the wide expanse, one comes upon a patch of the so-called red snow of the Alps. At a distance, one would say that such a spot marked some terrible scene of blood, but as you come nearer, the hues are so tender and delicate, as they fade from deep red to rose, and so die into the pure colorless snow around, that the first impression is completely dispelled. This red is an organic growth - a plant springing up in such abundance that it colors extensive surfaces, just as the microscopic plants dye our pools with green in the spring. It is an Algra well known in the Arctics, where it forms wide fields in the summer .-Agassiz in the Atlantic Monthly.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

THE following article from Dr. Hall's Journal of Health, contains practical hints on various subjects that are worthy of attention:

- 1. It is unwise to change to cooler clothing, except when you first get up in the morning.
- 2. Never ride with your arm or elbow outside any vehicle.
- 3. The man who attempts to alight from a steam-car while in motion is a fool.
- 4. In stepping from any wheeled vehicle while in motion, let it be from the rear, and not in front of the wheels; for then, if you fall, the wheels can not run over you.
- 5. Never attempt to cross a road or street in a hurry, in front of a passing vehicle; for if you should stumble or slip, you will be run over. Make up the half-minute lost by waiting until the vehicle has passed, by increased diligence in some other direction.
- 6. It is miserable economy to save time by robbing yourself of necesary sleep.
- 7. If you find yourself inclined to wake up at a can break up the habit in three days, by getting up as soon as you wake, and not going to sleep again until your usual hour for retiring; or retire two hours later, and rise two hours earlier for three days in succession; not sleeping a moment in the day time.
- 8. If infants and young children are inclined to be wakeful in the night, or very early in the morning, put them to bed later; and, besides, arrange that their day nap shall be in the forenoon.
- 9. "Order is heaven's first law," regularity is nature's great rule; hence regularity in eating, sleeping, and exercise, has a very large share in securing a long and healthful life.
- 10. If you are caught in a drenching rain, or fall in the water, by all means keep in motion sufficiently vigorous to prevent the slightest chilly sensation until you reach the house; then change your clothing with great rapidity before a blazing fire, and drink instantly a pint of some hot liquid.
- 11. To allow the clothing to dry upon you unless by keeping up vigorous exercise until thoroughly dried, is suicidal.
- 12. If you are conscious of being in a passion, keep your mouth shut, for words increase it. Many a person has dropped dead in a rage.
- 13. If a person "faints," place him on his back and let him alone; he wants arterial blood to the head; and it is easier for the heart to throw it there in a horizontal line, than perpendicu-
- 14. If you want to get instantly rid of a beastly surfeit, put your finger down your throat until free vomiting ensues, and eat nothing for ten
- 15. Feel a noble pride in living within your means, then you will not be hustled off to a cheerless hospital in your last sickness.

LANGUAGE OF INSECTS.

A most singular discovery, the credit of which appertains, we believe, to Mr. Jesse, is that of the antennal language of insects. Bees and other insects are provided, as everybody knows, with feelers or antennæ. These are, in fact, most delicate organs of touch, warning of dangers, and serving the animals to hold a sort of conversation with each other, and to communicate their desires and wants. A strong hive of bees will contain thirty-six thousand workers. Each of these, in order to be assured of the presence of their queen, touches her every day with its antennæ. Should the queen die, or be removed, the whole colony disperse themselves, and are seen in the hive no more, perishing every one, and quitting all the store of now useless honey which they had labored so industriously to collect for the use of themselves and the larvæ. On the contrary, should the queen be put into a small wire cage placed at the bottom of the hive, so that her subjects can touch and feed her, they are contented, and the business of the hive proceeds as usual. Mr. Jesse has also shown that this antennal power of communication is not confined to bees. Wasps and ants, and probably other insects, exercise it. If a caterpillar is placed near an ant's nest, a curious scene will often arise. A solitary ant will perhaps discover it, and eagerly attempt to draw it, away. Not being able to accomplish this, it will go up to another ant, and, by means of the antennal language, bring it to the caterpillar. Still, these two, perhaps, are unable to perform the task of moving it. They will separate and bring up re-enforcements of the community by the same means, till a sufficient number are colrock which pierced through the ice on the sum- lected to enable them to drag the caterpillar to their nest.—Once a Week.

MACHINERY AND HAND LABOR.

Nor such a great while ago our thread was spun between the thumb and finger, and all our cloth woven in the clumsiest of hand-looms. Now, by means of a spinning jenny and weaving machinery one person will make as much as two hundred yards of cloth in a day. Before the invention of the cotton gin, one person could not prepare one pound of cotton so easily as he can now prepare one hundred pounds. Our grandmothers could barely knit one pair of socks in a day—now, by means of a machine, one little girl can turn out a hundred dollars' worth of knitted material in a day. A few years ago we were told that it took seventeen men to make a complete pin; now the machine is fed with the raw material which is not touched again until rolled up in papers of pins. In Providence, R. I., there is a machine which takes a strip of metal from a coil, and makes two hundred and thirty inches of delicate chain out of it, in a day. The metals are no longer worked by hand—a slow, wearing process; they are shaved, sawed, bored and hammered with the greatest ease and accuracy, as much so as if they were the softest pine.

An instrument has been contrived and perfected of exceedingly delicate powers, which measures the operation of mind itself - tells the exact time it takes for a sensation from the finger to reach the brain-two-tenths of a second! Go into a certain India rubber store in New York and you will find a hundred different articles made of that one staple—only a few years ago good for nothing but to rub out marks, and furnish active-jawed young persons something to chew. As wood gives out coal pits are found everywhere. We begin to fear for lights with which to illuminate our homes, and make all things cheerful; when lo! oil is distilled from coal, and we even have streams of it spouting out of the ground to fill our lamps with! Coal tar, once regarded as useless, is now manufactured into many different merchantable articles, some of them of great value. - Scientific Ameri-

THE TITANS OF AMERICA.—A correspondent of the American Phrenological Journal says:

"While you have spoken of the Kentuckians, Tennesseans, West Virginians and Marylanders, as being so large and finely developed, permit me to say that the true Titans of America have escaped your notice-men among whom, though nobody myself, I have walked, feeling myself among gods, physically speaking, of coursemen beside whom the Highlanders are in a measure pigmies - men among whom six feet three inches and a chest of forty-five, forty-eight, and even fifty inches are not uncommon - I mean the backwoodsmen of Maine, to whom three generations, spent for the most part in the open air, battling with the piney monarchs that girt the Umbagog, the Moosehead, and other lakes and streams of that wild, bracing Northern climate, have given the most gigantic development of physical power which I ever saw or had any authentic account of."

How to Cure a Smoky Chimney .- "I have inst succeeded," says Mr. C. Butler-Clough, in the Mining Journal, "in curing an obstinate smoky chimney by the aid of a zinc covering outside a common earthenware chimney pot having two openings in the zinc, one east and the other west. There are also two partitions or stoppers, north and south, to prevent the draught from escaping by the opposite opening. By the aid of this contrivance an upward current of air is carried outside the flue to its top, on the windward side of the chimney. I have now had the plan in use for some time, and in the face of several most violent storms not a particle of smoke or soot has come down the flue. In other rooms, the soot was blown on the floor to a large

In prosperity it is the easiest of all things to find a friend; in adversity it is of all things the most difficult.

Various Topics.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

THE following beautiful and eloquent extract is from a letter of Guy H. Salisbury, published in the Buffalo Courier:

The kind Sisters of Charity, whose holy mission is ever with the suffering, glide noiselessly about the hospitals, with nourishment for the feeble convalescent, with soothing palliatives for those writhing in the grasp of fell diseases, and mutely kneeling by the bedside of the dying. On the battle-fields, amidst hurling shots and hissing shells, they have calmly walked to seek and save the wounded. Stalwart men, who lay gasping in agony unutterable, have shed tears like children, as they eagerly drank the restoring draught brought by these devoted creatures. Would that our own Bayard Wilkeson, who for hours ebbed out his rich young blood on the gory plains of Gettysburg, had fallen in the hands of these minstering angels! Then had not been written, by his stricken father, that eloquent psalm of death whose deep wall was grand as the dirge of Saul. Then had the sacred shade of Forest Lawn not held that untimely grave.

Blessed, pure, Angelic woman! If she lost us Eden, she wins for us the more glorious Paradise of God!

"Is that mother?" murmured a New England youth, whose lacerated bosom was heaving with the last struggle, in the Aceldama of an army hospital, as his glazing eye saw diraly the outline of a female form, and felt a soft hand on his forehead, where the drops of death were gathering. His thoughts had wandered far from the pallet where he lay, back to that village home, in the quiet Valley of the Connecticut, where father and mother, and sisters and brothers were thinking

as the days were on how very soon they should welcome home the darling boy who left them so bravely, so proudly, to battle for the starry flag! And when recalled to partial consciousness by the gentle offices of the attending nurse, he fondly thought that "mother" had flown to his relief on wings of mercy. Heroic lad! he indeed "went home," but not as he left upon the lovely June morning, with a rose wreath on his bayonet. to the roll of stirring drams and waving of triumphant banners. The drums beat with muffled notes, and craped banners drooped mournfully as they bore the young soldier to his

We of the North know but little, practically, of the dire miseries of the war. We fail to realize them. Money is poured out freely on the altar of the nation, for the costly sacrifices of the strife, but plenty still smiles around us, and our homes are quiet and happy as in the halcyon days. But those who have gone from among us to take part in the conflict, who have seen the actralities of the terrible strife, alone know how real and sad a thing it is. Yet it has developed many noble traits of character-has called out energies and sympathies that redeem our common nature. There have been deeds of high emprise, rivaling the mighty daring of the mailed Crusaders, who followed to Palestine the Banner of the Cross. There have been charges as desperate as that of the famous Six Hundred at Balaklava. There have been hand to hand conflicts as deadly as that of Roderick Dhu. And who can tell the unnumbered and unknown heroes, whose courage, constancy, fortitude and endurance, have been worthy the Martyr's crown? Who shall give sufficient meed to the faithful surgeons devotedly working for hours at their fearful task, on the margin of the battle field, regardless of dangerous missiles, of the sweep of cavalry, and the thunder of batteries? Dread, grim-visaged war, beneath thy breast of steel there beats a human heart!

