

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

C. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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 an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the businesseof those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other ionreal - rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

WAR, FINANCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

As a people we are novices in war-subject to military, financial and commercial blunders. Mourning our mistakes, we should remember they are the legitimate growth of peace and prosperity. If persistent treason drives us to it, we shall have to learn war, and learn to adapt our affairs to a state of war. War embarrasses business chiefly from its uncertainty,-we no more know when it will stop than when it will begin. While it exists, it sets in motion new, and stimulates old, branches of industry; but with no basis but passion or principle, it is too evanescent for the arithmetic of the exchange, and laughs at calculations of "supply and demand." It is a state of uncertainty; the channels of business are liable to sudden interruptions, especially such as are most intimately connected with army and navy supplies. The necessity of large disbursements, by augmenting the currency, increases the danger of over-action in all departments, and the consequent danger of spasmodic and violent contraction. Business men should feel in honor and in duty bound to keep within prudent limits, and not aggravate dangerous tendencies. All this being premised, there are other things to be said.

God's world rests on a foundation that war cannot shake. Providence has indorsed Democratic principles and institutions, and Providence never backs down. If our country has had a mixed policy and a mixed history, prosperity has kept fast hold of freedom all the way, and been as true to us as we to liberty. This record shall stand:—Since the world began the freest people prospered best. Doubt as to the stability of our institutions is not so much distrust of man as distrust of Gop! This has a place here, as connected with every business interest. You may as well debate whether the Rocky Mountains are about to dissolve and disappear, as whether the Government of the Union will be found twenty years hence to pay its bonds. Granite is perishable; truth and right are eternal.

The rebellion has involved our Government in vast expenditures, necessarily resulting in the issue of bonds, and other forms of indebtedness to a large amount; these, to a great extent, are the basis of our business operations, and distrust of them, is a blow at national prosperity. Fortunately there is no ground for distrust. Whoever discredits Government obligations, discredits himself, and discredits every other man; for what he has, and what all have, is pledged for their payment. Repudiation, if morally possible, would clash with too many interests, and can never be entertained. Capitalists, distressed with a superabundance of means, have here an ample field for the safest of all investments.

If one owes, and can't pay down, the simplest way is to give his note. This the Government has done, and so supplied a paper currency in the least exceptional form possible, for the "Treasury Notes" have an element of stability and security not possessed by the Jack O'Lantern issues of banks swayed and governed by Wall Street caprice. Dependent on the latter," we should be at the mercy of every wind that blows; for when cupidity had induced over-issues, the bursting of a speculative bubble would again, as heretofore, produce a "stam-

pede" among "financial" wise-acres and capitalists that would throw Bull Run into disgrace. If capitalists invest liberally in U. S. Stocks, they will show a good deal of sense and some patriotism. If they do not invest, let the Government issue Treasury Notes to meet all present and pressing wants, and the people will take good care of the "green backs," and the greener bank managers and capitalists whose foolish timidity or treasonable indifference has forced the Government to proceed in this direction further than it desired. I beg to assure Mr. LIN-COLN and Mr. CHASE that no soldier should wait one day for a handsomely engraved evidence of indebtedness, if the Government owes him anything. Theorizers about "gold" ought to be able to see that that commodity can become as hysterical as they are, - the foot-ball of sportsmen, it measures the value of the sun about as nearly as it does Treasury Notes.

Assuming, then, that we have the most unexceptionable currency that we ever had, because based upon the entire property of the Union, and not liable to sudden withdrawal; and assuming, also, that there is a large prospective and present demand for every variety of agricultural and manufactured products, we have reason to expect a large and prosperous business in all departments of industry. Except in gold, and a few "fancies," there seems to be, so far, but little disposition to engage in reckless speculation. Farming lands can now be bought as low as the average price for the last ten years, and capital can here find room enough for some time to come.

Farmers will, of course, feel the necessity, in the absence of so many farm laborers, of making their arrangements early, doing now whatever can be done, - providing every facility which machinery and all other conveniences and contrivances can afford, to help on the farm business. Advancing prices promise to reward labor much better than for a few years past. But in all our doings let us not forget what we owe to the best Government the world ever saw.—H. T. B.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

SUGAR CULTURE IN ILLINOIS.

I HAVE been spending a week in the city of Springfield, Illinois, attending the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, the "Farmer's Convention," and watching the modus operandi of legislation. I propose to write of some things I have seen and heard. The most important feature of the State Society's rooms, the past week, was the exhibition of Illinois sugar. Here is evidence enough of the practicability and profit of sugar culture and manufacture

The great bulk of the sugars on exhibition two samples—are made from some of the varieties of the Imphee. It is no longer Sorghum sugar which the people of the West are going to seek for and labor to secure, but it is Imphee sugar which they may and will produce. It is the testimony of all cultivators, that it is exceedingly difficult to make sugar from the Sorghum. The only sample exhibited here is from Cook, of Ohio. It is called, and supposed to be. Sorghum sugar. Of the difficulties attending its manufacture, he says, in his statement:-" I have found to my sorrow the necessity of cutting up the cane immediately when ripe. Early in September I crushed and evaporated a portion of cane from one of my fields, and the result was a beautiful crystallization in a few hours. But being much driven in the manufacture of my neighbors' cane, I neglected my own, and allowed it to stand in the hill several weeks, when I found it so much deteriorated as to be of comparatively little value."

I find no such complaint with regard to the Imphee. Indeed, here is a sample of sugar made by J. H. Sмітн, of Quincy, from frosted cane—a very good sample, too. The Imphee sugars on exhibition, are mostly the product of four varieties of the Imphee-that known as the Otaheite cane, which is only a variety of Imphee, and no better as a sugar-producing plant than some others I shall name-Oom-see-a-na, Nee-see-a-na, and Nee-a-za-na. This Otaheite cane very much resembles in character of seed and habit of growth the variety Oom-see-a-na. They are so nearly related that any other than a critical observer would fail to discover a difference. These four varieties are the sugar-producing plants of the West, and cultivators and manufacturer say there is no difficulty in getting He says he has taken eight pounds of dry sugar

done as from the sap of the sugar maple-and here we have the evidence of it.

OOM-SEE-A-NA AND NEE-SEE-A-NA

Mr. J. H. SMITH, of Quincy, exhibits and receives the premium for the best 100 pounds of sugar. If Mr. Smrth's statement is to be believed-and I have no reason to doubt it-no man has been more successful in the culture of these canes and the manufacture of sugar than he has. The samples he exhibits here are regarded and adjudged by experts as quite equal to sugars that now sell at ten and eleven cents per pound at wholesale. These sugars are made from the above varieties of Imphee. I talked with Mr. SMITH concerning the character of these varieties, his mode of cultivating them, and the process adopted in the manufacture of the sugar on exhibition.

He says these sugars were made from the juice of the two varieties above named mixed. He is careful to grow and keep these varieties distinct. But there is so little difference in the saccharine qualities of the juice expressed from them, and in the character of the sugar product of each, that it is mixed in the manufacture.

These varieties do not sucker with him. They grow from 8 to 12 feet high—not quite so high as the Sorghum, but stockier. He has had these varieties ripen in 70 days. They are earlier than the Sorghum. He got his seed from Liberia. Has imported other varieties, which he is testing. He prefers the Sorghum for sirup, but the Imphee for sugar.

It is easy and safe to transplant these plants. They may be started in a hot-bed and transplanted with as much safety as a cabbage plant But he prefers to sprout his seed. And by his method he claims that he gains three weeks in the growth of the plant.

HOW HE SPROUTS THE SEED.

Ten days or two weeks before he wants to plant the seed, he puts about two ounces of chloride of lime in ten or twelve quarts of warm water; in this solution he puts the seed and lets it soak in it about twenty-four hours. He then takes the seed from this solution, puts it in a bag, and buries it in the warmest soil he can find, and lets it remain there ten or twelve days —until it sprouts thoroughly—until the sprouts are two or more inches long.

HOW HE PLANTS IT.

He plants about the 15th of May, in rows three by four feet, and fourteen kernels in a hill. He don't care whether these plants are thinned or not. He finds it better to have a large number of small stalks in a hill than to be compelled to re-plant. The amount of saccharine matter got from a field is no less when the plants are thick in the hill than when there are few. He says ten or twelve stalks in a hill are better than a here—indeed all, with the exception of one or less number. If the ground is foul, he would plant in rows, both ways, as above; but if the ground is clean, he would plant in drills four feet apart, and one or two inches apart in the drill. Thus, the crop per acre is much increased.

HARVESTING AND MANUFACTURING.

He begins the harvest when the plant is in bloom, stripping, topping, cutting and grinding, and evaporating as fast as it is cut, if he can. This first product, when the cane is in this condition, is made into sirup. As soon as the seed is in the doughy state, the manufacture of sugar begins. He uses Cook's Evaporator in the first part of the process of evaporation, concentrating the juice to about 15° Baume. Then it is transferred to a long pan, 25 feet long, with three compartments, to which the juice is transferred successively, until it shows a concentration to 390 Baume, when sugar results. He gets sugar from ripe Imphee invariably, when boiled down to that degree. It is only boiled to 360 for sirup. He says he uses no chemicals of any sort in the manufacture of this sugar. He takes off the scum cleanly. When he wants to make a fine quality of sirup, he passes it through bone charcoal filters when reduced to about 15° Baume; but no filtration had been used in the manufacture of the sugar on exhibition. He asserts that it is as easy to make sugar from the Imphee as sirup from the Sorghum-that sugar can be made from it profitably for five cents per pound. He has made four or five hundred pounds of the quality exhibited the present season, and has from five to seven tons of it in the mush statethat is, undrained-fifty per cent. of which, at a low calculation, is sugar. At five cents per pound for the dry sugar, he says this crop will yield as good a profit as any the farmer grows. sugar from them at all—it is as easily and surely from a gallon of the "mush." He regards 200



A Horse's Head pulled up by the Bearing-Rein.

A Horse's Head without the Bearing-Rein.

THE CHECK, OR BEARING REIN.

THE above illustrations, from MAYHEW'S | cealed by the harness; but enough is left visible Horse-Doctor, scarcely require any explana- to suggest the agony compulsion inflicts. 'Pride,' tory remarks. One engraving represents a says the proverb, 'has no feeling.' Therefore, horse undergoing the torture of the bearing- no expectation is formed of any appeal to the rein, while the other exhibits him carrying his fashionable circles; but by the ignorance of the head as he would if free to exercise a choice. We will not ask which delineation is the most easy, natural, and, we may add, humanefor, as our author says, "the generality of eyes are perverted by the dictates of custom "-yet we have a very decided opinion on the subject, and think the bearing-rein (as used in many cases) most injurious and abusive to the poblest of all our domestic animals. Mr. MAYHEW says:-"The modern carriage horse, whether galloping, trotting, or standing still, always has the head in one attitude, save when the muzzle is thrown into the air to ease, for an instant, the pained angles of the mouth, inhumanly tugged at by the bearing-rein. Which of the foregoing engravings looks most at ease? Does not the

gallons of this mush the maximum product from an acre—he has obtained as high as 400 gallons. He does not regard it a difficult feat to make 600 pounds of sugar, of the quality exhibited, from an acre. At five cents per pound, this would be thirty dollars—at ten cents, which is the present value of this sugar in market, sixty dollars. To this must be added the drainings, or sirup, which does not crystallize. That it will be found more profitable than corn or grain growing, there is no doubt. For sirup alone, it is more profitable. But that it is the most profitable crop that can be grown in this State is doubted, since the demonstrations of tobacco culture the past year in this State-of which more anon.

OTAHEITAN CANE SUGAR.

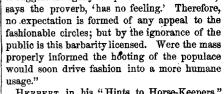
There were some excellent samples of sugar said to have been made from this cane, on exhibition-not as good as those exhibited by Mr. Swith, but evidently because of crude process of manufacture. Mr. SAMUEL HOOKER exhibited samples which were made after the following process: - The manufacture is commenced as soon as the cane begins to ripen. He uses a small evaporator, holding about fifty gallons. He fills it partly with juice, boils and skims until the scum is off: fills up with juice again and skims as before, till the scum ceases to rise; pours in cold juice a third time, and then adds soda—a tablespoonful to about three gallons of the liquid, first dissolving it in some cold juice, and then mixing it with the boiling juice. Again the skimmer is used until the scum ceases to rise, and when a good bodied article, (not too thick,) [no degree is given,] it is put in a vessel and set away in a moderately warm place. It soon granulates, and the "mush" is put in bags and hung up to drain. So the sugar is made.

There were other samples of sugar from thè same cane made in a similar manner. The statements are not essentially different.

NEE-A-ZA-NA

C. D. ROBERTS, of Jacksonville, showed a fine sample of sugar made from this variety of Imphee, which he distinguishes as the White Imphee, because of the color of its seed. I give the substance of his statement:

He secures good seed, plows deep, plants in rows three feet apart. When about three inches high works with a hoe, and afterward plows as for corn. The cane, from which the sample of sugar was made, was cut, stripped and topped five days in piles to cure, the juice was expressed and boiled immediately, on one of Cook's Evaporators, to the proper consistency, using no chemicals whatever. It was removed to a warm room, and in four days commenced crystallizing. It was afterward subjected to pressure, water being used to aid in the separation of the sirup from the crystal particles, and spread out to dry. from the immature cane, it has drained dry in so



HERBERT, in his "Hints to Horse-Keepers," thus strongly condemns the use of the check-rein: "The check, or bearing-rein, is another unaccountable mistake in barness invention. While it holds the horse's head in an unnatural, ungraceful, and uncomfortable position, it gives the mouth a callous, horny character, and entirely destroys all chance for fine driving. The check-rein is considered valuable, especially to prevent horses from grazing, or from lowering the head. The same end may be equally attained by substituting a simple bridle-rein, to be fashionable horse appear suffering constraint fastened to the saddle without passing through and torture? The face is disguised and con- the loops of the throat-lash."

> With one exception, this was the whitest sample exhibited - the whiteness being secured by washing.

Mr. Roberts says his experiments the past three years have demonstrated the fact that sirup and sugar can be made with profit and success. Cleanliness should be observed throughout the manufacture of the sirup. Quick evaporation is absolutely necessary, since continued boiling over a heated surface colors the sirup and prevents coagulation. Different degrees of heat are also necessary for the effectual removal of impurities. It is highly important the cooling surfaces are secured, that the scum may form and be taken off without being agitated by boiling. Substances once formed and thrown off should never be allowed to re-mix with the sirup or be re-boiled.

By the use of the evaporator named above, passes through the different channels, over the pan, is exposed to different degrees of heat: since it passes over heated and cold surfaces, a shallow stream may be used without danger from burning.

The cold surface affords rest for the scum; and it is so secured by the boiling through the center of the pan, that there is no possibility of its being incorporated with the sirup. Subjecting the juice to this continued process, renders it perfectly pure.

The above is a very good argument in favor of a particular evaporator. I publish it because I like to put men on the record. But I don't. believe the evaporator named is the best, or a : necessary apparatus for the evaporation of cane juice in the manufacture of sugar; and I do not regard it any particular merit as belonging to the. process, that chemicals are ignored in its manufacture. If I can save time, labor, and increase the value of the product, by the use of soda, lime, or any other alkali, without engendering my profits, I shall do so.

THE USE OF LIME WATER.

D. S. PARDEE, of Rockford, sent a sample of sugar to the Secretary, made from immature cane. He says:-"In listening to the remarks of Rev. W. I. SMITH, at the Rockford Convention, on the manufacture of sugar in the West India Islands, I got the idea that lime water would destroy the gum, or glucose, as some call it, from our sugar; then it would drain dry without the about two feet below the head. After leaving it | aid of the cheese or the cider press, leaving the sugar free and usable, without a mill to grind it, or hot water to dissolve it. I came home and tried the experiment. It was a sort of hap-hazard experiment, but the result was all that we could expect. The second experiment was more satisfactory than the first, and the result I forward to you for examination. Though made

me to be a judge, I call it a success; and when we bring experience and practical knowledge to our aid, we will produce sugar equal to any made in the South."

SELAN-DYSON

Describing the process, he says he took the "mush," placed it in a gauze wire strainer, let it drain twenty-four hours, and then added a pint or more of clean lime water, (to 12 lbs. of mush.) In forty-eight hours, finding the gum or glucose matter not wholly gone, I repeated the dose of lime water. In a week from the time of putting it in the strainer, the sample was presented to the Winnebago County Farmers' Club, and was pronounced equal to the second grade of New Orleans sugar.

Such are some of the experiments by which the successful, profitable process of manufacture is yet to be established.

COTTON CULTURE IN UTAH TERRITORY.

THINKING that some items in regard to the culture of cotton in this Territory might interest your readers, I have been at some pains to obtain information on that subject, which I embody in this brief communication.

The cotton country proper—universally called "Dixie" here—embraces portions of Washington county, the extreme southern county in the Territory, and the lands adapted to the culture are the bottoms lying along the small streams forming the head waters of the Rio Virgin river, which flow southwardly, and ultimately empty into the Gulf of California. The sources of these streams are separated but a few miles from those of Sevier river, which flow to the northward and debouch into Sevier Lake. The general features of the country are very uninviting, being rough and mountainous, and aside from its adaptability to cotton growing, presents but little inducement for settlement. The grasses indigenous to the country, however, grow luxuriant, and will doubtless be made subservient to a somewhat extensive system of grazing, when that section of country shall have become well settled. The first colony was established in 1852, being sent out from the great parent hive of Mormondom, whose symbol of industry is "Deseret," the honey-bee. The settlements increased but slowly in population, there having been but seventy-three families in the whole extent of the cotton country so late as the autumn of 1861. Since that date, however, a great impetus has been given to the movement through the direct agency of "The Church," which has sent off hundreds of individuals and families, with the assurance that they had "a call" to labor in that field of duty. Some two hundred families were thus transferred to the cotton country during the autumn of the last year, and I am informed that there are some five hundred families now resident in that section of

The culture of cotton was only inaugurated as a dernier resort, owing to the great scarcity and consequent high price of the staple, and fabrics manufactured therefrom, both in the States and here. It was not expected that enough could ever be raised to make a surplusage over home wants, perhaps not in sufficient quantity for that, even—as it was found, after a careful calculation, that no greater area than eight to ten thousand acres, in the whole Territory, was adapted to the cultivation of the staple. Cotton was first planted last spring, and was found to be eminently successful, although requiring an extensive and laborious system of irrigation, in common with all operations in this Territory looking to success in Agricultural pursuits. No large tracts or extensive fields were planted, but a small "patch," or perhaps an acre or two, by each of the families then resident there. It is estimated that not far from two hundred acres was the entire area thus cultivated, the total yield of which is calculated at seventy-five thousand pounds, or an average of three hundred and seventy-five pounds to the acre. The four hundred and fifty when ginned.

The best locality for the cultivation was found to be at Santa Clara and at Washington, some three hundred and sixty miles south from this city, and but a few miles north from the southern boundary line of the Territory. The quality is a fair upland, of which I inclose a sample, that you may judge for yourself of the length and fineness of the fiber. There were but two gins in the country prior to the return of the "Church trains" from the States, late in the season, which brought four of the most improved construction, precisely the same as those in use in the Southern States. The two originally in use were made here, and were somewhat clumsy affairs. and consequently inefficient in operation. It is confidently hoped that with the experience gained by last season's operations, with the improved appliances now at hand for ginning and saving the product, that next year, and henceforth, the production will be largely increased, sufficient at least to supply the more urgent necessities of the people of this Territory. At any rate, the development of home resources in that respect will be thoroughly tested by the application of an extended system of labor, made effective by the enterprise and industry characteristic of the working classes here.

I will say, while on the subject of "Dixie." that Sorghum is also extensively cultivated, far more than a home supply being manufactured, the surplus being exported and exchanged for wheat or flour produced in Iron county, which lies immediately north of Washington. The farmers in the latter county find it far more remunerative to cultivate cotton and cane, than in raising cereals. Grapes succeed in perfection there, rivaling California even in that respect, and thousands of cuttings have been procured from the latter State, as well as from this city,

short a time with rude implements. Allowing tection whatever, but grow luxuriant in the from the early flowers. I brought out from my open air, and produce most luscious fruit in great abundance. Apple trees likewise grow thriftily, and will succeed admirably; but peach trees are a failure, the winters being severe enough to kill them. The keeping of bees is likewise a decided success, and efforts are being made to introduce and feed them on an extended scale. It is a remarkable fact that in no other portions of the Territory can bees be made to live and thrive.

I will remark, en passant, that the "Mountain Meadows Massacre" was perpetrated in the cotton country, at a point some forty miles northward from Santa Clara. This occurred in 1857. when some one hundred and twenty emigrants from Arkansas, while on their way to California, were inhumanly butchered by the Indians. There is a Ranche now established within three miles of the scene of that sanguinary conflict.

For much of the above information, I am indebted to Hon. GEORGE A. SMITH, Church Historian and Recorder, and member of the present Territorial Council, to whose kindness and courtesy I am under much obligation.

C. H. HOWARD. Great Salt Lake City, U. T., Jan. 10, 1863.

SHALL WE WASH OUR SHEEP.

My attention was called to this subject by the proceedings of the Vermont Wool Growers' Convention, as reported in the Semi-Weekly Tribune of September 12, 1862, in which the opinion seemed to prevail that it was not profitable to wash sheep, for the following reasons, viz :-It was an expensive, unpleasant job, and unhealthy for man and sheep,-that unwashed sheep can be sheared earlier than washed, and thereby gain a heavier coat of wool for their protection the next winter,-that the manufacturer can cleanse the wool cheaper than the grower, and that the disposition of manufacturers to buy unwashed wool I found a number of fine bee-trees last fall. From was largely increasing. The buyer makes about 25 per cent. difference between washed and unwashed wool, but no discrimination between that | full hive of honey that I had lost the bees from in which is thoroughly clean and that of a man who | swarming season, by loss of queen. The wild has only washed his sheep to make his wool sell at a higher price, while it is but little cleaner than that sheared without washing.

against washing sheep, and if it is unprofitable to wash sheep in Vermont, why not here? For the length of time required, I consider it the farmers' most expensive, perplexing and unhealthy job. I can afford and am willing to sell my wool for a number of cents less per fleece, unwashed-and am resolved to wash no more sheep unless I become convinced, before the first of June next, that wool cannot be sold for its fair value unless it has undergone that old fogy process of being washed on the sheep's back. In the meantime I would be glad to learn, from some candid, practical manufacturer, the difference in expense, if any, between cleansing for the cards unwashed wool and that washed on the sheep's back in the usual manner.

