TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKEB. AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur passed 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 rende the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal, endering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL LITE RARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page



"A LAZY MAN'S SHOVEL."

DID you ever see one? It was pointed out to me by one of that class who spurn everything from them that saves strength. It was in the barn of one of your paper-taking and reading farmers-one of the real genuine book-farmers, of whom we should be proud-a man who not only reads, but actually thinks for himself-who analyzes your article and mine, reader, and selects the practical truths for his use, if they can be profitably applied in his practice.

Well, this shovel stood there in the stable, and I said, taking hold of it, "this is a good shovelthe right one for a farmer's barn."

"It's a shovel for a lazy man," said Job JAW-BREAKER-a man who prides himself on doing more hard work than any man in town, and who certainly gets less pay for it than men who depend less upon the exercise of their muscle, and more upon their brains. I know the class of RURAL readers who attend fairs, visit Agricultural warehouses in large centers, and make it a point to visit and talk with the best farmers they can hear of, will not need to be told that there is economy of time, of money, of labor, and of life, in the use of a long-handled shovela shovel with a handle as long as an ordinary pitch-fork handle. But there is a large class of men left in the world-I don't know why-who believe they have a great deal more knowledge now than they can use to advantage, who do not know that there ever was a long-handled shovel made—and who, if they were to see one, as JoB J. did-would insist that the sight of it on a farm is a token of indolence.

It is not often that we see a farmer who has lived and labored twenty irs on a farm, who is not more or less bowed, bent, or broken down by labor, and the unnatural positions in which he has wrought because he has not worked with suitable tools.

If he plows, he manages to ride the handles of the plow, his body bent forward at nearly a right angle. He does not walk up close between the handles, stand straight, and simply exert himself to guide and steady the plow-diminishing the labor to himself and the team too. I've seen some men plow who seemed to be pushing the plow into the ground. If the plow is worth using, and the team is properly attached, there should be no such ground and lofty tumbling, even among the rocks and stones of some of the States, as may be seen practiced by plowmen in almost every neighborhood.

Then, again, how many farmers can you count of your acquaintance that stand straight when they hoe corn? Most men's bodies are at right is divided between the muscles of the legs and sawmills, or a miniature hedge on paper and an

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day. They are not the men who live longest and prosper most. They are not, as a rule, the thinking men. And but a few years go by before one would suppose their round shoulders and distorted bodies to have been so normally.

And now, to come back to the "lazv man's shovel." Here is a chance to try it in this cow stable, an hundred feet long. The manure is to be put through those windows. Take this short-handled shovel and throw out the manure for twenty feet. You will the better appreciate the difference. You stoop for every shovel-full. If you are a right-handed shoveler, your right hand is bespattered with manure as you fill the shovel. Then if you throw it clear of the window, you have got to learn the knack of jerking it. And if you have labored all your life at this disadvantage, you will find your back aches when you shall have got the first twenty feet cleaned. You will lay your hand around on it and straighten up painfully.

Now take the "lazy man's shovel." Stand straight! Take a single step toward the window, and swing the load of excrement clean through it, ten feet. How easy it was done, wasn't it! No, sir, do not stoop now to load your shovel again; stand straight up, like a good, conscientious man, as you are; fill the shovel and discharge it without incurring the back-ache. How easy you breathe, standing upright! Don't you find it better? Your shoulders work in their place-in their proper relation to the rest of the body. You accomplish more in the same time. And I notice that the boys do not have to keep an old ax stored in the staole with which to cut away the frozen manure from the window in the morning, in order that they may clean the stable. It is a good thingthis "lazy man's shovel!"

THE WILLOW SWAMPS,

THE past year has witnessed a wonderful clearing up of the willow swamps of the country. East and West this work of tidying up uncouth, low, swampy places, to the extent of cutting the willows, has been prosecuted. And it has been discovered that it pays to do this thing - that these willows have a commercial value. Willows, white, black and yellow,-willows, two-colored, woolly-headed and leadenflowered, - willows, Pameachy, Bedford and Babylonian, Frost, Basket and Crack, Sage, Herb and Dubious, Beaked, Stiff-leaved and Heart-leaved, Pursh's, Toney's and Muhlenberg's - willows, it mattered little what their name and character, were wanted to supply the demand existing for them on the prairies. Every township has been canvassed. Every farmer has been visited. Everybody has bought willows - and strange to say, by some spiritual process, some miracle akin to that which turned water into wine in the Cana of the Scriptures, no one has purchased anything but the White Willow - Salix alba! The swamps of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, have contributed to supply this demand. In Ohio, one honest-faced farmer was found vigorously cutting up his old willow swamp, and was asked what he was doing that for. "Why, you see they are doing a big thing in willows out in Illinois and Iowa, and are running short of a supply. So they have bought mine. I didn't know this was the White Willow till a dealer told me so. I never thought it would make a fence; but he says 'twill, and ef I don't sell all out clean, I shall stick in a few cuttings and try it. But I tell you they are swallowing the willow out West, good."

And the last assertion is true. It is currently rumored that the man who furnished the money by which the enterprise of one of our contemporaries was so remarkably developed, made seventy-five thousand dollars, clean cash, out of the credulity of the sharp farmers of the Western States. And it is more than rumored - it is asserted-that some of the Western Nurservmen made all the money they could from willows which cost them nothing but the cutting and stripping from the swamps lying near some of the inland lakes and streams.

It is proper to ask our readers to hold on to their money awhile before they invest in willows the coming season. Smooth-tongued, soft-voiced. garrulous chaps, with innocent eyes, will call upon you with a big willow club, showing the enormous growth in a year or two, or a piece of angles to their legs, and the support of the body | willow plank from one of OVERMAN's steam those of the arms. But these doubled-up hoe- editorial copied from the Anti-humbug — unmen are not the men who accomplish most in a precedented—enterprise—five—ca—pacious—family.

editors-Agriculturist. And these fellows will. very likely tell you that opposition to this willow comes from men who have never visited nor seen the wonderful willow fences, and who have never received any of Pbecause they never had a chance! Do not believe

them in any one of these particulars, for it is not true! If you want the White Willow there are ninety-nine chances you will get something else, to one that you will get what you want.

Yours, faithfully and sincerely !- C. D. B.

MAKING AND FILLING ICE-HOUSES.

THE Register of Rural Affairs for 1864—a work neretofore strongly commended in the RURALgives the following article on Ice-Houses in its

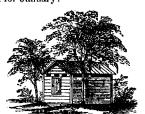


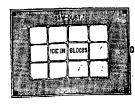
Fig. 1-Rough or Shanty Ice-House, left open under the eaves for ventilation.

Cheap ones may be quickly constructed, in the form of strong board shanties, (fig. 1,) with a good but not tight floor. Place a few inches of sawdust on the floor, pile up the ice compactly in square blocks, leaving a space of eight to twelve inches all around, next to the boards, to be filled with sawdust, trodden in, as the structure of ice is built upwards. Cover the whole with eight or ten inches of sawdust, and let plenty of fresh air blow through the shanty over the top. Ice will keep in this way as well as in the most costly and elaborate building. Chaff or finely cut straw may be substituted for the sawdust; but being less perfect non-conductors, should be in thicker layers.



Fig. 2-Ice-House, above Ground. One door is enough for common-sized Houses.

Ice-houses built of boards, with double walls, (fig. 2,) filled in with sawdust, although they do not keep ice better than those just described, sawdust every time they are filled with ice. But even these should have a thin stratum of sawdust, say three or four inches, between the walls and the ice, which should be filled in and pressed hard as each layer is laid.



The accompanying plans and views show the construction of these buildings. It will be seen in the view of the double-walled house, that a

Fig. 3-Plan of Single Wall or Board Ice-House

large ventilating window is placed in each end at the top; these windows should always be open. There are two double doors at one end in large building, and one in small one-these are



Fig. 4-Plan of Double Wall Board Ice-House

for filling and taking the ice out at different heights. Care should be taken that all the sawdust be pressed solid, and no cavities left. An ice-house with one apartment, eight by ten feet. and six feet high, (including a foot of sawdust all around,) will keep ice enough for a moderate



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE Editor of this Department is absent in Ohio, having been appointed to deliver the Address before the Ohio Wool Growers' Convention, January 6th.

QUESTIONS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

WE shall always be happy to answer questions in regard to the practical management of sheep, their diseases, etc., so far as our knowledge extends; and when not prepared to express an opinion in any given case, we will, if it seems sufficiently important, lay the facts before our readers in the hope of eliciting, the requisite information from some of them. This offer, however, extends only to interrogatories based on actual facts or affecting practical interests.

Those questions are best understood, and generally most accurately describe the facts, which employ those common descriptive terms which farmers use in talking with each other. And in putting inquiries to elicit information, it is better carefully to state the actual facts, than the conclusions based on them. This is especially true in describing diseases. Thus, let the minute symptoms of fever be described, if they appear, rather than say the animal exhibited fever. The reason for this is, that every person does not distinctly understand what the symptoms of fever are, and by giving his unsupported opinion on the subject, he may present a wholly erroneous view of the case. And even if right in the general fact that fever exists, there may be collateral febrile symptoms which, if known, would essentially modify the aspect, or determine the precise character of that fever. We hope to be able at no distant day to give a list of the principal symptoms to be made the subjects of observation and description in case of disease. With the closest and most reliable description of facts, it is often impossible to identify obscure maladies; and the most familiar ones can not be prescribed for with confidence on a partial representation of the symptoms.

DOG TAXES.

WE understand that in some counties or parts counties the levying of this tax and the disbursing of its proceeds were, by an express provision of the law, turned over to the town officers. In other counties the Supervisors have, without any legal authority that we know of, in like manner put the dog tax of each town under the direction of the town boards-intending to make each town separately defray the damages for the sheep killed by dogs in it, provided the owners of the dogs can not be discovered or the damages collected from them. There would not be much practical objection to this, as between rural towns, if the law was thus enforced. But suppose one town in a county is covered, by a city which swarms with dogs, while there is not a sheep in it outside of its market pens. If city curs sally out into the adjacent country to kill sheep, ought not the city to help pay for those sheep. But when the execution of the law is left to towns, it is not enforced. We know of instances already where town officers have omitted to levy the taxes thus left to their direction. The reason for the omission was, that no sheep, or but a small number, had been killed in the town the preceding year, and that the avails of the preceding year tax were still on hand to defray future damages until it should become necessary to raise another tax.

But this course, besides being unlawful, defeats one of the prime objects of taxing dogs, viz., the diminution of the dog nuisance. And an intolerable nuisance it is. The worthless and mischievous curs which infest our country consume and destroy far more than enough in value to support the poor of the country. John H. KLIPPART, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture in Ohio, has published statistics, in which he estimates the value of the food (which could otherwise be fed to hogs, poultry, &c.,) annually consumed by dogs

in that State to be worth three and a half millions of dollars-which he states is more than three-fourths the total amount of State taxes for the years 1861, or 1862, and just the amount of those taxes for 1860. And he states that besides this, dogs killed sheep in that State from 1855 to 1862 inclusive, to the value of \$508,043, or on the average \$101,608 per annum. There are no reasons, that we are aware of, for believing the cur nuisance more prevalent in Ohio than in other States. If the annual losses by it in New York, or any other State, were carefully ascertained, the result would probably strike us with equal astonishment—an astonishment bordering on incredulity,

Let every State make laws calculated to repress this evil, and make them too stringent to be evaded. We trust Senator Cornell, of New York, will mature and procure the passage of an amendment to the dog laws of New York, which will prevent their evasion in future.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN NEW YORK.