LINCOLNIANA

Mr. EDWARD DICEY, known as the English author of a life of Count Cavour, is traveling in this country, and furnishes one of the London magazines with some lively pictures of men and things. In his last contribution he speaks of meeting the President at a small party in Washington, and relates the following:

"The conversation, like that of all American official men I have met with, was unrestrained in the presence of strangers, to a degree perfectly astonishing. Any remarks that I heard made as to the present state of affairs I do not feel at liberty to repeat, though really every public man here appears not only to live in a glass house, but in a reverberating gallery, and to be absolutely indifferent as to who sees or hears him. There are a few 'Lincolniana,' however, which I may fairly quote, and which will show the style of his conversaion. Some of the party began smoking, and our host remarked. laughingly, 'The President has got no vices: he neither smokes nor drinks.' 'That is a doubtful compliment,' answered the Pesident; 'I recollect once being outside a stage in Illinois, and a man sitting by me offered me a cigar. I told him I had no vices. He sail nothing, smoked for some time, and then gruited out, 'It's my experience that folks who have no vices have plaguey few virtues.' Again, a gentleman pres ent was telling how a frient of his had been driven away from New Orleans as a Unionist, and how, on his expulsion, when he asked to see the writ by which he was expelled, the deputation which called on him told iim that the government had made up their minds to do nothing illegal, and so they had issued no illegal write, and simply meant to make him go of his own free will. 'Well,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'that reminds me of a hotel keeper down at St. Louis, who boasted that he never hid.a death in his hotel; for whenever a guest was dying in his house he carried him out to lie in the street.' At another time the conversation turned upon the discussions as to the Missouri compromise, I Temple Bar.

and elicited the following quaint remark from the President:—'It used to amuse me some (sic) to find that the slaveholders wanted more territory, because they had not room enough for their slaves, and yet they complained of not having the slave trade, because they wanted more slaves for their room."

WEALTH, POWER AND CRIME OF LONDON.

THE city of London now covers an area of ne hundred and twenty square miles, and contains a population of about three million souls. It is stated in a late report of the Registrar-General that its population has increased, since 1860, at the rate of one thousand per week. It far surpasses any other city on the face of the earth in wealth, and alas—it must also be added in human misery also. The Registrar-General records the lamentable fact that one in six of those who leave the world die in the public institutions-workhouses, hospitals, asylums or prisons. Nearly one in eleven of the deaths is in the workhouse. Every sixth person dies a pauper or a criminal! And how great a number who barely manage to escape this fate. The severe competition for subsistence and wealth which characterizes London life is a terrible ordeal for any human being to pass through.

Cities are centers of great temptations, in which many persons sink every year from wealth to poverty, by a love of display beyond their incomes. Others again are tempted still deeper, and forsake the paths of virtue for those of vice. It is related that of the 8,000 convicts in institutions near London 1,000 were born in affluence. and had received a classical education. Allured by gambling in attending sportive scenes, they squandered their patrimony; and being tempted, committed crime, thus sinking to the degraded, condition of felons. London has always been an alluring city to provincial youth. Goldsmith declared that in his day thousands died there yearly from broken hearts, stricken by poverty; and to-day similar scenes are witnessed and like sorrows experienced to an extent unimagined by the sensitive poet.

AN INGENIOUS LETTER.

Mr. EDWARD J. WOOD makes public, through the London Notes and Queries, the following letter, which he found among some old family papers. It was addressed to the actor LISTON and is made up in the names of plays which were popular in the last century:

Friend Liston, Better Late than Never. You are All in the Wrong to make yourself such a Busybody into acting; but Every Man in his Humor. I'll tell you what, he would if he could be a Critic, a very Peeping Tom; such things are the rage. All's Well that Ends Well. I scorn to play the Hypocrite, and wish we were Next-door Neighbors, then we could have the School for Scandal, a Quarter of an Hour before Dinner, or Half an Hour after Supper; talk of Ways and Means, the Wheel of Fortune, the Follies of a Day, Humors of an Election, and make quite a Family Party, be all in Good Humor, and never have the Blue Devils; but may you and your lady always prove the Constant Couple. Pray how is Miss in her Teens? By-and-by she will be sighing Heigho for a Husband. I hope he will not prove a Deaf Lover, but may they possess Love for Love. You are a Married Man, and know how to Rule a Wife, and Mrs. L. I have no doubt understands The Way to keep Him; may she prove a Grandmother, and be happy in her Son-in-Law. Now as to this letter, What d'ye call it? Believe me, in this Romance of an Hour I do not mean Cross Purposes, but rather hope it will be the Agreeable Surprise. You may wonder, but the author is a Child of Nature whose whole life has been a Chapter of Accidents and Much Ado about Nothing, who endea vors to keep up his vivacity Abroad and at Home, has Two Strings to his Bow, and is no Liar when he says he is yours truly. August 8, 1802. Sunday, Sevenoaks, Kent.

CHILDREN AND THEIR MEMORIES.

Ir seems to me that nothing could have preserved our nursery rhymes and legends, even in their present comparative purity, but an intui-tive sense of literary justice in children and a peculiar tenacity of accuracy lost at a later age. A lady who teaches a number of very little boys and girls in a Sunday school has told me that one Sunday, to the unbounded delight of her children, she explained to them a colored print of the sale of Joseph by his brethren. Of course the brethren had to be named; but on that day week, when the picture was called for again, she was so unfortunate as to transfer one of the names of the previous Sunday-the Issachar of last week was now Zebulon. To her the brethren resembled each other as much as one ninepin does another; but for them the personality of each was strongly marked. Her error was quickly perceived; she was corrected, and wisely admitted the mistake. The sense of truth, however, of her class was wounded, and it was some time before she regained the full confidence which she possessed before. I have seen a very serious difference respecting the personality of Noah's sons in a small ark; and when the case was referred to me I did not hastily decide, but deliberately examined Shem and Japhet, and then without lightness or hesitation, pronounced a final judgment, and both parties were pleased and thanked me. That was a cruel and thoughtless answer of a showman, when he was asked which was Wellington and which was Napoleon: Whichever you like?" as if one were not really and immutably the English, and one the French General. I am sure the little girl was deeply hurt-not because a rude return was made to her innocent question, but to think that there could be such a disregard of right and wrong, such an utter carelessness of truth .-

Reading for the Young

HARRY'S PROMISE

"O, George, that was wicked to say that!" "Well, didn't Will Brown spoil my ball and then throw it at me? It was enough to make anybody swear. Father only bought it for me esterdav."

"For all, George, it was wrong to speak so."

"What makes it so wrong, Harry? I am sure think our Joe ought to know a great deal etter than you do, for he is almost a man, and when he gets cross at me he talks a great while longer that way than I did. I don't remember all he says." "I said something like that once, George. I

was spinning my top and the twine broke. Mother heard what I said, and she called me up into her room and told me how very wicked it was to talk so; she was sick then. It wasn't a great while afterward, when Uncle Harry came into my little room one night and wakened me. He told me mother was very sick and wanted to see me. He carried me to her bed. She reached out her thin, white hands when she saw me, and smiled. I crept close to her and laid my face against hers. She kissed me a great many times, and then she asked me if I remembered yet, what she had told me about using wicked words. I told her 'yes, 'I hadn't used one since.' I think I can see her now, as she looked at me, when she said, 'Harry, I want you to promise me, that if you ever think of using such words, or if you hear other boys use them, you will remember what your mother told you.' I promised her I would. Oh, how tight she held me then! I can't tell you all she said then, George, but it was something about God's taking care of me and my promise. After a while I felt her cheek grow like snow, and she didn't hold me so tight. Then Uncle Harry took me back to my bed, and I saw he had been crying too." Here Harry stopped and drew his hand across his eyes.

George asked "how long it had been since then."

"Three years now, for I was eight last week, and I was only five when mother died."

"And have you remembered all this time, Harry?"

"Yes. Sometimes I think of using bad words, when the boys make me cross, but, right away, I seem to see mother looking at me, just as she did that night."

"Well, Harry, I am going to try your promise too. Shall I?"

"Why, yes, if you will, George, but-" he

stopped and looked down. "But what, Harry?"

"I was going to tell you what I thought helped me to keep my promise. You musn't tell the other boys this, they might laugh at it; you know we never like them to laugh at us, and that would be laughing at mother."

"I'll not tell, Harry, if you don't want me to." "Well, I think it was the prayer mother made afterward that helps me keep my promise; and besides that, every night and morning ever since, when I kneel at my bed, I ask God to help me keep my promise to my mother."

Mothers, be encouraged! The little seeds of counsel which you are daily scattering are never lost. Like a rich harvest, they will return in blessing on your children's hearts.

Perhaps they seem unmindful of your kind instructions and gentle words; but remember, that He never forgets, who said, "If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it."—S. S. Times.