I introduce this subject thus early that woolgrowers and buyers may give their views on it if they think it worthy their consideration.

SOLOMON HITCHCOCK. nesus Center, N. Y., Feb., 1863.

LETTER FROM JOHN JOHNSTON.

FATTENING SHEEP-SHORT-HORNS FOR REEF, &c.

•EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I notice one of your correspondents inquires what has become of John Johnston. You may tell him indisposition, or rather infirmity, has kept my pen still for several months, but I hope I am improving, and will soon get out again for a time. You can also tell him I have 150 Merino wethers that I have fed half a pound of corn and the same quantity of buckwheat each, daily, since December 1st, with straw for fodder, and they are fat now. I have just commenced feeding them hay, but think it doubtful if they pay for the hay. If heaviest yield was thirteen hundred and fifty I could ride out to buy lean stock, or half fat pounds, "in the seed," per acre, equivalent to stock, I would sell them at once, as they would now pay well for what they have eaten; but I cannot go from home, and they may still pay for feeding until April or May. I have almost always made most by fattening stock when grain was high. Fat stock is never long low when grain is

> I have sold, to go away next week, an extra steer and cow. The steer weighs 2,800 pounds; and the cow over 2,000 pounds. She is nearly full-blooded Short-horn - not very large, but fat-has been milked since April, 1861-has not had a calf since—is milked twice a day now. She is five years old. Too much cannot be said in favor of Short-horns for making beef. They are profitable to fatten. The steer is also five years old-a mixture of breeds-part Durham, part Hereford, and part common stock—but stiff hide, hard to fatten, as all stiff-hided cattle are. He is, however, fat and handsome as can be.

> I laid by a RURAL with a letter in it from one of your correspondents from Ohio, in which he mentioned me. I thought of answering when I got better, but now cannot find it. He had a rather singular name. If I had it now, I would again write you, but I suppose you will know nothing of it. JOHN JOHNSTON. Near Geneva, N. Y., 1863.

The Bee-Reeper

Bee-Keeping in Wisconsin.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- I take a deep interest in the Bee-Keeping Department of your paper, and hope all of your bee-keeping sub_ scribers will, from time to time, add their experience thereto. If it were not for our cold and backward springs, Wisconsin would stand first among the North-Western States for bee-keeping. I have no wonderful story to tell you of my experience. The spring of 1862 was very backto start their vineyards. The vines need no pro- | ward. My bees began to live the 15th of May,

cellar 24 swarms; 21 of them swarmed. I do not remember the number of second swarms I had out; for I double them up two or three in one hive, making one large and strong from two or three second or third swarms. I find no trouble in doing this, and keeping my swarms all large and strong. From my 21 swarms I saved 34 new and strong swarms, and from 42 swarms I sold last fall 760 pounds of box honey, and my hives are of the old box style, too. I had only three swarms out in June-23d and 24th. These swarms made 42 pounds of box honey, and filled their hive of two thousand square inches.

July is our swarming month. I am quite willing to let bees do their own swarming. My experience is, if the season is right and honey plenty, nine out of every ten will swarm, and I find, too, if I have old and strong stocks that do not swarm through the season, they will make me surplus honey enough to more than pay for a good swarm. I have no trouble in getting all the bees I can take care of by the old way of swarming. I use the old box hive, but am sure the movable frames in all hives are much the best; they winter finely in them, and are very handy to feed in, and give us perfect control of the bees at all times.

I find the most difficult part of the season to carry bees through, is from the first of March to the tenth of May. I winter my bees in a large, dry cellar, and am trying to carry through, this winter, 50 swarms. I find that in our coldest winters my large swarms will eat 40 pounds out doors and not over 20 in the cellar. A good place for wintering is more than half in beekeeping. Our part of this State is covered with white clover, coming on the fore part of June and lasting to the middle of September. We have some basswood, but it is short-lived. Clover and buckwheat are our main reliance. We beehunters have fine sport in our woods in the fall. one I took out 130 pounds of beautiful honey; brought the bees home and hived them into a swarm is now doing finely.

Will you be kind enough to tell me what the American Bee Journal can be had for a year? Is The Convention seemed to be unanimous | it a weekly or monthly paper, and where is it R. DART. printed? Ripon, Wis., Jan., 1863.

[The Bee Journal has been discontinued. It was a monthly, and published in Philadelphia at \$1 per annum.—Ed.]

THE Bees should be looked to every few days, to prevent the accumulation of moisture in close weather, which will freeze some cold night and stiffen the swarm. Take advantage of very fair days to give extra ventilation, so the bees may fly out to take the air, and that the inside of the hives may dry. A little upward ventilation, at all times, will prevent the collection of moisture from the heat of the swarm, and also secure it against damp chills.-Ohio Farmer.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Management of Poultry.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman tells how he cares for his poultry, in the following terms:

Hens will try to continue their species, by laying eggs, when confined to a grain diet; but as a rule, the more animal food, the more eggs. If they can get no animal food otherwise, they will even peck out or eat each other's feathers or quills. Their natural food embraces insects and vermin, and when allowed to roam at large to find these, they lay well. To get eggs in winter, give them all the odd bits of fresh meat, lime, &c. Butcher's offal is a cheap source of animal food for hens. We use scraps from the fat-trying establishments, buying it in cakes of from 50 to 100 pounds, and throwing them into the yards, per acre, 49 and 10 48th bushels, but quality of grain not where they lie until gradually pecked to pieces and consumed. This material costs one-half to one cent a pound-usually one cent; and it is the cheapest meat we can get for poultry. Grain is good for fattening fowls. Water, always accessible or regularly supplied, is as necessary for fowls as for other animals. They eat the kitchen offal as readily as pigs, and turn it to a more profitable account. Avoid giving them salt food. Comfort-that is, shelter from storm and wind, with good feed-is the best "hen-persuader" we know of. Whitewash on every inch of the poultry-house will keep out lice. A bed of unleached ashes to roll in is a good protection against the small vermin. Lime in some form as oyster shells, or bones finely powdered-is needed by laying hens; gravel, or coarse sand, is needed by all fowls.

Fermenting Bones.

THE Irish Farmer's Gazette gives the follow ing inquiry and answer on this subject:

A correspondent asks:-"If I put half a tun of bones, broken in two inch pieces, in the corner of a shed, heap clay, tan or turf mould on it, and form a hole in the top for pouring boiling water, will the bones dissolve, and how long will it take? Will the smell be very offensive, and will it induce dogs to tear them about? What weight of superphosphate will it make when dried out?" —The bones will ferment in the way proposed, but they will do better if mixed with the water, and ferment more equally if wet with it before covering with the clay than after. According to the state of the weather, &c., it may take from a fortnight to three weeks or a month to decompose them. The covering of earth will keep down the smell, but you must keep any cracks that may appear in the covering closed. If dogs have access to the heap, there will be some danger of their pulling the heap about. A tun of bones something more.

Inquiries and Answers.

SNUG AND CHRAP COTTAGES.—Can you insert in your excellent paper one or two plans for a snug, cheap, convenient cottage?—not a farm house, exactly, but a small, cozy little house. By so doing you will greatly oblige—A READER, Little Neck, N. Y.

Will try to comply with request in a few weeks. Mean time can any of our readers furnish a plan that will "fill the bill ?"

CARROTS VS. PARSNIPS.—Cannot you keep carrots in the ground where they grew as well as parsnips during the winter? I see one of your writers recommends the parsnip, and especially because of this feature.—A. P. Coon.

It is rare that carrots can be so kept. It is only where there is an early snow which continues on all winter, or when the culture has been such as to cover the roots with soil. We have tried the experiment the present winter. The crown of the carrot is decayed, while the parsnip is

Poland Hens.—Will you inform me through your paper where I can obtain the pure blooded Poland hens? and oblige —Thomas Elliott, Syracuse, N. F.

We presume the dealers in fancy poultry have them, an that they will ere long so advise the readers of agricultural ournals by advertisement.

STEAM POWER FOR THERSHING, &c.—Can steam power be used to any advantage in threshing grain? If so, what will be the cost of an engine of sufficient strength to do the work, and what the weight? Are they tased in this State? Perhaps some of the readers of the Rural will oblige me by giving the desired information.—A FRIEND, Geneseo, N. Y.

Several of our readers use steam power for threshing and other purposes, and we trust some of them will an swer the above definitely. Give us the figures, friends, that those interested may be advised.

How to Thach a Horse to Back. - I read in the Rural of Jan. 3d, an inquiry on horse training, or learn ing a horse to back. If the inquirer will put the harness on his horse, and hitch a team of superior strength headed the contrary direction, then place himself with lines in hand, speak kindly, "back," and gently pull the lines, the horse will naturally press forward. Let your team pull him back a foot or two; then pat and encourage him, and be sure not to strike him. My word for it, you will have a horse in an hour that will back as well as go forward.—S. L., Wyoming, N. Y.

CHEEN.—Have you, or any of your numerous readers, ever found a churn that you can recommend ahead of the old dash. churn? (We have tried several patents, but have abandoned them.) If so, please inform me through your columns, and oblige—A Subscriber.

SCRATCHES IN HORSES.—I have a valuable horse that is troubled very bad with the Scratches, and I would like to have some of your subscribers, or some one else, give a recipe through the RURAL that will cure the scratches or kill the animal. His heels crack, and legs swell as big as a stove pipe —HOWARD, Hector, N. Y.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE AG. SOCIETY elected the following board of officers at its annual meeting, held in Trenton, Jan. 20: President-P. A. VOORHEES, Somerset. Vice Presidents-First District, J. B. Jessup; 2d, N. L. Rue; 3d, G. W. Savage; 4th, Lewis Dunn; 5th, S. H. Condict. Secretary-Wm. M. Force. Treasurer-Benj. Harris. Executive Committee-E. A. Daughty, Atlantic; Wm. Parry, Burlington; D. Holsman, Bergen; John Gill, Jr., Camden; Dr. Leaming, Cape May; B. F. Lee, Cumberland; C. M. Saxton, Essex; Samuel Hopkins, Gloucester N. H. Halsted, Hudson; Geo. A. Exton, Hunterdon; J. G. . Campbell, Mercer; J. S. Buckalew, Middlesex; Arthur V. Conover, Monmouth; Wm. Hillard, Morris; Richard Conover, Ocean; Abram Goodwin, Passaic; Benj. Acton, Salem; J. V. D. Hoagland, Somerset; Thomas Lawrence, Sussex; C. S. Haines, Union; Isaac Wildrick, Warren.

ONTARIO Co. Ag. Society .- The Annaal Meeting and Winter Exhibition of this Society was held at the Town House, in Canandaigua, on the 28th ult., when the following officers were elected for 1863: President-DAVID PICKETT, Gorham. Vice Presidents - Billings T. Case, Bristol; Henry Howe, Canandaigua; O. C. Chapin, East Bloomfield; Sylvanus Burtiss, Phelps; Pitt May, Hopewell; Jedediah Dewey, Manchester; Wm. Johnson, Seneca; Lindley W. Smith, Farmington; William S. Clark, Victor; David Coye, South Bristol; Henry Metcalf, Gorham; Pe rez R. Pitts, Richmond; Stephen H. Ainsworth, West Bloomfield; A. W. Austin, Canadice; Joseph Parker, Naples. Corresponding Secretary - Gideon Granger. Rec. Secretary-J. Albert Granger. Treasurer-John H. Morse.

YATES Co. AG. SOCIETY.—Annual meeting at Penn Yan, Jan. 10, 1863. Premiums on Field Crops—First premium on Spring Barley to ADAM HUNT; crop 48 and 14-48th bushels per acre. Second, to JOSEPH ABBOTT; crop so good as that of Mr. Hunt. The Treasurer's report nowed a balance of \$258.50 o board of officers was elected for ensuing year: President -GRORGE WAGENER. Vice President - John Sutherland. Secretary-William S. Judd. Treasurer - Benjamin L. Hoyt. Managers-Erasmus Wright, of Barrington; Wm. T. Remer, Benton; Wm. S. Green, Italy; Joseph Abbott, Jerusalem; Adam Hunt, Milo; Peter Dinturf, Middlesex; Ambrose L. Thomas, Potter; Saml. Wright, Starkey; Darius Baker, Torrey

THE STEUBEN COUNTY AG. SOCIETY held its annual neeting at the Court House in Bath, Jan. 14th, 1863. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted, showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President - Hon. G. Denniston, Prattsburgh. Vice Presidents-T. M. Younglove, Urbana; David Mc-Master, Bath; Lyman Balcom, Painted Post; A. C. Morgan, Lindley, John W. Whitney, Howard, James G. Bennet, Wayland. Secretary—Dr. A. H. Crittenden, Bath. Treas wer-A. E. Brown, Bath.

THE CLINTON Co. AG. SOCIETY held its annual meeting Jan. 31st, and elected the following board of officers: President-F. L. C. SAILLY. Vice Presidents-Elisha Allen, Ausable; Darius Marsh, Beekmantown; Halsey Rogers, Black Brook; Luman Vaughan, Chazy; Lemuel North, Champlain; Wm. Thorn, Mooers; John Keese, Peru; Miner Martin, W. P. Davis, Plattsburgh; B. J. Weaver, Schuyler Falls. Secretary-John W. Bailey. Treasurer H. H. Haile.

THE SENECA FALLS UNION AG. SOCIETY .- The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Society was held on the 3d inst. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of \$482.42. A dividend of eight per cent. was declared upon all shares of stock paid into the Treasury by the 1st of March, 1863. The following are the officers for ensuing year: President-G. W. RANDALL. Vice President—Deming Boardman. Secretary—George Pontius. Treasurer—John Cuddeback. Directors—R. F. Merritt, John G. Hoster, Peter Pontius, L. C. Patridge, Geo. Cowing, J. B. C. Vreeland.

THE SANGERFIELD AND MARSHALL AG. SOCIETY (Onei da Co.) elected the following officers for 1863: President-L. Rouse. Vice President-Platt Camp. Secretary-G. may make in this way one and one-half tuns, or H. Church. Treasurer -H. W. Tower. Directors -O. B. Gridley, C. F. Haven.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON.—On Wednesday and Thursday of last week we had a heavy snow storm in this region. Snow fell to the depth of 12 to 15 inches, without drifting. The Thermometer marked from 5 to 8 below zero for a few hours on two occasions. The sleighing has been excellent for a few days, and business lively. On Saturday (7th) our streets were crowded with all sorts of vehicles on runners, and everybody and all their friends were apparently intent on business or pleasure riding. The snow and sleighing-so rare this winter-must prove of great benefit, and a blessing beside. But we fear it will soon depart—for a rain storm last night, and soft, thawing weather to-day (10th) indicate that the excellent sleighing will prove but temporary.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, noticed at some length in our last volume, seems to be in a prosperous condition. The Fourth Annual Catalogue, recently received, gives the names of 110 students at the last ession, nine of whom graduated. The Faculty consists of five professors; with two assistants, and several superntendants in charge of the farm, garden, etc. The standing of each pupil in his studies, and also in manual labor, is given in the catalogue—a plan worthy of adoption by other institutions. The success of the College is encouraging to its officers, as it should be to patrons and friends.

The next session opens on the 18th instant. The terms are \$100 for tuition, board and washing, for ten months. Those wishing information should address the President, Dr. E. Pugh, Farm School P. O., Center Co., Pa.

EASTMAN'S STATE AND NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. -We are in receipt of the Illustrated Catalogue of this Institution. It is a beautiful work, and comprises a very interesting account of the objects of the College, and plan upon which it is conducted. Mr. EASTMAN is still a young man, but, with "Excelsior" as his motto, and possessing peculiar talent, tact and energy, has achieved remarkable success, and established the most popular institution of its class in the country. His aim is to carry out the idea of the Spartan King—" Teach your boys that which they will practice when they become men,"-and if all our institutions of learning would regard the same wise maxim, Education would soon mean and be something useful and reliable for life. Those desiring information relative to Mr. E.'s College are referred to his announcement on fifth page, with the assurance that we should hesitate to thus infringe upon reading departments did we not believe the institution worthy the attention and patronage of the public.

United States Ag. Society.—We supposed this Society defunct, but according to a report in the National Intelligencer its annual meeting was held in Washington on the 14th ult., and the following officers elected for 1863: President-WM. B. HUBBARD, Columbus, Ohio. Vice Presidents-Representing each State and Territory. Executive Committee - W. B. Hubbard, (ex-off.,) Ohio; Chas. B. Calvert, Md.; Marshall P. Wilder, Mass.; J. H. Sullivan, Ohio; Isaac Newton, Penn.; A. H. Myers, Cal.; Frederick Smyth, N. H.; Ben. P. Poore, (ex-off.,) D. C.; Le Grand Byington, Iowa. Treasurer-Benjamin B. French, Washington. D. C. Secretary-Ben. Perley Poore, Washington, D. C.

If the U. S. Socity is really alive, we beg leave to ask its officers how much longer its creditors are to "wait for the good time coming "-pay day? We know one, in this city-Mr. JAS. FIELD, who furnished tents, etc., at the Society's last Fair—whose visual organs would like to see some of his actual expenses, to say nothing of the amount promised. How is it, Messrs. Hubbard, Frence & Co.?

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FARM LANDS IN NEW YORK .-The valuation of Farm Lands, as fixed by the Board of ssors of the State, gives but a faint idea of the comparative value of the land for farming purposes in the several counties, for the reason that city and village property is included in the aggregate valuation from which the average value is obtained. But the table is nevertheless of interest, and we give it below:

	, ,			
	Albany	\$50	Onèida	\$20
	Allegany	15	Onondaga	45
	Broome	18	Ontario	45
	Cattataugus		Orange	
	Cayuga	45	Orleans	45
	Chautauqua	20	Oswego	18
	Chemung	22	Otsego	19
	Chenango Clinton	18	Putnam	40
	Clinton	9	Queens	80
	Columbia	45	Rensselaer	40
	Cortland	20	Richmond	100
	Delaware	9	Rockland	45
	Dutchess	55	Saratoga	20
١	Erie	28	Schenectady	50
	Essex	3	Schoharie	20
	Franklin	5	Schuyler	28
	Fulton	14	Seneca	45
	Genesee	40	St. Lawrence	9
	Greene	18	Steuben	14
	Hamilton	1	Suffolk	18
	Herkimer	15	Sullivan	8
	Jefferson	20	Tioga	20
	Kings	229	Tompkins	30
	Lewis	13	Ulster	20
	Livingston	45	Warren	4
ì	Madison	30	Washington	30
	Monroe	45	Wayne	45
l	Mongomery	40	Westchester	100
	New York	_	Wyoming	30
	Niagara	45	Yates	40

AMERICAN SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK .- A circular from LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq., of Black Rock, N. Y., announcing that the usual period—two years from the compilation of the fifth volume—having elapsed, and receiving numerous applications from the more spirited among our Short-horn Breeders to go on with the work as before, he has concluded to receive pedigrees for Volume Sixth of the Amercan Short horn Herd Book, to be issued as soon as they can be received and compiled in sufficient number. For the information of breeders we quote the Terms, &c , as

follows:

1. For every pedigree recorded, the charge will be fifty cents, to be remitted with the pedigree. 2. The pedigree of every bull occurring by name in the lineage of the animal sent for record, if not recorded in either the American-or English Herd books, must be sent for record, and for which the same charge of 50 cents will be made. Such bull will be recorded by number in this volume, so that the lineage of every recorded animal can be complete without further question. 3. State name, color, age, and sex of the animal; also the name of the breeder and owner, and his post-office address. 4. State, with the list of the pedigrees you spad, the number of copies of the 6th volume you wish to subscribe for, the price of which will be as for the past volumes—\$6 each per copy. 5. I will print and insert well executed cuts of animals, (the cuts being furnished and sent to me without expense on my part, as usual) at \$5 each for the whole number of copies printed of the book. 6. I will bind in the book furnished to me, as above, good lithograph portraits of animals, at \$2 each. I shall endeavor to have the book ready for delivery in the month of May next, and I shall print not to exceed two thirds the number of copies of the previous editions. [Pedigrees should be forwarded as soon as convenient,—before the 1st of March if possible.]

Additions to Clubs.-Under date of Feb. 2, a Brown Co., Wis., Agent-Friend writes-"Inclosed I send \$3 for two copies of the RURAL, but fear it is too late to be accepted as an addition to the club from this place. If so please do the best you can and accept the best wishes of RURAL readers in the new York. In reply we would state RURAL readers in these parts —— In reply we would state, for the information of all our club agents, that Additions TO CLUES ARE ALWAYS IN ORDER any time during the year or volume for which the original club was formed. We prefer to have the subscriptions of all the members of each club commence at the same time, yet the rule is not imperative, and additions can be made to begin at any time, if sent by regular club agent.



Korticultural.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires if we indorse as truth all, that is said by our correspondents, and recommend the practice of all their recommendations. To this we reply, that while our correspondents are practical men, and in most cases give the lessons they have learned by long and sometimes dear-bought experience, we cannot vouch for the truth of all we publish in this form, nor would we urge our readers to adopt our own opinions, or those of our correspondents, without careful trial. The horticulturist, above others. should try all things and hold fast only to that which proves good. Correspondents write over their own signatures, and of course are responsible for what they say. When a course is urged that we think may prove injurious, we always give a caution. A few weeks since we published an article advising the value of salt as a manure Knowing this to be a dangerous article in the hands of the inexperienced, we advised care on this point. In a more recent number we gave an article from W. R. PRINCE, on varieties of grapes. Mr. P., as is his custom, classed the Delaware among foreign varieties, but stated that it would succeed as far north as Maine, if covered. There are not many who will agree with this classification, and as for hardiness, we know few native vines equal to the Delaware, but covering in the winter will do no hurt, and in fact is beneficial. In the present number we give a remedy for the curculio, or a mode of driving them off by the use of lime; in this plan we have but little faith, yet our correspondent gives his experience, and as such we place it upon record, so that all can try it. Our mode is to shake the trees and kill the insects. This, if done faithfully, will save the plums, without

A few weeks since we gave the experience of a correspondent in Canada with native grapes, in the culture of which he had been eminently successful, but in the present number will be found an article from a neighbor, in which he calls in question some of the statements made by our former Canada correspondent. Of the facts we know nothing, but we have no faith in wine made of water and sugar, and a little grape juice for flavoring.

GRAFTING, ADVANTAGES AND MODE.