[To the serious part of the following letter from the former editor of The Wool Grower and Stock Register we call the attention of the Hon. George Geddes, and request him to reply to it.—Ed.]

DEAR DOCTOR:—I am glad you have finally got into a position where you cannot help but be useful. You have done a great many kinds of work in your day, but I will venture something that editing the wool or sheep department in such a paper as the RURAL NEW-YORKER, is different from anything you ever attempted before. I think I have had a little experience n that line!

But I am glad your "fist is in" for another reason. I am quite anxious to throw stones at you, and could not do it very well while you were only a common man like the most of us, and allowed our children to swing on your gate, or play on your front door-steps, and kept out of sight. But now you are in the street, and cannot object if we occasionally shie a "rock" at you.

Our mutual friend "CEDRIC the Saxon," when I cross my legs under his mahogany, in my annual pilgrimage to his model home, comes down on me for my notions about sheep. Of course we do not agree. For while I am one of the most yielding men in the world, as you know, he is quite as positive, and we generally leave off mutually satisfied with our own opinions, though each agrees that the other has some good points in his arguments.

One point of our disagreement is on the relative merits of coarse and fine-wooled sheep in the general farm management of this State; and of counties of New York, the dog tax has that is one of the rocks that I have aimed at save some labor by obviating the removal of the already ceased to be enforced. In three or four you. It is more profitable for the farmers in this State to grow sheep for mutton than for wool. There's my glove, and I expect you to take it up. I know you and "CEDRIC" consider this rank heresy. But I am prepared to break a lance, or wear out a very poor pen in defense of that proposition. Outside of the grain growing region, which is about 19 per cent. of the improved lands of the State, it is not profitable to grow sheep at all, unless to sell fat to the butchers, either as lambs or older sheep. And an analysis of the State with reference to its agricultural capacity, and grouping the several counties accordingly, will show that, except in particular locations, to grow sheep for wool would be one of the least profitable employments the farmer could adopt.

I send you a map of the State, showing you the manner of grouping the several counties, which I have adopted in preparing a general report of the Agricultural Condition of the State, with the present valuation of the real estate and future prospects of increase in such valuations, together with the population and wealth of each group, and the reasons therefor. I think the grouping will bring out some facts in regard to our agriculture that are interesting, though to make a report as full and exhaustive as I could wish, is a work which requires more time and statistics than I can at present command. Perhaps I should qualify my proposition by saying that growing sheep for wool is not the

most profitable branch of farming that the farmer could adopt over most parts of this State in the present condition of its agriculture. I am fully aware of the odds against me, and that I am assailing a very strong fortification, as

a sort of forlorn hope. But if beaten, it will not be the first time, so say your say. T. C. PETERS. Kindly yours,

Darien, Dec. 27, 1863.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

YOUR correspondent "E. W.," in RURAL of Dec. 8th, objects to my assertion some time since, that "the mission of Agricultural Sociecieties is ended," and asks, "Will not Mr. BRAGDON canvass the subject again, and see if Agricultural Associations may not be turned to some account?"

It seems to me that, read in connection with the article in which it is found, the above assertion could neither be misunderstood nor misapplied. If I had said "the mission of Agricultural Societies, as at present organized, is ended," I judge from his article E. W. would have agreed with me. And yet the quoted sentence, with the context, means just that -- nothing more nor less. And E. W. agrees with that through the usual fall rains. I would not proposition, for he says, "That Agricultural Societies, of late years, have been run in the ground, we are willing to admit; but for all that, the growth of their usefulness has just ing larger or better. commenced. They must be turned into other channels, that is all."

Exactly my position! How turned into other channels? By the association of men engaged in specific branches of husbandry, for the promotion of their own best interests, and the protection of their rights-sheep men into wool growers' associations, cheese makers, butter makers, cattle breeders. pork producers, grain growers, &c., &c., into distinct, separate, and independent organizations - where they may exert a positive political and commercial influence outside their own respective organizations, and at the same time stimulate production and progress in their respective branches of industry, by discussions, correspondence and exhibitions. I not only believe that the best interests of the industrial classes demand this resolving of Agricultural Societies into these organizations, but that the signs of the times indicate that it will be so, right speedily. The people are getting justly tired of the routine which elects officers, whose work for the year culminates in an exhibition which costs all engaged in it more than it amounts to—which learns the people little and satisfies them lesswhich is conducted with no other aim than to make the biggest possible exhibition, sensation, and the most money for the treasury. Success If this aim is attained, it is a "success," is it not? Does E. W. include any other element in the successful exhibitions he asserts have occurred in Michigan the current year?

It is only the hope and belief that organizations of men engaged in the different branches of husbandry will be more efficient and profitable in all their relations, if distinct, that induces me to welcome the signs of decay apparent in the old organizations. All that your correspondent believes could and should be accomplished by Agricultural Societies, may be better accomplished by these specific associations. If each interest takes into its own hands the management of its own matters, and entrusts the execution of its plans and the furtherance of its objects to men engaged in the same branch of husbandry, the work may and will be better done than if mixed up with a half dozen other distinct interests, and put in the hands of a set of men who have some other than a general and perhaps an incidental interest in acting

There must be a financial interest lying behind all these efforts. The object of Agricultural Societies, as at present organized, is to improve the financial condition of the farmer. If not, what is it? If an exhibition is called a "suc cess," reference is had by this term, by ninetenths of those who use it, to its financial success. But do the public receive adequate benefit for the money they pay into the treasury? I fear not. And with the end of the fair the organization hibernates until the next fair comes round. It exerts no political influence, because there is no specific money interest organized-no commercial influence, because the producers of articles of commerce have divers interests as they have divers products to dispose of, and are not organized so as to secure united action in relation to any one product. I would not make these proposed organizations merely political, nor purely commercial, but I would have each class of husbandmen so combined, so united. that they may speak in reference to any political project affecting their interests, or any financial scheme, with one voice, and with such volume

that it may be heard and exert its influence. If your correspondent will carefully re-read my former article, he will see that I am not opposed to Agricultural organizations-but that I am anxious they should be made powerful and

Communications, Etc.

POTATO CULTURE-THE ROT-MUCK.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Your correspondent, DANIEL HIGBEE, of Michigan, gives an interesting experience in raising potatoes. I have raised potatoes twenty-three years, and have never failed having a full supply for the table the whole year, except two seasons, when I moved into new and uncultivated farms. I have experimented in various ways, and the result of all my experiments and experience may be summed up in a few sentences.

Plant early, whether of early or late sorts, as soon as the frost is well out of the ground, and the ground in a condition to work, no matter if it be in March. For the earliest crop plant whole potatoes of medium size, or large ones cut into two or three pieces; for later crops and for winter, plant pieces containing only two or three eyes; if planted thick, say 2 by 2 feet, or 3 by 5

tops the more room they require of course. The small pieces will produce quite as many bushels as the larger, and less proportion of small ones, but do not come forward quite as vigorously early in the season as the larger seed, and are consequently not quite as early.

Plant early sorts for the main crop. The Early York is the best and most prolific early sort I know of; in quality it is excellent for summer, and not less than second rate for winter. If planted early, it is fully ripe in August, and as your correspondent recommends, had better be dug immediately and stored in a cool, dry place, as little exposed to the light and air as possible, though I have never had that variety rot when left in the ground till November-but think the quality deteriorates by being left in the ground recommend digging any sort, however, as long as the tops are green and thrifty, for I think as long as they continue so, the potatoes are grow-

The Peach Blow is an excellent and reliable sort for late potatoes. It is round, smooth, of good size and quality, and yields abundantly. I have raised twenty or more sorts of potatoes, and have discarded all but these two for the main crop. Raise a few Meshanocks for late summer and fall, and Wild Mexicans for baking.

That the rot is caused by an insect, I do not believe. That insects may be found in rotten potatoes, and on the diseased tops, is very probable; they are found in all decaying vegetable matter. What the cause of the rot is, I am unable to say; but I know that we can in a great measure prevent the disease by early planting, early digging, planting on dry ground, and clean cultivation. The skill of the agriculturist is shown by his overcoming difficulties and producing good crops under unfavorable circumstances. Any one can raise good crops when all the elements conspire to help him. As the potato question is now started, let us have the experience of others. "In a multitude of counselors there is safety."

If friend HIGBEE has a marsh where "the muck is from two to ten feet deep," he has a mine of wealth. The first thing to do is to get rid of the surplus water by thorough draining in such a way as to leave no standing water within two feet of the surface. Next clear off the timber and mow the brush, or any way to clear the surface as much as possible; burning would be good if practicable. Then sow on timothy and red top, and perhaps a little clover seed in the spring. Turn in cattle and pasture it until the roots are sufficiently rotten to admit of its being plowed. The cultivation afterwards will be plain to any farmer. S. W. ARNOLD. Cortland, Illinois.

FARMING IN CONNECTICUT.

MR. MOORE:-Having seen an article in a recent number of the RURAL wishing farmers to give their experience in farming, I thought I would respond to the call. As I am not an experienced writer, I shall not write with a fluent hand, but hope my example will induce others to write, both East and West; for I think that we can benefit one another by doing so.

I hail from the "land of steady habits," where wooden nutmegs do not grow on the treeswhere turnips do not grow in the sand — where pork is not made by the hogs running in the woods - where butter is not made by keeping cows on a sandy desert. Now, for my experience in raising turnips, keeping a dairy, and fattening pork on a small scale. First-I have raised the past season thirty-six bushels of white flat turnips on four rods of ground, the largest weighing nine pounds. Second-I will give you what three cows have brought me in from January 1, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864:

500 lbs. of butter, sold at 25 cents	125	00
625 quarts milk at 4 cts.	25	
Butter and milk used in family,		
Three calves sold to the butcher,	23	
Milk for the pigs,	27	
Manure sold,	15	00
		_

\$240 80

This makes \$80,27 for each cow.

I killed two spring pigs December 14th. The weight of one was 309 lbs.; the other weighed 333. I sold one-half of each pig for \$31.50; allowing that for the other makes for the two \$63. The first cost of the pigs was \$8.50, and the expense of feed, &c., \$27.50. - making their whole cost \$36. Deducting thirty-six dollars from sixty-three leaves \$27, which I have credited to the cows for the milk.

Agriculturists and Horticulturists, you all can write something and let us know whether you lose or make; for that is the way to make a paper interesting. We of the East can give our mode of farming as well as those of the West. Now, let me say unto you, one and all, make an effort, and we will have a paper for the times. C. N. BEECHER.

Woodbridge, Conn., Jan., 1864.

HOW TO FATTEN POULTRY.

In the Rural of Dec. 12th, under the above heading, a writer tells us how to fatten poultry. From his course I wholly dissent. Common sense teaches us that ease and comfort will contribute more to fattening than will discomfort. I shall not, therefore, discuss the subject, but give my own experience for a series of years

In the first place, I would not inclose the poultry in a tight coop, with barely room to change position, but in a small stable or pen with a plank floor, and high enough for the fowls to fly up to roost-admitting no light except that coming through the cracks. Here I would place three vessels—one containing whole corn, or any other grain it is proposed to feed. In No. This he continues until they refuse to eat the two I would keep a good supply of pounded stalks, after which the balance of the corn is fed feet, only one piece in a hill—somewhat depends | brick and charcoal, not pounded to powder, but | in the ear, and the fattening process finished

twice as much top as others, and the larger the three should be kept filled with clean water. All these vessels should be kept well supplied. Two weeks is all the time required to fatten poultry to fit the most fastidious taste. Not believing poultry fit for the table or market straight from the dung-hill, the above has been my practice for several years past. The result has been quite satisfactory, my poultry selling ih market from two to three cents per pound higher than that not fattened, and selling more readily.