THE GERMAN BOY.

Among the children in one of the Sabbath schools in New York was a little German boy, whose parents were very poor. From the time he entered the school he was remarkable for his eagerness to learn, and his docility. His s hopes were, however, frustrated by a sudden illness, which cut him down in a few days. During his sickness the superintendent of his school went to see him, and found him perfectly happy-"waiting." That afternoon he suddenly rose on his elbow, and exclaimed, Mother, do you hear that music? It's so beautiful; don't you hear it?" His mother thinking his mind affected, tried to hush him, but he repeated the words, looking up at the same time with eager eyes. Then he began to sing in his singularly sweet voice, "I hear the angels coming, coming." When he had sung the hymn through once, he began again, "I hear the angels coming - coming - coming." As he repeated the word "coming" the third time his eyes closed, and he was gone to meet it is believed, the angels whose coming he desired, and to dwell with Jesus.

THE BRIGHT PENNY.

Lizzie's grandpa gave her a penny. It was bright and new, and Lizzie thought it was very beautiful. She kept it wrapped in a piece o soft paper, that it might stay bright. Very often she would undo the paper to look at the penny, and asked if it was not a beautiful one.

After some time Lizzie earned another penny. So she had two. One day she wished to spend one of them for a slate pencil. So she took the pennies from her pocket, saying, "Mamma, I don't want to buy a pencil with the bright new penny, but with the other. I want to put the brightest into the missionary box." So the pencil was bought, and by-and-by the bright new penny was given to send good reading to the

Is not this the right way? Give the best you have to the Lord. We have nothing too good or too beautiful to give him. Best of all, children, you can give him your bright young hearts.—American Messenger.

Kural New-Yorker.

MEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

BOGHESTER, N., Y., DECEMBER 5, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

On the A. M. of Thanksgiving Day, the Army of the Potomac broke camp and marched toward the Rapidan in three columns. The right, consisting of the 3d corps, supported by the 6th, was ordered to cross at Jacob's Ford. The 2d corps to cross at Germania Ford, and the 5th, supported by the 1st, to cross at Culpepper Ford, between Germania and Ellis' Ford. The center column arrived at Germania about noon. Only a small picket of Georgia cavalry were seen on the other side.

Early's corps (formerly Gen. Ewell's) was fortified from a point near Mountain Run, south of the Rapidan, following the crest of hills westwardly to the railroad, where it connected with Hill's corps, which covered the Rapidan, thence westwardly. The enemy's right flank near the mountain was protected by a line of works diverging from the river defences, running south and then south-west, resembling our own position at Gettysburg. Our crossing points, therefore, were all between the Rappahannock and the rebel position. A portion of our troops reached the other side of the Rapidan during the day, and the remainder on the 27th, together with the headquarters, which moved before 9 o'clock A. M. The enemy were discovered in force, but contracted their lines and fell back from the river. No opposition was made to our crossing, excepting at one of the upper fords. Shortly after this, 9 A. M., a heavy cannonading commenced, and continued up to 5 P. M., without intermission.

The Army of the Potomac advanced at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 27th from near Germantown, Culpepper and Jacob's Fords, and formed in line of battle, the center resting on the Fredericksburg turnpike, near Robertson's tavern. The left advanced along the plank road, forming a curve toward Gordonsville, and the rest terminating near the Rapidan, southwest of Jacob's Ford. As the center advanced. it came upon the enemy's pickets and skirmish line. Subsequently the enemy's line was strengthened by the arrival of re-enforcements from Ewell's corps, on the Rapidan front. About 10 o'clock a slow and irregular cannonading commenced on the road leading to Orange Court House, and there was considerable firing between the skirmishers. The enemy does not reply with artillery.

At 4 o'clock it was announced that Hill's corps, which had previously rested on the Rapidan near the railroad, was approaching on the center, and half an hour later heavy musketry was heard on the right, showing that the 3d corps, forming that wing, was engaged with the enemy up to 6 o'clock P. M. of Friday. Our casualties were few in the center. The only officer of rank at that time known to be killed is Lieut.-Col. Hesser, of the 72d Pa. regiment.

The battle ground is in the wilderness, with but little open country, consequently an accurate description of our position cannot be given. but it will be perceived we have the enemy's fortified position, the heights skirting the Rapidan on their right, and can compel them to give battle if they intend to fight upon ground less favorable to us.

Jeff. Davis, owing to the unfavorable weather of Wednesday, did not review the army, as he intended, and he is said by prisoners to have returned to Richmend on Thursday.

Gen. Greig's cavalry and artillery had a severe fight with the enemy's right wing of cavalry on Thursday P. M. We drove them back on their infantry lines, when we were compelled to fall back. His loss is said to be about 150 killed. The 5th corps coming up, the enemy was in turn compelled to retreat.

A train of the 5th corps, advancing on the plank road, were attacked on the flank by the rebel cavalry, who destroyed fifteen or twenty wagons, killed two men and several mules.

Lee has evacuated Fredericksburg Heights, which are now occupied by our cavalry.

On Friday morning it was found that the rebels had fallen back from our center to two miles nearer Orange Court House.

The above intelligence is up to the evening of Friday, and was brought to Washington by a special messenger, who came near being captured by guerrillas. Additional information, which has come to hand through another source, states that the line was formed on Friday about noon, on the road leading to Orange Court House.

Gen. Greig's cavalry, on the left, had a severe fight with the rebel cavalry, and drove them back on their infantry, and then fell back on the 5th corps, who in turn drove the rebel infantry

back and took position as the left wing. Warren's (2d) corps, on the right, drove the rebel skirmishers beyond Robertson's Tavern, and formed the center on the right. Gen. Prince's division, consisting of the 2d and 3d corps, met a heavy body of Ewell's corps and fought them several hours, until the remainder of the corps came up, and later the 6th corps. The 3d corps lost heavily. The loss is estimated at 500 killed and wounded and many prisoners, but we severely punished the enemy in killed and wounded, and took, as Gen. French reports, 900 prisoners. Our forces on the center had no severe fighting, and consequently our loss is light.

On Saturday morning it was discovered that the enemy's center had fallen back.

Their skirmishing lines are in the woods, some mile and a half nearer Orange Court House.

The heavy rains, it was thought, would hinder any heavy offensive field operations on Saturday.

It was reported that Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry division and Gen. Custer attempted to cross under the rebel batteries at Racoon Ford on Friday, and were driven back. Heavy guns were heard there all the P. M., tending to confirm the truth of the report that the enemy used no artillery on our front on Friday, and we have very little, owing to the densely wooded and hilly character of the ground.

Department of the South.

THE correspondent of the Boston Traveller writing from Folly Island under date of the

The loss of the rebels is said to be from five to twelve daily. Our casualties a few weeks ago were fully equal to the rebels, but now that the effective guns of the enemy have been silenced our casualties are rare. Fort Sumter suffers in meek silence, not displaying even her flag more than half the time. Fort Moultrie and Johnson shoot with no great vigor, and our men easily dodge under cover and avoid danger. Mean time new forts are being thrown up on this and adjacent islands, which will shortly command all navigable channels, and give relief to our blockading squadron. Thus slowly but surely the work goes on-the right of our cause and the strong arm of the nation prevails, and the good time so long coming still advances.

The N. Y. Herald's Morris Island letter says: During Sunday night the monitor Lehigh while on picket duty near Fort Sumter, got aground. Daylight discovered her position to the enemy, who at once began a furious fire upon her, both from James and Sullivan's Islands. Three other monitors, the Montauk, Passaic and Nahant, moved to aid her. The Admiral boarded the Nahant, and called for volunteers to carry a hawser to the Lehigh. Out of the number who offered themselves, the surgeon and two desperate mission under a tremendous fire. After three attempts, they succeeded in getting a line fast to the Lehigh, and at the turn of the tide the Nahant towed her off. Admiral Dahlgren promoted the two seamen on the spot to the rank of petty officers. Commander Bryson, of the Lehigh, and the executive officer, Lieut. Hopkins, were both wounded.

Fifteen shells were thrown into Charleston on the 19th. There is very little firing this morning. The enemy has been busily engaged in erecting a formidable battery in the rear of the Moultrie House, on Sullivan's Island. For some weeks past the hospital flag has been shown at the Moultrie House, in order to protect it from our fire, but it seems the house, instead of being used as an hospital, has furnished the rebels a screen, behind which they built the battery in question.

The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal the 20th, arrived in New York on the 23d. She had the rebel blockade runner Banshee in tow, having captured the latter on the 17th, after a long chase and firing many shots at her. According to information in possession of the Navy Department, the Banshee was built at the yard of Jones, Quiggan & Co., in Liverpool, and launched in the latter part of November, 1862. She is a paddle-wheel steamer, and called a steel boat, the plates used in her construction being of steel three-quarters of an inch in thickness, which are said to be equal to iron plates an inch thick. She is 220 feet long, 20 broad and 12 deep. Her bottom is flat, and her hull is divided into four water-tight compartments. Her engines are oscillating, of 120 horse-power, and so constructed as to be under the decks. When fully loaded, she draws only eight feet of water.

Major-General Butler was at Newbern on the 19th ult., on a tour of inspection to the different military posts in this Department.

Department of the Gulf.

THE steamer George Washington, from New Orleans the 21st, arrived at New York on the 28th ult.

The steamer Bermuda arrived at New Orleans on the 18th, with six pirates on board, taken from a schooner which they had captured a few hours previous. Another schooner, captured by a portion of the same gang, was run ashore and burned.