Much has already been said to encourage the raising of fruit more extensively and to better advantage, yet there is a manifest lack of interest in some sections, among farmers, concerning this branch of agriculture. There are hundreds of old orchards scattered around, bearing from nothing to a few bushels of sour, crabbed, defective fruit to a tree, where a dozen selected, firstrate kinds, with good cultivation, would have furnished an abundant supply of the finest fruit. To affect the change from sour, worthless fruit, to one of the best kind, is wonderful, and even now many of these old orchards, spoken of above, can be made to yield good selected fruit, abundantly, by grafting and right management. Any person of ordinary ingenuity can set grafts so that they will live. It takes but a few moments and a little patience to learn, and it is well worth every farmer's while to know how to do his own grafting, and when thrifty trees are producing only sour, indifferent apples, by a little labor and good management, they may as well be made to bear Tompkin's County Kings, Baldwins, or Rhode Island Greenings, and other choice varieties, as to be allowed to waste the

Grafting is effected in various ways, all having but one principle upon which success is based. that of a perfect union of the inner bark of the scion and stock. When the continuity of the flow of the sap is broken by the scion being misplaced, it is impossible to cause it to grow. The principal question, therefore, in grafting is, how can we best affect the continuity of the flow of sap from the stock into the scion? Answer, by cleft grafting, as a general system, and by having the scions in the best possible condition, and doing the work in the best possible manner. It is essential that the stocks should be healthy and vigorous. Grafting may be attended to from the time the buds begin to swell till the trees are in full bloom. Undoubtedly, the best time to set them to have them attain the greatest growth, is when the leaves are nearly ready to burst forth. but it may be commenced earlier and continued later than the above time.

After the scion is properly inserted, it is necessary that the pressure against it by the stock should be quite forcible, in order to render the contact of the two inner barks firm, that the sap meets with no obstruction in ascending into the scion. If the stock be an inch or more in diameter, the natural pressure of the stock will be sufficient; but if the stock be small, artificial means, by the use of bandages, must be resorted to.

The next important desideratum is to exclude light and air from the cleft, which is done by using grafting wax. An excellent wax is made as follows:-One pint linseed oil, six pounds rosin, and one of beeswax, and these ingredients, after being melted and well incorporated together, may be applied directly to the cleft and top of the stock, with a brush, while the wax is in a melted state. The wax, after cooling, should be firmly pressed around the cleft, and around every place where there is the least possibility of air being admitted. In grafting trees that have attained considerable size, I would be two or three years in doing it. It is injurious to large trees to lose all, or nearly all, their tops at once, as there is danger, when too much of the top is removed, of losing the tree.

MONSTREUSE DE MEZEL CHERRY.

with is the one of which we now give a very accurate engraving. It is not yet much known, but when it becomes so will be very popular, especially for market purposes; for it sells for twice as much as cherries of ordinary size. In quality it is very good, and though some complain that it is not productive, we have never seen a tree that did not bear a large crop. The tree is not a handsome grower, but any one with a little skill at pruning can soon remedy this defect in its character, and make of it a very handsome tree. Those who grow the cherry for market should obtain this variety. It can now be obtained at most of the nurseries, we think. The specimens from which our engraving was copied were rather below the usual size, as the tree bore an enormous crop.

In the New Catalogue of Fruit of the American Pomological Society, we see that it is recom-

The largest black cherry we are acquainted | setts, Eastern and Western New York. & In other localities, we presume it had not been well tested. We give the remarks made upon this variety, at the American Pomological Society:

Elliott-Large and fine, but second-rate bearer.

PRESIDENT-Handsome, and as good as any thing. The tree is an ugly, coarse-growing tree, with me. I think Mr. BARRY and Mr. Downing believe it to be the same as the Great Bigarreau. BARRY-It is doubtful yet,

THOMAS-The Mezel, with me, especially if cultivated as a dwarf, is an exceedingly good bearer. The present year I have had a young tree, five years old, with branches so heavily loaded that they lay upon the ground.

BARRY-It has always been with us a remarkable bearer. The great objection is awkwardness in the growth of the tree. That can be remedied by pruning. The fruit sells for more than mended in the District of Columbia, Massachi- double the price of other cherries in our market.

spring, but the danger lies in the manner in vines, planted at the same time he planted his which they are kept, after cutting, till used. fruit trees, (three years ago,) when, if he was There are various ways of preserving them, but required to take his oath, he would not say he the principle arrived at, is to keep them suffi- set over 300 of them, and instead of getting them ciently moist that they will not lose any of their from Rochester, as he would have his readers vitality, and not so wet as to produce premature infer, he got them at a nursery in Grimsby. I decay. Probably there is nothing better than have no personal feeling in the matter; on the moist sand in which to bury them, to be kept | contrary, I esteem Mr. K. as a neighbor and where the moisture will be uniform till wanted | friend, nor would I eradicate the impression that to insert in the stocks. Scions should always be Grimsby, C. W., is as good a fruit country as and from healthy, bearing trees. Much may be person writes an article for a paper, even if it place of Per gained by selecting from trees that bear the most | should be a puff of Pure and Unadulterated fruit, both in odd and even years, and the Wine which he may have for sale, I like to see favorite and best to keep. Apples of the same kind, will be on some trees early and small, and bear only once in three or four years by the same treatment. Scions should be of firm, well-ripened wood, and if the upper portions are pithy, and not fully matured and compact, they should be cut off and rejected at once, as such grafts are not likely to unite readily, nor will they grow well afterward. In my experience, I have found that upright shoots from the ends of the limbs of young, thrifty trees make the best scions. Never cut them longer than to contain two or three buds, and care should be taken, in preparing the scion, to have a bud directly above the place of union with the stock.

Trumansburgh, N. Y., 1863.

WHAT IS PURE, UNADULTERATED WINE?

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER : - Will you, or some of your numerous correspondents, please answer the above question? I had always supposed it was the clear juice of the grape, until I read the article of your correspondent, W. W. KITCHEN, of Grimsby, C. W., in the first number of this volume of the RURAL. He informs your readers that he has 800 gallons of beautiful, pure, and unadulterated wine, of his own growing; and he informs me that his wine is made of one gallon of water to one of grape juice, and three pounds of sugar. Now, Mr. KITCHEN, or I, don't understand what pure, unadulterated wine is, and as he made some other crooked statements in his article, I did not know but he might possibly be mistaken in this matter, so I thought I would refer it to the RURAL.

The crooked statements referred to are that Mr. Kitchen says his wine is of his own grow-

fall, and before vegetation commences in the of his neighbors; and again, he says he has 1,000 him stick to the facts in the case.

A. M. SMITH. Grimsby, C. W., 1863.

GRAPE CULTURE AND WINE-MAKING.

THE world is on the move in these, as in some other matters. Our Northern Pomologists-north of the latitude of the city of New York, for instance - have at length ascertained that something besides the Catawba and Isabella grapes are required both for edible and winemaking purposes. Half a dozen years ago, one could scarce find on our show tables at the different fruit exhibitions any but unripe Catawbas and Isabellas, with an occasional Clinton, Diana, or Delaware, thrown in by way of variety, and dubious of public favor at that. They were told better by some blunt, plain-spoken people, who got little for their volunteered opinions but contradictions and sour looks from the contributors; sour, even, as the grapes they had on show.

Men exhibited wines, too, made of their grapes: but on close questioning by Examining Committees, the wines were only cordials, made up of grape juice, sugar and alcohol, with no keeping qualities; and, compared with real wines, the pure juice of the grape-poor stuff enough. Yet, after a while, the grapes, and the wine made from them, told their own story. They would not sell, nor pay, in market. A change has been gradually coming over the grape-growers, and one need only to have witnessed the wonderful grape exhibition at the New York State Show at Rochester last October, to be convinced of its extent and thorough progress. Such a show of out-door grown grapes was probably never before made in the United States. Isabellas and Catawbas were there, to be sure, and in high perfection, grown in peculiar localities and favora-Scions for grafting may be out after the leaves ing, when he bought a good share of his grapes ble exposures; but the Delawares, the Dianas,

the Concords, the Hartford Prolifics, and Adirondacs, were greatly their superiors. There were vines, too, -some of the old whip-syllabub order, compounded of grape juice, sugar and whisky,a little better than currant, gooseberry, elderberry, or raspberry; for they were all there together for taste and competition; but the real wines—grape juice alone, by the side of themshowed their superiority altogether. Yet even there were Isabella and Catawba, fair of their kind, grown in deep valleys where the summer sun poured in upon them with a double-lens focus; but they were not what our native wines should be, with body, and saccharine, and spirit enough in their native composition to keep them for years, and, like the foreign wines, still grow-

There were samples of brandy, too - distilled from the grape—which, had they only several years of age, instead of but one or two, would be infinitely better than nine-tenths of the chemicalized trash imported-some of it-and sold in our shops at five to ten dollars a gallon, and so pronounced by intelligent medical men who examined it.

Now these few, important facts, show progress. We have an extreme northern latitude for grapegrowing and wine-making. Yet we can grow grapes which will ripen in our climate—in proper localities—to perfection, and make good wines and brandies of them. The grapes we have had to invent, or we must invent them. Every locality and every soil will not grow them. One tract of ground will grow them successfully, while another tract, not five miles away, will not grow them at all. It is just here as in Europe. The choicest grape and wines are those produced in small districts where a peculiarity of soil, position and exposure perfects the fruit. Other localities, not so much favored, grow both inferior grapes and produce inferior wine. We have all this thing to learn, and in frequent cases to go "through great tribulation" to find it out. We need not name localities most favorable for the purpose. Grape-growers-and they only, will read and take any interest in this paperknow, and will discover, if they have not already discovered, such localities. L. F. ALLEN. Black Rock, Jan. 26, 1863.

Inquiries and Answers.

SAW-Dust.—Will it pay to draw saw-dust, principally nemlock, one mile to put around old apple trees?—R. S. Hemlock saw dust is not of much account. No doubt you can find better manure quite as near. Muck, sods from the road-side, &c., you will find far more valuable.

How I HEADED THE CURCULIO.-I have two plum trees, eight feet apart, one the Jefferson, the other the Magnum Bonum. The latter has been old enough to bear for ten years but never ripened a plum, and the former just com menced to bear. After the plums were large enough I took a pole 15 feet long, the top bent over a little; I tied an old tin sieve to it and sifted the trees with lime a number of times. The result was, I had to tie up the trees to keep them from breaking, and other trees of the samkind that were not treated so did not ripen a plum, althobut a few rods apart.—R. S.

How to Prevent Sheep Barking Trees.—In the Ru RAL of Dec. 20, J. S. C., of Florence, Erie county, Ohio, makes the above inquiry. I will give my experience.-Eight years ago I set out a young orchard, and the rabbits destroyed some of my trees. I took old refuse siding, or 8 inches wide, 31/2 feet long, and put three around small trees, and the larger ones four. A shingle nail, top and n, secured them, and the work was done. It effectually kept the rabbits and mice away for four years. I have pastured with sheep, and shall continue to do so. My pasture improves every year, and all briars and bushes are kept down, and my trees grow finely. It will not cost over five cents a year for each tree. Try it.—R. S.

Korticultural Notes.

NEW AMARANTHUS. (Amaranthus melancholicus ruber.) -A new variety of the common amaranthus has been in troduced from Japan by Messrs. VEITCH, similar, but more distinct than the well-known and pretty A. tricolor. selected from the growth of the previous year, Rochester, N. Y., for I believe it is; but when a far as I can judge of its habit and growth, it will take the Mr. Bearon, who has grown it, thus alludes to it:-"So dier than that popular plant, as some plants here seem to stand the cold winds very well, though only recently plant ed. But it is mostly in the color of the foliage that its merits especially lie, and this is not easy to explain; but those who have seen the Virginia creeper when at its best will have a good idea of the rich hue the plant presents The brightness of its coloring I expect will continue during the entire summer, as the oldest leaves have not that sombre hue the Perilla has very late in the season. It is however, too early to prognosticate what its appearance so late in the season may be, but at the present (August) i seems all that can be wished for; and to those that have not yet made its acquaintance I would strongly advise them to do so, and to judge for themselves."-Hovey's Magazine.

> PLANTS OF THE AMOOR REGION .- Some of the Amoon plants surprisingly resemble some of the species of the eastern parts of the United States; a similarity already pointed out in the Japan Flora, and even in that of Daou ria. A recent and more thorough examination has hith erto, however, shown unquestionably either a specific difference between the Asiatic plants and their representatives in America, or, where identical, an unbroken line o their geographical distribution. This last statement is, spect, to be taken with some reserve, now that Dr Asa Gray has ascertained beyond all question that the Pogonia ophioglossoides and Malaxis kilifolia of the United States occur in Japan without the slightest difference of structure.—Gardener's Chronicle.

> MIGNONETTE - May be grown into pretty objects by keeping all the side shoots pinched off, and encouraging the central or leading one to grow. Whenever any flower buds appear, they should be pinched off, also. The leading stem should be trained up to a light stake until it has reached any desired height, when it may be suffered to

> HORTICULTURAL BOOKS, like Geographies and Maps soon become obsolete; and it is in Periodicals alone that we have to look for all the recent improvements and in-

> GOURDS.—The culture of gourds is becoming very popular in Europe, especially in England. There it is a good deal of trouble to grow them, but in this country we can obtain them with ease.

Domestic Economy.

CLEANING PIGS HEADS AND FEET.

EDS. RURAL:-The following mode of cleaning pigs heads and feet is good, being efficient and saving time. It was recommended to me by a friend several years ago, and is worthy a place in your columns. Chop off the snout from the head and divide it into four pieces-after cutting off the cheeks to salt,—saving them to bake with beans—wash all thoroughly and put into a suitable vessel, covering them with water in which a little salt has been dissolved-merely sufficient to draw out the blood; let them soak two days, changing the water each day. The third day take them from the water, scrape them well, but without attempting to remove the bristles. If they do not seem pretty dry after scraping, wipe the skin side; then light a spirit lamp and singe off the bristles in the flame. It will take them off completely leaving them white and smooth after a slight scraping. An ordinary fluid lamp, with alcohol in it, may be used for singing the bristles. Yours,-Mrs. Jane Overton, Weedy Nook, 1863.

CARE OF BOOTS .- I have had three pairs of boots for the last six years, and I think I shall not require any more for the next six to come. The reason is, that I treat them in the following manner:-I put a pound each of tallow and resin in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, I warm the boots and apply it hot with a painter's brush, until neither the sole nor the upper will soak any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of wax in a teaspoonful of lampblack. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the tallow and resin, rub over them this wax and turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow or grease becomes rancid, and rots the stitching and leather; but the resin gives it an antiseptic quality, which preserves the whole. Boots and shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing cork soles. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat, that with it in the boots the feet are always warm on the coldest stone floor.—Mechanical Magazine.

GLOSSING LINEN.—Inquiry is frequently made respecting the mode of putting a gloss on linen collars and shirt bosoms like that on new linen. This gloss or enamel, as it is sometimes called, is produced mainly by friction with a warm iron, and may be put on linen by almost any person. The linen to be glazed receives as much starch as it is possible to charge it with, then it is dried. To each pound of starch a piece of sperm paraffine, or white wax, about the size of a walnut, is usually added. When ready to be ironed, the linen is laid upon the table and moistened slightly on the surface with a clean wet cloth. It is then ironed in the usual way with a flat-iron, and is ready for the glossing operation. For this purpose a peculiar heavy flat-iron, rounded at the bottom, and polished as bright as a mirror, is used. It is pressed firmly upon the linen with much force, and this frictional action puts on the gloss. "Elbow grease" is the principal secret connected with the art of glossing .- Scientific American.

ABOUT CATS.-Please insert the following in your paper for the benefit of Mrs. R. SMITH.

Probably your cats have died of a cat disease. such as has prevailed to a great extent, during the last year, in the Western town where I live. A month ago I lost one of my two cats that had all of the symptoms you describe. About a week ago the other began to cough, and I fed her on salt food and she soon got well. One of my neighbors had a kitten that was so far gone with the disease that it could not eat or drink, and it was forced to swallow salt and water, which cured it. That is the best remedy I know; do not let it be too strong, and it must be cold. The best preventive of this disease is to give cats fresh beef with a pinch of salt rubbed on it, two or three times a week, and corned beef and fresh milk, and let them have free access to the open air and catnip. I hope you will succeed in raising cats, for I think with my mother, that no home is complete without them .- A Subscriber.

How to MAKE FINE VINEGAR. - Seeing an inquiry in your valuable paper, a few weeks ago, for a recipe for making vinegar, I send you mine, which we think excellent. Dissolve one pound of coarse brown sugar in a gallon of soft water, (but do not boil it.) Then add one quart of good whisky; work it with a little good yeast spread on white paper. Put it in a cask, and expose it to the sun, with the neck of a clear glass bottle inserted in the bung-hole. It will soon become fine vinegar, fit for pickling or any other purpose. Will some of your numerous readers please

inform me, through the RURAL, how to make snow custard? and oblige - C. V. WOODWARD, Lobo, C. W., 1863.

A Swiss Sour.-Boil three pounds of potatoes, mash them well, and add slowly some good broth, sufficient for the tureen. Let these boil together, then add some spinach, a little parsley, lemon, thyme and sage, all chopped very fine. Boil together five minutes; pepper and salt to taste. Just before taking it off the fire to serve, add two well-beaten eggs.

SODA CRACKERS.—The following recipe for soda crackers, (in answer to an inquiry some time ago,) has been mislaid:-Four teacups of flour; 3 do. of water; 1 of butter, rubbed into the dry flour; 4 teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; 2 of soda. Salt to the taste. Roll very thin.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL.—Thus exclaim many thousands after trying the celebrated Chemical Saleratus of DELAND & Co. They say it works like a charm, and they always have nice light bread, biscuit, cakes, &c. It never fails.

Padies' Department.

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

A GENTLE presence in each room, A sprig of rosemary in bloom A curtain looped with graceful skill, A wild bird taught by her sweet will,-Dear JENNIE.

A blithesome step upon the stair, A gleesome laugh trilled on the air— A fairy form, with brow of light, Brown hair, and eyes forever bright,-Fair JENNIE.

Gay smiles, and words that only breather Of love: nor bid the erring grieve; Kind thoughts-her heart is ever true, Her tears e'en like the sunlit dew,-Sweet JENNIE.

Her love is constant, though it be On wintry wave, or summer sea: E'er shadowing with its fadeless bloom The darkness o'er affection's tomb. My JENNIE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LOOK INTO THE YOUNG LADIES' ROOMS.

ONCE, with another lady, I went hunting for rooms and board. We called at several establishments, and looked at a large number of rooms. But there was one suite of rooms that we visited which made a most profound impression on both myself and my companion. The lady, in response to our inquiries, said she had rooms soon to be vacated which she thought would suit us. They were occupied by two young ladies who were absent, but she would show them to us if we would like to look at them. She remarked as we ascended the stairs that she didn't know as the young ladies would thank her for admitting strangers, but she had told them that she should rent them the first opportunity; and they could not expect people to take rooms without first looking at them.

The door was thrown open and we entered the boudoir of these fair girls; for they were both beautiful belles. Such a sight! I would scarcely have believed that it was the home of the young ladies whom I often met on the street and knew very well through our mutual friends. Such a litter of clothing—a costly dress thrown down on a chair; another on a sofa; dirty skirts scattered in all directions, ditto hose and other articles under the lounge and in the corners. All this in the sitting-room. The bed-room was worse, if anything. The bed was a picture of disorder and discomfort. The dressing bureau, a melange of feminine apparel and toilet articles in the wildest confusion. The furniture looked as if it had not been dusted in a month. The room, evidently, had scarcely been swept in that time. I suffered for these young ladies. Had my daughter such habits? I confessed I had not inspected her room as I ought. The slightest relaxation from the discipline of Order, would result in just such a denovement as this some day. I was startled! I will see,

The good woman who led us thither, recalled me from my reverie by saying that these rooms did not look very pleasant now. But when properly "put to rights" they were pleasant rooms. She and her servants had nothing to do with them. The young women said they would take care of their own room, and that was the way they did it! It was not the way she taught her girls to take care of their rooms. And if she had a servant girl who left her room in such a condition she would discharge her at once.

I left that house conscious that I had learned a profitable lesson. No girl of mine should ever become so abased in anybody's opinion from such a cause, if I could help it. Since that time, when I see a fair, accomplished, and gay girl, resplendent in her beauty, witty and accomplished, I have a desire to know something of the order in which her room is kept-something of her home-habits - before I accept her friendship and give her my respect and love. For I do not desire to have it shattered by any such revelation as the one above described. I have been more watchful since. I have detected in some instances a wonderful nervousness in certain young ladies when ever any one has been sent to their room. There is often a precipitate rush and a general packing away of clothing, &c., before the proposed visit is made.

There is more that should be said on this subject, but my letter is too long. This is my first letter to the RURAL. I have written it because I think, with Mrs. Overton, there are practical subjects that may profitably be considered by women. MRS. FLORENCE. Yours. n, January, 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HINTS TO THE BENEVOLENT.

Now let the subject of "old maids" and "old bachelors" rest for the present, and old letters be cast aside for the more urgent duties which ought to devolve upon the Northern ladies. Probably most of us think we have already done what we can conveniently for the comfort of hospital soldiers, but we must not stop with convenience we must toil and sacrifice. Are not our husbands and brothers sacrificing their lives that this once happy Republic may be restored and handed down to posterity purer than the original? and shall we not even be willing, while we are living in security and ease, to deny ourselves luxuries that we may add necessaries to the suffering soldier? Surely, all cannot give bountifully, yet nearly all can give a pair of mittens or socks, or make what some of your neighbors can-

If not inclined to do this, the long winter evenings can be employed in making arrangements for saving manual labor in various ways, thus but just deeds never fail to create just thoughts.

lessening your own expenses. Let each one ask herself what she can do more than she has already done-for we must keep doing, as just so long as this war continues, just so long will our labors be needed. Let us all remember the holy injunction:-" Let him that hath two coats give to him that hath none." Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan., 1863.

THE CHARMS OF GOOD HEALTH.