If the above, from a pen that never writes for the press, will benefit any of your host of readers, you are at liberty to use it - provided, agreeable to promise, you trim the rough edges. Maumee City, O., Dec., 1863. A. D. WILLIAMS.

Bural Spirit of the Bress.

Relieving Choked Cattle.

RELIEVING choked cattle is of no small importance, considering their liability to be choked, and the danger of removing the cause. There are several ways used for relief, among which are, forcing the substance down with a stick, firing a gun under the belly, holding up one leg while the animal attempts to walk, crushing the offending substance by two mallets, &c. But are they a sure and ready means of relief? A writer on this subject thinks not. I once saw a fine cow relieved at night by the first method, which died before morning, the stick having passed through the gullet. I have seen the fourth method work well in crushing apples, but should think potatoes too hard. The other methods I have not proved, but will give one that I have proved—having relieved several within a few years, and two last fall. It is easy and safe.

Tie the animal with its nose inclined upward. either by a rope around the horns and head, or by two strong men holding it. Let a strong man, with his thumb and fingers placed below the substance in the gullet, force it upward to the mouth as far as possible, keeping the grasp, and pressing the windpipe at the same time, causing a cough, by which the apple or other article is thrown into the mouth. This I have not known to fail. — J. C., in Boston Cultivator.

Corn Cobs. - Experiment.

I HAVE recently had ten bushels of Indian corn — the small, eight-rowed variety, commonly known as the Canada corn - ground in the ear, cob and all, ten bushels of shelled corn and ten bushels of cobs. Three cows, of equal age, weight and size, were selected, the first fed with a given quantity of hay, uncut and in its natural state, and four quarts of pure meal per diem; the second received the same allowance of hav by weight, and six quarts of corn and cob meal. The third in addition to the hay, received eight quarts of cob meal. The first, No. 1, fed on the pure meal and hay, did the best, and the last, No. 3, the worst; but the difference was so slight that it was scarcely perceptible, and to a person not knowing that they had received different keep, and knowing nothing of the relative difference in the quantity of milk, would never have been observed. The manure afforded by No. 3 exceeded that of either of the others by nearly one-fourth; so that if we set aside the latter circumstance, and make a fair and equitable allowance for the difference in quantity (and perhaps quality also) of the milk, cob meal will be found to be nearly one-half as valuable for feeding purposes, as the meal produced by the pure corn itself .- W. G., in Germantown Tel.

An Onondaga County Farm

A Pompey correspondent of the Syracuse Journal gives the following account of the products of a farm in that town:

I saw an article in your paper a few days since, stating the amount of wool the Hon. George Geddes drew at one load and the sum of money received for the same. You ask if it can be beaten? Yes, easily. Mr. Morris Beard, of this town, from four hundred and eighty sheep, clipped this season three thousand and ten pounds of washed wool, besides raising one hundred and twenty-five lambs. Last week he sold his wool for seventy-five cents per pound, and delivered at Fayetteville two thousand six hundred pounds at one load, drawn by one team.

Mr. Beard owns two hundred and twenty acres of land, from which he has raised this year five hundred bushels of barley, two hundred and seventy-five bushels of winter wheat, one hundred bushels of clover seed, and hundreds of bushels of oats, peas, corn and potatoes, besides one thousand pounds of tobacco. Within the last eighteen years he has built over two thousand rods of quarry-stone wall, four and onehalf feet high, dug and laid miles of ditches, built a new house, repaired old buildings, &c. Can Camillus beat this?

Sweet Corn for Hogs.

THE editor of the Pontiae (Mich.) Jacksosonian says:-"During our visit at the East we were asked to look at some fattening hogs in the sty of Dr. Caleb Plaistridge, of Lebanon, N. H. They were very fine ones, but not as good, we were told, as the Dr. usually raises. His system is this:-For twenty years past he has planted one-fourth of an acre of sweet corn, and killed three hogs. The hogs have a good, large, and airy sty, with feeding troughs so arranged that they can not interfere with each other at feeding time, and free access to a large, dry yard, through which runs a spring of clear water. When his sweet corn is large enough to roast, he commences feeding it, stalk and all, in the yard, giving them all the swill they will eat. on the variety, however, as some kinds have broken about the size of grains of corn. No: with corn meal. During the whole twenty

years he has failed but twice of killing hogs of over five hundred pounds' weight each, and he gives credit for most of the weight to the sweet corn. He says, properly fed it adds at least two hundred pounds to each of his hogs. Until the frost kills it, they will eat the sweet corn, stalks and all."

FLAX AND COTTON. - Less attention has been devoted to the cultivation of flax by our farmers than we anticipated. Owing to the scarcity of cotton and its high price, remunerative rates could have been obtained for very large quantities of flax fiber, and for several years to come it may be cultivated as a profitable crop. In connection with this subject, we urge the cultivation of cotton in Delaware and Mary land, as it is a historical fact that American cotton was first successfully raised in these States.-Sci. Am.

SILK Manufactures are increasing among us. Silk fabrics are now made at Hartford, Conn., and at Cohoes, New York, and a manufactory has gone into successful operation in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. A large number of articles which were lately made in France, and imported, are now manufactured successfully in the vicinity of New York.—Ib.

Inquiries and Answers.

WRITE PLAIN.-(A. N. N., New Salem, Ind.) If you will make your views intelligible, you shall be attended to; but articles written with a poor pencil, and obliter ated at that, are beyond our time and patience.

HALL'S STUMP MACHINE.—Will you inform me if Hall's Stump Machine is in successful operation, and if so, where and how it can be had? and oblige—D. Jewell, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

We have heard little of the machine of late, but presume it is in successful operation in localities where required. It was formerly manufactured by A. M. BADGER & Co., of this city, who can probably furnish the machine or tell where it may be obtained.

HENERY, AND FEEDING FOWLS. - (W. F. T., Paw ling, N. Y.) This is a subject upon which we are not particularly posted, but one thing we are clear about that hens cannot be made to lay in winter without animal food, lime in some shape, plenty of water, and absolute warmth by artificial heat or underground ventila ted rooms. We advise our correspondent to procure either Bement's or Browne's treatise on the subject.

WOOLEN AND COTTON BATTING.-In the RURAL O Nov. 21st I noticed an article by X. Y. Z., recommending the use of rags as a substitute for cotton batting for quilting purposes. I would like to inform X. Y. Z. and your other readers, that I am manufacturing cotton and woolen rags into batting, by cleansing, picking and carding into matts 45 inches by 24. This article can be afforded cheap, and is pronounced by those who have used it as being superior to cotton batting for quilts, comforters and matresses .- J. H. Mack, Og-

Willow Culture, &c.—I wish you or some of your contributors would tell me how to plant Willow and what kind to plant for market to make baskets. Also, the probable expense of planting and cultivating, and the quantity that can be raised per acre, the price per un in market, and the best ground to plant upon, wheth er dry or wet. I have a piece of land in Genesee county that has a swamp upon it, and will clear it for willow if I find the profits are as large as I have heard they are.—A New Subscriber.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—For the information of parties interested—and to save letter-writing at a season when we have no time to exercise our poor talent in that line-we state that the demand for this work continues so great that it is impossible to fill orders promptly. Twelve editions have already been published, and others are being printed as rapidly as possible, yet the demand is so far in advance of the supply that we defer the appointment of additional agents for the work until there is a prospect of furnishing copies for them to commence operations. Those of our readers who have applied for agencies, and received no response, will please exercise patience.

- Speaking of The Practical Shepherd, here is a note on the subject from Hon. T. C. PETERS, former editor of the Wool Grower, which was overlooked at the time of its receipt and has just turned up:

of its receipt and has just turned up:

MY DEAR MOORE:—I am greatly obliged to you for an early copy of "The Practical Shepherd." From my long acquaintance with Dr. RANDALL as a flock-master, and as a writer of great research and power. I anticipated a very useful and complete work. My expectations are more than realized. The Dr. has surpassed himself in the exhaustive and condensed style of the book. He has not said one word too many, nor has he left one word out that ought to have been said. So much for the matter.

The execution of the work in all its detail must satisfy the very fastidious taste of the publisher in all that relates to the printing art. Who shall say hereafter that Agricultural Literature is not attractive—on the outside, at least? The Dr. has done his subject full justice, and you have done the Dr. up beantifully. If I ever write a boke may I have you for a publisher. Seriously, though, the book is one that both you and the Dr. may be proud of, and deserves the patronage of all the farmers in the Union. Kindly yours,

Darien, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1863.

T. C. Peters.

Rural Notes and Items.

DELAY OF THIS NUMBER, AND WHY .- For the first time in years the Rural goes to press two days "be hind time"—on Thursday instead of Tuesday afternoon or evening-and consequently this number will not reach its subscribers at the time they usually receive the paper. This delay was unavoidable. It was caused first, by an unexpected rush of orders after our last number had gone to press, rendering it necessary to print a large extra edition to meet the demand-and second, by the stoppage of the presser upon which the paper is printed to repair the steam engine. The delay of one number of course affects another, (the present, but we hope to be fully "up to time," with a clear track ahead, in a week or two. Meantime we trust readers all will be as patient as practicable—for we are doing our utmost to again issue the paper promptly, and also to fill the unexpectedly large number of orders with as little delay as possible.

THE RURAL'S NEW DRESS - which is pronounced very neat and becoming by good judges, including many of our contemporaries—is from the foundry of NATHAN LYMAN, of Buffalo, as we intended to have our last. We have aforetime commended Mr. L. and his establishment in the strongest terms, and the present appearance of the RUBAL constrains us to again direct the attention of our friends of the Press to the same source for honorable treatment and good material.

RECRUITING FOR THE "RURAL BRIGADE."—Confident that the intelligence will be gratifying to all its members, both officers and privates, we take pleasure in reporting that the recruiting service of the RURAL BRIGADE was never in a more prosperous condition than at present. Indeed, the number of names received last week so far exceeded our expectations that a large number of them are not yet enrolled, though our entire orce, and several temporary aids, are performing extra duty, working early and late to keep pace with the reports of officers. The receipts "at these headquarers" during the past ten days have been fully a third more than anticipated, especially as no large bounties were offered. In fact the rush has been so great that we could not expect to furnish "papers" to all the volunteers without adding largely to the original estimate for supplies, and hence issued orders for 15,000 extra rations (copies) of No. 1 to meet the demand upon the (mental) commissary department. As a specimen of the drafts upon this department we give the following report from one of over a thousand officers who are loing nobly in aid of the Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS, FRIENDSHIP, N. Y., December 26, 1863.

December 26, 1863. }
GENERAL:—I have my quota of volunteers nearly ratsed, numbering at this time Ninety-One. Shall have the Company filled to the maximum number by the first of February next, (should I not be sent South with a detachment of recruits.) At an early day I will make a full report. Inclosed find draft on New York for the requisite amount, which please pass to my credit, and oblige Very Truly, Your Ob't Servant, W. A. HART, P. M. Colonel Commanding Loyte of the

To Brig.-Gen. D. D. T. M., Colonel Com Commanding Dep't. of the Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

Equally cheering reports are reaching us from many sections, near and distant-and what renders them especially gratifying is the fact that most of their authors neither compete for nor expect any premium except extra copies of the RURAL. Mr. H., and hundreds of others who have recruited for the Brigade for years, are doing yeoman's service for the love of the sause. To such all over the land we are indebted for effort, which assure a large increase over our former circulation. We bend in grateful acknowledgment.