The prize schooner Matamoras, with cotton, has arrived at New Orleans.

The British brig Volant, with a general cargo. arrived at New Orleans on the 19th, a prize to the gunboat Virginia.

The British brig Dashing Wave arrived at New Orleans ou the 20th, a prize to the gunboat New London. She was captured going into the Rio Grande. She had on board a cargo of clothing and medicine, and \$70,000 in gold.

Reports from the Mississippi river are that a rebel force of 5,000 to 10,000 men are trying to concentrate at some point on the river not far

above Port Hudson, to impede navigation. On the 8th the steamer Emerald was attacked | carrying over 6,000 men. At night Gen. Thomas

heavy fog, she escaped further injury. No lives | the river. were lost.

There is a report, which is authentic, of a strong rebel force gathering at Clinton La., and another at Woodville, Miss.

The rebels are very active all along the river, from Baton Rouge to the Mississippi State line, and all their movements look to preparations for concentrating and planting batteries to obstruct the commerce of the Mississippi.

From Western Louisiana there is news of a very well managed reconnoissance and surprise of the enemy on the 20th. Cavalry were sent out on the Abbeyville road and the Vermillionville, in the rear of Camp Pratt, supported by infantry and artillery. They took the enemy completely by surprise, capturing the whole of the 6th Texas, with the exception of 25 men, commanded by Col. Bagley. The Lieut-Colonel and Major were absent and escaped. They also dispersed the 2d Louisiana cavalry, (rebel,) and returned with a slight loss.

The news from Gen. Banks, in Texas, continues good. He has captured Corpus Christi, and several smaller places.

The Texans are exhibiting evidences of Unionism wherever the army marches, so much so that arms and equipments for them, particularly for the cavalry service, are being sent from New

The N. O. Era has dispatches from Mobile papers of the 18th, which say that Charleston has been burning 63 hours, and Gilmore's shell are constantly making it worse. Nearly all the men in Sumter were killed by the fall of the remaining wall, under which they had taken

The Era says St. Luke's Church, on Hercules street, had been burned by incendiaries, because it was used as a negro school.

The Navy Department has been informed that ecently acting Lieutenant-Commanding Smith, of the steamer Bermuda, re-captured the schooner Campbell, off Pensacola Bar, from a gang of rebels commanded by the notorious Jas. Duke. Two other schooners were in company with the Campbell,—one was burned and the other went safely up to Pensacola Bay. Six men were captured, but Duke escaped.

Very latest by telegraph to the South-west Pagg:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—On the 17th inst. our forces attacked Aransas City, Texas, and it surrendered. We captured 100 prisoners and

Movements in the West and South-West.

TENNESSEE. - Major-General Grant has been giving us glad tidings from his Department. sailors were accepted, and proceeded on their Our space will only permit the publication of the following official papers: CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25-7,15 P. M.

To Major-General Halleck: — Although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark, I believe Tam not premature in announcing A COMPLETE VICTORY OVER BRASG. Lookout Mountain top, all the rifle pits in Chattanooga Valley and Missionary Ridge entire, have been carried, and are held by us.

U. S. Grant, Maj.-Gen.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25-Midnight. To Maj.-Teneral Halleck, General in-Chief:— The operations of to day have been more successful than yesterday, having carried Missionary Ridge from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, Ridge from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, with a comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about 40 pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage, besides the arms in the hands of the prisoners. We captured 2,000 prisoners, of whom 200 were officers of all grades from Colonel down. We will pursue the rebels in the morning. The conduct of the officers and troops was everything that could be expected. Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points. G. H. Thomas, Maj. Gen.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 27-1 A. M. CHATTANOGA, Nov. 27—1 A. M.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck:—I am just in from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, caissons, and occasional pieces of artillery are everywhere to be found. I think Bragg's loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours.

U. S. Grant, Maj.-Gen.

The following statement is from Quartermaster-General Meigs, U. S. A., who was at Chattanooga during the three days' battle:

HEADOLARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 26. To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: - On the 23d instant, at 11.30 A. M., Gen. Grant ordered a demonstration against Missionary Ridge, to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order, and advanced in line of battle as if on parade. The rebels watched the formaion and movement from their picket lines and rile pits, and from the summits of Missionary Rilge, 400 feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so openly, deliberately and regularly was it all done. The line advanced, preceded by skirmishers, and at 2 P. M. reached the picket lines, and opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, who ran into their advanced line of rifle pits. After them went our skirmisiers, and after them 25,000 troops, which Gen Thomas had so quickly displayed. Prisoners assert that they thought the whole movement ageneral drill, and that it was too late to send for re-enforcements, and were overwhelmed by a force of numbers. It was a surprise in open divlight.

At 3 P. M., an important advance position of Orchard Knob, and the lines right and left were in our possession, and arrangements were ordered for holding them through the night.

The next day at daylight, Gen. Thomas had 5,000 men across the Tennessee and established on the south bank, constructing a pontoon bridge about six miles alove Chattanooga. The rebel steamer Dunbar vas repaired at the right moment and rendered effective aid in this crossing,

by a section of this force, having four pieces of had seized the end of Missionary Ridge next to artillery. They fired several shots, one of which the river and was entrenching himself. General went through the wheel-house. She was struck | Howard with a brigade opened communication by a shell in the boiler deck. There being a with him from Chattanoogs on the south side of

General Hooker scaled the slope of Lookout Mountain, and from the valley of Lookout Creek drove the rebels around the point. He captured some 2,000 prisoners and established himself high up the mountain side, in full view of Chattanooga. This raised the blockade, and now the steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had run only to Kelly's Ferry whence ten miles of hauling over mountain roads and twice across the Tennessee River on two pontoon bridges brought us our supplies.

All night the point of Missionary Ridge, on the extreme left, and at the side of Lookout Mountain, and on the extreme right, burned the camp fires of loyal troops. The day had been one of mist and rain, and much of Hooker's battle was fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view, but from which his guns were heard. During the night the sky cleared, and in the full moon the traitor's doom shone upon the beautiful scene till 1 P. M., when the twinkling sparks upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was going on; then it ceased. A brigade sent from Chattanooga crossed the Chattanooga Creek and opened communication

with Hooker. Gen. Grant's headquarters during the P. M. of the 23d and the day of the 24th, were in Wood's redoubt, except in the course of the day he rode

along the advanced lines, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders in Chattanooga

At daylight of the 25th the Stars and Stripes were discovered on the peak. The rebels had evacuated the mountain. Gen. Hooker moved to descend the mountain, and striking Missionary Ridge at the Passville Gap, to sweep on both sides and on its summit. Rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough, streaming regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Missionary Ridge either concentrating on the right to overwhelm Sherman or marching to the railroad and raising the siege. They had evacuated the valley of Chattanooga. Would they abandon that of Chickamauga?

The 20-pounder 41 inch rifles on Wood's redoubt opened on Missionary Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the Ridge, the rifled parrots answered, and the cannonade thus commenced, continued all day. Shot and shell streamed from Missionary Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from Wood's redoubts over the heads of Generals Grant and Thomas and their staffs. who were with us in this favorable position, from whence the whole battle could be seen. The headquarters were under fire all day.

Cannonading and musketry were heard from Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Howard marched the 11th corps to join him. Gen. Thomas sent out skirmishers who drove in the rebel pickets and chased them into their entrenchments, and at the foot of Missionary Ridge Gen. Sherman made an assault against Bragg's right, entrenched on a high knob next to that on which Sherman lay fortified. The assault was gallantly made. Sherman reached the edge of the crest and held his ground for, it seemed to me, an hour, but was bloodily repulsed by reserves.

A general advance was ordered and a strong line of skirmishers followed by a deployed line of battle some two miles in length. At the signal of eleven shots from headquarters on Orchard Knob the line moved rapidly and orderly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their mus-kets and ran into their rifle pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels. The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the grey rebels swarm out of the line of rifle pits, which surprised us, and over the base a few turned and fired their pieces, and a greater number collected into the many roads which crossed obliquely up its steep face. Some regiments pressed on and swarmed face. Some regiments pressed on and swarmed up the steep side of the Ridge, and here and there a color was advanced beyond the line. The attempt appeared more dangerous; but the advance was supported, and the whole line ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knows how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants. With cheers the men swarmed upward. They gathered to the parts least difficult of ascent, and the line was broken. Color after

color was planted on the summit, while cannon and muskets vomited their thunder upon them.

A shell from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson, when the driver of the gun whipped up the horses and attempted to get it off. A party of our soldiers intercepted them, and the gun was continued with cheese.

captured with cheers A flerce musketry fight broke out on the left, where between Thomas and Sherman a mile or two was occupied by the rebels. Bragg left the house where he had held his headquarters and rode to the rear as our troops appeared on either side of him. Gen. Grant proceeded to the sum-mit, and not till then did we know its height.

mit, and not till then did we know its height. Some of the captured artillery was put in position. Artillerists were sent for to work the guns, and caissons searched for ammunition. The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces, carried to the other side of the ridge, and used in forming barricades. A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of Baird's line, holy engaged with the rebals to the left, and a secure lodgment. the rebels to the left, and a secure lodgment effected. Another assault to the right of our center gained the summit, and the rebels fied.

center gained the summit, and the rebels 160.
Hooker coming into position swept the right of
the ridge, capturing many prisoners, and the
battle of Chattanooga was won.
The strength of the rebellion in the center is
broken. Burnside relieved, Kentucky and Tennessee rescued, Georgia threatened from the
rear, and a victory added to the chapter of "Unconditional Surrender Grant."
To-night the estimate of our captures is sev-

To-night the estimate of our captures is several thousand prisoners and thirty pieces of

Bragg is firing the railroad as he retreats toward Bealton. Sherman is in hot pursuit. To-day I reviewed the battle field, which extends for six miles along Mission Ridge and for

tends for six miles along Mission Ridge and for several miles along Lookout Mountain.