Woman's incapacity is the only real barrier to woman's progress. Whenever women show themselves able, men will show themselves willing This is what you need - strength, calibre. You do not set half enough value on muscular power. Æsthetic young lady writers and sentimental penny-a-liners have imbibed and propagated the idea, that feebleness and fragility are womanly and fascinating. The result is, a legion of languid head-aches, an interesting inability to walk half a dozen consecutive miles, a delicate horror of open windows, northwest winds, and wholesome rain storms. There is no computing the amount of charming invalidism following in the wake of such a line as

"There is a sweetness in woman's decay,"

a lengthened sweetness long drawn out by some complaining and imitative females. I do not, of course, refer to real invalids, who have inherited feeble constitutions, and by unavoidable, and often unselfish, and unceasing wear and tear, have exhausted their small capital, and to whom life is become one long scene of weariness and pain. Heaven help them bear the burden; and they do bear it nobly, often accomplishing what ought to make their ruddy and robust sisters blush for shame at their own inefficiency. I mean women who have every opportunity to be healthy, but who are not healthy - who are sick when it is their duty to be well. A woman of twenty, in comfortable circumstances, ought to be as much ashamed of being dyspeptic as of being drunk. Fathers and mothers, burdened with cares and anxieties, may neglect physiological laws without impugning their moral character, but for a girl, care-free, to confess such an impeachment, is presumptive evidence of gluttony, laziness, or ignorance, and generally all three. This is not elegant language, I know; but when we have learned to call things by their right names, we shall have taken one step toward the millennium; and it is an indisputable fact, that a great majority of ailments arise from over-eating and under exercising. The innumerable hosts of nervous diseases with which our women are afflicted are always aggravated and often caused by these indulgences. Women do not know this, and if they did, it would be of little use, so long as they consider illness one of the charms of beauty. Let the idea once get firm hold, that illness is stupid and vulgar, and a generation or two —nay even a year or two—would show a marked change. If a woman is ill, let her take it for granted that it is her first business to get well and let her forthwith set about it. A good stout will, a resolute purpose, would work wonders "Few persons like sick people," says Charles Lamb; "as for me, I candidly confess I hate them." Whatever poetasters sing, you may depend upon it, a good digestion is "an excellent thing in a woman." - Country Living and Thinking.

THE WOMEN OF A NATION.-We do not hesitate to say that the women give to every nation a moral temperament, which shows itself in its politics. A hundred times we have seen weak men show real public virtue, because they had by their sides women who supported them, not by advice as to particulars, but by fortifying their feelings of duty, and by directing their ambition. More frequently, we must confess, we have observed the domestic influence gradually transforming a man, naturally generous, noble and unselfish, into a cowardly, common-place, placehunting, self-seeker, thinking of public business only as a means of making himself comfortableand this simply by contact with a well-conducted woman, a faithful wife, an excellent mother, but from whose mind the grand notion of public duty was entirely absorbed.

Something in Favor of Marriage.—Powers the sculptor, writing to a friend on what people call the folly of marrying without the means to support a family, expresses frankly his fears when he found himself in this very position; but he adds, with characteristic candor:-" To tell the truth, however, family and poverty have done more to support me than I have to support them. They have compelled me to make exertions which I hardly thought myself capable of; and often when on the eve of despairing, they have forced me like a coward in a corner, to fight like a here -not for myself, but for my wife and little

It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in our nature that when the heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness or affectionate feeling, the memory of the dead comes over it most powerfully and irresistibly. It would almost seem as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charms, in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those whom we dearly leved in life. Alas, how often and how long may those patient angels hover above us, watching for the spell which is so seldom uttered and so soon forgotten -Longfellow.

SEND your little children to bed happy. Whatever cares press, give them a warm good-night kiss as they go to their pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little ones, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds. "My fathermy mother loved me!"

Just thoughts often fail to produce just deeds,

Choice Miscellang.

MY SHIP

BY FLORENCE PERCY

Down to the wharves, as the sun goes down And the daylight's tumult, and dust, and din Are dying away in the busy town I go to see if my ship comes in

I gaze far over the quiet sea, Rosy with sunset, like mellow wine, Where ships like lilies lie tranquilly, Many and fair - but I see not mine

I question the sailors every night Who over the bulwarks idly lean, Noting the sails as they come in sight,-"Have you seen my beautiful ship come in?"

"Whence does she come?" they ask of me-"Who is her master, and what her name?" And they smile upon me pityingly When my answer is ever and ever the same

Oh, mine was a vessel of strength and truth, Her sails were white as a young lamb's fleece. She sailed long since from the port of Youth— Her master was Love and her name was Peace

And like all beloved and beautiful things, She faded in distance and doubt away-With only a tremble of snowy wings, She floated, swanlike, adown the bay

Carrying with her a precious freight-All I had gathered by years of pain; A tempting prize to the pirate Fate-And still I watch for her back again

Watch from the earliest morning light, Till the pale stars grieve o'er the dying day, To catch the gleam of her canvass white Among the islands which gem the bay

But she comes not yet-she will never come To gladden my eyes and my spirit more And my heart grows hopeless, and faint, and dumb, As I watch and wait on the lonesome shore—

Knowing that tempest, and time, and storm, Have wrecked and shattered my beauteous bark-Rank sea weeds cover her wasting form, And her sails are tattered, and stained and dark

But the tide comes up, and the tide goes down, And the daylight follows the night's eclipse-And still with the sailors tanned and brown I wait on the wharves and watch the ships

And still with a patience that is not hope, For vain and empty it long hath been, I sit on the rough shore's rocky slope And watch to see if my ship comes in.

NOT A CURTAIN LECTURE.

DEAR RURAL:--I find myself seated, pen in hand, addressing you — mostly for the feeling of relief people usually experience after throwing off a little surplus irritation, (you see I call things by their right name,) that will accumulate, all efforts to the contrary notwithstanding. And then again I write you because I wish to say a few words in favor of the unpopular side of an oft-discussed question,—a side seldom touched upon, because woman dare not come out and be her own champion. As FANNY FERN says, Woman must keep that everlasting smile," though the heart breaks with the burden of cares, trials, and sorrows which are bestowed upon her in such lavish abundance as she passes through this vale of tears.

And yet there are not wanting many a man who thinks she need not be even so much as disturbed in feeling by what she considers troubles and discouragements, but which, from his standpoint, seem so very unimportant and trifling in their bearing, upon woman's happiness; while from the same point of view he thinks men have all the important responsibilities of life resting upon their shoulders-reminding one of the great river, flowing so majestically along, paying no heed to the modest tributary streams that silently hide themselves in the great rushing waters, thus proving the great motive power of the mighty stream. So with man. Were it not for the constant, vet too often unrecognized aid of woman in holding up his hands, as really, if not as literally, as did Aaron those of Mosks, the swee waters of life would dry up as surely as would the gigantic river deprived of the little streams that noiselessly bury themselves in its broad bosom. But often much more is required of woman than she can possibly perform. True, "the Lord created a world from chaos;" so this frail human nature, if it chance to be enshrined in woman's form is expected to create a paradise without a particle of material wherewith to commence operations. If no sunshine exists, she must make supshine. And here is just where a singular incongruity comes in; for is she not often treated as though to minister to the personal wants, to say nothing of caprices, of him who calls himself her husband, should be the Alpha and Omega of her life. If she allows her individuality to be entirely swallowed up in his, then I presume it is to be supposed she is making sunshine; and when made, what a pity there is nothing left worth shining upon.

But what of all this? Women have nothing to complain of. What if she does sigh wearily for rest, and long for sweet sympathy to fill the aching void in her heart? "Woman's Mission' is to make home happy. No matter if she did think, when she took the responsibilities of the marriage relation upon her, she was also taking a partner in this same business of making home happy; and that the vows and obligations she, in her simplicity, so willingly assumed, were equally binding on said partner. In an incredible short space of time she finds that, by some unintelligible stroke of legerdemain, he has slipped his neck from the yoke, and she is left to buckle on the armor of endurance, and henceforth walk life's path alone. And in some instances the truth of the old adage is learned, that "while one may smile and be a villain," the other must smile while the heart is breaking. Pride bids her do it. And as great is a woman's love, so great is her pride, even though all that tends to into our own.

make life desirable is remorselessly swept from her path. In all this we may learn that dominant oligarchies, in trampling upon the rights of a free people, are only carrying out, upon a large scale the small, contemptible, and equally wicked, drama so frequently enacted within the precincts of many a home circle. Alas, that the name should be so desecrated. NOT MRS. C. -Gaines, N. Y., 1863.

RELIGIOUS NEED OF SOCIETY,

Man, I conceive, would never know what he is, or ever be what he is, were he dependent on loneliness, however sacred, for the training and affiliation of his powers, for the awakening of his latent life; and, therefore, for his self-knowledge as well as other knowledge, he needs the scene and the society around him. The phenomena of his inner experience, when found, do furnish him with a theology; but to find them, he must have also an outer existence, and must belong to a world open to his intellect, and a human history that is a mirror of himself. Set thus in the pres ence of objects related to his faculties, and divinely graced no less, he finds in them immediate sources of religion-of natural religion, so far as it flows in from the universe-of historical religion, so far as it enters by the path of personal sympathy and reverence, and awakens the manifestation of God in the spiritual record of humanity. Of these two media of divine knowedge, nature, the highest source of Pagan religion, has been characteristically subordinated not to say neglected, in Christendom. All the leading conceptions of the Christian faith are moral and personal, not cosmical; they arise, that is to say, out of the direct relation of the human spirit to the divine, and would not be much affected though the world were removed out of the way. In the problem of sin and holiness, of ruin and redemption, of estrangement and reconciliation, sun and stars, equator and ecliptic, have nothing to do. Composition of water, speed of light, and laws of crystallization, are irrelevant accidents; the rocks might have a different succession, and the flora and fauni of every clime might be changed without touching the results.—Martineau.

IT'S DARK.

The following beautiful sentiment is taken from "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," entitled "The Night of Heaven." It is full of touching tenderness:-"It is dark when the honest and honorable man sees the result of long years swept cruelly away by the knavish, heartless adversary. It is dark when he feels the clouds of sorrow gather around, and knows that the hopes and happiness of others are fading with his own. But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and assure him even here on earth of a gleam of light in Heaven. It is dark when the dear voice of that sweet child once so fondly loved, is no more heard around in murmurs. Dark when the light pattering feet no more resound without the threshold, or ascend, step by step, the stairs. Dark, when some well known air recalls the strain once oft attended by the childish voice now hushed in death! Darkness: but only the gloom which heralds the dayspring of immortality and the infinite light of Heaven."

MAN AND INTELLECTUAL PLEASURE. - Trace the progress of men in life. When a man is at the bottom, he is one that merely eats and drinks and sleeps; and then he is not only a savage, but the lowest of savages. If, when eating and drinking, he begins to think of what he shall eat and drink to-morrow, - to - morrow being a vision without metes or bounds to the senses,-then he has begun to live by the invisible, and has taken one step upward. And when a man begins to live-not for eating and drinking to-day or tomorrow, but for higher enjoyments that bring in affections, and ambitions, and plans, and purposes, which lie beyond the visible present, he has gone far toward living for the invisible. What is the whole bent of man's life but a fashioning of his fortune with reference to the invisible future.

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.—Kingsley gives his evidence on this disputed point. He thus declares:- "There is no pleasure that I have experienced like a child's midsummer holiday—the time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go away up the brook, and take our dinners with us, and come home at night tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nose gay, three little trout, and one shoe, the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down with all hands out of soundings. How poor our Derby-days, our Greenwich dinners, our evening parties, where there are plenty of nice girls, after that! Depend upon it, a man never experiences such pleasures or grief after fourteen as he does before, unless, in some cases, in his first lovemaking, when the sensation is new to him."

SECRETS .-- We must regard every matter as an entrusted secret, which we believe the person concerned would wish to be considered as such. Nay, further still, we must consider all circumstances as secrets entrusted, which would bring scandal upon another if told, and which it is not our certain duty to discuss, and that in our own persons and to his face. The divine rule of doing as we would be done by, is never better put to the test than in matters of good and evil speaking. We may sophisticate with ourselves upon the manner in which we would wish to be treated under many circumstances; but everybody recoils instinctively from the thought of being spoken ill of in his absence.

Books.—A blessed companion is a book! A book that is fitly chosen, is a life-long friend. A book -the unfailing Damon to his loving Pythias, a book that, at a touch, pours its heart

Sabbath Musi**n**gs.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "LEAD."

BY ADELAIDE STOUT.

STAFF in hand all tenderly, Israel's Shepherd came to me, "As a flock," Gathered He the long estray, Leading up my thoughts to day, To The Rock.

From the depths invisible, Lo, the living waters well, At its side, Now I drink, tho' tremblingly, Of its crystal purity, Satisfied!

Buffalo, N. Y. 1863.

THE OLD-NEW

BY GEO. L. TAYLOR.

A YEAR has gone, a year has come, The world grows old and older The pulse of Time beats faint and numb, His heart grows cold and colder.

The ages march in grandeur on With none but Gop to listen; And o'er the wreck of star and sun New suns and systems glisten.

There is no old, there is no new: What hath been is forever; God lives unchanged all changes through, And rests nor wearies never.

God fills the years, and fills the spheres With life and joy supernal; The glow that warms, the light that cheers, Are His own smile eternal.

SCRIPTURE WRITERS.

THE rhetorical and poetical beauties of Scripture are merely incidental. Its authors wrote, not for glory or display, not to astonish nor amaze their brethren, but to instruct them, and make them better. They wrote for God's glory, not their own; they wrote for the world's advantage, not to aggrandize themselves. Demosthenes composed his most splendid oration in order to win the crown of elequence; and the most elaborate effort of ancient oratory—the panegyric to which Isocrates devoted fifteen years-was just an essay written for a prize. How different the circumstances in which the speech on Mars' Hill was spoken, and the farewell sermon in the upper chamber at Troas. Herodotus and Thucydides composed their histories with a view to popular applause; and Pindar's fiery pulse beat faster in prospect of the great Olympic gathering and the praise of assembled Greece. How opposite the circumstances in which the seer of Horeb penned his faithful story, and Isaiah and Jeremiah poured forth their fearless denunciations of popular sins. The most superb of modern historians confesses the flutter which he felt when the last line of his task was written, and he thought that perhaps his fame was established. A more important history concludes:--" These things are written that ye might believe that JESUS is the CHRIST, the Son of God; and that believing, ye might have life through His name."-J. Hamilton.

THE ENDLESS REST.

THERE are no weary heads or weary hearts on the other side of Jordan. The rest of heaven will be sweeter for the toils of earth. The value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the troubles of time. Jesus now allows us, to rest on His bosom. He will soon bring us to rest in His Father's house. His rest will be glorious. A rest from sin; a rest from suffering; a rest from conflict: a rest from toil: a rest from sorrow. The very rest that Jesus enjoys Himself. We shall not only rest with Him, we shall rest like Him. How many of earth's weary ones are resting in His glorious presence now? It will be undisturbed rest. Here the rest of the body is disturbed by dreams, and sometimes by alarms: but there are no troublesome dreams or alarming occurrences there. Thanks be unto God for the rest we now enjoy! Ten thousand thanks to God for the rest we shall enjoy with Christ! Wearied one-look away from the causes of thy present suffering, and remember there is a rest remaining for thee. A little while and thou shalt enter into rest.

GOD IN CHRIST .- The Almightiness of God now moved in a human arm. The infinite love of God now beat in a human heart. The compassion of God to sinners now glistened in a human eye. God was love before, but Christ was Divine love covered over with flesh;-just as you have seen the sun shining through a colored window. It is the same sun and the same sunlight: and yet it shines with a mellow lustre. So in Christ dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily. The perfections of the Godhead shone through every pore, through every action, word and look — the same perfections; they were only shining with a mellowed brightness. As the bright light of the Shekinah often shone through the veil of the temple, so did the Godhead of Christ often force itself through the human veil through the heart and flesh of the man Christ Jesus.—McChayne.

TIME.— To show the worth of time, God, most liberal of all other things, is exceedingly frugal of that; for He never gives us two moments together, nor grants us a second till He has withdrawn the first; still keeping the third in His own hands, so that we are in a perfect uncertainty whether we shall have it or not. The true manner of preparing for the last moment is to spend all the others well, and ever to expect its coming. We dote upon this world as if it were to have no end; and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.—Fenelon.

Educational Advertisement.

"EDUCATION IS THE CHEAP DEFENSE OF NATIONS."

EASTMAN'S

State and National Business College, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., On the Hudson River.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

The Most Practical Institution of the Age FOUNDED ON THE GREAT MOTTO OF AGESILAUS, KING OF SPARTA, "TEACH YOUR BOYS THAT WHICH THEY WILL PRACTICE WHEN THEY BECOME MEN.

The Right Kind of Education for



possible time, and at the least expense, to insure success in the Business duties and Employments of Life.

FOUR HUNDRED IN REGULAR ATTENDANCE From the different States, Canada, Cuba, South America and Great Britain.

Course of Instruction and Plan of Operation. Prosperity of the Institution an Eminent success of the Novel, Original, and Pre-eminent mode of

Instruction, combining THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONDUCTED ON THE LONDON "CORN EXCHANGE"

GIVING THE ENGLISH BRANCHES The attention their importance dema

Superiority of this System Over all others yet devised, for the correct and rapid acquisition of Business Rules, Laws, Customs and Operations.

Important Course of Study for returned disabled Soldiers.

Business Positions and Situations as Bookkeepers an Accountants furnished those desirous of Employment on completion of the course.

LETTERS AND REPORTS

From BLIHU BURRITT, MATTHEW YASSAR, MAYOR BOWNE, GEO. W. BUNGAY, and other Eminent Gentlemen, indorsing the Institution and the practical and interesting manner pursued in Teaching, Terms of Tuition, Sketch of the City of Poughkeepsie, &c., &c., &c.

LETTERS AND REPORTS

From Eminent Gentlemen indorsing the Course of Study and Practical Plan of Operation, Extracted from Papers and Pamphlets Published by the

COLLEGE. Report

From George W. Bungay, Esq., Author of "Crayon Sketches" — (From a published Letter.)

THE City of Poughkeepsie is noted far and near for the purity of its atmosphere, the richness of its soil, the abundance of its natural resources, and the wealth, enterprise, and intelligence of its inhabitants. In a word, it is a paradise of a place - a city of rural palaces and temples of learning. It is situated on the beautiful banks of the Hudson, and is justly celebrated for the weird and picturesque grandeur of its river and mountain scenery, the classic reminiscences of its Revolutionary history, for its famous schools, colleges, and ladies' seminaries, and the high character of its citizens.

It would be difficult to find a more desirable place for a residence. It is within six hours' ride of five of the most prominent States of the Union, and is easy of access from all parts of the United States and Canada, by railway and river. The moral tone of society is excellent, and its educational advantages are unsurpassed by any rural city in the State or nation. It is not a matter of surprise that such men as Prof. Morse, who taught science to speak the language of lightning, and Benson J. Lossing, the artist and author, and Matthew Vassar, Esq., the benevolent founder of the Female College endowed with \$400,000, choose this place for their home.

I visited Poughkeepsie to attend public exer cises at Eastman's State and National Business College,—and as this excellent institution is one of the most notable features of this pleasant city, I shall give you a short sketch of it believing that there are many among your readers who will desire to avail themselves of its rare advantages.

THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS

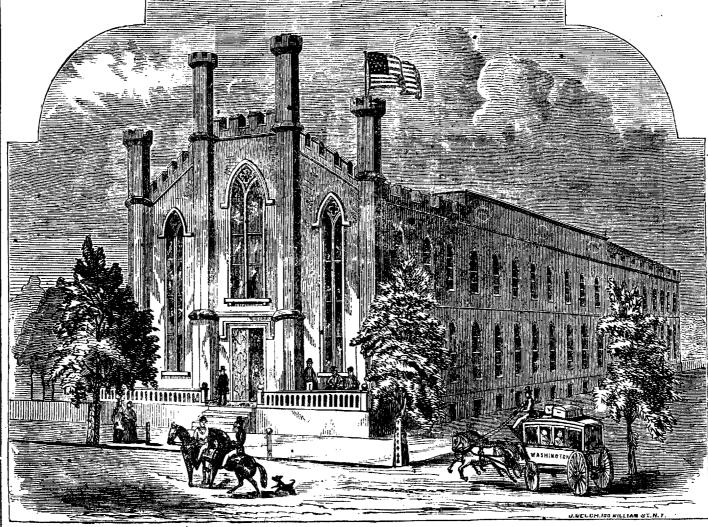
two in number, are large edifices, situated on Washington and Vassar streets, with Post-Office and Telegraph communication with each, and are sufficiently large to accommodate Five Hundred Students with the offices, desks, seats, tables, and other appointments needed in a first-class Business College.

The different departments are handsomely fitted and furnished with all the apparatus required for the accommodation of the pupils who seek a commercial or business education here.

The walls are adorned with splendid specimens of penmanship, autograph letters from noted persons in Europe and America, and fine photograph likenesses of men and women who have distinguished themselves by their talents and their acquirements.

The buildings are used entirely for business departments,-Lecture and Recitation Rooms,the pupils boarding in private families (under the supervision of the Institution) who receive as boarders only the pupils of the College, which system of boarding seems to be very much pre ferred by parent and pupil.

The Washington street building is used entire for



EASTMAN'S NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. ACTUAL BUSINESS BUILDING, WASHINGTON STREET,

FITTED WITH OFFICES AND ESTABLISHMENTS OF VARIOUS KINDS, EXCLUSIVELY FOR ACTUAL BUSINESS PURPOSES IN CARRYING OUT THE NOVEL, ORIGINAL AND PRH-EMINENT MODE OF INSTRUCTION, COMBINING THEORY AND PRACTICE. CONNECTED WITH THE THEORY BUILDING ON VASSAR ST., ET REGULAR TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICE COMMUNICATION.

ACTUAL BUSINESS PURPOSES.

in carrying out the original and pre-eminent mode of business instruction, combining

THEORY AND .PRACTICE,

and is fitted with the following offices for officers' business:—Eastman's College Bank and National Bank, Union Store, Insurance Office, Express Office, Rail-roading, Steamship and Boating Departments. Post-Office, Custom-House, and Stationery Department. Telegraph Office, Jobbing and Forwarding and Commission Departments, and Exchange Office and Collection Agency, while the Vassar street building is devoted to theory in preparing the pupil to enter upon the actual business course.

A GLANCE AT THE ARMY OF GENTLEMEN Receiving instruction here is certainly very suggestive. There are representatives from nearly every part of the East, West, North, and loyal South, and also from the Canadas, South America, Cuba, and Great Britain, and a more respectable, intelligent body of young men are seldom seen together.

I cannot say all that I would, in a newspaper letter, of the advantages of this institution.

It is not expected that all who graduate here will become merchants or bankers; for it is equally essential that farmers, mechanics, and all others should have such knowledge as is here imparted.

A very interesting and important feature in the course here, is a SERIES OF LECTURES by our most distinguished Literary and Business Men. In conclusion I would suggest that young men who desire to succeed in life, whether they be MERCHANTS, FARMERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN OR

MECHANICS. cannot afford to lose the advantages of this school.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

business instruction. Here your boys are taught that which they will use when they become men, and the whole course is taken up in such an interesting manner that the student never fails to apply himself with an energy satisfactory to teacher and parent.