THE SEASON. - A "COLD TERM."-During the fall and the first month of winter, the weather was open, mild and favorable in this region, with occasional cold snaps, in December, sufficient to close the canals and render the skating ponds temporarily serviceable for Young America. These freezings were usually succeeded by rains and open weather. Up to the close of December not more than five inches of snow fell and remained on the ground at any time. On the first day of the new year, however, old Boreas made amends for tardiness. A violent west wind set in, with flurries of snow, and a frigid temperature—the weather during the afternoon and night being the most unpleasant and boisterous we have experienced for many years, and the thermometer marking from 4 to 6 degrees below zero on Friday morning. The weather continues cold to the present time, with about 4 inches of snow, and we learn there is about the same denth along the fruitgrowing belt of the Lake Ontario region. The "cold term" was very sudden, and of course took people unawares and unprepared, yet we have thus far heard of but little suffering on the part of either man or beast. At the West the storm has been more severe and the temperature much lower than in Western New York, as will be seen by reference to a paragraph given elsewhere. *

COLD WEATHER AT THE WEST .- The new year opened with an extraordinarily "cold term," especially in the Western States. From all parts of the West-Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wiconsin, &c.,—the telegraph brings accounts of a severe storm and temperature remarkable for frigidity. The Western railroads were blockaded for several days by snow, while the temperature ranged, in different localities, from 15 to 30 degrees below zero! The mails have been delayed for days, and we have not received any accounts of the storm from correspondents residing farther west than Michigan. Many persons were frozen to death. A letter from one of our agents in Clinton, Mich., dated the 4th, says-"For a few days past a man could not travel without being in danger of freezing to death, as we are hearing every hour of instances which have occurred the past three days - to say nothing of ears, noses, fingers and toes being frosted. But the weather is:moderating somewhat." A letter just received from Marion, Ohio, says—"This, Jan. 1st, 1864, is decidedly the coldest day so far of the winter. At 8 o'clock this morning the mercury marked 15 degrees below zero. Cold enough for comfort." But we need not quote or comment. The "cold term" must have proved as severe as it was unexpected if not unprecedented, throughout the West. It must have proved fatal to the peach buds in many sections, if not to the trees also.

HALE'S IMPROVED SHEEP RACK.-In our issue of Dec. 19, we gave a cut and description of this rack, stating that a patent had been applied for. Mr. HALE writes us that one patent has already been granted on the rack, which he owns by purchase, and that he has applied for another on an improvement he has made. Mr. H. adds:_"The original patent substantially covers the ground, but my improvement is for hanging the inclined feeders, so that they can be turned over and prevent the access of the sheep, when grain or roots are to be fed, or when the cribs or troughs are to be cleaned, and also for forming a table of the inclined feeders by putting a bar under them for shearing upon, and for doing up wool, &c."

NEW AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN CANADA.-The proprietor of the Toronto Globe, Hon. GEO. BROWN, announces that he will soon commence the publication of The Canada Farmer, a semi-monthly journal at \$1 per annum. If the proposed journal shall be conducted with the ability and enterprise which usually characterize the Globe, it will prove a valuable auxiliary to the Agricultural Press.

FROM CANADA WEST-We are receiving very handsome lists of subscribers, and from some localities many accessions. While the linings of the letters from our Canadian Agents are substantial, their contents are encouraging in tone and spirit. We cordially appreciate the greetings of our trans-Ontario friends.

NEW SHEEP RACK.-We have seen the model of a combined rack and trough for feeding sheep, invented by Mr. Andrew Ralston, of West Middletown, Penn., which strikes us as a valuable improvement for the purpose. We do not, however, particularly fancy the idea of patenting such matters.

MONROE Co. Ag. Socrety. -We are requested to state that the next Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the Court House in Rochester, on Wednesday next, Jan. 13th, at 10 p'clock, A. M.

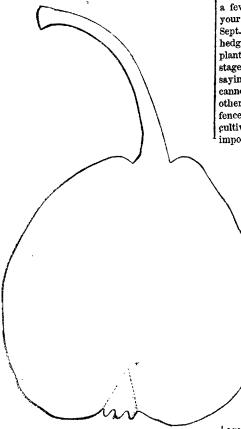
To Correspondents.—A large number of communications, on various topics, are awaiting attentionsuch as it is impossible for us to give at this season.



Korticultural.

A NEW PEAR OF WESTERN N. Y. ORIGIN.

THE Fruit Growers of Western New York will be pleased with the announcement that their favored district has produced a new native pear of great excellence, worthy of a place by the side of those famous varieties, Sheldon and Swan's Orange or Onondaga. This new pear, the Ep-MONDS, is described by P. BARRY, Esq., of this city, in the December number of Hovey's Magazine. We copy the description below, with the remarks of the Editor of that journal, C. M. HOVEY, Esq., who is justly regarded as one of the best informed pomologists in the United States:



THE EDMONDS PEAR.

At the Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, we met Mr. Barry, of Rochester, and accidently, in some conversation about new pears, Mr. B. mentioned a new variety which originated near Rochester many years ago, but, from some cause, its merits had been overlooked. He praised it so highly that we were anxious to see the pear and test it ourselves, and Mr. Barry kindly promised to send us some on his return home. A week or ten days afterwards, about the first of October, we received a box containing several pears, some of them over-ripe, but the larger part in fine condition for eating. Quite unexpectedly, we found even the riper specimens good, and the sound ones quite up to, if not beyond the character given it by Mr. Barry. We pronounced it much superior to the Bartlett, and comparing favorably with any pear of its season. It is one of the very few long-stemmed pears that we have found to possess superior qualities.

It is rather remarkable that two of the very best American pears should have grown in the immediate neighborhood of so many cultivators and nurserymen as the city of Rochester contains, for 20 or 30 years, without their merits being known. The Swan's Orange was presented before the Rochester Horticultural Society, and fruited many years before scarcely anything was known of it, and we believe the first knowledge of its existence, out of the vicinity of its origin, was obtained from our Magazine. And now we have the Edmonds, which we think will prove as valuable as Swan's Orange, from the same vicinity, where it has been in bearing a long period. We are, therefore, highly pleased in being able, through the kindness of Mr. Barry, to give the first account of the Edmonds, as we did of the Swan's Orange pear, with the aid of Mr. J. W Bissell, who sent us beautiful specimens, weighing 13 ounces each.—ED.

DEAR SIR:-Since I saw you in Philadelphia, I have ascertained that the pear which I described to you, and of which I sent you specimens to Boston, is a seedling not yet disseminated or named, and the history of it is as follows:-

In the year 1859, we first discovered this fruit on a tree apparently about 20 years old, on a farm occupied by us as a nursery. The tree appeared to be grafted, and we inferred that it was some old kind.

Lately, however, we traced it to another farm in the same neighborhood, and there we obtained its history.

It appears that Eliphalet Edmonds, now deceased, sowed some pear seeds obtained from the east some forty years ago, on his farm, in the town of Brighton, near this city.

This variety was a part of the product of that sowing. The original tree stood near a hog-pen, and was destroyed some 16 or 17 years ago. From the roots a sucker came up, which was transplanted, and is now a tree some 15 years old, standing on a grass plot, on the same farm, now occupied by Mr. Edmonds, son of Eliphalet Edmonds, above named. Previous, however, to the death of the original tree, a neighbor had existence, both in the neighborhood of 20 years

It is a noble fruit. In my notes of September 27, 1859, I find it rated as a rich melting pear, superior to the Bartlett.

Fruit, large, 3 to 34 inches, and some even as much as four inches in diameter, roundish, slightly contracted towards the stalk; stalk, two inches long, enlarged at the base, and inserted in a shallow cavity; calyx, large, open, in a deep basin; skin, bright yellow, often marbled with red next the sun; flesh, melting, sweet and perfumed. Season, middle of September to middle of October. Is better to be picked early and ripened in the house.

Tree, a very strong grower, succeeds well on the quince, rivaling the Louise Bonne de Jersey, or any of the best growers. Young shoots drab, with large russet spots on the older parts. Leaves arge, dark green, glossy.

THE OSAGE THE BEST PLANT FOR A HEDGE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I wish to say a few words to corroborate the testimony of your correspondent, E. P., in the RURAL, dated Sept. 5, concerning the Osage Orange plant for a hedge. I have raised two good hedges of that plant, and seen hundreds of miles of it in all stages of growth, and I have no hesitation in saying that for the northern part of Illinois (I cannot speak for any other locality) there is no other known plant that is equal to it for a hedge fence. Nor does it require so much care and cultivation as is generally supposed; the most important thing in raising a good hedge is to get

a good stand of plants at the setting, and if that is accomplished it will make a fence without any care what-

In proof of this, I know of a hedge set thirteen years ago, about four feet from a row of large locust trees, which shadow them more than half the day. The ground was broken up, the plants set, and no further care given them. The ground soon sodded over with June grass, and has so remained ever since; yet in all places where the plants grew in the beginning, it is now, and has been for five years, a much better fence to turn cattle than any common board or rail fence. Another lot of plants set at the same time were soon after fenced out into the road, and have remained so ever since; yet there are spaces of a rod-or more in a place where they form a perfect barrier

against anything larger than a small pig. Again - a neighbor of mine, whose farm I pass at least twice a week through the year, has about eighty rods of hedge on the line of the road, which was set two years ago last spring. Forty rods of it was turned out last spring and has completely protected the crops on the other side, while a large drove of cattle have access to it from the roadside. This of course has been well cultivated and trimmed.

My hedges have been turned out at four years old. I want no better or handsomer fence, even for a front yard. The hard winter of '56 and '57, that killed so many fruit trees all over the country, partially killed the hedges, but did them no harm; indeed, they frequently kill one, two, or three feet of the tops, but the old wood remains until it is replaced by the new, and I consider it no damage whatever. When seed and plants can be freely obtained again, there will be hundreds of miles of hedges set forthwith in Northern Illinois.

That the Honey Locust will make a hedge I have no doubt, but that it is as good a plant for the purpose as the Osage, I do not believe; and in view of the complete destruction of the Black Locust by the borer, would it not be well to be a little cautious how we invest too largely in it, until more fully tested? That there is a borer that works in the Honey Locust is certain, but whether it is the same that infests the Black Locust, I do not know. S. W. ARNOLD. Cortland, Ill.

NEW RASPBERRIES,

SEVERAL new varieties of the raspberry have recently been introduced to notice. Of their merits we know nothing more than is stated by the originators, or those who offer the plants for sale. As very little improvement has so far been made in this fruit, we do not expect a great deal of these new sorts; still they may have some qualities superior to the older kinds, which entitle them to the notice of cultivators. The kinds are as follows:

Clarke. Raised by E. E. Clarke, of New Haven, and pronounced by prominent fruit growers, who have tested it, of more value than all kinds in cultivation. It is described as perfectly hardy, of larger and stouter growth than any other kind. Increases very slowly. Of strong vital qualities, it will carry a good amount of fruit the same season planted, and produce one or two good canes for the succeeding season. There is usually only three or five outsiders from the stool, or runner plants. Fruit, bright red color; firm, picked at the proper time; sweet, and of the richest and best flavor. The fruit spurs, or branches, usually grow from one to two feet long, loaded with fruit of the largest size and perfect form. The greatest bearer known.