But one assault was repulsed; but that assault calling to that point the rebel reserves prevented them from repulsing any other.

A few days since, Bragg sent to Gen. Grant a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove any non-combatants who might still be in Chattanooga. No reply has been returned, but the combatants have removed from this vicinity. It is probable that non-combatants can remain without injury.

M. C. Meigs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Deafness, Catarrh, and diseases of the Eye, Ear, and broat—Drs. Lighthill.
Beadle & Company, Dime Book Publishers.
Godey's Lady's Book—L A Godey.
Corn Crushers—Clark Sorgho Machine Co.
Chattanogn—J w Daughaday.
Farm for Sale—Hampton Dodge.
Nursery Foreman Wanted—T C Maxwell & Bros.
Workmen Wanted—F K Phoenix—
Agents Wanted—F Ruggles & Co.
Quince Stocks for Sale—Mark D Willson.

Special Notices Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Fields. Free Homesteads at the West.

The News Condenser.

- This year's crops in Canada are a success
- Emancipation in the Dutch East Indies works well all around.
- Peru employs 250,000 persons in the India-rubber business.
- Fifty tuns of grapes passed through Detroit one day last week.
- --- The Washington hotels are going to charge \$3 per day this winter.
- Six inches of snow lately fell in Machias, and a foot in Eastport, Me.
- A woman was recently smothered to death in a mudhole in St. Louis. --- The official count in N. Y. State gives a Republican
- majority of 29,505. - Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, has given \$10,000 to ound a college in Syria.
- Lord Brougham in a recent speech referred to a work
- he published 60 years ago I - The receipts of the North-western Sanitary Fair at
- Chicago were over \$65,000.
- They are going to have a wine "congress" in Paris. o decide which is the best.
- Rations given to Vicksburg people during thirty days cost Uncle Sam \$52,000.
- The cotton that came to New Orleans in September and October was 23,400 bales.
- Thirty editors and printers were among the killed
- and wounded at Chickamauga - New Ipswich, N. H., entered her full quota of men,
- under the last call, over a week ago - English landlords are bewailing the increased emi-
- gration from Ireland to America. - The subscriptions to the Rhode Island hespital reach
- \$275,000, and are still coming in. --- The rebels now hold as prisoners no less than seven correspondents of the N. Y. Herald.
- Edwin Hammond, of Middlebury, Vt., lately sold two Spanish Merino ewes for \$1,600.
- The loss at the late fire in Nevada City was \$550,000, of which only \$50,000 were insured. - Java yelds the Dutch government a million dollars
- annually by the traffic in bird's nests. The Maryland farmers are importing German agri-
- culturists-no negro labor procurable. - Prize property to the amount of \$1,360,183 89, has
- been sold in New York since the 15th ult. - The Cincinnati Enquirer says the Government has
- recently purchased some twenty steamers. — The voters in Venango Co., Pa., the great oil county, acreased in two years from 1,713 to 6,265.
- Black Squirrels are swarming the Canadian woods to greater extent than for many years past.
- Consul Giddings is to be tried for kidnapping Redpath, before the Superior Court of Canada. - The cranberry crop of Cape Cod amounts to 3,899
- parrels, at the aggregate value of \$38,660 25. - Bishop Polk is not likely, Southern people say, to-
- enter the pulpit when this cruel war is over. - Corn 16 feet 4 inches high, from West India seed,

as been raised this season at South Norwalk, Ct.

- The Waynesburg (Pa.) Republican puts Abraham incoln for President at the head of its columns.
- The last survivor of the massacre of Wyoming. eremiah Spencer, died on the 22d ult. at New-Hartford, Conn.
- It is said there will soon be enough colored troops on the Mississippi to guard the whole river and garrison the
- There are 38,183 houses of worship in the U. S., of which 12,814, or about thirty-three per cent. are in reb-- The inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison are
- making articles to be sold at a Sanitary Fair to be held in A bill to allow any one to change his name as often as he chooses has been introduced into the Vermont Leg-
- It is expected that coal can be obtained at Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., and a shaft is being sunk for the

- One hundred million more feet of lumber than usual

- are in the Western markets, and yet the prices are higher - There are 8,650,000 bushels of coal in the Yougiogheny and the pools at Monongahela, Pa., waiting for a
- rise to get out. - Oswego prepared corn is a favorite article in England. for puddings, custards, &c., and is largely advertised in
- the London papers. - Not less than 80,000 persons have emigrated from California to Nevada Territory, attracted by the gold mines
- in the latter region. - The government taxes levied thus far upon the property in the 3d Congressional District of Massachusetts mount to \$700,470.
- The city fathers of Schenectady have authorized the purchase of 100 cords of wood for the use of the poor of that city this winter.
- During the quarter ending on the 30th of September last 1.314.375 letters were delivered by carriers from the Philadelphia post office. - More than half a million of bricks have been used
- in the construction of the dome alone of the new Catholic cathedral in Philadelphia. - A submarine volcano has lately broken forth about twenty-five miles from Sicily, and formed a small island
- eighty or ninety yards long. - The English fleet of gunboats built during the Crimean war are fast decaying, and many have been declared useless, and are broken up.
- The total indebtedness of the State of Georgia is \$14,149,410. This is \$47 of indebtedness for every white male inhabitant of the State
- Coal that is shipped to Cincinnati on speculation is confiscated by a municipal committee, and distributed where it will do the most good.
- Great complaint is made at Richmond that business men, instead of investing their money in Confederate scrip, are purchasing real estate.



Special Notices.

LITERARY JOURNALS

In America and Europe praise the Atlantic Monthly

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FREE HOMESTEADS AT THE WEST.

A COMPANY is forming in Central New York to go to Dakota next spring and settle on farms under the Home stead Law of 1862, granting 160 acres to actual settlers For a Circular containing a full description of the section of country where the colony intends locating, and the Report of the Agent sent out by the Company in July last, send to J. S. FOSTER, Secretary of the Homestead Association, Geddes, N. Y.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

OUR "Home Market" does not exhibit much alteratio in prices. Beans are 12%@25c higher. Poultry has declined. Dried Fruits are advancing. Sheep Pelts and Wool are lower. Hay has fallen off \$2,00 per tun.

Bochester Wholesale Prices.

2000,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	7 , 1000
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 20@21c
Flour, win. wheat, \$6,75@8,00	Honey, box 12@14c Candles, box 13@13/cc Candles, extra 14@14/c
Flour spring do 6.00@6.25	Candles hor 13/01940
Flour, spring do . 6,00@6,25 Flour, buckwheat 3,25@3,50	Candles extra
Meal, Indian 1,50@1,65	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee 1,30@1,60	Apples, bushel 50@62c
Best white Canada 1,70@1,70	Do. dried 12 tb 6@7%
Corn. 95@\$1	Peaches, do 15@18c
Corn. 95@\$1 Rye, 60 lbs & bush 90@1,00	Cherries, do 16@20c
Qats, by weight 70@72c	Plums, do 14@16c
Barley 1,20@1,30	Potatoes, do new 45@50c
Beans 1,50@2,25	Hides and Skins.
Buckwheat 90c@\$1,00	Slaughter. 7(07%
Mests.	Calf 11@12c
Pork, old mess15,00@16,00	Sheep Pelts 50@2,50
Pork, new mess. 17,00@17.00	Lamb Pelts 50@1,50
Pork, clear 19,00@19.00	Seeds.
Dressed hogs, cwt 6,50@ 7,00	Clover medium \$0,00@0,00
Beef, cwt 4,00(2, 6,00	_do large 0,00@0,00
Spring lambs, each 2,00@ 3,00	Timothy 2,50@3,00
Mutton, carcass. 4@5c	Sundries.
Hams, smoked 912@11c	Wood, hard 6,50@7,50
Shoulders 7@8c	Wood, soft 8,00@4,00
Chickens 8 @ 9c	Coal, Scranton 8,50 @9,00
Turkeys 9@11c	Coal, Pittaton 8,50@9,00
Geese	Coal, Shamokin 8,50@8,7
Dairy, &c.	Coal, Char 12@15c
Butter, roll 24@26c	Salt, bbl. 2,25@2,3
Butter, firkin 23@25c	Straw, tun 7,00@8,00
Cheese, new 070000	Hay, tun10,00@18,00
Cheese, 13@15c	Wool, \$2 fb 60@70
Lard, tried 12/2013c	Whitefish, % bbl 5,50 6,00
Tallow, rough 0/a/8 c	Codfish, quintal. 7,50@8,0
Tallow, tried 10% (2011)	Trout half bhl 550 660

The Provision Markets.

The Provision Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—ASEES — Quiet and steady. Sales at \$3,624/26,76 for pots, and \$8,75 for pearls.