I will add that the student is also taught the Graces of Polite Learning and Belles Lettres literature, and that the physical and moral welfare of the student are watched over with parental care and solicitude.

But I must close by again making the sugges tion that the young man who wishes to excel as a MERCHANT, FARMER, MECHANIC, TEACHER, LAW-YER, OR PHYSICIAN.

will find that a short time spent at this Institution will be of incalculable advantage through life.

Letter from Elihu Burritt.

[Learned Blacksmith.]

In regard to this system of Education. Mr. BURRITT has lectured before this College for three years past, and has thus become acquainted with the course of study and the plan of operation.

plan of operation.

H. G. EASTMAN, Esq., My Dear Str.—I have felta great interest in the character and success of your admirable School of Business. At each visit, my impression of its happy adaptation to the wants of the present day, was strengthened and deepened. Indeed, no institution could be more American—more characteristic of the improvements of the age. The practical education imparted is so ample, varied, and utilitarian, that any young man who takes a fair and honest advantage of it, must be fitted for any department of business which he may choose for life, whether he become a merchant, banker, manufacture, or farmer. To gain thus in a few months, what would cost years of business life to acquire without such a course of instruction, is a privilege which should commend your institution to the patronage of the whole business community. I would congratulate you on the high character of your College in Oswego, and on the success which has crowned your efforts in this important department of education. I am gladlyou have transferred your sphere of labor to such a central, accessible and pleasant locality as Poughkeepsig; a city which is so admirably adapted for an institution of this kind.

Wishing you the largest success, I sm truly yours, stitution of this kind.

Wishing you the largest success, I am truly yours,

ELIHU BURRITT.

Letter from the Mayor of Poughkeepsie.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, POUGHKEEPSIE, July, 1, 1882. H. G. EASTMAN, Esq. Dear Sir — I take great pleasure indosing the above from Mr. Burritt; and as my son

has received the benefits of your Institution, I at the same time cheerfully recommend its superior advantages and your practical mode of instruction to those who have sons to educate. J. BOWNE, Mayor of Poughkeepsie.

Letter from the Clergy of Poughkeepsie.

POUTHKEPSIR, N. Y., July 1, 1862.

H. G. EASTMAN, Eag.: Dear Sir—Being personally acquainted with your institution, we are grafified to indorse the above; and having witnessed the practical operation of teachers and pupils, we unhesitatingly commend its superior advantages to young men at home and abroad.

G. M. MECKRON, Pastor 1st Reformed Dutch Church. MOSES TYLER, Pastor Congregationalist Church. CHAS. S. HAGEMAN, Pastor 2d Reformed Dutch Church J. L. G. MKOWN, Pastor Methodist Church. SAMUEL BUEL, Pastor Episcopal Church. C. N. CHANDLER, Pastor Ist Baptist Church.

Letter from M. Vassar, Jr., and M. Vassar, Esq.,

Founder of Vassar Female College. POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 21, 1863. POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 21, 1863.

H. G. EASTMAN, Esq.: Dear Sir—Having visited your School of Business frequently the past two years with great pleasure and satisfaction, and coming in contact, at home and abroad, with students who had finished the Course of Instruction, from their expressed satisfaction, and my own observation of your plan of PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION, I would recommend any young han, who is desirous of preparing himself for the active duties of life—such as Mercantle. Commercial, Manufacturing, Banking, or angist eise, wherein the upright, honest, industrious man is engaged—to place himself under your instruction, and thus reas the advantage which your Institution possesses.

YOUR,

I have read the above, and fully concur in the recom-I have read the above, and fully concur in the recommendation.

Yours,

M. VASSAR.

Letter from the Rev. James Cuyler.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 26, 1862. PROF. H. G. EASTMAN.—My Dear Sir.—Since my return from Europe, I have not, until now, found time to express to you my thanks for the attention shown my sons, and for the benefits they derived while attending your excellent School of Business. I am gratified with their improvement in the very important, and seeming to me, most reporter, studies they pursued; and, although I intend them to follow agricultural pursuits, the practical training they have received at your hands will be equally valuable to them through life.

hrough life.

Thanking you again, I remain, very truly yours,
JAMES CUYLER, M. E. Church.

Letter from Graduates who were Assisted to Business Positions

A. T. STEWART & Co.'s, BROADWAY, New York City, December 20th, 1862. PROF. EASTMAN, NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,

DEAR SIR:—We accept of our first leisure time, to return our sincere thanks to yourself and your professors, for the valuable practical instruction we received while members of the College, and more especially to you are we greatly indebted, for your influence in assisting us at the compleadebted, for your influence in tion of our course to the positions we now hold in this well-known establishment.

Wishing the Institution the success it merits, we remain Yours very Truly, SHAW

Truly, H. W. SHAW. D. S. McKAY.

The Importance of a Practical Business Education

Is now fully conceded, for in this age of the world only educated labor is sure of success.

That the nation grows more practical as it grows in prosperity, is seen and acknowledged; and that it requires men practically educatededucated for business and the times-to meet its demands, is apparent to every observer of human nature. Henry Clay was never more truthful than when he said:—" Young man, qualify yourself for business. The professions are full, and the age demands it. Educate yourself for business -a business man for the farm, counting-room, and commercial pursuits-and you will succeed now and hereafter." This being so, and the world understanding it

schools and studies commensurate with the age were long ago felt to be a necessity. Hence the establishment of this Business College ten years since, founded on the great motto of Agesilaus, "Teach your boys that which they will practice when they become men." And the energies of its founder have since been devoted to perfecting a course of study adapted to the large class of young men who desire to be educated for the practical business duties and employments of life instructing them in those branches that the present day seems to demand, conducting the entire operations in the most interesting and practical manner possible.

THE INSTITUTION

has continued to grow in favor, until it is now second to no other college of learning in this country, in point of usefulness and prosperity.

It has ever ranked as the first Business School in terity as in the flourishing Temples of Mammon

the Union; and that its practical plan of operation has now placed it far in advance of all Commercial or Mercantile Colleges fn the world, an examination will prove.

The superiority it claims over other institutions of a similar character, is in the new mode of instruction, combining theory and practice, by means of certain counting-room, banking-house, office, and actual business operations, described and copyrighted by law to the college, and in use in no other. It was presented to the world two years ago, with the full belief that it would stand the most rigid examination; and that it has been a gratifying success is fully substantiated by the testimony in recent reports from some of the best educators and business men of the country, who have witnessed the operations of teachers and pupils, as well as from graduates who, thro', its benefits, have risen above the trammels of want, and are filling lucrative and honorable positions.

The system of practical instruction is founded on principles so simple and self-evident, that it requires only an examination, to be admitted and understood; and a personal examination of the institution, in all its appointments is sufficient to fully demonstrate the practicability of the system.

A Brief Synopsis of the Course of Instruction and General Plan of Operation.

THE PUPIL is first instructed in the elements of Penmanship, Book-Keeping, Accounts, Business Forms, Letter Writing, and Business Arithmetic. The time occupied in the preparatory is usually four weeks, depending altogether on his previous attainments and natural capacity. (There are regular Professors and daily recitations in the ACADEMIC BRANCHES, and the student may devote any length of time he desires to this department.) He is then assigned his official desk in the Busi-NESS DEPARTMENT, and furnished with a capital consisting of Cash, Real Estate, Merchandise and Stocks, corresponding with the business in which he is to first engage, and opens books accordingly; he receives his Bank and Check Books at the Bank, and from the Stationer his Blank forms of Drafts, Notes, Manifests, Bills of Lading, Insurance Policies, Letters of Credit, Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Railroad Reports, Summary Statements, Abstracts, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Copartnership, Assignment, &c., &c., and then commences business operations, buys and sells merchandise, real estate, stocks, &c., imports and forwards goods, purchases and ships goods on his own and joint account, gets, insured and makes out insurance policies, makes regular deposits at the bank, gives and receives checks, receipts, orders, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, acceptances account sales, receives and manages estates, holds correspondence with different firms and individuals through the post-offices, sends and receives telegraph messages, computes all interest and calculations connected with his transactions, and finally balances his books weekly.

From this he becomes Merchant in the Union Store, and then, in regular turn, Freight Agent, Insurance Agent, Forwarder, Grain Dealer, Importing Merchant, Commission Merchant, with one or two and three partners, Auctioneer, Exchange Broker, Jobber, Real Estate Agent or Operator, Steamboat owner, Shipper, Consignee R. R. and Steamship Agent, Postmaster, Manufac turer, Nurseryman, and finally as Banker, when the prescribed Businesss Course is completed.

The COLLEGE BANKS, two in number, are actual Banks of deposit, Discount and Circulation, as complete in every appointment as regular Chartered City Institutions, provided with their own Bills, Specie, checks, Notes, Bills of Exhangec, &c., furnished with full sets of books, and in the Metropolis. Students act as President, Directors, Cashiers, Tellers, Book-keepers, &c., and hold their regular offices in their turn.

THE DRY GOODS AND GROCERY DEPARTMENTS are furnished with samples for buying and selling on the London Corn Exchange principle.

POST-OFFICES, POUGHKEEPSEE AND NEW YORK.—These offices are furnished with every appointment of a United States office, and actual post-office business is done. All letters are criticised as they pass through the offices, and those containing errors are corrected and sent back to the writer, to be recopied before forwarding.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES, POUGHKEEP-SIE AND NEW-YORK.—These offices, the first ever introduced into an institution of learning, are furnished with every fixture of an office of the American Telegraph Company, and every facility is afforded the student for acquiring perfection in the art of Telegraphing.

THE FREIGHT OFFICE, INSURANCE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, EXPRESS OF-FICE AND OFFICE OF NOTARY PUBLIC, with the other departments, are all complete in themselves, and an actual business is done with each.

In the RAILEOADING AND FREIGHT-ING DEPARTMENT, eleven different roads and thirty stations are represented.

An Auction Sale takes place once a week, when sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Dry Goods and Groceries are made.-Students act as auctioneers, clerks, and purchasers.

The above synopsis of this new mode of Instruction, combining THEORY AND PRACTICE, is sufficient, I believe, to satisfy every one of its superiority over all other systems ever devised or introduced-it placing the pupil at once in ACTUAL, BUSINESS and making him practically acquainted with every variety of accounts, and the whole routine of business tran sactions, from the sim-ple details of a country store to the more complicated operation of our extensive

mercantile establishments and banking houses. It will also be seen that this Course gives a student that practical knowledge of Mathematics, Grammar, Composition, Spelling, Word Studies, and the English branches in general, which cannot be obtained as perfectly or rapidly in any other manner.

BOOK-KEEPING.

in the routine of practical instruction, the student becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stockbooks to partnerships, and every form and principle of book-keeping known in well-regulated establishments.

PENMÄNSHIP

Has ever had a prominent place in the course of study pursued at this institution. The Spencerian system was long ago adopted, believing it to possess all the excellencies which are so essential for business purposes, and taught as it is by two of the ablest teachers in the country, with the advantage of the Penman's Assistant, it becomes a most desirable feature of the course.

General Information to Applicants.

Note.—This is solely and purely a Business

Note.—This is solely and purely a Business College, as its name purports, as distinct in its design and purpose as a Law College or a Medical School, and every branch of study, with every facility in Buildings, Arrangements, and Professorships, is adopted to that end.

It is essentially different from the so-called Commercial Colleges, the Course of Instruction being more thorough and extensive, and conducted entirely on Practical Philosophical Principles.

What they term a Business Education (?) is not accepted here—as neither is the partial course pursued in Academies and Seminaries in connection with regular Collegiate Studies. connection with regular Collegiate Studies

Young Man desiring admission must be of good moral character and industrious business habits. Their age and previous education is not

Students are admitted and enter upon the Each person occupies a separate desk and is instructed individually, thus avoiding being drawn along by a class faster than his ability and previous education will admit, or being retarded by a class that cannot progress as rap-

The prescribed Business Course can be completed in from Ten to Sixteen Weeks.

TERMS, &c. Scholarships, giving the student all the advantage of the Business Course until graduation, are issued at the office of this Institution for \$35.

Where two enter at the same time from the same place,

A guarantee signed by the President is appended to each Scholarship, pledging to assist young men who desire and fully qualify themselves to a situation as teacher and accountant. An agency is established in all the principal cities for this purpose. The Tuition Fee must be paid the day of entrance.

THE EXTENDED COURSE,

For those who can remain in the Institution six months or a year, comprises the French and German Languages, Higher Mathematics, and more extended Course in Busi-THE ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP COURSE

Is designed for those who desire to teach the branches DIPLOMAS AND CRRTIFICATES of merit are awarded in

each Department.

BOARD is \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00 per week, according to place. Students hire rooms, and board out for \$1.50 per week, entire expense.

Books and Stationery for the entire course cost from \$2, to \$5, according to quality and ruling. There are no extras.

TOTAL EXPENSE.—The whole expense in completing the Prescribed Business Course is from \$55 to \$70. It may be made less than that by selecting cheap boarding houses. Full Particulars of this Institution.

Course of study, Novel and Original Plan of Operation, View of the College Buildings, and other information cal-culated to be of interest to the Young Men of the Business Community, may be found in

THE COLLEGE PAPER, issued Monthly by the Institution, and sent free of charge to any address, on application. TEACHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, and BOOK KEEPERS, will find much valuable information in this Paper.

H. G. EASTMAN, Address PRESIDENT BUSINESS COLLEGE. IL Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

36 N B - M B B

SEE NOTE" (Perpetual Almanac) on seventh page.

Kural New-Yorker.

E Sydays

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



· O'er Nentune's gallant tars. That wave on high, in victory, Above the sons of Mara Give us the flag-Columbia's flag-The emblem of the free, Whose flashing stars blazed thro' our wars, For Truth and Liberty. Then dip it, lads, in ocean's brine, And give it three times three,

The Banner of the Sea. ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

And fling it out, 'mid song and shout,

Department of the South

During the past week a great deal of excitement was created throughout the North by the following rebel dispatches from Charleston.

"This morning (Jan. 31st) the gunboats Palmetto State and Chicora, accompanied by three small steamers, all under command of Com. Ingraham, made an attack on the blockaders, and succeeded in sinking two and crippling a third. The engagement commenced at 4 o'clock. The Palmetto State, with Com. Ingraham on board, opened fire upon the Federal gunboat Mercedita, carrying 11 guns, which was soon sunk in five fathoms of water. Her commander, Capt. Stellwagen, with a boat's crew, came on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Capt. S. and crew were paroled by Com. Ingraham. Capt. Tucker, of the Chicora, reports sinking another Federal gunboat, and disabling of the Quaker City. The Cotton was set on fire by the Chicora and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterwards managed to escape with only one wheel. She was very seriously damaged. The number of the blockading fleet outside at the time of the attack, was thirteen, with two first class frigates, the Susquehanna and Canandaigua. The Federal loss was very severe. It was a complete success on our part with not a man hurt. Our gunboats were not even struck.

"Gen. Beauregard placed a steamer at the disposal of the foreign consuls to see for themselves that no blockade existed. The French and Spanish consuls, accompanied by General Ripley, accepted the invitation. The British consul, with the commander of the British war steamer Petrel, had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders, and could see nothing of them with glasses,"

The following are the official dispatches:

ON BOARD GUNBOAT PALMETTO STATE: went out last night. This vessel struck the Mercidita when she sent a boat on board and surrendered. The officers and crew were paroled. Capt. Tucker thinks he sunk one vessel and set Tucker thinks he sunk one vessel and set another on fire, when she struck her flag. The blockading fleet has gone southward and eastward out of sight.

D. N. INORAHAM,
Flag Officer Com.

[OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.] HEADQUARTERS LAND AND NAVAL FORCES, CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31.

At about five o'clock this morning the Confederate paval force on this station attacked the United States blockading fleet off Charleston, and soon dispersed or drove off out of sight for the time the entire hostile fleet; therefore we, the undersigned, commanders respectively of the Confederate States naval and land forces in this toniederate states may and land forces in this quarter, do hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said city of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by a superior force of the Gonfederate States from and after this the 31st day of January, 1863. G. T. Beauregard, Maj.-Gen. Commanding land forces.

D. N. INGRAHAM,

Flag Officer, Commanding naval forces. THOMAS JOURDAN, Chief of Staff.

From Acting-Master Van Size, commanding prize crew on the English steamer "Princess Royal," who arrived at Philadelphia with his vessel on the 8th inst, the following important intelligence respecting her capture, and the attack of the rebels on our blockading fleet, is obtained. It shows conclusively that no foundation exists for the rebel report that the blockade of Charleston was ever raised by the departure of the blockading fleet. Only two vessels out of eight or ten have been injured or obliged to leave. Mr. Van Size says:

The cause of the attack of the rebels on our equadron was owing to the capture of the Princess Royal. The captain and pilot of the vessel escaped ashore during the night, and communicated intelligence to the rebels. The Princess Royal tried to run the blockade by way of Beach Inlet on the 29th, and was discovered by the pilot gunboat Blush. On signal the Unadilla proceeded toward her and captured her without assistance. It was then discovered that the captain and pilot had gone ashore by small boats, carrying important dispatches to the rebel government. The Unadilla carried her to the side of the Housatonic and lay there till daylight, when the thunder of guns was heard amid sharp flashes of fire. It was supposed our fleet were making for the Alabama or Florida, who Movements in the West and South-West. were trying to force an entrance.

At daybreak two rebel iron clads were seen coming down from Stono Inlet toward our fleet. One ram struck the Mercedita on the water ridge, keeling her over, and at the same time firing a shot which entered one of her boilers, killing three persons, including a gunner, by the shot and steam. The ram then hailed the Mercedita, and Capt. Stalwagen was lowered in one of lik small boats, after leaving one of the plugs

answered the hail by the Confederate ram "Palmetto State," "Do you surrender?" with "I am in a sinking condition." The rebels answered. with a torrent of oaths, "If you don't surrender we will blow you out of the water! Send your boat aboard."

The boat was conveyed to the side of the rebel ram, and the officer asking to be taken on board, was refused. The Lieutenant then repeated Capt. Stalwagen's statement, that we were in a sinking condition. The rebel replied, "You can't sink lower than the rails-you can't come aboard." The officer then gave his parole as demanded, and returned to his ship. The rebels were thus successfully deceived as to the condition of the Mercedita, thinking that she was in a sinking condition. She lay in shoal water, and hence the reply that she could not sink lower than her rails.

The ram steamed toward the Keystone State and sent a shot through her steam drum, causing the death of 20 persons, 12 by the shot and 8 by scalding by steam, 20 were wounded, and are lying at Port Royal, some in rather a precarious condition.

In the meantime, the United States gunboat Housatonic engaged the other ram, driving her away, and at half past six A. M. both rams left the scene, and proceeded up to Charleston.

During this attack on our fleet, the Princess Royal, which lay near the Housatonic, and was the chief object of prize on both sides, succeeded in getting off. Although the coal was the anthracite, with which our navy is supplied, she made ten knots an hour on her trip, with three in the heaviest storm. Her usual rate is fifteen knots.

The Mercedita steamed down to Port Royal. escaping with only one boiler injured. She arrived safe, and would be repaired in a day. The Keystone State was entirely disabled, but was towed down by the Memphis.

The rebel statement that the Federal fleet had entirely disappeared from the Charleston Port, are unsustained by the facts. The fleet consisted of the following vessels:-Unadilla, Housatonic, Augusta, Quaker City, Keystone State and Mercedita, besides the pilot boats Blunt, Memphis and other vessels. During the day time our blockade fleet were not particular as to keeping within the station, and on the day of asault most of them sailed toward the Keystone State to ascertain her condition. This may account for their apparent absence at the time of the visit of the foreign consuls, as mentioned by rebel papers. Our vessels resumed their positions at dark. The new Ironsides arrived the next day to re-enforce the blockade.

Rebel papers print an order of General G. W. Lee, dated Dahlonega, Ga., to the effect that the has been dispatched by the General commanding the department, to capture deserters, torios and conscripts, of whom numbers are resisting the laws in Northern Georgia and South-Western North Carolina.

An appeal from Gov. Shaster to the people of Alabama is also printed, calling upon all exempts to form companies to constitute a reserve force, subject to the call of the executive for duty in the

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, issues an appeal to deserters from the rebel army.

Department of the Gulf.

THE Roanoke from New Orleans 28th, Havana 31st, arrived at New York on the 8th inst. The World's correspondent with the Banks Expedition, writes that Admiral Farragut's fleet has diminished in numbers to such an extent that it will not be possible to attack Port Hud-

son until it is re-enforced. The Delta says the accounts from rebels at Port Hudson and elsewhere show a most deplorable state of affairs, the men only being kept from mutiny by promises of peace within 90 days. Conscription is dangerous, as over 20 officers have been shot while endeavoring to raise

It was rumored that the Alabama had received Port Royal, Jamaica, whence she took prisoners and will remain three days for repairs.

The Rinaldo arrived at Havana from Galveston, bringing an extra Houston Telegraph of the 23d, containing accounts of the capture of the federal brig Morning Light, off Sabine Pass, and an unknown schooner on the 21st, by an expedition from Magruder's fleet.

Magruder on the 4th' proclaimed Galveston open to commerce, but Com. Bell issued a proclamation on the 20th, declaring Galveston, Sabine Pass and the whole coast of Texas under actual blockade, and warning all vessels from trading, under penalty of capture. Com. Bell sent the following proclamation to the foreign

United States Sloop of War Brooklyn, }
OFF Galveston Bar, Jan. 21st, 1862.
Whereas, The city of Galveston is occupied and governed by the troops of the Confederate States, and the said troops are diligently employed erecting defences in and around the said city, in defiance of the laws of the United States, the foreign consuls and foreign subjects and all other persons are hereby warned that the city of Galveston and its defences are liable to be Galveston and its defences are liable to be attacked at any day by the forces of the United States, under my command. Twenty-four hours will be given from 5 P. M. of this date for innocent and helpless persons to withdraw from the said city of Galveston and its vicinity. H. H. Bell.

TENNESSEE.—Stokes' Tennessee cavalry and the 1st Kentucky regiment dashed upon a camp of rebels at Middletown, fifteen miles west of Murfreesboro, on the 2d inst. One rebel was killed and one hundred taken prisoners. Our cavalry made a sabre charge, surprised them and took all their camp equipage, horses, wagons, &c .-Major Douglas, of Douglas' rebel battalion, and

all his officers were made prisoners. Davis' cavalry, at Franklin, also captured

out, allowing the water to enter it. The boat | twenty-five rebels, and all have arrived in Nashville. About twenty are severely wounded.