Semper Fidelis. An English variety, just introduced to notice. Recommended by the fruit growers of the west of England as a most productive and superior fruit. The canes are from 10 to 12 feet in length, and the fruit proportionally large, of fine flavor, pleasing red color, and very solid. The canes are of that strength, obtained some scions from it, and grafted the and the wood of that peculiar hardness, that tree which we first discovered. These are the they require no support. The most certain only two bearing trees that are known to be in cropper, producing fruit in corymbs, from 18 inches to two feet in length from the bottom of the cane to the top, fruiting in clusters from every eye; producing fruit from July to October. First-class horticulturists have seen the fruit and given testimonials of its merits.

Philadelphia Raspberry. A native variety, found growing in a wood, within the limits of the city of Philadelphia. It is perfectly hardy, requiring no protection during the winter, nor any extra care or culture; will grow in any good corn land; produces immense crops, and sells at high prices. The fruit is large, of a purplish red, darker than the Antwerp, rich and firm, bearing carriage well. Canes purple, very strong, with but few spines, thick and stout, standing upright, without stakes or railing .-Magazine of Horticulture.

Korticultural Aotes.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK. -The Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New Fork will be held in the Court House, in the City of Rochester, on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. A full attendance is especially desirable at this time. Members are invited to bring with them specimens of Winter JAMES VICK, Secretary. Fruit for exhibition.

OHIO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY .- A circular from M. B. BATEHAM, Secretary, announces that the next regular meeting of this Society will occur at poledo, January 12, 18, and 14, 1864. All persons interested in Fruit Culture, whether residing in Ohio or elsewhere, are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussion; also, to bring or send specimens of Fruit or Domestic Wine, and written essays or letters on topics pertaining to fruit and fruit culture.

In view of the increasing demand for fruits in all our towns and cities, and the growing importance of the fruit trade as a branch of our domestic commerce, there is good reason to anticipate that this meeting will be fully equal tolany previous one in attendance and interest; and it is probable that the selection and culture of fruits for the markets will be a prominent subject of discussion, in connection with the further revision of the Catalogue of Fruits for the various sections of the State An exact programme of exercises for each day canno be stated here; but may be something as follows:

FIRST DAY .- Forenoon-Shake hands. Arrange Fruits. Address of Welcome by the resident officer, J. Austin Scott, Esq., Vice President. Report of the Secretary and Treasurer. Appointment of Committees. After noon - Discussion on Apples, with Revision of Cata logue. Evening—Address of the President, Dr. J. A Warder, of Cincinnati.

SECOND DAY .- Forenoon - Discussion on Pears and Cherries, with Revision of Catalogue. Afternoon-Discussion on Peaches, Plums and Apricots, with remarks or essays on the prevention of ravages by insects, &c. Evening-Strawberries and other Small Fruits, with remarks, essays, &c.

THIRD DAY. - Forenoon - Reports of Committees and other miscellaneous and unfinished business Afternoon-Grapes and Grape Culture, Wine Making, &c. Evening-Same subject, with addresses or essays.

Packages of Fruit, &c., designed for the meeting, should be sent by Express, marked O. Pom. Soc., care J. AUSTIN SCOTT, Toledo.

AN APPRECIATIVE BEGINNER .- The following extract from a private letter from a Western correspondent explains itself:-" Not having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, yet I know you will pardon me for expressing my intense satisfaction on reading in the RURAL of Nov. 14, 'Hints for Beginners,' by P. BARRY, Esq. The article is plain, straight to the point, and entirely practical. It hits the nail right on the head-especially my nail. How many times have I been through the mill? Then, my experience is only the experience of thousands of Americans. How often have we been eager and anxious to possess the new and the rare, and all end in failure and disappointment for the reasons stated in 'Hints.' Yes, they are hints worth thousands to our American people if they will only heed them. No one could have written such an article without having passed through the sorrows of many disappointments in the cultivation of the novelties. We always find what Mr. BARRY writes or says worth the perusal. Your experience, no doubt, tells you that this is far from being the case with all writers and talkers."

Inquiries and Auswers.

PACKING APPLES FOR MARKET.-In your issue for Dec. 19th you ask for information in regard to packing apples for market-if some improvement can not be had on the common way of packing - and suggest that "some soft material may be placed at each head and perhaps in the middle of the barrel to advantage," &c I will state that I have sent apples in barrels to friends. and my practice has been to place a little fine hay, of second growth, well dried, on the bottom of the barrel and also on the top after filling before putting in the head; the result has been very beneficial in keeping the fruit from brusing during the transit, both by railroad and canal. A friend of mine shipped his apples to a house in New York a few years since, packed in the same way; and the purchaser told him that the apples came to market in the best condition of any he ever saw. I think that something of the kind could be sub stituted to good advantage; still if the apples did not command at least 25 cents per barrel more than in the ordinary method, it would not pay for the care. If they could thus be made to realize an increase of price that would compensate for the extra trouble, many fruit growers would take extra pains in packing for the market. I am one of those producers that think the fault is on the side of the purchasers, as they are not willing to pay for extra packing, or selecting the fruit for mar ket; consequently the growers of fruit sort and pack accordingly.-Jona. Talcott, Rome, N. Y., Dec., 1863.

PACKING APPLES .- Sceing an inquiry in the RUBAL about packing apples so that they may be shipped without injury, I will give my mode, learned from experi ence. First, cover the bottom of the barrel with even sized apples with the stem end down. Then set the barrel on a plank and shake it gently every time that you put in a basket of apples. (You should use a small basket that will turn over in the barrel.) When the barrel is nearly full place the top layers on with the hands, and fill up about an inch above the chime or top of the barrel; then put two thicknesses of paper on the top of the apples and press the head in carefully, and they will ship with very little if any injury.—Mason W. Hall, Hanford's Landing, N. Y., Dec., 1863.

THE BARBERRY.—I have no doubt that your correspondents who recommended the Barbarry for hedges are correct in their estimate of its value. I have seen it grow and flourish in Vermont, between latitude 44 and 45, living through the winter without any protection whatever. The berries, when properly pres make a delicious sweet-mert. Will some one inform me where the seeds can be procured !- C. L. MORGAN, Albany, Greene Co., Wis.

Domestic Geonomy.

COOKIES-DIAMOND CEMENT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I saw in a late number of the RURAL a request for a recipe for Ginger Snaps. I will give you one I think very good. Melt a quarter of a pound of butter and the same quantity of lard. Add a quarter of a pound of sugar; a pint of molasses, two tablespoons of ginger, and a quart of flour; a teaspoonfull of soda in a wine-glass of milk, and flour enough to enable you to roll them out thin. Bake in a slow oven.

I will also give you our recipe for Cookies. Three pounds flour! three-quarters of a pound of butter; one and a quarter pounds sugar; two teaspoonfulls soda; one-half pint water and spice.

Could you, or any of your readers, give me, through your paper, a recipe for Diamond Gement?

I saw the question asked some time since in your paper, "How can window shades be cleaned?" If any of your readers can give any information on the subject, I should be very glad if they would do so, through your paper. E. C. Collamer, Cuy. Co., Ohio, 1864.

COTTAGE PUDDING, FRUIT CAKE, &c.

DEAR RURAL:-As I have been an attentive reader of your paper for a long time, and found myself much benefited by many of your domestic recipes, I would like to add a few of my own, which I have tried and know to be good.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One egg #1 tablespoon ugar; 1 tablespoon sour cream; 1 cup sweet milk; 2 teaspoons cream of tartar; 1 teaspoon of soda; 1 pint of flour. Bake half an hour. Serve with any sauce. I like sweetened cream best. If you don't call this pudding tip-top it will be

pecause you don't make it as I tell you. SOFT GINGER BREAD .- Two eggs; 1 cup

molasses; 1 cup sour cream; 2 tablespoons ginger; 1 teaspoon soda. Stir quite thin. CHEAP FRUIT CAKE.—One cup sugar; 1 cup

butter; half cup buttermilk; 1 teaspoon soda; 3 eggs; 1 cup raisins; 1 cup currants. Chop the raisins and currants very fine. J. R. L. Pinnacle, N. Y., 1864.

JOHNNY CAKE-INDIAN LOAF CAKE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Noticing a equest for a "tip-top" Johnny Cake, I venture to send one, which we think merits that title. Here it is-the recipe, I mean:-Two cups of Indian meal; half cup of flour; 2 cups sour milk; egg; 1 tablespoonful melted butter; 1 teaspoon soda; a little salt.

I ALSO send a recipe for an Indian loaf, which 'A Subscriber" will think, if she tries it, splendid:-One pint of Indian meal; 1 do. of flour; 1 do. sour milk; half teacup molasses; half cup shortening; a tablespoonful soda; a little salt. Put in a two-quart basin, set in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water, let it steam an hour, take out, place in the oven, bake half or three-quarters of an hour, eat hot. — ELLEN SIMMONS, Millport, N. Y., 1863.

LEMON PIES. Noticing a request in your paper for a recipe for a lemon pie, and having received a good many favors from the RURAL in the way of recipes, I wish to contribute my mite to the Domestic Department by giving mine, which I call excellent. Four eggs; seven tablespoons white sugar; grated peel ard juice of one lemon; half teacup of sweet milk. Beat the yolks, then add the sugar, lemon and milk, and bake in crust as for custard. When done, beat the whites to a stiff froth, adding two tablespoons frosted sugar spread over the pie, and place in the oven until the frosting is slightly browned.

Will some of our lady friends inform us what MRS. D., Oakfield, N. Y., 1864.

WHITE BEESWAY .- As some one of the RURAL readers wished to know how to make beeswax white, I will give my recipe. Have a hard-wood board made in the shape of a shingle, then put the wax in a pot of hot water over the stove. While the wax is melting soak the board in warm water to prevent the wax sticking to it, then dip the board into the pot of water and wax as you would to dip candles, and you will have a thin sheet of wax on the board. This you can loosen with a knife so it will slide off. Then dip as before, and so on until you have dipped all the wax off. Take these thin sheets of wax and spread them on a white-cloth in the hot sun until they are white, afterwards melt and cake.—X. Y. Z., Elgin, Ill., 1864.

DELICATE CAKE. - One cup of butter; two cups of sugar; one cup of sweet milk; whites of seven eggs; four cups of flour; two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, and one of soda.

Will some reader of the RURAL please write a recipe for making Flannel Cakes, and oblige-'NETTIE," South West, Pa., 1864.

PREPARING BAKED APPLES.-Bake until they are tender, quarter them, and after you have taken the core out, place them in a platter and sprinkle white sugar over them and a thick layer of cream. Do this and you will say peaches have nothing to do with apples .- MIN-NIE, Ellington, N. Y., 1863.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

EVERYBODY GOES FOR IT .- We'do not hear of anybody in these parts who does not go for DeLand's Chemical Saleratus. No matter who we may go for in politics, all our house wives agree that it is the thing to make light biscuit. Its entire freedom from deleterious matter should commend it.

Publisher to the Public.

ABOUT PREMIUMS.

TO AGENTS AND OTHERS.

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

To every one remitting \$10 for Six Copies of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, previous to the 1st of February, 1884, we will send an extra copy of the paper for one year; or, if preferred to RURAL, a copy of Extruer of the following valuable and popular works, postage paid:

Randall's Practical Shepherd,

Barry's Fruit Garden, Jennings' Horses and their Diseases, Jennings' Cattle and their Diseases, Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry, Langstroth's Hive and Honey Bee.

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

BOYS, LISTEN!

LIBERAL PREMIUMS FOR THE BOYS AND YOUNG MEN!