FLOUR—Market may be quoted £6,010c better, with only a moderate business doing. Sales at \$3,856,00 for superfine State; \$6,1026,25 for extra State; \$6,902,600 for superfine Western; \$5,902,7.55 for common to medium extra Western; \$7,352,400 for trade brands, the market closing firm. Sales choice extra State were made at \$6,302,65. Canadian Flour may be quoted \$5, better, with very moderate demand. Salesat \$6,202,602,25 for common; \$6,30. Q9,00 for good to choice extra. Rye flour is unchanged at \$5,702,670 for interior to choice. Corn meal scarce and firm. Sales at \$6,500 for Brandywine, \$6,35 for caloric and Atlantic Mills, and \$6,00 for Brandywine, \$6,35 for caloric and Atlantic Mills, and \$6,00 for Jersey.

Atlantic Mills, and \$6,00 for Jersey.

GRAIN—Wheat market more active, and may be quoted 1.

@30 better at the close. Sales at \$1,37@1,41 for Chicago spring; \$1,38@1,41 for Milwankee club; \$1,4201,44 for Chicago spring; \$1,38,61,41 for Milwankee club; \$1,4201,44 for amber Milwankee; \$1,47@1,62 for winter red Western; \$1,54@1,58 for amber Michigan; \$1,30 for white Michigan; \$1,61 for winter red State, and \$1,46 for small parcels winter amber Green Bay. Rye continues dull and quiet. Sales at 1,320,135 for Western and State. Barley remains yery quiet; sales at \$1,40@1,57. Barley mait unchanged at \$1,55. Peas continue dull at \$1,07 for Canada. Corn steady and may be quoted to better. Sales at \$1,9@1,20 for shipping mixed Western in store, closing very firm at outside price. Oats more active and 2@3c better. Sales at \$7,289c for Canada; \$2,99c for Western and State, and \$7c for Prince Edward Island.

88@90c for Western and State, and 87c for Prince Edward Island.
PROVISIONS—Pork market steady and more active.—
Sales at \$16.60@18.00 for mess; \$16.00@17.60 for new prime mess, and \$12.04@12.25 for prime. Also new mess for last half Dec at \$18.25 and new packed do. for Jan and Feb. at \$19.37%. Beef is steady. Sales at \$3,50@5,00 for country prime; \$4,00@7.00 for country mess, \$10.0024,00 for repacked mess, and \$13,00@16.00 for extra mess. Prime mess Beef quiet and without material change. Beef hams are quoted quiet and not much changed. Sales were State and Western at \$18,00@18.00. Cut mests quiet and firm. Sales at 6,66% for shoulders, and 10@10% for hams.—Bacon sides dull. Sales were at 95 for Western Cumberland cut middles, and 9% for Western short ribbed middles. Dressed hogs dull, with sales at 7%@8c for city. Lard rules dull and unchanged. Sales at 11%@12% for No. 1 to choice. Butter is selling at 20@24c for Ohio, and 26@ slc for State. Cheese quiet at 18@16c for common and prime.

-Market rules firm, with moderate request, at 20@

BUFFALO, NOV. 30.—The produce market, owing to the decline in gold consequent on the recent Federal successes and the near approach of the close of navigation, has ruled quiet for most kinds of produce. FLOUR—The market for the week has ruled steady and firm, but less active than previous week. Sales double extra Indiana red at \$7; white wheat double extra choice Canada at \$7.75; fair white wheat double extra chanda at \$7.50 for spring extra, and \$7.50 for white wheat double extra. for spring extra, and \$7,50 for white wheat double extra.

Grain—Whest—The market less active and, under the influence of the decline in gold, tending downward. Sales for the week and Saturday, red winter at \$1,90; No. 1 Milwaukee Clubat \$1,222 white Canada at \$1,60; white Canada and Michigan at \$1,61@1,62, closing quiet, millers holding off for lower prices; holders firm. Corn—The market for the week has ruled only moderately active. Sales opening at \$1,15, and closing dull at \$1,12@1,13. Oats—The market opened moderately active, and closed dull and inactive. Sales Canada at 726-7236/0736; Western at 756. Barley—The market opened dull and closed on Saturday inactive. Sales Canada at \$1,02, and Western at \$1,00. The stock here is now in few bands. Rye—The market firm with light stock and limited idemand. Sales Western at \$1,12, and Canada at \$1,06.

Frass—Firm and scarce with moderate demand at \$0,0956 for Canadian.

Prass—Firm and scarce with moderate usmanu at someone for Canadian.

Brans—Firm at \$2,2%@2,20 per bushel.

Praovisions—The market firm for Pork, with but little doing. Old mess pork \$17. No new offering, and nothing doing yet in the way of packing. Lard firm at \$11\frac{1}{2}c. Smoked meats scarce and nominal. White fish and trout firm at \$5,50 for half bbls.

SEEDS—In moderate demand; sales for the week 600 bushels timed by at \$2,20\frac{1}{2}c, and 250 bushels clover at \$5,50.

CHERSE—The market less active and scarcely so firm. Quoted at \$20.40 feets the latter for very choice dairies. Pine apple cheese steady at 22c. There will be less activity in the market till after the holidays.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Flour and Meal.—Our market for Flour opened very tame, and throughout the morning only a moderate business was done at about the closing prices of Saturday. The demand is confined to the medium and better grades of both State and Western. Buckwheat flour is freely selling in the street at \$3,12@3,19 \$1 100 bs. Corn meal is unchanged.

Corn meal is unchanged.

Grain—For Wheat the market is easier and holders are more anxious to realize. The supply is fair but not large. Sales White Michigan at \$1.50. Rve is in active request, and is selling in the street quickly at \$1.40. Corn immer but inactive. Sales Western Mixed at \$1.22 delivered at East Albany. Barley is without important change in price, but in better request. Sales two-rowed Cayuga county at \$1.40; four-rowed Genesee county at \$1.40; do. do. Orleans county at \$1.43; and two-rowed Madison county to arrive at \$1.45. Oats firmer and moderately active. Sales State at 85@80%, afoat and delivered.

FESD—A steady market with a moderate inquiry. Sales 20 tons medium at \$1.70.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—FLOUR—Superfine, \$4,00@4,00 for shipment, \$\pi\$ barrel; 4,00@4.10 for home consumption; extra, \$4,50@4,55; fancy, \$4,16@4,20; Superfine, \$4,50@4.76; bag flour, \$4 \pi 200 fbs.

GRAIN—Fall wheat at \$5@\$1,02 per bushel; car loads dull at 70@30c \$\pi\$ bushel. Spring wheat at 72@32c \$\pi\$ bushel. Barley in good demand at 76@30c \$\pi\$ bushel. Oats at 42@4c \$\pi\$ bushel. Rye, 1@ \$\pi\$ be sea \$4@32c \$\pi\$ bushel. Provisions—Hams, \$9,50@10,00 \$\pi\$ 100 fbs. Bacon, \$6,50 @7.00 \$\pi\$ 100 fbs.

Cheese, \$9,56@10,00 \$\pi\$ 100 fbs. wholesale; 12\pi\$ \$\pi\$ b. retail. Butter—Fresh, wholesale, at 11@16c \$\pi\$ fb; retail 12\pi\$@20c \$\pi\$ lb.—\$Globe.

A DOME

The Cattle Markets

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—For Beeves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth atreet; at Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's in Sixth street, near Thirdyerue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street, For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 87th atreet, For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 87th atreet, The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

follows:	-				
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CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 25.—Whole number of cattle at larket 69; 699 Beeves, and 89 Stores, consisting of Work-ig Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three year olds, not ing Oren, Cowe and Oaltes, two was \$3,25@8,50; first quality Wife@3,00; second do. \$5,25@6,60; third do. \$4,00@4,25. WORKING OXEN.—# pair \$90@5160.
COWS AND CLIVES.—\$30, \$36@6160.
STORES—Yearlings \$90@00; two years old, \$18@22, three

vears old \$22 SHEEP AND #BS.—2,950 at market; prices in lots, \$2,50 93,76 each; each; \$4,50,60,00 OLD SHEEP.—5,2,60c \$7 ib. HIDES-63,409c \$7 ib. Tallow 9,09c \$7 ib. PRITS-\$2,00,032,25 each. OLD SKINS.—12,014c \$7 ib. VEAL CALVES-\$0,00,60,00. SWINE-Fat Hogs sell from \$666\(c\) \$7 ib, live weight, 7@ \(c\) dressed.

7%c dressed.

BHIGHTON. Nov. 25.—At market 1,360 Beeves; Sheep and Lambs 3,000; Swine 1,570. Number of Western Cattle 48t; Eastern Cattle 25t; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle 697; Cattle left over from last week.—
PRIORS.—Market Beef—Extra, \$8,75@.00; lat quality, \$8,25@8.50; 2d.00. \$7.00@8.00; 3d.00. \$5,50@7.00.

WORKING OXEN.—\$25@60; common. \$19@22.

MILOR COWS.—\$25@60; common. \$19@22.

VRAL CALVES.—\$0,00@.00.

STORES.—Yearlings, \$10@14; two years old \$17,00@25.00; three years old \$20.00@5,00.

HIDES.—9@3c \$7 lb.

OALF SKINS.—12@14c 20 lb.
TALLOW.—Sales at 8@3%c.
TALLOW.—Sales at 8@3%c.
SEENS.—12@14c 20 lb.
TALLOW.—Sales at 8@3%c.
SEENS.—12@14c 20 lb.
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TALLOW.—Sales at 8@3%c.
The TALLOW.—Sales at 8@3%c.
SEENS.—12@14c 20 lb.
TALLOW.—Sales at 8@3%c.
TOWAL PRIORS. \$1,75@2,00; sheep skins \$1,75@2,00.
SEENS.—12@16c 20 lb. Lambs from \$3.75@4.00 lb. Tallow.—Sales at 8.00 sk.