On the 5th inst. the rebels attacked Fort Donelson, but were repulsed. The following report has been received at the headquarters of the

MURIERRABORO, Tenn., Feb. 6.

Major-General W. H. Halleck, General-in-Chief
U. S. Army, Washington:—The rebels Wheeler,
Forrest, Wharton and Woodward attacked Fort Donelson yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with 4,000 men and eight pieces of artillery.— We had 800 men in the fort under Col. A. C. We had 800 men in the fort under Col. A. C. Harding. The rebels charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry with great loss. The enemy, as usual, before and after the fight, demanded a surrender, and offered to spare life if accepted.—Col. Harding replied that he was ready for all the consequences. The rebel loss in killed was 146, and 300 prisoners. The forces under Col. Lowe, from Fort Henry, are pursuing the rebels, and others have been sent to intercept their retreat. Our loss was 12 killed and 30 wounded.

W. S. ROSEERANS,

Major General.

The New Eric was attacked on the night of the 2d at 11 o'clock, near Island No. 10 by guerillas, with three pieces of cannon. The boat returned fire with shell. The conflict lasted till near daylight, when the rebels retired. Their force is believed to be between 2,000 and 3,000.

MISSISSIPPI.-A special dispatch from Cairo to the N. Y. Tribune announces the arrival of the steamer Adeline from Vicksburg. She reports that the ram Queen of the West ran the rebel blockade on Monday morning at daylight. One hundred heavy siege guns opened on the Queen of the West as she steamed past. A rebel steamer also opened fire on her, which was replied to. The rebel steamer was crippled. The Queen of the West was under fire three-quarters of an hour.

Our forces opposite Vicksburg are now engaged in repairing crevasses of last fall, to keep the water out of camp! The water in the old canal is six feet deep, but doing little execution. The rebel force at Vicksburg is estimated at 60,000, and believed to be the largest number that can be brought to its defence. One thousand negroes are to be sent from Memphis to work on the canal. A Vicksburg letter of the 31st says that the canal project is fully adopted, and that the largest possible force will be kept at work night and day until its completion. It must be wholly cut the required width and depth, it having been demonstrated that no reliance can be placed upon the action of the water. Some weeks must elapse before its completion .-Troops from above continue to arrive.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THERE are rumors of alarm among the rebel leaders, and a rapidly improving disposition to treat for peace. Whether or not these reports have sufficient foundation, they are gaining considerable currency among those who claim to be posted.

Official orders state that the district of country north of the Potomac river, from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction, and the mouth of the Monocacy and south of Goose Creek and Bull Run Mountains to Occaquon Creek, will constitute the Department of Washington, and the troops in that Department will constitute the 22d Army Corps, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen.

The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to the inquiry relative to the amount of duties on imports of, paper. He says it is not separately classified, but included in manufactures of paper. Imports under present account at New York is \$126,141, yielding a revenue of \$39,684. At Boston, \$30,084, yielding a revenue of \$9,688. At Baltimore and Philadelphia, none. Making an aggregate of \$156,225, giving revenue of \$49,372. The Secretary says it is impossible to state how much of this is for printing paper, but, he believes the diminution of duty would considerably increase the revenue.

Contraband goods having reached the rebels from New York city through the West, the Government has ordered that no goods be shipped from that point to the West without special per mission from the Custom House.

A letter to Gen. Hamilton from the United States Consul at Monterey, says millions of dollars worth of cotton was sold there recently, all of which was sent back to the rebels in the shape of powder, lead, blankets, shoes, and in fact everything that can be used for their army. An order was then there for 600,000 blankets.

In compliance with a request from the House of Representatives, another large mass of documents, relative to Mexican affairs, has been communicated to that body. These cover 1,000 pages, and form a history of events connected with that Republic for the past six months, in cluding the diplomacy of France, Great Britain, United States and Mexico. These papers, Senor de Romero, Charge de Affaires from Mexico, has so largely contributed to, that Secretary Seward has officially expressed to him his thanks for keeping him so fully advised.

In one of these dispatches, Senor Romero says that the Mexican government has treated the French prisoners with so much kindness as to surprise even their own friends. He informs Secretary Seward that there are many deserters from the French army, because they are conwinced of the injustice of the war. Those who have come in, state that rather than continue, they desire to become citizens of Mexico, and betake themselves to peaceful avocations.

Romero does not neglect to remind our gov ernment of the danger to the entire American continent in the possible event of French success in Mexico. This faithful and much respected representative of that government promptly brought to notice the action of Commodore Bell at Acapulco, and elsewhere on the Pacific coast showing that that officer had manifested partial ity for the French, had departed from the principle of neutrality, and interfered with the maritime pursuits of the Mexicans. The Naval Pilgrims.

Department have admitted the conduct of Mr. Bell to have been such as to warrant the charges brought against him by Governor Pesquira, and promised a remedy against a repetition of like offences.

It is stated that during the past week the President has determined upon calling Gen. McClellan to the command of the army again. Upon the announcement being made in the Cabinet council, there was a great flurry. Secretary Chase at once threatened to resign, as did also some others in the Cabinet. For this and other reasons, the President determined at present to make no change. The appointment of Gen. Hooker is only temporary.

The report of Mr. Grimes, into the alleged abuses in the charter of transports, a very voluminous document, arrives at the following conclu-

First-That all Government vessels should be secured through legitimate channels, by offers in answer to advertisements.

Second—That the practice of employing agents with unlimited power to fix the rate of charter, cannot be justified.

Third—That all vessels should be thoroughly inspected by competent experts, responsible to the military branch of the Government.

Fourth-That the monopoly of chartering ves sels by Hall, Loper & Co., cannot be justified. Fifth-That S. Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, and James Belger, U. S. A., knew of, and

tolerated such monopoly. Sixth-That no one should be allowed to act in the double capacity of Broker and Shipowner. Seventh-That Commissions received by Hall, Leper, Danforth and others, amounting to hun-

Government, and should be refunded. Eighth-That many of the charters obtained through these persons were at exorbitant rates. Ninth-That Collins and Pickerell should be nade to refund the ill-gotten gains.

dreds of thousands, rightfully belonged to the

Tenth—That no charter money should be paid to the persons above named.

Eleventh—That Colonel James Belger should be court-martialed.

Twelfth-That J. B. Danforth is guilty of a

violation of the law. Thirteenth-That the War Department should exercise vigilance to prevent loss, and restore

confidence in its management. ·Fourteenth-That the facts relative to perjury in some of these cases should be inquired into.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Tur rebel banks, in Virginia, had together less than seven hundred thousand dollars in specie on the 12th of December. This was the basis of a circulation of over three and a half millions.

Capt. Rogers of the iron-clad Weehawken, in a private letter, says that he stood on the top of the turret in the midst of the storm they encountered and was delighted to see how she

On the 29th ult., Col. Connor had a desperate battle with the Indians, about 150 miles North of Salt Lake City. The fight lasted four hours. He killed 224 and drove a great number into the Bear River, where many of them were drowned. Our loss was 15 killed and 38 wounded.

In Austria, out of 127 political journals, the most are in opposition to the government, and the greater part of the editors of these are in prisons at the present time. At Wienna, the capital, the editor of every opposition sheet is in

THE Governor of Connecticut, in a general order, congratulates the people of the State on being able to announce that their quota of militia under the last calls of the President, numbering 14.290 men, has been completed. SEVERAL prominent Americans at Toronto

have presented Geo. W. Brown, editor of the Toronto Globe, with a gold-headed cane, as a mark of their appreciation of his steady and able advocacy of Northern sentiment.

In Mr. Sanders' (the individual recently captured bearing dispatches for the rebels,) order book and in memorandums are probably a hundred orders for articles for ladies and gentlemen. Among them are the following:

"For Mrs. Jefferson Davis:-One dozen Jouvin's gloves, No. 7's ladies' size, dark, worked with bright colors, long in the hand, two buttons over the wrist; one dozen same 6%, laidies'; one dozen worked cambric bands; three and a half yards Valenciennes lace, five inches wide, nearly straight edge; one whole piece Val. lace, one inch

An "F. F. V.," calling himself William King Smith, has lately turned up in the English Court of Bankruptcy. He owes \$65,000, and pretends to have \$400,000 in property-which, however, is now in a painfully unproductive condition in the counties of Virginia, occupied alternately by the contending armies. The "F. F. V.," is likely to become a poor, seedy vagabond. His former home was Fredericksburg.

In the engagement at Springfield, Mo., the telegraph operator had quite an exciting experience. Four shells entered the office building, one of them rolling near the operator's feet without exploding. He, thinking it time to move his quarters, immediately packed up his instrument, took it down to the quartermaster's office, which is in the center of the town, made connection with the wire, and telegraphed the condition of affairs to headquarters, and then shouldered his musket and went to fighting.

THE venerable Josiah Quincy attained his ninety-first year on the 3d inst. Two well-known merchants of Boston, both over four score, who were of his military family when he commanded the Hussars, paid their respects to their former Chief, notwithstanding the extreme cold. The united ages of the three gentlemen exceeds the period that has elapsed since the landing of the

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rastman's State and National Commercial College—H G
Castman, Poughkeepsie, N Y.
To Cheese Dairymen—Wm Ralph & Co.
Farm for Sale—C H Ralph.
Diphtheria.—M W Simmons,
Farm for Sale—E M Sheldon.
Farm for Sale—E M Sheldon.
Farm for Sale—E A Hebard.
The Laws of Heatth—M W Simmons & Co.
Hewitt's Relicious Monthly—J T Hewitt.
Farms for Sale—C D Johnson, Agent.
Machine Shop and Iron Foundry for Sale.
Agents Wanted—W Reid.
Roe's Patent Premium Cheese Vst—Roe & Blair.
Two Year Old Apple Stocks—A Braman.
Pure Blood Jack for Sale—A E Jerome.
Magic Pocket Books—Snow & Hapgood.

Special Notices.

Eastman's Perpetual Almanac—H G Eastman. All's Well that ends Well—I) B DeLand & Co. Valuable and Convenient—Brown's Bronchial Troches.

The News Condenser.

- The citizens of Nashville, Tenn., enjoyed sleighing on the 17th.
- The army of the Potomac has fifty-four thousand animals attached to it.
- It is stated that thousands of dollar's worth of horses are stolen in Washington weekly.
- Gen. Magruder has issued a proclamation declaring the Blockade of Galveston raised.
- The loyal women of Baltimore are holding Union assemblies to help the good cause.
- Mrs. Mary W. Foster died at Mount Holly, Vt., some days since, aged 100 years and 3 months.
- Eleven hundred convalescents have been sent to the Army of the Potomac within a few days. -Surgeon General Hammond has decided to locate a
- United States general hospital in this city. - The country will regret to learn that the gallant Gen.
- Rossean is seriously if not dangerously ill. - Several Indians in Washington Territory have forwarded subscriptions to the Sanitary fund.
- The Milwaukee News says the tide of speculation is setting Westward, and that money is plenty there.
- The total number of enlistments from Pennsylvania since the commencement of the war is over 161,000.
- Five regiments now in the vicinity of New York city have been ordered to depart for the Banks expedition.
- It is said the whole Jewish population of Palestine, including men women and children, in 1856 was 10,689.
- The Confederate Government has purchased 10,000 bales of cotton in Mississippi, and is negotiating for more. - In consequence of the scarcity of coal at Nashville. the city gas works has been compelled to suspend opera-
- It is calculated that the private property of the imperial family of Austria amounts to nearly £2,000,000 a
- A company with \$175,000 capital are arranging to build a new cotton mill at Fall River, Mass., the coming
- Hon. P. H. Watson has been confirmed by the Senate as Assistant Secretary of War, and has entered upon his
- duties - Judge Creanor, the oldest District Judge of the State of California, has decided that greenbacks are not legal
- On Saturday week over six tuns of oysters arrived in this city from Baltimore via. the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad.
- The corporation of Chicago recently sold \$75,000 of 7 per cent. city bonds, twenty years to run, at 9 per cent.
- The British Government is to advance the sum of £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Halifax to Quebec. - A little daughter of Mr. Edward Jones of Lorain Co.
- Ohio, was choked to death while eating popped corn, a - A man was recently ejected from a railroad car in Canada because he had nothing but silver coin with which
- to pay his fare. - Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, Minister to Japan, sends the Mayor of New York two Japanese Golden Pheasants for the Central Park.
- The United States Senate has confirmed the nomina tions of the 360 Collectors and Assessors under the Internal Revenue bill. - A Mr. Stokes, of Trenton, has recovered 6 cents dam-
- ages of the True American for putting his marriage among the deaths! - There are 515,000 operatives employed in the cotton manufactories throughout France, of whom 250,000 are
- male and 265,000 female. - The government authorities have impressed every Ohio and Mississippi rivers.
- Mr. John Bennett, the inventor of the first threshing machine in this country, died at Lockport on Saturday week, at the age of 64 years. - At 12 o'clock Monday week gold was sold in New
- York at 57% premium, a decline since the previous Saturday of about three per cent. - A member of the New-York Assembly has introduced
- a bill to reneal all liquor-license laws and restrictions, and go back to the old act of 1845. - Two million one hundred and forty-one thousand bushels of coal left Pittsburg during the past week, for
- Cincinnati, Cairo and Louisville. - A steam engine which consumes its own smoke and steam, and makes no noise, is now in successful operation
- on a horse railroad in New Jersey. Horace P. Russ, the inventor of the Russ pavement, died recently at Halifax, N. S., where he had been for
- some years engaged in gold mining. - The New Yorkers are going to import ice the coming eason. A large number of vessels have been chartered to bring ice from Norway and Sweden.
- Thirty-three vessels, with a total tunnage of 40,580, are now building in Quebec-the greatest number that have been built there for several years. - A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legisla-
- ture to outlaw all Indians and half-breeds who may venture outside the limits of the reservation. - The gross revenue of the Canadian Canals for the year 1862 amounts to \$514,000, including \$497,000 from

tolls, and \$17,000 from fines and damages.

- .- Rev. Edward Robinson, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, in New York, died on the 3d inst., in the 69th year of his age.
- The loss by the gorging of the ice at the mouth of Oil Creek, Pa., is now estimated at \$350,000,-150 boats vere destroyed, and upward of 30,000 barrels of oil lost.
- Philadelphia papers complain of a large number of thieves in the cars. A regular and profitable business is done in stealing. One day's report is \$70, \$240, \$400, &c.
- The President's Message was published in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in 12 days and 20 hours after its delivery in Washington. So much for the overland telegraph.



The Lublisher to the Lublic.

BACK NUMBERS OF THIS VOLUME can still be furnished to new subscribers, but those who wish to secure them will do well to order soon as our edition is nearly exhausted.

KREPING THE BALL IN MOTION.—We continue to receive the most encouraging letters and remittances from agonts in all parts of the country—the border States, California, and Canada not excepted. Thanks, friends. No paper in the land has warmer or more influential and successful Agent-Friends than the RURAL, and we are proud of the Agent-Friends than the Kukal, and we are proud of the Recruiting Officers of the Brigade. Almost every man and woman, lad and lass, among them is entitled to promotion. Wish we had space to give extracts from scores of letters from recruiting stations.

THE RURAL BRIGADE is fast filling up, but there is yet room for new recruits. Please send along your Company rolls, gentlemen. We can still supply rations (numbers) from January 1st. It is not too late, therefore, to start new lists or add to those already forwarded. Pick up the straggiers, and also accommodate the eleventh-hour people who wish to enlist for the whole campaign (complete. volume.)

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 inquiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1,50 each, with a reasonable Prosect 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.

PLOWER SERDS FOR RURAL AGENTS.—In remitting for an addition to her club the wife of a Post Master in Minnesota says:-"Will get more subscribers if I can, as I am desirous that every family should possess a copy. * If you have any favors to bestow in the way of choice flower seeds, they would be very kindly received, as we have but little opportunity to obtain choice seeds." Last year we distributed a large number of dollar packages of imported seeds among our Agents, and are almost daily receiving acknowledgments of the unexpected favors. We intended to agreeably surprise many of our agents, in like manner, this year, by sending without promising them in advance—but the above hint constrains us to say that we purpose distributing 500 or more dollar packages of choice flower seeds (imported by the most reliable seed-men in the country,) and that every lady Agent-Friend will be remembered. And we shall take especial pains to send to every person forming a club of six, ten or more, previous to April 1st, and who may fail of securing any of the premiums already offered.

Jan. 31, 1863.

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 *RURAL 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.

Special Notices

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the throat and lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, and it should be known that while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety. We speak from personal experience when we commend them to per-sons afflicted with irritated throats, as thousands are, particularly at this season of the year .- Boston Recorder

CAUTION .- As there are many imitations, ask for and OBTAIN only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

EASTMAN'S PERPETUAL ALMANAC.

GOOD FOR FORTY YEARS,

Arranged in an entirely new and novel manner, suitable for framing, for LIBRARIES OF PRIVATE ROOMS, OF HANG-ING IN PLACES OF BUSINESS, is sent, free of charge, to all who send a list of the names and post-office address of the young men of their acquaintance, in their vicinity or abroad, who will probably be benefited by receiving a pamphlet of this Institution, and a list of our published works. Write Name, Post-Office and State, distinctly. H. G. EASTMAN, Address

PRESIDENT BUSINESS COLLEGE Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

THERE have been but few changes in rates since our lasissue, and trade is somewhat dull except in the hands of re Such alterations as are observable are noted below GRAIN-Corn and Oats have each advanced, the former putting on 5 cents per bushel, and the latter 3 cents

BUTTER—The range has been materially reduced, but no advance in choice taken place. Sheep Pelts are still going up—the start for the week is

SREDS - Clover seed is fast rising to war prices - the advance since our last issue being fully 75 cents per bushel on oth medium and large.

Bochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 14@16c
Flour, win. wheat, \$7,25@8,50	Honey, box 12/014c
Figur, spring do . 6.50(a)7.00	Candles, box 12(a)13c
Flour, buckwheat, 2.50 a)2.50	Candles, extra. 14(a)14c
Meal, indian 1 18/01 18	Fruit and Roots.
W Death General 1.50(a)1.75	Apples, bushel 25@30c
Best White Canada 1.45@1.50	Do. dried \$15. 4 @ 41/2
Corn, old 80080c	Peaches, do 12@15c
Corn, new 80(a)80c	Cherries, do . 14@16c
Rye, 60 lbs & bush 55@60c	Plums, do 9 @10c
Oats, by weight 55@55c	Potatoes, do 40@50c
Barley 1,20@1,35	Hides and Skins.
Buckwheat 60@62c	Slaughter 7 @ 7c
Beans 1,50@2,00	Calf 9 (2) 10c
	Sheep Pelta 1.25@3.25
Pork, old mess 15,50@16,00	Lamb Pelts 25@2.00
Pork, new mess. 16,00@16,50	Seeds.
Pork, clear17,00@17,50	Clover, medium. 6,50@6,75
Dressed hogs, cwt 6.25@ 6,50	Do. large 7,00@7,50
Beef, cwt 4,000 6,00	1 mothy 2.00@2.50
Spring lambs, each 1,50@ 2,00	l Bundries.
Mutton, carcass 4 @5%c Hams, smoked 9 @9c	Wood, hard 4,00@5,00
	Wood, soft 3,00@3,50 Coal, Scranton 6,75@7,25
	Coal Scranton 6,75@7,25
	1 2000 Fluidin 6.75(a)7 95
	Coal, Shamokin 6,75@7,25
Сееве 40 @50с	Coal, Char 7 @ 8c
Butter, roll 18 @20c	Salt, bbl 1,75@2,00
Butter, roll 18 @20c Butter, firkin 16 @18c	Straw, tun 5,00@7,00
Cheese 11 @13c	Hay, tun 8,00@16,00 Wool, \$\P\$ lb 50@60c
Lard, tried 9 @10c	Whitefish, bbi 4,50@5,00
Tallow rough 7 (a) 7c	
Tallow, tried 91/2@10c	Trout, half bbl. 3,16@3,50
** and on, willied 972 (0) 100	· 11040, 001 3,18(@3,50)

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—PLOUR—Market less active and may be quoted be lower, with only a very moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$5.90@7.10 for superfine State; \$7.30@7.55 for extra State; \$5.90.00.10 for superfine Vestern; \$7.50@7.55 for courmon to medium extra Western; \$7.550@7.55 for courmon to medium extra Western; \$7.550@7.55 for courmon to the state of the superfine Vestern; \$7.550@7.55 for courmon to medium extra Western; \$7.550@7.55 for courmon to medium extra Western; \$7.550@7.50 for coincident superfine the s

THE RESERVE AND A PARTY

mon, and \$7.80@9.20 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and time at \$4.00@6.60 for inferior to choice. Corn meal dull and steady; sales at \$4.1504.15 for Jersey; \$4.90 @4.95 for Brandywine, and \$4.85 for caloric.

Grain — Wheat market quiet dull, and may be quoted fully to lower, with only a very moderate business doing for export and bone consumition; sales Chicago spuring mains nominal at \$1.40@1.56; Milwaukee club at \$1.850.160; mains nominal at \$1.40@1.56; Milwaukee club at \$1.850.160; mains nominal at \$1.40@1.56; Milwaukee club at \$1.850.160; mains nominal at \$1.40@1.78, and amber 10 at \$1.62.00, 163; winter red Western at \$1.64.00; male for michigan at \$1.70.00; and an \$1.73. Rye quiet at \$1.00.173, and amber 10 rase yat \$1.73. Rye quiet at \$1.00.115. Barley continues general and wanted at full prices. Barley mait continues, in moderate request and firm, with smalls eat \$1.60. Feas continue quiet and monital. Corn without change, with only a moderate demand, sales at \$3.900 for prime Jersey, and 72.000 for unsound do. Oats higher, with a more active demand, with sales at \$6.60 for for common to prime Jersey, and 72.000 for for should be such as \$1.00.00 for country prime; \$7.00.00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for country prime; \$7.00.00, \$00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for country prime; \$7.00.00, \$00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for country prime; \$7.00.00, \$00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for country prime; \$7.00.00, \$00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for country prime; \$7.00.00, \$00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for country prime; \$7.00.00, \$00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for country prime; \$7.00.00, \$00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for country prime; \$7.00.00, \$00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for country prime; \$7.00.00, \$1.00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for country prime; \$7.00.00, \$1.00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for country prime; \$7.00.00, \$1.00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for country meas; \$11.50.00, \$1.00 for countr

ASHES—Steady; sates at \$5,02 for Folk, and \$3,789 \$9,00 for Fearls.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—During the past week there has been very little activity on the street market. The supplies have been very light, and the prices are really firm and a shade higher. In grain there is very little to notice, except that the prices are rather better, as will be seen below. FALL WHEAT.—The deliveries of fall wheat have been very light this week, perhaps not exceeding folloushels daily; the prices are somewhat better and firmer, 90@96c; to-day 76. 75 bushel was paid.