IN accordance with the generous proposition of Hon. T. C. PETERS of Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., already published (see RURAL of Nov. 28th) we offer the following Liberal Premiums :

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

\$100,00—For the Second largest list, as above, will be given Mr. Peters' Short-Horn Bull "Billy Seward," (4534 A. H. B.,) valued at \$100, lowest figure—deliverable as above.

as above. \$50,00 For the Third largest list, as above, will be given from Mr. Petters' Herd of Short-Horns, a "Prin-cess" Bull Calf, valued at \$50—deliverable above. [In order that the Boys and Young Men competing for the above, may have a chance to secure other valuable

premiums, we offer the following Liberal Prizes:] \$45,00 — For the Fourth largest list, as above, we will give either a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, cash Price \$45,00, or one of Hickor's Premium Portable Cider And Wine Mills, same price, or an American Silvel Warch worth \$40.

\$85,00 — For the Fifth largest list, as above, either PRINDLE'S AGRICULTURAL CALDRON & STEAM-ER worth \$35 to \$40, or a WATCH worth at least \$30. **\$25,00** — For the Sixth largest list, as above, either ne of **PARR'S TOOL CHESTS** worth \$25, or a WATCH

one of Farabet.

\$15,00 — For the Seventh largest list, as above, either Fifteen Dollars worth of RURAL (Agricultural and Horticultural,) BOOKS, (postage or expressage prepaid,) or one of ROBERTSON'S EXCELSION VEGETA.

BLE CUTTERS (price \$10,) and a CRAIG MICROS-COPE with twenty-four Mounted objects, (price \$5,)

FIVE PREMIUMS OF \$10,00 EACH - For EACH of the next Five largest lists, (8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th,) as above, either Ten Dollars worth of RURAL BOOKS, or one of the above-named VEGETABLE CUTTERS, or six copies of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for one year - or one copy for six years.

one copy for six years.

TEN PREMIUMS OF \$5,00 EACH — For EACH of the next TEN largest lists, (13th to 22d inclusive.) we will give a CRAIG MICROSCOPE with twenty-four mounted objects, cash price \$5-or, if preferred, a PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM, price \$5.

ELEVEN PREMIUMS OF \$5,00 EACH — FOR EACH of the next ELEVEN largest lists, (28d to 83d inclusive.) a CRAIG MICROSCOPE with six beautiful mounted objects, price \$3,00, or if preferred, a PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM, same price.

Persons competing for any of the above Pre-miums, will please notify us of the fact, stating age and post-office address: As soon after the 1st of February, as the result can be ascertained, a statement giving the names of competitors, and the number of subscribers obtained by each, will be published in the RURAL, (or in a Supplement, and mailed to every one interested,) and orders given for the Animals, and the Machines. &c., sent to the persons entitled in such manner as they shall order. A careful account will be kept of the number of Subscribers obtained by each competitor, and no favor shown to one over another. And as "every tub should stand upon its own bottom," no consolidated club lists will be allowed to compete. So far as possible we shall strive to have all premiums awarded fairly—"on the square"-and paid accordingly.

TERMS - ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Two Dollars a Year. Three Copies, one year, \$5; Six Copies for \$10; Ten for \$15; and any greater number at the same rate—only \$1.60 per copy. Club papers sent to different post-offices, if desired. As we pay American postage on copies unalled to foreign countries \$1.70 is the lowest Club rate for Canada, and \$2.20 to Europe,—but during the present rate of exchange, Canada Agents or Subscribers remitting us in Bills of their specie-paying Banks will not be charged postage.

specie-paying Banks will not be charged postage.

****** United States Treasury Notes and Bills on all Solvent Banks in U. S. and Canada taken at par, but Agents in the U. S. will please remit in Drafts on New York (New England or Upper Canada money so far as convenient. All Subscription Money remitted by Draft on New York, Destron, Philadelphia, Albany, Rochester or Buffalo, (less exchange) MAY BE SENT ATTHERISK OF THE PUBLISHER, if made payable to his order. We trust every Boy or Young Man who feels any inter-

est in the success of the paper will at once become a Recruiting Officer for the RURAL BRIGADE, and see what can be done toward securing the Bounties offered. What say, Boys? If Aye, of course you will at once open the Rural Campaign for 1864. Address D. D. T. MOORE,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BE BRIEF AND ACCURATE.-PERSONAL.-In writing ns on business, please be as brief as consistent. At this season we receive so many letters (from 200 to 300 daily) that it is no easy task to read all carefully and give each proper attention; - even the opening and glancing at the contents of each, is somewhat laborious. The short letters are always read, while the long epistles cannot at once receive the time required; so we are constrained to attend to the business part and defer the rest. Brevity and accuracy are the great essentials of a business letter; and no other matter should be given on the same sheet or half sheet. If you send an inquiry or an article for publication with a business letter, pray do not mix them on the same page, or even opposite pages, unless so that we can separate without injury to either.

SELECT YOUR PREMIUMS .- Those entitled to preminus of extra copies or books for clubs will please designate what they wish, in the letters remitting for their lists, so that we may send them promptly. We have endeavored to offer nothing this year but what we can furnish without delay, and wish to avoid even the suspicion of procrastination or unfairness.

Tadies' Department.

W VANT

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SONG.-OUR MOUNTAIN ROSE.

BY ADELAIDE STOUT.

Our child, from all things pure and sweet A nameless grace had caught, The rose flushed in her fair young cheek, Its dew pearled every thought. The crystal rill its silvery chime Gave to our darling child; Song leaped from out her coral lips. In notes as glad and wild. CHORUS.

Sweet Rose that flushed so warm with life, Death came with silent tread, And touched thee; in the morn we found Pale lily in thy stead.

The winged zephyrs softly came, From out the cedar grove, It found not in that perfumed shade, So fair a woodland rose. Our rifted flower by angel hands Transplanted, now I ween, There is no purer, sweeter flower, Beside the living stream. CHORUS.

Sweet Rose that flushed so warm with life, Death came with silent tread, And touched thee; in the morn we found Pale lily in thy stead.

The sons from our rude mountain home Walked forth in manhood's pride; The passing years have never changed The little child that died. Our Mountain Rose we call the still, Our pure, our fadeless one, The perfume of thy memory, Hath kept our sad hearts young. CHORUS.

Sweet Rose that flushed so warm with life, Death came with silent tread, And touched thee; in the morn we found Pale lily in thy stead.

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

PLAYING on the piano and embroidering slippers may be essential requisites for good wives in this era of modern improvement, yet knowing how to make good bread, and to roast a turkey nicely, will also help to retain a husband's good temper, if no more. And as it is the destiny of the majority of womankind to become wives, would it not be a blessing for a spirit of good temper to preside over each respective household? Still, the occupation of housework, instead of holding rank as the highest of honest employments for women, is the lowest and last sought for. To be sure, many country homes yet retain some of the primitive homeliness of our grandmother's girl-days, and the fair, brighteyed daughters are not ashamed if caught by chance visitors making pies or washing dishes. Yet even in the country if there happens to be a numerous family of girls, some of whom, from choice or necessity, wish to seek employment abroad, how few would be willing to "go out doing housework." In the city no American

girl of ordinary education will resort to house-

work for a living if any other means can possi-

bly be found.

There are many obvious reasons for this. If an intelligent American girl were to work in wealthy Mrs. -- 's kitchen would Mrs. young lady daughters be allowed to make a friend or companion of her, or introduce her into their own society? Even if they were all independent enough for that, how many of their stylish acquaintances would not show such aversion, by some sneering look or word, to the company of a "kitchen girl," as would make it more pain than pleasure for her to remain where she felt she was not welcome. And if her employment debars her from refined society of her own class, she must seek that of the class which predominates in other kitchens, most of whom are foreign born, (and although many of them are kind-hearted, honest girls, yet they are sadly deficient in mental cultivation and general intelligence,) or remain by herself destitute of agreeable companionship.

The wages given for housework, also, are too low to induce any one who can procure teaching, dress-making, or even plain sewing, to seek it, although it may be more, in many cases, than slatternly girls earn. Often have I heard a master or mistress complain of giving "Betty" a dollar a week! Did they think of the seven long day's work she had to finish for that dollar. -enough to buy one calico dress in days gone by! Would master or mistress be willing to do their work well for such pay?

There are many other things to make intelligent girls shun housework, consequently the great mass of girls will grow up ignorant of its duties, and how many such wives will there be? Even though a girl marries in affluence, and does not undertake her own household duties, she is equally unfit to oversee what she does not understand, and is more than likely to be left to the mercy of "help" as ignorant as herself, all of which will not greatly tend to increase the comforts of a new home.

Until housework is held higher among the employments for women, and the pay for good, competent help is better, there will be, as now a flood of bad help in the market, bad work in our kitchens, and many homes disorderly and discordant, from a lack of knowledge how properly to do housework. December, 1863.

THE perfection of conversation is not to play a regular sonata, but, like the Æolian harp, to await the inspiration of the passing breath .-

BEAUTY is its own excuse for being.

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

THE sweet, tender light of a May-day - the joyous carol of birds in their leafy nests-the ripple of a quiet, little stream that wound in and out among the gnarled roots of the old trees,happy faces and glad voices around me; and I, crowned with roses, in their midst. Thirteen long years have rolled by since then but I remember each event of the sunny day.

What little things make up the light and shadow of a child's life! It was only a simple wreath of wild roses, dripping with dew, that they placed upon my forehead, yet I was a glad and a proud little maiden for long afterwards.

The scent of those blossoms is yet lingering in the air, but the echo of those glad voices has died away over the far hill-tops that look down into the Valley of Death, for we were only four, and three have crossed to the farther shore. The Angel of Life long ago crowned each pale, sweet forehead with the wreath of Immortality, and they sing sweeter songs in the presence of their Redeemer than our human voices ever knew. Earth has her crowns and we wear them in gladness sometimes, and sometimes in sorrow, from childhood to the tomb.

Mirth-loving childhood gathers the starry plossoms from Earth's breast and weaves them into a crown fit for blue eyed Innocence to wear. Maidenhood plucks the flowers of Love and Friendship and lays them in all their bloom and freshness upon her forehead. Manhood reaches forth for the laurel-branch to crown his brow, while womanhood in its belest expression cares more for the tender, clinging touch of babyfingers and the soft caress of baby-kisses than for all the golden diadems, with their weight of ruby and emerald and diamond, which Earth's greatness or her power has ever won.

Yet the crowns are not all without thorns. I have seen an old man with silvered locks and bent shoulders, with a faltering footstep and failing sight, and he seemed, in his age and loneliness, to be crowned with care. Yet even here there was a glimpse of the joy that youth knows; there is, in all the world, no fruitless suffering. Cold nights may bury beneath their snows the coots of numberless flowers, but, beyond, the bright Spring cometh, when they shall awake to eauty and to bloom.

But from each one of us Death shall sometime match the crown, and leave us quietly sleeping with closed eyes and hands folded over pulseless breasts. Then, only, to him that overcometh shall be given the crown that shall *never* be taken away—the Crown of Eternal Life.

CLIO STANLEY. Philadelphia, Pa., 1864.

Written for the Rural New-Yorker. HOME, HOPE, AND HEAVEN.