SEYNE.—Wholes sle 6%c70.70 lb; retail 8.00%c; 70 store hogs at market. Prices corn. fed.

Swink—Wholesale 6%@7c Pi fb; retail 8 @9%c; 70 store hogs at market. Fat hogs, 1600 at market; prices corn-fed 6%@6%c Pi fb.; still-fed, 0c.

TORONTO, Nov. 25—BEEF—Steady, \$4,50,35,50 \$2 100 bs SHEEF \$3,34 each. Lambs at \$2,34 each. CALVES—Scarce, \$4 and upwards. HIDES (green) at \$6,36 \$2 b. Calfskins at 7,390 \$2 b. PELTS \$0,340 each.—Globe.

The Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—There has been a fair demand for domestic wool, and the market is firm with a tendency to higher wines.

Saxon	y and Merine	o, fine
Do	do	full blood 82@84
Do	do	half and three-fourths 81@82
Comm	OB	77(7)80
Pulled	extra	85@90
Do	superfine	70@85
Do	No. 1	00@00
Do	No. 2.	
Weste	rn mixed	70@80 38@40
Smyrn	a washed	38.00
Do	unwashed	23@35
Syrian		20(@42
Cape		40(0)48
Urimei	B	10∕5/95
Bueno	A Vres	20(0.42 22(0.42
Parnyi	an washed	20046
Canada	A.	70@75
Califor	nia	25@55
Common		20(@bb

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—The market quiet, with but little doing. Prices range from 60@70c as to quality.—Journal. TORONTO, Nov. 25.—Wool, little offering at 36@41%

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The transactions since our last have been limited, but holders generally are firm. The stock here is small. Sales 5,000 fbs. mixed fleece at 70c, and 1,100 fbs. do. at 74c. In Fulled nothing was doing.—Journal

Married

At the parsonage, in Junius. Nov. 26th, by Rev. W. H. MRGIE, Mr. HENRY RICHARDS, of Junius, and Miss FRANCES AMELIA WILDER, of Galen. On the 19th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, of this city, HIRAM SHERMAN, Esq., and Miss LOUISA G. CHAUNCEY, both of Gates.

Died.

In this city, Nov. 29th, AGNES REQUA, aged 26 years. In this city, Nov. 26th, of consumption, JOHN MILLER aged 41 years.

On the 19th of Nov., at the Division Hospital, Army of the Potomac, of typhoid fever, JOHN W. BROWNELL, Co. E, 140th (Rochester) Regt. N. Y. Vols. AT Syracuse, Nov. 27th, of congestion of the brain, M re ELIZABETH FINNEY, aged 64 years, wife of Rev. C. C. Finney, of Oberlin, Ohio.

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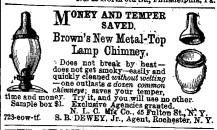
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ronage by the most careful attention to the interests of his patrons. The articles are taken charge of on their arrival, and carefully disposed of, promptly, to good cash oustome and cash returns made immediately to the owner. (The highest charge made 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 copy sent free to any desiring it. A trial will prove the above facts. For abundant references as to responsibility, integrity, &c., see the "Price Current."

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A TOTAL PROPERTY.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker TWO PICTURES.

PENSON VOID PT

BY ELIZA O. CROSBY.

Where the silver moonlight glistens Through the vines, across the floor,-Where so oft light steps have fallen Of young feet that come no more-Kneels a gray-haired, bending woman, With eyes dim with tears unshed, Whilethe moonlight, shim'ring o'er her, Throws a halo round her head.

Listen to the prayer she murmurs: "O, our Father! bless my boy Who bath gone to fight for country. Taking all the light and joy From this widowed heart of mine: 'Mid temptations of his life Strengthen him, and still protect him In the day of battle strife.

Comfort movemers for the fallen: And return to me my son If Thou seest fit, O, Father I 'Not my will, but Thine be done. When the Angel Death shall call us, And the war of life shall cease, Then unite us in thy kingdom Where there is eternal peace."

.

The moonlight falls upon the river And over the white-tented plain, On the battle-field, near lying, Still bearing the red blood stain, On a grove-crowned hill, where brown earth And a rough board mark a grave, Where the war-worn soldier lads Have buried a comrade brave.

The last word he spoke was "Mother;" His last glance was at the sky; While eyes around grew dim with tears, And quivered many a sigh. They have sent her the tidings sad; To-morrow at set of the sun She will know. Gop help her to feel ' Not my will but Thine be done." Rome, N. Y., 1863.

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE MOTHER'S STORY

BY MRS. M. P. A. C.

MOTHER, you are cruel!"

"I have some things to tell you, daughter, this afternoon; when I have told you them you will not think me unkind. At three o'clock come into the library with your sewing; I shall be there and disengaged."

MARY met her mother as requested, and Mrs Mason began: - "I was young once, as you are my child, and like you, imagined my own judgment superior to that of my parents; so at the age of sixteen, and much against their wishes, I married EDWARD ELTON?"

"Yes, MARY, I have been twice married. I never told you of this, because the subject was very painful to me. Since my marriage with your father I have been happy-our family circle has been quiet and loving, but, my daughter, may God preserve you from experiences like those I once passed through! I had not been long acquainted with the man I chose to wed. He was a stranger in the place. Gentlemanly and polished, he impressed me, as he did almost every one, very favorably. My parents alone, among all my acquaintances, discouraged my acceptance of his suit; my father even forbade it. 'There was something about the man,' he said, 'which he did not like - he feared he was not a good man.

"Too yielding, however, to the entreaties of his pet child, my kind father at last consented, and mother in silence and tears submitted to his decision. We were married at home, and our wedding was gay and festive. A few days after we went to a distant city to live. There was, for a moment, a strange, ominous feeling at my heart, when my mother held my hand so tightly at our parting, and said, 'Goo bless you, dar ling,' so tenderly; but it passed away as I took my husband's hand and entered the carriage.

"We had been keeping house but a few months, MARY, when EDWARD was brought home to me helpless. The men who brought him were very kind and would not tell the young wife of her husband's shame—they said he was ill-very ill. I would have sent for a phy sician, but they told me one had already been consulted, and that they felt sure he would be better in the morning. I never suspected the nature of his illness; why should I? In my former quiet country life, I had never seen a person much intoxicated, and that he, my noble, my beautiful husband, could have become so, did not cross my mind. I had, indeed, seen him take wine, but this was customary then, and occasioned no alarm. All night I watched by my husband's bedside, and feared that he would die, but he only slept a deep, heavy sleep, and in the morning awoke with headache. He was fretful all day, but I thought him nervous and understand the wise look of my neighbors when I told them that my husband had been so intoxicated for more than a year. He was ashamed that he had betrayed his weakness, and supposed that he had had a fit of apoplexy, he He struggled nobly with temptation, and all for affection, and wrote home triumphantly that EDWARD was all I could desire.

"Our first child was born. She was a beautiful babe, with her father's broad forehead and dark eyes, and my pretty brown ringlets. How I loved that babe! EDWARD idolized her, and

campaign was closed with the usual election. ious insult, a fine-looking, well-dressed boy of My husband went to the polls. His favorite twelve stood at his elbow, his frank face turned My husband went to the polls. His favorite Presidential candidate was successful. He drank freely in honor of the occasion, and treated others. The particulars I learned some time afterward.

"Toward evening I was sitting near the window, holding my beautiful HETTY. She had been unusually playful, and - perhaps it was only fancy — but I thought she had been trying to say 'pa-pa.' I was delighted, and pressed her to my bosom with all a mother's fondness for her first born.

"I saw my husband open the gate. He leaned against the post as if tired. Soon he came up the walk. His step was not firm as it usually was and my heart began to beat violently. As he came near the door his body swayed to and fro and he fell, striking his head upon the doorstone. I sprang to my feet and screamed, for I thought he was killed. But he did not seem badly injured, for he arose and staggered into the house. Then, my child, the dreadful conviction came home to my heart that I was the wife of a drunkard! I seemed in a moment to drink in one drop the concentration of a life of misery. Thinking of it now, I can only remember it as a fearful nightmare, from which I only awoke at the sight of my precious child dashed upon the hearth. My husband, my loving, my noble husband, was transformed into a flend. I snatched my infant from the floor unconscious, and pale, and fled from the house. My HETTY never smiled on me again. She never tried to say 'pa-pa' again. She was an idiot, and through three long years I cared for my poor, dear baby that never ceased to be an infant, whose beauty and intellectual brightness were gone forever."

Mrs. Mason paused; for the remembrance and relation of the dreadful realities of those years of trial overcame her. MARY, too, was weaping. When she could, she proceeded with her story.

"From that time EDWARD was a different man from what he had been. The flood-gates of a long-repressed passion seemed to have been re-opened, and on its mad waters he was swept toward ruin. I think remorse for the deed he had wrought caused him to drink more freely than he would have done.

"We had another child—a dark-haired boy, but his birth-wailing was very feeble, and in a few hours I blessed Gop that he would never become a drunkard, and when we laid baby HETTY by his side in the still graveyard, I longed to lie with them and be at rest. But when we turned away, and Edward spoke to me tenderly for the first time in years, it lifted up my heart so that I felt strength to live again. I hoped that it would last - that he would give up his cups. I had learned to pray at the couch of my sick child, and I spent hours on my knees in the dead of night for my poor EDWARD. I loved him - in all his degradation and sinfulness I had never ceased to love him. I think he tried earnestly to reform. I have seen him weep like a child over his weakness and his shame, but the next day, perhaps, he would yield to drink again. We were in rags, for our property was gone; and although I did the best I could by taking in sewing and going out to wash, I could hardly make enough to provide our food, and my husband only earned a few shillings now and then to purchase that which brought us woe continually. O, how bitter my heart was toward the rumseller who sold him the poison.