SPRING WHEAT during the week lightly supplied—80.

SPRING WHEAT during the week lightly supplied—80.

SPRING WHEAT during the week. Rys.—There has been little or none offered on the market for some weeks past; offered le \$R\$ th, or 56@60c \$B\$ bushel.

BARLEY—This week there has been very little barley offered, and the scarcity has advanced the price about 26 \$B\$ bushel.

OATS bave also been sparingly supplied by the farmers, and very little coming in by rail; the prices have not risen as might have been expected; they self freely at 38@42c \$B\$ bushel.

Prass were moderately supplied. and prices remain un-

bushel.

Pass were moderately supplied, and prices remain unchanged at 30% 550 R bushel for common.

FLOUR is very little changed—\$4@4,03 R barrel for superfine; fancy at \$4,10 R barrel; and extra \$4,50 R barrel.—Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Firs. 3.—For Beeves, Milch Cows. Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's, in Sixth street, near Third aveaue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Street, N. R.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

B TOTTOMB:			
В	EEF C.	ATTLE.	
First quality		39 cort 9	89.60@10.60
Ordinary quality			8 40 40 50
Common quality			7.50@8.50
Inferior quality			7.00(27.50
imerior quantif	••••	· · · • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7,00(0)1,00
COW	B AND	CALVES.	
First quality			45.09@60.00
Ordinary quality		•••••••	411.000 20.00
Common quality			30.00(2)35.00
Inferior quality		•••••••	
			20,00,00
v	EAL C	ALVES.	
First quality			6%@7 c
Ordinary			5% @6 c
Common			5 05%0
Inferior	·····	***************************************	4⊁(0,5° c
			278 (300 0
SHE	EP AN	d Lambs.	
Prime quality		₩ head	\$6,50(@7,50
Pytros			8 000 20 10 00
Ordinary		•••••	5.00(0,6.00
Common		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4.75(05.00
Inferior			
IMOINT			2,000,002,10
	SWI.		2.00
	_	Live.	Dressed.
Cown Home Drime	-	83/(A) 85/-	08/0001

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

nating	16 to	the ca	r:			
						Cor. wee
			Thi	s week	. Last we	ek. last year
Bee	ves			3.063	3,104	1.968
She	ер			5.250	3,675	1,968 9,360
Hos	rs			75	-,	-,,
Perm		WA 01	ote as f	allows		****
LAIDI	,	mo qu	LOVE GIS.I	OTTOMB	his week.	Last week.
Prom	ium (r	Ser IN	tha)	80),00(a 0,00)	\$5,10(@5,35
Fretno	, mm	,01 100	100,		4,70(@5,00	4 60/64 00
Tinat	dilann	77		• • • • • • •	9.80(2)4.45	4,60@4,90 3,70@4,15
Sacar	vd one	lite		•••••	2 017 02 45	3,70@4,15 2,80@3,35
Third	anali	tv.			2,50,000,40	2,35(@2,60
SHEE	P—T.U	e aem	and is a	cure a	nd the su	pply is hardl
equalt	o tne i	րգալ	y, and p	rices ha	ive again a	dvanced. Con
non co	arse w	root at	reeb tew	niy cor	nmand 6@	ikc 複 tb, whil
ight ni	ne woo	oi rang	te trom t	1×2(0)674	c, and dro	ves of do, aver
rom 98	to luc	DB, O	%(@/c.	4 99		
PIAR	HOOS	-ine	receipts	at Las	t Albany t	or the week ar
compar	ativei	y larg	e, put t	ne aen	ang conti	oues good an
prices a	ire wi	ruont	matemai	cnange	. Prices:	range from 4¾
o 5%c.	The	Affin-			- 4 41 - A	4
riogs		fully	ngs of q	reaseu	at the Gen	tral depot, the
eto tari	31 of 6	1011y	equal t	otne	demand; t	he best lots o Michigan bro
DIMENSION OF	The r	anorte	d sales	OLOI V	ery enoice	michigan pro
PU,DU.	Pood 8	ltata	aramari	αι υ .α 946 ∃	3. a	\$6.75
21	Team r	,	WA CTORTE	980 I	Ba	\$6,75 6.75
10	66	66				6.75
130	66	**	16		Ba	6,75
400	44	44	46	960	No	6,75
10	66	44	hoove	200	ль	6,75
100	41	64	stale			6,50
70	44	**	Wester	n hau		6,50
			TI OBOCI	D, 110a	Alla	e and Arous

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 4. — Whole number of Cattle at market 700; mostly Beeves, and no Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year

working Ozen, sinch Cows, and one, two and three year old.

MARKET BEEF—Prices, Extra \$7,25@7,50; first quality \$6, 50,266,70; second do. \$5,50,26,00; third do. \$4,00,24,00.

WORKING OXEN—\$1 pair—None.
COWS AND CALVES—\$22, \$32,244.

STORES—Yearlings, none; two years old, \$18,260, three years old, \$2,2623.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—2056 at market; prices in lots, \$4,50,36,00 each; extra, \$5,60,26,50.

HIDES—\$2,00,22,26 ftb. Tallow—\$2,86 \$7 lb.

PRITS—\$2,00,22,26 each.

CALF SKINS—None. Veal Calves—None.

CALF SKINS — None. Veal Calves—None.

###HGHTON, Feb. 5 — At market 1400 Beeves; 100 Stores;

2,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 100% wine.
PRICES—Market Beef — Extra, \$7,50; 1st quality, \$7,25; 2d

0, \$6,50; 3d 0, \$4,2265,00.

WORKING OXEN — \$90, \$100, \$120,0135.

MILCH COWS — \$42,247; common \$19,620.

STORES—Vearlings, none: two years old \$18,020; three years old \$21,023.

HIDES—72,280 \$7 lb.

CALF SKINS—8,290 \$2 lb.

TALLOW—Sales at \$2,80 \$7 lb.

PELIS — \$1,75,24,00 cach.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—\$1,004,50; extra \$5,00,65,25.

SWINE—Stores, wholesale, none; retail, none. Spring Pige \$4,245; retail 54,265.

Extil fed, none.

Still fed, none.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—Berr, 1st class or extra sells at \$4,50@4,60 % cwt; 2nd class at \$3,50@4,70 % cwt; and 3d class
\$2,76@3,25 % cwt. During the week there has been a
scarcity of prime beef, but after to-day there may be a better supply expected, as the regular monthly fair at Guelph
takes place to-day, which has probably attracted the most
of the good cattle.

Sherr sell readily at \$3 to \$4 each per drove.

Lames draw \$2 to \$2,75 each per drove.

Calves—As the season for calves approaches, the supply
gradually increases; they sell at \$3 to \$4 each.

Pork.—During the week the deliveries of pork have been
but moderate, the prices remaining without active change,
though rather firmer: light hoss \$2,50@3,25 % cwt., and
heavy hogs at \$3,00.3,80, and occasionally \$4 % cwt., when
an extra quality is offered.—Globs.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Wool continues in lively demand, especially the finer grades, and the market is again decidedly firmer, with a strong upward tendency. The stock in first, if not in all hands, is greatly diminished, and with gold at premium of 58,000 H cent. and Exchange on London selling at 176,017, there is no possibility of liberal, or, in fact, any shipments from abread, unless prices further advance materially, sufficiently so, indeed, to induce shipments, Considerable quantities of fine fleeces are still held in the interior but the extravagant prices prevalent will robably draw these forward ere long, in order to meet a lord sale; if they are to be converted into fine fabrics for soady sale; if they are to be converted into fine fabrics for soady sale; if they are to be converted into fine fabrics for soady sale; if they are to be converted into fine fabrics for conditions are to be kept running full blast as the wants of the people demand, buyers will be forced to bid still of the poople demand, buyers will be forced to bid still the mills may in due season be obliged to stop for the want of stock. The supply of wool in the country is inadequate

to their wants, and if not augmented from abload will be completely exhausted before the new crop comes on the market. Some of our Eastern Mills have made handsome profits the past season, at least those that have made dividends of 65 Pa cent, therefore it would be useless to say such corporations are poor and cannot pay a good price for the raw material. But there is one incident favorable to the Producers of woolens, and that is speculators hold on large quantities of the raw material. The sales of the week embrace 500,000 be native fleeces, at 68,070, as to quality: 55,000 do. super and extra pulled at 60,078 for super; and .0 (378 for extra City and Country; 320,000 do California at .0 (378 for extra City and Country; 320,000 do California at .0 (305 centre) at 37,000 the Mexican, on p. t., but known to be at an advance.—Tribune.

Saxony Fleece 39 th.

an, on p. t., but known to be at an advance.—T	
Saxony Fleece, Pib, American full-blood Merino	68(a/75c
American full-blood Merino	63(a.72
Do half and three-quarter do	680772
Do Native and quarter do	. 65(a/70
Extra pulled	65@67
Superfine do	65@68
No. I, do California fine, unwashed	5(@55
California fine, unwashed	48@60
Do common do	30(4)40
Peruvian washed Chilian Merino unwashed	.40@50
Chilian Merino unwashed	35@37
Do Mestiza do Valparaiso do South American Merino unwashed	34@35
Valparaiso do	22(0)25
South American Merino unwashed	.32@36
Do do Mestaza do	28@32
Do do common washed	. 25(a)30
Do do Entre Rios washed	30(a)32
Do do do do unwashed	21@23
Do do Cordova washed	40(a)42
Cape Good Hope unwashed East India washed	36(@37
East India washed	46(a/60
African unwashed	. 26(a)38
Do washed	40(@46
Mexican unwashed	32(<u>a</u>)35
Texas Smyrna unwashed	(a)
Smyrna unwaned	34(a)36
Do washed	38(a)50
Syrian unwashed	25(a)28
BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The demand for wool conti	nues active

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The demand for wool continues active and a further advance has taken place during the week.—Sales of fleece and nulled have again been pretty large, comprising upwards of 400,000 be at 656/256. Bt. as to quality. The sales include tub-washed and fine pick-lock Ohio fleeces at 76c, and super and extra pulled are also quite firm at 706/25c Ptb. In California wools there have been sales of about 100,000 bea, part at 45c 24 bt. Porigin continues in good demand; sales of the week 1,7:2 bales, including Mcditerranean, South American and Cape at full prices, as to quality.

Saxony and Marino, fine

	Saxony and Merino, fine	.75@80c
	Do do full-blood	.73@74
•	Do do half and three-fourths	72@73
	Common	70@72
	Pulled, extra	80(@80
	Do superfine	75(0)80
	Do No. 1	₹0@65
	Western mixed.	60.0070
	Smyrna washed	35@52
	Do unwashed	21(037
	Syrian	20.042
	Cape	.33(070
	Crimea	19(0)35
	Buenos Ayres Peruvian washed	20(4)60
	Peruvian washed	28(0)46
	Canada	-60(2)65

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The upward tendency noted in the medium and finer grades still continues, and we again advance our quotations 2@5c, while the coarser descriptions attract but little attention. At the close the market was

		Alad Calanta and Close th	
ECITOR STI	าตามหลา	tled. Sales comprise	
180,000	pounds	fine at	67@75c
20,000	" do	medium	70c
160,000	do	low, medium and fine	6834(a)71c
15,000	do	common	66c
300,000	фo	common and fine	
40,000	do	tub	7Xa:75c
30,000	do	Wisconsin	65c
2,000	do	low Kersey	71c
3,000	•do	Canada	64c
35,000	do	fine	p t
ALBAI	NY. Feb	o. 6The market is stiff. wi	_

ALISANY, Feb. 6.— The market is stiff, with a good demand at very full prices, and an upward tendency. Soles since our last embrace 5,000 be; fine flence at 72c, 1,000 ha. common and medium do. at 68c, 2,000 bs. No. 1, and 5,000 bs. super pulled on p. 6.—Journal.

Married

In Junius, at the residence of the bride's father, Feb. 4th, by Rev. W. H. MEGIR, Mr. SOLOMON BISHOP and Miss RACHEL SHOTWELL, both of Junius.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance - THIRTY FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded.) 60 cents a line.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—Farmers boys and others can make \$100 per mouth as agents. Send stamp for particulars, address W. REID, West Hebron, N. Y.

POES PATENT PREMIUM OREESE VAT AND IN IMPROVED HEATER.—The best Cheese Vat in the World. See advertisement and cut, Feby 7th, 1863. Send for Circular. ROE & BLAIR, Madison, Lake Co., O. FOR SALE—A pure blood Jack, 5 years old, of dark brown color, one of the best in Northern Ohio. Will sell on time if wanted. For particulars address A. E. JEROME, New Westfield, Wood Co., O.

50.000 TWO-YEAR-OLD APPLE STOCKS, OF the very best quality, for sale. Price of No. 1, in quantities, \$2,00 \$\text{ \$1,000}\$. A. BRAMAN, West Hill Nursery, Ithaca; Tompkins Co., N. Y.

MAGIC POCKET BOOKS—For Postal Currency, with the elastic bands, sent post-paid, for 75 cents per dozen, \$7,50 per gross. Sample for 15 cents.
Address SNOW & HAPGOOP, 683-2t 22 Court St., Boston, Mass.

THE LAWS OF LIFE.—This popular Health Journal should be in every family. It teaches the well how to keep well, and the invalid how to recover lost health without the use of medicines. Terms \$1 for fifteen months.—Send a red stamp and procure a specimen. Address the Publishers. M. W. SIMMONS & CO., Dansville, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A small Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, doing a good business, or a partner wanted with \$3,000 or \$4,000 capital. Address J. W. Box 2070, Chiladelphia Post-Office. N. B.—A good location for Agricultural Implement making and general machine work. 683-3± Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6, 1862.

WANTED-A HARD-WORKING, INDUSTRIOUS, VV middle-aged married man, as Foreman on a farm wages moderate. Wife must be a good butter-maker. No children preferred. References required as to capability character, &c. Address with references, wages expected. I. M. SHELDON, Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.

HEWITT'S RELIGIOUS MONTHLY.

If you desire an excellent, unsectarian Religious Magaine; put ONE DOLLAR into a letter, containing your name and address, and send it to Rsv. J. T. HEWITT, Fulton, Oswepo Co., N. Y., and you will receive it for One Year. TRY IT. (Vol. III.)

TRY 17. (Vol. 111.)

ARMIS FOR SALE.—A farm of about 38 acres 1½ miles south of Fairport and within 9 miles of Rochester. Buildings in good order and a fine young orchard on the farm—price \$2,200.

Also, a farm of about 70 acres 1½ miles east of Palmyra on the RR. First quality of land, buildings somewhat out of repair. Price \$3,500—on long time. For particulars, address C. D. JOHNSON, Agent, Palmyra, N. Y. Feb. 14, 1863. repair. dress Feb. 14, 1863.

DIPHTHERIA.—A scientific and sure method of curing this fearfully fall disease, is given in the January number of the LAWS OF LIFE.—A health Journal that should be in every family. Not only the cure, but in structions for preventing the disease are given thich, if observed, would save parents much solicitude and magnish of heart. Price, seven, cents. Sold by news dealers.—Sinolair Toursy, Nassau St., New York, Agents for the trade.

M. SIMONS & CO., ORDINARY, Publishers, Dansville, N. Y.

TABLY FOR SALE.—For sale, a desirable farm of 128 acres lying in the town of Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., two miles south of Macedon, and four miles west of Palmyra village, being part of the estate of Asa Smirin, deceased. Thirty acres are heavily timbered and the remainder is under good improvement, suited to tillage or grazing, with large and commodious buildings, well built and in good repair. Said farm is well watered and contains a choice lot of Fruit Trees. For terms inquire of G. H. SMITH, near the premises, or of R. B. APPLEBY, 28 & 30, Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

PARM FOR SALE. One of the choicest and ARM FOR SALE:—One of the choicest and most beautifully located farms in Western New York, containing 65 acres, in Canandaigus, on the west side of the Lake; 44 acres, with a large stone mansion and out buildings (all built in the last 5 years) two orchards, grafted fruit of choicest kinds, within the corporation. Fine view of the village, lake, surrounding country; one mile from Public Buildings, R. R. Depots, &c. The 41 acres, with buildings and orchards, will be sold separate, or the 65 acres, with 8 acres of wheat on the ground, and together. Terms, easy, Apply to E. A. HEBARD, Canandaigus, Ont. Co., N. Y.

DOCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTI-TUTE.—This Institution provides the very best facili-ties for a thorough English and Classical Education.

Boarding Department exclusively for Young Ladies.

Expenses moderate. L. R. SATTERLEE, Principal

Rochester, Jan. 1, 1863.

DARIM FOR SALE. The farm now occupied by the Subscriber, situated in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans to S. Y., 225 miles north of the village of Knowlessille. Said furn contains 1'0 acres of good land, soil gravelly loan; un to see it, has about 7 acres of wood land or different varieties of timber. This farm is pleasantly situated and has on it a large, commodious dwelling house and necessary outbuildings. Will be soid for sixty dollars an acre, for three thousand dollars down payment, and the remainder in had and morigace for a term of years. For further particular, and morigace for a term of years. For further particular, and morigace for a term of years. For further particular, and morigace for a term of years. For further particular, ALDIM, 3' of a mile west of the premises at the village of Oak Ochard, N. Y. 633-5t.

TO CHEESE DAIRYMEN. RALPH'S PATENT IMPROVED

"ONEIDA CHEESE VAT," Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, after a thorough test at the New York State Fair, 1862. Is the most simple, durable and effective

Cheese-Making Apparatus in use. Used in dairies of 10 to 1,000 cows. The only VAT well adapted to

"Factory" Cheese-Making.

More economical in use than steam, and much less expensive in cost. Sizes varying from 84 to 355 gallons on hand and ready for delivery,—larger sizes for Factory use made to order.

Send for Circular containing description, size and price list, directions for using, &c., to

WM RALPH & CO., 133 Geneses St., Utics, N. Y.,

Manufactorers and Dealers, wholesale and retail, in Dairyman's Tools, and implements.

ARM FOR SALL.—The Subscriber offers of sale a Farm in the village of Honeove Falls, Monroe Co., N. Y., one-half mile north of N. Y. Central R. R. Dent. The said farm contains 103½ acres of Iand, all in a high state of cultivation, upon which there are good farm buildings, well, and cistern. The farm is well watered with springs. There is on the ground twelve acres of winter wheat and ten acres of corn stubble. The balance of the land is well seeded with clover and timothy. The farm will be sold on very easy terms, and possession given on the first of April next.

For further information, inquire of S. P. Straling, Honeoye Falls, or B. D. Moalping, No. 22 Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

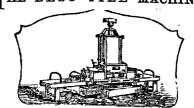
Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1883.

682-2t.

10.000 DELAWARE

5,000 Concord Grape Wood Eyes FREEMAN & BROTHER, Ravenswood, Long Island. Address 682-2t

THE BEST TILE MACHINE,



SMITH & WINEGAR'S PATENT With La Tourrette's Improvements.

With La Tourrette's improvements.

The above engraving represents a Drain Tile Machine which has been used for years, and, with its recent improvements, is undoubtedly the best and most durable Tile Machine in America. It performs the whole labor of grinding the clay, screening it to free it from gravel, and presses it in tile at the same operation, and may be propelled by either water, steam or horse-power. It makes all sizes and shapes of tile and pipe, from 1% to 12 inches, and molds 100 rods of 2-inth tite per hour. The machine is simple in construction, durable, (being made of iron,) and not liable to get out of order. In the great essentials of SIMPLICITY, OAFACITY and DURABILITY it has no equal. It was awarded the First Fremium at the Ohio State Fair in 1830, which award was approved by a special committee of practical tile makers appointed by the State Board of Agriculture at the special request of interested parties, who were dissatisfied with the decision of the first committee.

This machine was awarded a Silver Medal at the last State Fair at Rochester, and it received from the press the highest commendation from that exhibition.

For further particulars, or illustrated circular, address

A. LA TOURRETTE, Jr., AGENT, 632-tf Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

ARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—The cheapest farm in Orange county; situated 3% miles north of Newburgh. 26 acres of good land; house, barn, and fences in complete order; 4 or 5 acres of wood, and choice kinds of fruit upon it. A never-failing stream running through it. Terms easy. For particulars, address 631-4teow E. B. RICHARDSON, Newburgh, N. Y.

For sale by J. H. HALL. Morning View Wanticher For sale by J. H. HALL. Morning View, Kentucky. Their wool is long, good quality, and heavy. They breed every 44 months from 3 to 6 lambs—are hardy and will not jump fences. Mutton, extra fine. References given. Price jump tences. per pair \$150.

MILLER,

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN Horticultural Agent & Commission Merchant EXHIBITION AND SALES ROOMS,

No. 634 Broadway, near Blecker St., New York. ALL kinds of new rare, and Seedling Plants, Fruits, Flowers, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c.; Iron, Wire and Rustic Work; French, English and American Glass; Patent Heaters; Foreign and American Books, Magazines, Papers, Plates, Deskus, Drawings, &c. All Horticultural Novelties, as soon as introduced. All orders, &c., will receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

TO GROWERS OF SPRING WHEAT CHAPPELL & SPRAGUE, Rochester, N. Y., Sole Manufacturers of



For separating Oats, Barley, and other foreign substances from Wheat, ti is the REST, SIMPLEST, GHAPEST, and only Machine ever invented, that thoroughly accomplishes this desired end. It cleans from 150 to 200 bushels per day, and s boy can operate it, and its

Exceeding Low Price

Brings it within the reach of every Farmer. On receipt of Eight Dollars, a Machine (with printed instructions for operating, will be shipped as directed. Those wishing to engage in the sale of the machine and purchasing by the dozen, will have a fair discount made to them. All orders to be addressed to CHAPFELL & SPRAGUE, 673-6teo]

Rochester, N. Y., Sole Manufacturers.

ROCHESTER CITY SCALE WORKS GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. E. A. FORSYTH & Co. keep constantly on hand a large scortment of

Hay, Cattle, Grain, Platform and Counter Scales,

which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.

E All work warranted.

Address E. A. FORSYTH & CO., Rochester, N. Y.,

636-25teo Old Stand of Duryce & Forsyth. See illustrated advertisement in RURAL of March 29.

QUBSCRIBE NOW THE DEMOCRAT AND AMERICAN, FOR 1863.