It has been observed by a celebrated writer that the three sweetest words of the English language, are Home, Hope, and Heaven. Few of us there are who will not agree with this author, comprehending, as these words do, the sum of the joys of this world, and bliss beyond

HOME.-How sweet the sound. The one loved spot on earth round which the affections linger; the haven of rest, toward which we turn from the cares and perplexities of life; the place where we may taste, unrestrained, the sweetest of social intercourse, and forgetting for a while the turmoils of the outside world, we may sit down in peaceful happiness in the sacred precincts of the

household circle:

HOPE.—The beacon star of life. Without it, how sad and bitter would be our lot. A life without aspiration,—a journey without a goal, all utterly aimless and dismal. Ah, it is Hope that brightens the eye; hope that quickens the step and sends the warm blood dancing through the veins; hope that urges the scholar to exertion, and under her cheering influence he toils up the rugged steeps of science, patiently persevering, never doubting that time will bring him his reward. It is hope that gives courage to the ldier fighting his country inspires the weary laborer as he toils day after day; hope that inspires us all. From the highest to the lowest, rich or poor, we are subject to her sway; but her rule is gentle, her voice is silvery, and her words are sweet, so we kiss her scepter, and yield to her will.

HEAVEN .- The Christian's hope, the goal of life, the asylum for the oppressed, the rest for the weary, the home of the soul: where we may find a balm for every sorrow, and a healing for all our woes,-what word can there be sweeter to our ears. The heaven, where, when our toils are over, and our spiritual garments cleansed from worldly defilement, the Good Shepherd will lead his flock to green pastures beside cool waters where they may rest in the shade of the tree of life, in peace, for ever and

East Lansing, N. Y., 1863.

HOPE.

REFLECTED on the lake I love To see the stars of evening glow, So tranquil in the heaven above, So restless in the wave below

Thus heavenly hope is all serene;

But earthly hope, how bright so e'er Still flutters o'er the changing scene As false, as fleeting as 'tis fair!

Some are very entertaining for an interview but after that they are exhausted and run out; on a second meeting they are very flat and stale like hand organs, all their tunes are played out

THE essence of friendship is entireness, a total magnapimity and trust. It must not surmise or provide for infirmity. It treats its object as a god, that it may deify both.-Emerson.

Choice Miscellany.

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

BY F. H. GUIWITS.

Armatumque auro, circumspicit Oriona.*

WITHIN the dusk Olympian groves Where gods breathed their immortal loves; And through the vales and by the rills That wander 'mong Thessalian hills, Armed for the chase, and mailed in gold, Onion hunts the leopard's hold; Watches beside the reedy brink The careful elk approach and drink, Or plucks, with scarce an erring aim From off the boughs the choicest game A fair companion all the grace Lends of her faultless form and face-The Patron Huntress—from whose eync He drinks more strength than with his wine. His heart still pants for high emprise The while before his feasted eyes Upon a shelving ledge are laid The trophies from the captures made. But him who slew the strong and fleet, A loathsomereptile at his feet O'ercame when from its venomed fangs His heart was filled with deadly pange The gods saw from their mountain throne His shade to Hades pass alone, And moved to pity by his fate, Translated, in victorious state, Him to the skies, full-armed and mailed, As when the woodland heights he scaled

O, we who in the sunny glades Of life, and in its gloaming shades Are hunting for its fairest flowers, And battling all opposing powers; Who seek to twine about our brows The wreath of fame the world bestows, ** Or sigh for the diviner bliss Of other climes more pure than this; We, too, have rankling deep within, The virus of the serpent—sin. And we must leave our fields of glory. And fling away our trophies gory,-Ourselves upon the Stygian tide Our quivering shallops launch and guide, Alone, and cold, and trembling stand Within the dark and silent land. But trust, our souls, -away our fear For see, the pitying mount is near, And all adown its rugged steeps The crimson tide of mercy leaps, Touched by the urgence of our needs, JESUS for our redemption bleeds .-His voice sounds o'er Death's soughing wave; "Look unto me and I will save."

O, Calvary! a world by thee Has gained a lost eternity: Immortal memories are set Upon thy brow a coronet, And weary souls begin their flight For Heaven from thy sacred height.

O, blessed hope! O, quiet rest Upon our loving Saylor's breast, Free from the storms of earth that risc-Securely harbored in the skies.

*OBION was a celebrated hunter, and companion of DIANA. While hunting one day, he was bitten by a serpent and lost his life. The gods taking pity on him translated him to the heavens.—MYTHOLOGY.

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

WHAT was more wonderful to us in the days of childhood, when, on calling to our companions in our merry sports, we heard a strange voice answering us, ever repeating our own words; or, when we called in the long, silent hall, it answered from every distant chamber, and when we had carefully searched through every room to find this strange person, we were told it was only the Echo. How we wondered what an Echo could be. At last we came to regard it as some beautiful fairy, which, unseen, ever attended us; speaking in gentle, approving tones when we were kind and good, and its harsher, less pleasing words, we always interpreted as those of reproof. Whoever or whatever this and so to act that it might ever greet us in gentle, loving tones.

Even yet we love our childish fancies, and we still love to listen to the Echoes. But is that voice among the hills the only echo we hear? Are there not a thousand incidents as we journey along the pathway of life, daily awakening Echoes in the silent chambers of the heart? And as we listen in Memory's halls, gazing on the faithful pictures which adorn its walls, how many are the Echoes that come to us from the Past; and as we hear again the voices of those loved ones, so long since silent, forgetting ourselves and our present surroundings amid the many emotions of joy and sadness which follow each other in such rapid succession through our minds, we are unconsciously carried backward through all the hours of that now beautiful Long Ago. The silken ties that had bound us to those olden days we had thought long since sundered, but the Echoes come still, and like the hands of invisible spirits play upon the chords of the soul, and we are borne above, where

"The sweet-faced stars Are singing creation's hymn, Where there shineth a glory so pure and bright That the light of the sun seems dim,"

and we see there those friends gemming for us a crown of light, and preparing for us a robe of spotless purity.

Many are the secret chambers of the heart, where are treasured our brightest hopes, and are hidden our deepest griefs; and daily are there Echoes awakened from each; from the bright, sunny dwelling-places of peace and happiness whence ever comes low, sweet music, and no thought of sorrow ever chills,-from that low, dark room, away back, where the brat sunlight never enters: where lurk the passions, waiting for some unguarded moment when they may spring forth, and scatter the seeds of hate

And there comes a faint, solemn Echo from around the darkened corners of a distant chamber, which is ever surrounded by a gloomy pall, -whose song-birds are forever hushed, where sits a "bird of evil omen" ever fastening on us its evil boding eye; a chamber past which, we ever tread on tip-toe; for there we have seen buried life's dearest hopes, and when the bright light went out, suddenly turning our day into the deepest night, we closed the heavy door and shrouded it with the drapery of the tomb, and the Echoes are all that come to us to remind us of its former beauty.

Often we hear childish voices echoing through our souls,-voices that have long been silent We see again the little, sprightly forms, the laughing blue eyes, the rosy cheeks, and we strive to clasp them again to our hearts, to kiss the cherry lips while we twine their sunny ringlets as of old; when suddenly we behold them robed for their last, long sleep; roses are wreathed about the marble brow; the golden curls lay lightly on the now pale cheek, and their snowy fingers clasp a half opened bud. We kiss for the last time those cold, cold lips, from which even Death has not dared steal the smile, and again try to believe they are not dead,-only sleeping. We again scatter flowers over the graves of the beloved friends of our youthful days who shared with us our joys and griefs; but we weep no more, for we almost hear the Echoes from the other shore, and we know they are only gone before and are waiting to greet us there, and bid us welcome to the skies.

Oh, that at life's close, as we wander for the last time through Memory's halls—as we listen to its Echoes for the last time ere we enter upon that great future awaiting us, they might testify only of good,—that each chamber has been cleansed from all impurity,—that Faith, Hope and Charity have there an abiding place, and that gentle peace and holy love are there no transient guests. LORA.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SOMETHING ORNAMENTAL.

THERE are some people left in this world who have not yet learned to live — who do not seem to know how to distinguish between beauties real and beauties imitated. We pay large sums for "works of art." Some of these "works' are worth all we pay for them, illustrating, as they do, the wonderful skill of an educated hand, controlled and guided by an educated taste and mind. We fall in love with these shadows of the real. We exclaim over them. We discuss their relative merits, and the respective styles of art they represent.

We buy wonderful specimens of fruit made of wax! We place it on our center-tables, mantles. and what-nots. Some of these our children cry for; and we exclaim at their perfectness in consequence. But how rarely is the real fruit found artistically displayed in our parlors and living rooms as an ornament and educator. How rarely do we take our little ones on our knees, and a specimen of pomonal perfection in our hands, and point out the wonderful beauty and harmony of coloring, how delicately the colors are haid on, the symmetry of form, and the perfect adaptation of the color and character of surface to the character of the fruit. We pluck flowers and fill vases with them. But an ornamental glass dish filled with different varieties of fruit is as beautiful, attractive and fragrantrivals any other ornament that can be placed before a visitor.

The writer has had opportunity to observe the effect of this practice of employing fruit as an ornament and social attraction. It is a token of hospitable intent, also. It is inviting. "Will you take and partake?" is the silent though eloquent language of the brilliant and fragrant globes of lusciousness before you. They are an excellent substitute for domestic wines. They are cheap and yet satisfying. They are excelgentle being might be, we determined to love it, lent to sandwich between the ebb and flow of small talk. They relieve the quiet of embarrassment, unloose the tongue, and add to the complacency of the host. Indeed, these beauties may be discussed by more than one mode.

Therefore, O farmer, do not purchase plaster of Paris mitations (save the mark!) of apples and grapes, pears and peaches, terribly colored, but go to the cellar and bring out the Baldwins and Pippins, the Spitzenbergs and Jonathans, the Greenings and Belle Flowers, &c., &c., and exhibit something that is ornamental! Do it daily .-- C. D. B.

THE END OF PRUDENCE.—The great end of prudence is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendor cannot gild and acclamation can not exhilarate. Those soft intervals of unbended amusement, in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and throws aside the ornaments or disguises which he feels, in privacy, to be useless encumbrances, and to lose all effect when they become familiar. To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. It is, indeed, at home that every man must be known by those who would make a just esestimate of his virtue or felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence.

ADVERSITY .-- A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner, neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify for usefulness and happiness. The storms of adversity, like those of the ocean, rouse the faculties, and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager. The martyrs of ancient times, in bracing their minds to outward calamities, acquired and discord, thus destroying all the beauty of the | a loftiness of purpose and a moral heroism worth and discord, thus destroying all the beauty of the a lorentees of purpose and security.

Sabbath

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. IN MEMORIAM.

Thou art not here, My Mother. 'Twas a gloomy day,
When thou upon the burial bier Wast borne away, To slumber in the church-yard drear,

Thou art not here. How often since that painful hour, When I have seen the tempest near Above me lower, I've longed thy gentle voice to hear, And feel its soothing power.

With kindred clay.

Thou art not here, But yonder, in the world of light, Released from sorrow, doubt and fear. O! precious sight; By faith I see thee, Mother dear, Arrayed in robes of white.

Thou art not here,

Where tumults rage and strifes resound, A better land, a happier sphere, Thy soul has found, Where God doth wipe away each tear, And endless joys abound.

es. thou art there, "Safe landed on the peaceful shore;" And thou hast ceased the cross to bear, And ever more A crown of triumph thou shalt wear,

And thy dear LORD adore Dearborn, Mich., 1864.

WINTER THOUGHTS.

Do a little good at a time, and all the time. The Himalaya is ordered to put on a new robe. How is it to be done? Will a mighty vestment drop from heaven, and encircle the mighty ranges of her peaks? No; millions of little maids of honor will come down, and each one contribute some little thread to weave the splendid robe. And by every one doing the little committed to it, the giant mountain stands robed in its celestial garment.