"At length came the last tragedy. I had been very ill, and was just recovering, when he was seized with delirium tremens. The nervous excitement which his terrible sickness wrought in me, threw me into a relapse, and I came up from the very borders of the grave only to learn that EDWARD had passed within its portals."

Mrs. Mason's story was complete; but she said:-"My child, last night, as your father and were returning from our visit, we saw JAMES STANLEY enter a saloon. We heard his ribald jest, and his loud call for that which brought to your mother's young life such misery as I have told you of. Is mother cruel, darling, that she would protect her daughter from the fate of the drunkard's wife?"

"I will never marry James Stanley-never," exclaimed MARY, energetically; then affectionately embracing her mother, she whispered -"Poor mama, how you have suffered! For your sake I will hate the poison cup forever, and give my life to the noble cause of Temperance." And the mother said God bless you, MARY!'

A NORTHERN "SCHOOL MA'AM" IN GEORGIA

B. F. TAYLOR, of the Chicago Journal, writes the following:

When a love for the dear old flag does exist in Dixie, it is clear, warm and earnest. It gushes out sometimes in the most unexpected places, like a spring in the desert, and many a time have Federal prisoners been startled into tears a finding a loyal heart beating close beside them, when they had only looked for taunt and trea son. Chapters might be written - and perhaps have been -of illustrative incidents. An officer of an Ohio regiment has just told me one that, if endured his complainings patiently. I did not it impresses your readers as it impressed your correspondent, will be worth recording. A body of Federal rrisoners had reached Rome en route strangely ill. I do not think he was again for Richmond. Weary, famished, thirsting, they were herded like cattle in the street under the burning sun, a public show. It was a gala day when he found that I did not understand it, but in that modern Rome. The women, magnificently arrayed, came out and pelted them with resolved that I should never know the truth. balls of cotton, and with such sneers and taunts as, "so you have come to Rome, have you, you love of me. I was proud and happy in his Yankees? How do you like your welcome?"and then more cotton and more words. The crowds and the hours came and went, but the mockery did not intermit, and our poor fellows were half out of heart. My informant, Major P., faint and ill, had stepped back a pace or two and leaned against a post, when he was lightly would call her HETTY after me. When HETTY touched upon the arm. As he looked around was about eight months old, an exciting political | mentally nerving himself for some more ingen-

up to the Major's. "And he, too?" thought the officer.

With a furtive glance at a rebel guard who stood with his back to them, the lad, pulling the Major's skirt, and catching his breath, boyfashion, said, "are you from New England?" "I was born in Massachusetts," was the reply. "So was my mother," returned the boy, brightening up; "she was a New England girl, and she was what you called a 'school-ma'am,' up North; she married my father and I'm their boy, but how she does love New England, and the Yankees, and the old United States, and so do I!"

The Major was touched, as well he might be, and his heart warmed to the boy as to a young brother, and he took out his knife, severed a button from his coat and handed him for a remembrance. "Oh, I've got half a dozen just like it. See here!" and he took from his pocket a little string of them, gifts of other boys in blue.

"My mother would like to see you," he added,

and I'll go and tell her." "What are you doing here?" growled the guard, suddenly wheeling round upon him, and the boy slipped away into the crowd and was gone. Not more than half an hour elapsed before a lovely lady, accompanied by the little patriot, passed slowly down the sidewalk next to the curbstone. She did not pause, she did not speak; if she smiled at all it was faintly, but she handed to one and another of the prisoners bank notes as she went. As they neared the Major, the boy gave him a significant look, as much as to say, "that's my New England mother." The eyes of the elegant lady and the poor, weary officer met for an instant, and she passed away like a vision, out of sight. Who will not join with me in fervently breathing two beatitudes:-God bless the young Georgian, and blessed forever be the Northern School ma'am!

To Whom it May Concern.—Many persons write poetry (?) and tales, and send them to an editor to be corrected—as if an editor's office were a "house of correction."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 26 letters. My 3, 18, 12, 24 is necessary to growth. My 14, 23, 24, 13, 6 is a fastening. My 26, 10, 7 is a drunkard. My 1, 18, 2, 4, 17 is a kind of cloth. My 15, 22, 6, 16, 3 is a pronoun. My 13, 11, 13, 5, 6 is our final dwelling place. My 25, 8, 19, 9 is a precious metal. My 18, 20, 6 is a liquor. My 21, 10, 8, 7, 14 is an instrument to eat with My whole is what all should do.

Reed's Corners, N. Y., 1863. NETTIE GRAHAM. Answer in two weeks,

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker

AT ANAGRAM.

Rou Ninou, ela figt fo ruo shafter! Ni thraw onar eht petsmet voahe! Eth krader dan rearen rou nagerd, Teh mearwinad rescol ruo vloe Hoguth stirnesk, ti veern, halls reship: Ti snebd, tub ton askerb, ot eth bsalt; Soef hurs no ni rufy ot dern ti,

Tub ew ilwi eb erut ot eht slat. Gainesville, N. Y., 1863. J. M. BRAINERD.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker GEOGRAPHICAL DECAPITATIONS.

BEHEAD a city in Georgia and leave a rifle. Behead an Island and leave part of the body. Behead a river in Mississippi and leave a title of nobil

Behead a river in Arkansas and leave a boy's nick Behead a river in Visconsin and leave a vessel

Behead a town and leave a girl's name. Behead a county is Missouri and leave a tavern. Behead a county is Missouri and leave an animal Behead a county is Missouri and leave a plant. Behead a county is Wisconsin and leave a bird. Whitewater, Wis., 1863. G. W. CARGILL Answer in two weeks

For the Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

REQUIRED the number of cubic feet of water a oubical ox will hold, that s made from a plank 4214 feet in length, 24 inches wile, and 3 inches thick. M. J. C. Carthage, N. Y., 168.

Answer in two weeks.

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

My first dots affliction denote Which my second was born to endure; My whole it a sure antidote, That affliction to soften and cure.

Naples, N. Y., 186. ALICE E. REMER. Answer in tvo weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGWAS, &c., IN No. 723

Answer to Geographical Enigma: - Hans Gensfleisch Gutenburg Von Sorgenloch

Answer to Insurance Question: -\$106,000. Answer to Anagrams of Bays:-Delaware, San Diego, Matagorda, Donegs, All Saints, Monterey, Saginaw, Mobile, Georgian, Notre Dame, Placentia, Bonavista. Answer to Anagran:

Heart that are true hearts. Newr grow cold; Heart that are fond hearts Never grow old: Of learing the name In sorow and sunshine

DEAFNESS, CATARRH. AND DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT.

DRS. LIGHTHILL,

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

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In consideration of numerous and constant applications for treatment from parties residing at a distance, who are unable to come to New York,

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Drs. Lighthill's work, "A Popular Treatice on Deafness, its Causes and Prevention," with the illegations, may be obtained of Carlton, Publisher, No. 415 Broadway, New York, or through any respectable Bookseller. Price \$1.

TESTIMONIALS.

From F. L. Cagwin, Esq.,

PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL. DR. LIGHTHILL-Dear Sir : It affords me the greatest satsfaction 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 forme, (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 mportance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me,

Yours, very 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 highest 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 confidence may be placed.

Yours, very truly,

From the Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass. I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst

type for some 20 years. It gradually grew worse, producing 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

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar, and chalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treat-ment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvee on to the 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. P. R. RUSSELL.

From James Cruikshank, LL D.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

EDITOR NEW YORK TEACHER, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that having been afflicted during the Year 1856, with severe and almost total deafness, and hav-ing tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners. I was in-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. Albany, Oct. 1, 1862.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, N. Y., March 7, 1863.

To Dr. C. B. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR:-I take pleasure in certifying that you have son. Marcus C. Roessle, who had, previous to your taking the case in hand, been quite deaf from the effects of Scar As I know of many other cases which you have cured and benefited, I have no hesitancy to recon you to the public.

I remain yours, very truly, THEOPHELUS ROESSLE, Proprietor Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.

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. Iam now entirely free from Catarrh, my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very much improved.

P. E. NOLAN. Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane St.

No. 740 WATER ST., NEW YORK, June 5, 1862. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physic 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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COLDS.

IRRITATED OR SORE THROAT, if allowed to progress results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases oftentimes incurable Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For Brown CHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, and Con-SUMPTIVE COUGHS the Troches are

useful. PUBLIC SPRAKERS and SINGRES should have the Troches to clear and strengthen the Voice. MILITARY OFFICERS and Soldiers who overtax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes should use them. OBTAIN only the genuine. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, are highly recom-mended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army, and have received testimonlals from many eminent

men.
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Tumorous White swelling, Goitre, Ulcers and all Chronic diseases successfully treated. Circulars describing treatment sent free of charge, Address,

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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 London, 1852 It took the FIRST PREMIUM 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. Michigan State Fair.....1863.

 Iowa State Fair
 1863.

 Illinois State Fair
 1863.
 And at County Fairs without number. ORANGE JUDD, of the American Agriculturist, says of the

Universal Clothes Wringer.

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

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

COG-WHEELS and are Warranted in every particular.

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

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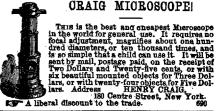
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