The extraordinary crisis in the affairs of newspapers—the cost of paper and other materials having doubled, with intimations of still higher prices—has constrained the Publishers of the DEMOGRAT AND AMERICAN to defer until a late day, any announcement in regard to the Terms for 1863. The rapid advance in prices has rendered it impossible for any newspaper, unless supported by a very lucrative advertising patronage, such as cannot be obtained here, to furnish the large sheets heretofore issued at the extreme low prices which competition has brought about.

The price of our several issues for 1863, will be as follows, to all who such to avail themselves of these rates, should send in their orders and remittances at once.

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MAN TO THE REAL PROPERTY.

MOUNTAIN PICTURES

BY J. G. WHITTIER

ONCE more, O mountains of the North, unveil Your brows, and lay your cloudy mantles by ! And once more, ere the eyes that seek ye fail; Uplift against the blue walls of the sky Your mighty shapes, and let the sunshine weave Its golden net-works in your belting woods. Smile down in rainbows from your falling floods. And on your kingly brows at morn and eve Set crowns of fire! So shall my soul receive Haply the secret of your calm and strength, Your unforgotten beauty interfuse

My common life, your glorious shapes and hues And sun-dropped splendors at my bidding come, Loom vast through dreams, and stretch through billowy length

From the sea-level of my lowland home

They rise before me ! Last night's thunder gust Roared not in vain: for, where its lightnings thrust Their tongues of fire, the great peaks seem so near, Burned clean of mist, so starkly bold and clear, I almost pause the winds in the pines to hear, The loose rock's fall, the steps of browsing deer, The clouds that shattered on you slide worn walls And splintered on the rocks their spears of rain

Have set in play a thousand waterfalls, Making the dusk and silence of the woods Glad with the laughter of the chasing floods And luminous with blown spray and silver gleams While, in the vales below, the dry-lipped streams Sing to the freshened meadow land again. So, let me hope, the battle storm that beats The land with hail and fire may pass away With its spent thunders at the break of day, Like night's clouds, and leave as it retreats, A greener earth and fairer sky behind, Blown crystal clear by Freedom's Northern wind!

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ALL ABOUT IT.

BY BARBARA G. MOORE.

I HAVE a husband, dear reader, although you may be ignorant of that important historical fact: and now that tea is over, the infantry properly slapped and put to roost, and my husband, in dressing-gown and slippers, is reading the evening paper - handsome fellow that he is!-I will tell you how I came into possession of the article.

It was the dearest, coziest little home in the world, and I had paid for it all myself. That greatly enhanced its beauty in my eyes, and I never sought its shelter without thanking Gon that we had a home of our own which He had given me strength to obtain. The little home was half hidden from view among any quantity of trees and shrubbery, and there were woodbines and other creeping things in charming profusion over the small porch, and a perfect bijou of a garden, wherein roses and violets and mignonette flourished like green bay trees, and perfumed the air the whole summer long.

It was very nice, I assure you. And then there was a long line of white sandy beach in front, which was generally, and I may add, correctly, supposed to be the seashore, against which the white-crested billows came leaping and dancing like living things, and every night chanted to us anthems grander than ever pealed forth from gilded organ in any old cathedral. We were half a mile from Houghton, and I taught the village school in that place for a very respectable remuneration. Then, I had from a child the fashion of penning down my thoughts, in a very simple style, I presume, and when BIRDIE grew larger, as children have a way of doing, and our household expenses increased, I gathered together some of my brain-offspring and, "with doubt and trembling," sent them in a common-place yellow envelop to a publisher in a distant city.

Well, he received the poor little things kindly and sent me a golden expression of his approbation. Of course I was very grateful, and all that sort of thing, but I couldn't help thinking he was a person of exceedingly bad taste; however, I ncouraged him in it, and took to writing a great deal in my own room o'nights, when all the household were asleep but me, and the sea was doing some very fine things in the musical line out of doors. Ah, those days lang syne! My little purse assumed quite an Aldermanic appearance then, and after things had gone on in that way some time, I conceived the brilliant idea of engaging a maid-of-all-work to make herself generally useful and highly ornamental about the house, and save poor mama a number of steps. She (mama) objected strongly when I first mentioned my brilliant idea; but I so clearly demonstrated that by "cutting over" my crimson merino for BIRDIE, and turning my old black silk inside out and upside down, and every other way which an accommodating old black silk is capable of being turned, and wearing last year's bonnet another winter, we could afford the expensive luxury of a servant, that mama withdrew her opposition and consented.

I searched through the village and succeeded in finding a youthful virgin after my own heart, with tresses of a feeble buff color, a squint, and a confiding snub nose. Mama and BIRDIE looked dubious when I brought her home, but I was full of faith in JERUSHA ANN, and that faith met its own "exceeding great reward." Such a tidy, trusty, ungrammatical little jewel of a handmaiden as she proved herself! Never was there another such a Jerusha Ann. That evening after she had removed the tea-things, and we three gathered around the bright fire in our wee parlor-writing being prohibited on so memorable an occasion—and mama sat in her armchair looking every inch a lady, as she was, I reclined on a lounge, with BIRDIE on a stool at my feet, and the not unmusical voice of our kitchen-goddess rose in the soul-stirring strains of "Old John Brown" above the clatter of the dishes, we came to the conclusion that we had a great deal to be thankful for, and that "domestics" were a delightful institution.

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

"It is such a treat to be waited upon," said mama, leaning back in her chair with folded hand. "It gives me a lady-of-leisure feeling that I have not experienced for years."

"I'm so glad I haven't got to wash dishes any more," cried BIRDIE, shaking back her sunny curls to look up at me. "Ugh! it's such nasty work, isn't it, sister?"

"Dreadful, my pet."

"Ah, I know you are laughing at me, but I'm quite in earnest. I don't believe my hands were made to paddle in greasy dish-water."

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with

thy might," quoted mama, reprovingly. But saucy BIRDIE suggested that if JERUSE. Ann were to wash dishes with all her might there would soon be no dishes left to wash, which set us all to laughing, and then we fell into such a cozy, comfortable chat about matters and things in general, and enjoyed it so much, that the clock tolled out eleven before we imagined an hour had passed away.

The next morning - it was an October morn ing, I remember - golden, glowing, - earth, sea and sky were radiant with sunshine, and the late bird that warbled over head was not more joyous than I, as I took the road to Houghton. 1 had not gone a quarter of a mile when the tramp of horses' feet arrested my attention, and soon after a lady and gentleman on horseback dashed by me like the wind. The former, attired in a dark blue habit that set off her slight, graceful figure to perfection - a jaunty little riding-cap, its snowy plume mingling with the bright curls that waved like a golden banner in the fresh morning breeze - eye, cheek and lip glowing with healthful exercise, I instantly recognized as the beautiful ELLEN HOUGHTON, of Houghton, with whom I could scarcely be said to be acquainted. Her companion, a dark, handsome gontleman, I had certainly never seen before; he was a stranger in the place, thought I, probably a guest of 'Squire Houghton. I stood still to look after them -they were such a pretty picture - and thought of Sir LAUNCELOT and Queen Guinevere, and involuntarily these lines came into my mind:

" As she fied fast through sun and shade, The happy winds upon her played, Blowing the ringlet from the braid: She looked so lovely, as she swayed The rain with dainty finger-tips, A man had given all other bliss, And all his worldly worth for this, To waste his whole heart in one kiss Upon her perfect lips."

It was later than usual when I reached the school room, and I tound a noisy group assem bled there, waiting for my coming. In attending to them throughout the day, and lending to each little neophyte a helping hand up the mighty Hill of Science, I completely forgot the occur rence of the morning; but walking home at nightfall, in the soft, shadowy gloaning, I thought of the handsome dashing equestrians, and half expected to encounter them again. But I was disappointed and met not a soul till I reached my quiet sea-side home, where BIRDIE was waiting for me with her loving kiss, ready to take my bonnet and shawl, and bring her books for me to hear her lessons; while mama, equally glad to see me, although in a less demonstrative manner, sat by me with her sewing and had a hundred things to say in praise of JERUSHA ANN.

I think we were never before favored with such delightful weather as we enjoyed all through that glorious month of October. The days were perfect; the blue of the sky was so intense, and the sea lay like a bed of amber in the light of the great, golden sun, while the distant woods were an airflame of crimson, and the far-off hills wore veils of the loveliest purple. And then the nights! when the earth lay like a sleeping beauty beneath the silver mantle of the Ladye Moon, and the darling little stars twinkled with delight to see their bright eyes reflected in the murmuring deeps below. O, dear! it was heavenly, but I can't describe it. Just the time for susceptible damsels to fall in love and enjoy (?) themselves, and I should certainly have done so had there wasn't, and I kept on the even tenor of my way, and taught and scribbled pretty much the same as ever.

I almost forgot to tell you that the Sunday after Miss HOUGHTON took her morning ride, mama, Birdie and I attended church as usual Our minister, the Rev. Mr. Shininglight, was a limp sort of a divine, with pale gréen eyes, a long nose, and a very peculiar manner of banging the pulpit-cushions and saying "sinner!" through his powerful nasal organ. His style was gener ally thought, among the Houghton people, to be very impressive and highly affecting; but owing to some deficiency in my visual organs, I "couldn't see it." Well, I was trying my best to be attentive and look solemn during his astonishing sermon that morning, when I suddenly became aware of some queer kind of magnetism, and looking up, encountered the rather amused glance of a pair of dark bright eyes, from Squire HOUGHTON'S pew. They belonged to the strange gentleman, and by his side, radiant, bewitching as ever, was Miss Ellen Houghton. I imme diately turned my eyes on the pulpit and kept them there until Mr. Shininglight dismissed his admiring congregation with a fervent blessing. Upon descending the church steps I saw the dusky-haired Apollo handing the fair Ellen into her carriage with lover-like gallantry; then turning suddenly, he flashed me another glance from those dark orbs, and touched his hat with such an air!

But I drew myself up as stiff as a small sized poplar, and taking BIRDIE's hand marched off haughty enough. \bar{I} am not quite sure, but I think there was a half smile on his lips as he entered the carriage and seated himself beside Miss HOUGHTON. Well, it was nothing to me, of course: I said so to myself as I walked home with mama and BIRDIE, and repeated it to myself every time I found that young damsel thinking of those beautiful eyes.

saw, to my surprise, the Houghton carriage drawn up before our humble residence. There was a sound of voices in the parlor, and passing on to the kitchen I found JERUSHA ANN in a very excitable state of mind and body. With some difficulty I ascertained that Miss HOUGHTON had sprained her ankle in springing from her horse unassisted while riding on the beach near our house; and the doctor had been to see her-but mama entering just then insisted upon my returning to the parlor with her, and doffing my outer garments I did so.

There was Miss Hoventon reclining on a low lounge, looking rather pale and excessively pretty and interesting; and in mama's arm-chair, very cold and very stately, sat Mrs. Houghton. Mama introduced "my daughter," and Miss Houghton immediately held out a little snowflake of a hand, with a very sweet smile; but HOUGHTON, mire, vouchsafed me only a cool nod. There was a tall, dark gentleman standing with folded arms by the window-Mr. EDWARD MUR-RAY — and as mama pronounced his name he came forward with extended kand, and a rather mischievous light in his dark eyes, and led me to a seat.

Then ensued an animated discussion between Mrs. HOUGHTON and her daughter; the former insisting upon taking the latter home with her, and Miss Ellen with pretty wilfulness steadfastly refusing to go. Of course mama assured Miss HOUGHTON that she was very welcome to remain in our little home until fully recovered from the effects of her fall; and we would do all in our power to make her stay pleasant, etc., etc. Mrs. HOUGHT N scarcely heeded mama's observation, and still urged her daughter's return home.

"Indeed, mama, I'm quite sure it would be the death of me to be jolted in that carriage: I should not get over it for a week, and I'm not going home till I can ride my pretty pony again. I think it will be delightful to stay in this dear little cottage, and have the sea sing one to sleep every night; so you must go home without me—that's a dear good mama."

And the "dear good mama" bade us a frigid "bon soir," and haughtily sailed away. Mr. MURRAY accompanied her to the carriage, and then returned to the house, to my great astonishment, and quite coolly declared his intention to spend the evening with us. Pretty soon Miss HOUGHTON and I were chatting together as freely as if we had known each other for years,—there was no resisting her cordial familiarity; while Mr. MURRAY devoted himself to BIRDIE-the bright-haired little puss !-- and seemed quite delighted at his success in provoking her silvery peals of laughter.

Then JERUSHA ANN edged into the room in her queer fashion, and laid the snowiest of cloths upon the little round table, and arranged thereupon mama's dainty, old-fashioned china teaservice. Miss HOUGHTON insisted upon sitting at the table in spite of her lame ankle, and with Mr. MURRAY's assistance was comfortably ensconced in the arm-chair, looking so very, very lovely; and dear mama looked so smiling and pretty, and Mr. MURRAY so gay and handsome, and BIRDIE so bright and playful; and every one partook with such zest of the fragrant tea, snowy biscuit, and marmalade, and appeared to enjoy themselves so much, that it was quite delightful.

Miss Houghton was our guest for a week, and we grew to really love her in that time, for she was all sweetness and unaffectation. I was quite sure Mr. MURRAY loved her, too, but I did not wonder at it. We learned to like him very much, also. I tried to be very cold to him, but after the first evening my reserve gradually melted away in his genial warmth, and I was unusually gay that week-so mama said-but I'm sure I didn't feel so. Often after hearing Mr. MURRAY read some favorite poem, as he frequently did very beautifully, I longed to get away by myself and indulge in that panacea for all feminine ills -a "good cry." He spent every evening with us during that week-reading, singing, or, better been any nice young men around; but there still, talking, as I never heard any one talk promised to be all he wished. before. Heigh-ho! I am afraid I didn't write much that week.

> One evening he joined me as I left the schoolhouse, and accompanied me home. He began some sentimental remark, but I was immediately taken with one of my reserved fits, and wouldn't talk. I didn't want any of his pretty speecheshe might keep them for Miss Ellen. After several ineffectual attempts to draw me into conversation, he gave it up in despair, I suppose, and strode along by my side in silence. He didn't appear to care anything about it, though, for he was unusually brilliant that evening, and laughed and chatted with Miss HOUGHTON, and took no notice of me whatever.

> Well, one bright morning Miss Ellen mounted her pretty pony and rode home, attended by her faithful cavalier, and our life relapsed into its former quiet routine. My scholars had been unusually fractious one day, and tired, dispirited, walked home at nightfall feeling as "puir Robbie Burns" says, "sae weary, fu' o' care. There was a well-known form leaning over the garden-gate, and a well-known voice, that made my heart leap wildly, exclaimed, "Ah, there you are, little one! Come and shake hands. No, don't go into the house; you are not tired, are you? Then we will walk on the beach awhile."

I believe we walked there half-an-hour or so, watching the red sunset fade out of the western sky; and I remember my companion quoted some very fine poetry, and made several striking remarks about something or other. At last he came to the object of his call, and presented me with a dainty little billet from ELLEN, wherein that young lady stated that she was to give a party the next Wednesday evening; would I come? Mr. Murray was waiting for my answer. I reflected a moment, and said "No," very decidedly. But he entreated me so earnestly to accept the invitation; and said NELLIE would be very angry if I refused; the carriage would 'event person.

One evening upon coming home from school I | be sent for me, and if I did not make my appear ance he would come after me himself; and oh, so many other nonsensical things, that I was obliged to consent; but all the time my old black silk stood looking me in the face, (metaphorically, of course,) with a very wretched cast of countenance.

> The two great parlors, the library and the conservatory, were one grand blaze of light; and there was any quantity of beauty and gallantry, music, dancing and flirting; "soft eyes looked love to eyes" still softer, probably, and all that sort of thing. I was there, too, looking very insignificant, I've no doubt, in that everlasting black silk, with a little cobwebby collar fastened with a knot of crimson ribbon, and a few geraniums in my hair. Nellie appeared delighted to see me, and introduced me to a number of the young people; but her duties as hostess soon called her away, and I was left to the tender mercies of a young man with a feeble complexion and very weak le-limbs, I mean, as I found out while dancing with him. I am ashamed to say no one else asked me to dance during the evening, or took much notice of me, and that wretched young man stuck to me like a leech. But I got away from him at last, and hid myself behind an elderly virgin in yellow gauze, whom nobody had invited to "trip the light fantastic toe," and who was venting her spite in ill-natured remarks about everybody. I occupied myself some time in watching the gay company; but oftenest my eyes sought Nellie, who was looking exquisitely lovely in pale-blue silk and white flowers, and a tall figure in black that looked wonderfully like Mr. MURRAY. He was here and there and everywhere at the same time, it seemed to me, with a pleasant smile and gay word for everybody but me; and how many bright eyes followed him! But I grew so tired of sitting there, and listening to Miss SPARERIB'S uncharitable remarks—and I felt so miserable, and longed so to see mama and BIRDIE, that I thought I would watch my opportunity, and slip out when no one was looking and hie away

The time came at last. Everybody with his partner on his arm was meandering down to supper, and I saw the pale young man making at me in a feeble manner; so I quietly slipped through a side door into the great hall, and was directing my steps to the dressing-room, when suddenly a hand was laid on my shoulder, and a gay voice exclaimed, "I've caught you, little truant! Where are you bound, may I ask?"

"Let me go," pleaded I, falteringly. "But that's just what I don't intend to do. want you to come with me," drawing my hand through his arm. There was no resisting him; he looked so strong and determined, and I was so very, very little, and felt so weak just then. He paused at the library door.

"You are sure you don't want to join our merry friends who are feasting below?" "Quite sure."

He led me to a sofa and seated himself beside me. "How have you enjoyed yourself this evening?—was Mr. Jones interesting?—and did you find Miss Sparerib entertaining? You see I have watched you, although you did not know it." I didn't answer him; I was afraid my voice was not very steady. He looked at me for a moment, and then taking my hand, began rattling off a long lingo about his loving me from the first moment he ever saw me, and wound up with the important query, would I be his little

How angry I was! But I found my voice, and snatching away my hand, told him just what I thought of him for daring to talk so to me when he was engaged to Miss Houghton. He heard me through very patiently, and then assured me so solemnly that he had never regarded ELLEN in any other light than a sister; she had been engaged some time to his only brother-and that his love for me was sincere as it was unchanging-that I had to believe him; and as I really did care a little for him, I gave him my hand and

Half an hour afterward ELLEN came dancing in. "Do my eyes deceive me, or is this really my demure little friend? Why, dear, you are positively beautiful with your crimson cheeks and such a brilliant light in your eyes." Then Mr. MURRAY told her this was to be her little sister, and she kissed me and said the dearest wish of her heart was fulfilled.

We were married one wintry afternoon in Houghton Church. 'The Rev. Mr. Shininglight officiated on the never-to-be-forgotten occasion, assisted by the Rev. Mr. TIE-EM-TIGHT, from an adjoining parish. ELLEN and her husband, and mama and BIRDIE, were the only witnesses. The two latter individuals still reside in the dear old home, attended by Jerusha Ann. Ellen resides in a distant city, and is the light of her beautiful home and the joy of her husband's heart. And I-ah, I am very happy in the love of the noblest heart ever a woman won.

Once every year we all meet in the little seaside cottage, and have a good visit with mama and BIRDIE, and talk over old times, and enjoy ourselves very much. And so, dear reader, that's "all about it," and it's not much of a story after all, is it?

FREEDOM OF THE WILL. - To extinguish the free will is to strike the conscience with death, for both have but one end of the same life. It destroys responsibility, it makes the universe a machine.

DEFINITIONS. - Virtue is the free choice of right; love, the free embrace of the heart; grace, the free action of the limbs; genius, the free, bold flight of thought; eloquence, its free, and perfect utterance.

THE secret of the world is, the tie between person and event. Person makes event, and

Wit and Kumor.



A QUADRUPLE SURPRISE, Or what Mrs. Snooks presented to Mr. Snooks on the morning of the 14th of February, to make "glorious summer the winter of his discontent

Nurse—"Ah ha! Mr. Snooks! Here's a walantine for you; and such a walantine as don't come by post, nor by one's and two's, nuther." Snooks-"No-I wish to gracious it did."

LITTLE JOKERS.

А ног on the "light fantastic toe" may be pleasant, but not when you hop on the fantastic toe of your neighbor.

A man at Newcastle, who served four days on a jury, says he is so full of law that it is hard work for him to keep from cheating somebody.

THEY say that too many minors are enlisted in our army, but Vanity Fair thinks that the minors do a great deal better than some of the majors.

A FRENCH author says:-"When I lost my wife, every family in the town offered me another; but when I lost my horse no one offered to make him good."

A STRONG-MINDED woman is apt to marry a weak-minded man, Providence having ordained that a couple shall generally have but the average amount of mind hetween them.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. PROBLEM FOR THE INGENIOUS.

MR. EDITOR:-The following "Problem" was taken from an almanac several years ago, and we send it to you thinking it may be worth reprinting .- G., Mich., 1863: "A NE PIT A PHO NA W. O! MAN Who's O-LD ear the N. WARE.

AT. HT. HISST. O NELIES Seab. at Eyo U R G, KA, TH Arin. eg, raye Hang d F, RO! mabus—y L. I. Feto Lif e less c Lay Bye Ar—T. H, and c lay, s. heg O ! T. herp Elf And No WS he' st. uNrn'd TOe art, hh Erselfy ewe Epi N G fri E. N. dslet Mead,

Arsi n, s o me tall PIT chero R. Bro AD Pansh einh ER SHO, P ma y bea g--a I N ! P

RIE, F And dRY? y

Wha! Ta V-ail sa,

ou REYE sF, O R

Flo Ol Doft Ear S

Tinar Un O! fye!

Whok, Now S BU

(Continued on next column.) Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM:

A man owns a circular farm containg 640 acres, which he wishes to divide in such a manner as to give to each of his two sons as large a circular farm as possible, and from the remainder he wishes to give to each of his two daughters as large a farm as possible, which are also to be circular. How many acres has each of the children? and w much has he left ?

Union, Broome Co., N. Y., 1863. C. N. SHIPMAN. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural Rural New-Yorker. DOUBLE REBUS.

A rown in Connecticut. A county in Florida.

A group of Islands in the Mediterra A town in Massachusetts. A town in New York. My initials form a town.

My finals where situated Harmony, N. J., 1863. J. MILLER.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 681.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus :- Longfellow, Bryant, Emerson and Beecher occupy a high niche in the Temple Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-The Emancination

Proclamation. Answer to Decapitations: -1, Bear. 2, Shovel. 8,

Bowl. 4, Spain. 5, Goat. 6, Scorp. 7, Weight. 8,

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