You organize a Sunday school among negected children, and go every Sunday, like a snow-flake, to add present labor to past. Keep on; that is the way the Himalaya gets its robe.

No good is lost. Stop not to count your converts, to weigh the results of your labors; but keep on, like the gentle snow, - flake after flake, without noise or parade. Parent, teacher, preacher, patriot, work on!

Fleeting as the snow beneath the sunbeam are all enjoyments and gratifications which do not arise from the influence of religion, the exercise of the mind, and the feelings of the heart; if we cultivate these, we shall be enabled to enjoy a portion of that felicity which endureth forever,—the sure reward of virtue and a well-

Is not the wintry eve sweet, with its warm fires and bright lights, when families gather in a closer circle and better love each other? Added cheerfulness and love are among the treasures of winter evening.

The sovereign God gives the snow. It comes when He pleases, and falls where it pleases Him to have it,—on your house and on your land; and you have no title that can preveat or bar his right. Napoleon may be the dread of kings, the mightiest monarch and warrior of the earth; he may be stronger than Russia, and may penetrate as far as Moscow. But Jehovah will then put a bridle in his mouth, and a hook in his nostrils, and turn him backward,-baffled, broken, disgraced. And He wanted for an instrument to accomplish His purposes only an army of snow-

GOD AND HIS CHILDREN.

If I go down into the nursery where my little children are playing, I am in intimate sympathy with them; I have the intensest regard for them. But when it comes to a question of what they shall eat, and drink, and wear; of where they shall be; of their up-rising and down-sitting; of their little contentions among themselves—when it comes to such questions as these, I never go down to them to ask them to counsel with me. Finite as I am, I instantly rise up toward the infinite, and take the position of God toward them. I take the largeness of my experience and wisdom, and impose it upon their inexperience and ignorance, and I do it because I am their father. I do it not because I hate them, but because I love them. And that which I do in an imperfect way God does in the effulgent sphere where He dwells, upon the scale of infinity, because there are none that can add to Him. Men but give back the wisdom which He has lent to them. They bring to Him stores that He has thrown out from the amplitude of His own nature. And He stands, being superior, with this necessity of acting from His own decrees, and thoughts, and purposes.

PLEASURES OF LIFE.—The loftiest, the most angel-like ambition, is the earnest desire to contribute to the rational happiness and moral improvement of others. If we can do this-if we can give one good impression, is it not better than all the triumphs that wealth and power ever attained?

WITH the sinking of high human trust the dignity of life sinks too; we cease to believe in our better self, since that also is part of the common nature which is degraded in our

CHRIST came to guide men's conscience, not to gratify their curiosity. - Matthew Henry.

MRS. FORSTER'S BOARDERS.

[Concluded from last page.]

I cannot now recall the whole conversation, but I was struck with the good sense and comprehension of childish character displayed by Miss Woods, and convinced that at least one old maid held theories of family government that were entirely reasonable and practicable.

Mrs. PENDLETON'S colored nurse was a "contraband" whom her husband had sent north, and who proved a perfect treasure in her way. She was completely devoted to the baby, and seemed never to tire of it, no matter how fretful it might be. She was a light mulatto, and not particularly intelligent, and seemingly had but one ungratified wish, which was that her "ole man" might escape from "dem rebs down souf," and share her freedom. She believed in Mr. PENDLETON'S greatness from the profoundest depths of her grateful heart, and always called him "de Gen'l" when speaking of

There was an unusual stir in the house one night, and we were roused from our dreams by a confusion of voices, the loudest of which was a strange one to us. "Mrs. PENDLETON'S husband has come home from the army," said TIMOTHY, after listening a moment, and he quietly settled himself to sleep again.

Next morning CHLOE was on the piazza with the baby, walking up and down before our windows, and as soon as she could catch my eye she burst out,

"Spect you's heard de news missus; de Gen'l done got home."

"Yes, I know," said I smiling; "you seem to be very much pleased, CHLOE."

"Laws yes, missus, he's fotched my ole man with him," and she burst into one of those hearty laughs by which the delight of the negro nature seems to bubble over from the heart. Little children laugh in the same way, but white people of mature years never.

CHLOE'S "ole man" proved to be a negro black as ebony, a preacher by profession, who had made his escape to our lines and been taken by the Gen'l, as they both called him, for a body servant. The great dignitary himself, whom we met at the breakfast table, was one of those pompous, self-conscious, little big men, of whom this war has developed an untold number. One would have supposed, to listen to his talk, that he was head of the army and navy: that he had planned, advised and executed every important movement since the beginning of the war.

"What is his rank," I asked of my husband, when we had left the breakfast room.

"Captain, by his uniform," said TIMOTHY; "otherwise I should have taken him for second Corporal. When I hear a man talking loud and long about 'our road,' I always set him down for the one that peddles pea-nuts and carries hand-bills through the cars."

I learned during Capt. PENDLETON'S stay to understand the reason for his wife's perfect freedom from all anxiety for his safety, a thing that always puzzled me. He declared it to be an imperative duty for an officer to take every precaution for his personal safety, and never to expose himself to danger since his life was worth more to the country than any number of privates. "Privates can be replaced easily enough, said he, "but it is not every man that is capable of making a good officer."

"That is very true sir," said TIMOTHY, with a great deal of emphasis, "not one man in a hundred is capable of it." And the pompous little Captain considered himself complimented.

"He's a mighty smart man," said CHLOE to me confidentially, "and I heard him tell missus he 'spected to be a 'Rigadier fore the war was over. Should'nt wonder but he will, ef he don't go and get hisself killed."

There was very little mourning outside of Capt. PENDLETON'S own family when his leave of absence expired, and he left for his "command." Black PETER did not accompany him, for the reason that he was more valuable at the North. He was a gardener by trade, and Capt. PENDLETON wanted just such an appendage to his elegant establishment, which, for the time being, was shut up. In the meantime he was to remain with the family and make himself generally useful. And so he did in ways that we least expected. From morning till night he was busy clipping, training and pruning till the neglected yards and garden put on an unwonted beauty. He took poor WILL DAYTON under his especial care, and carried him everywhere, as if his weight was a mere feather. His hearty Voice, so full of enthusiasm, kent the place ring. ing with fragments of Methodist hymns, some times jumbled together sadly enough, and with missing lines supplied without much regard to anything but sentiment, but there was so much soul to his singing that we never thought of criticising. Full of fun as a child, and inexhaustibly good natured, there was yet a deep, unfeigned religious feeling in his breast that shone out continually, and in the commonest things.

"Is this the road to Boston, old Charcoal, roughly demanded a drover one day, as PETER was busily training the great honeysuckle over the gateway.

"Pends on which way you's goin', massa," replied PETER, with perfect good humor. One way it's the road to Boston, and t'other way it's the road to Springfield. Mighty curis road, massa; pretty much like the road to heaven. 'Pears like they was a heap o' folks on dat road dat'll never git thar, 'cause they's got their faces sot the wrong way."

The drover may not have bestowed a thought I thought of the crowd of travelers, toiling along, many of them with pain and self-denial, on the road to heaven, but their "faces sot the wrong way.

We had a visit from VINTON late in the sum-

what paler and thinner than when he left us. but he seemed to have passed through the fierceness of agony and found the same peace that poor WILL DAYTON dwelt in; something deeper and holier than happiness.

"You see it is not so bad as I feared," said he, smiling; "I can walk very well, and use my hand after a fashion, and the doctors think if I am careful I shall not be likely to get any worse. I am so glad now to know that I am not to be helpless."

"So thankful, you mean, do you not?" questioned Miss Woods, with a searching glance.

"Yes, thankful, returned VINTON, earnestly; that is the right word."

"And then we all sat silent, watching PETER, who was cutting back some young grape vines. "Seems a pity to do it," soliloquized the old man, taking the long shoots in his hand; "must seem drefful ha'sh to the poor thing after it's been a growin' and a growin' all summer to cut smack off, but you can't ripen all this wood you poor creeturs, and whar'll be the grapes next year." Then, after an unmerciful cutting, he went on, with an evident eye to his audience. "Dat's jest the way the good LORD sarves us. We get's rooted down in a nice place, and we's full o' sap, and we grows and grows and thinks we's doin' right smart. Den de LORD comes along, and he sees we's growin' too much wood, and he cuts us all up to de bar stem. Makes us grieve awful, and think we's clean gone, but that's the time we bring forth fruit, forty, fifty, and a hunderd fold."

"Just the sermon for us, WILL," said VIN ron, laughing; "the old fellow brings out his point pretty well. Are you a contraband, Uncle Peter?"

"'Spose so, massa," said PETER, "dough I ain't quite clar what dem is, widout it jest means brack folks. I'se uncommon brack, any-

"So you ran away from your master, did you?" asked VINTON.

"Bress you, no, massa," said the old man; 'you see my old marse het longs to de 'federate army, and when he got on his hoss to ride away, he said, 'take car of yerself, PETER,' and so I totight I would."

"You pray for your old master, I suppose," said Miss Woods; "and what do you say?"

"I pray de LORD to shut up his way, on de right hand and on de left, and bring all his plans to nuffin. And I ax him to fill his heart with foolishness, and lead him right into the hands of the Yankees, and not let him get away, 'cause he's so chock full of tricks he'll slip frew de leastest kind of a hole."

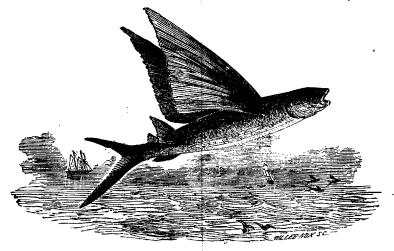
Peter utterly disclaimed any hard feelings towards his late master, and said he always "used him well." but his whole sympathies were as ardently with his own oppressed and enslaved race, as are yours and mine with ours. Success to our armies with him meant nothing more than freedom for the slave; therefore he prayed for our success with the fervent prayer of undoubting faith, which we are assured finds audience on high, whether it comes from the king in his purple and fine linen, or the unlettered bondman at his footstool.

The summer slowly deepened into autumn. The grapes ripened into clusters of amethyst, the corn rustled upon the hill sides, the apples dropped mellow from the orchard boughs. Mrs. FORSTER'S boarders drifted off again upon their separate ways, carelessly breaking the links that had held them together for a time as one family. I have introduced to you the various characters with some of their peculiarities, but if you ask me for their story, I can only say with the knifegrinder, "Bless you, sirs! I have none to tell!"

Various Topics.

FAMILY NAMES.

It is a vulgar notion that some names are necessarily mean and base. Names are beautiful only in their associations. Worth, valor, genius, learning, have converted syllables into poems, and words into histories. Look the British Peerage through, and in that bright list there is, perhaps, not one which does not seem to the eye and the imagination picturesque. Yet in their beginnings most of them had nothing in sound or spelling that could be considered glorious. Howard is a Hogward; Seymour is a tailor; Leicester is a weaver; Percy is a gross fellow Butler is a cellar-man; Stewart is a domestic servant. Vane, Vere, Hyde and Pole sound the reverse of heroic. Hay is not intrinsically nobler than Straw. How is it, then, that Hay has come to represent the pink of aristocracy, Straw the lowest of vulgar cheats? Simply by association. Would the complainants like to have been originally called Blunt, Craven, or Gore? There is nothing in Grey more attracting than Brown, as to either sound or letters; indeed. Grev is a shade or so less vigorous than its rival Brown. Would any one like to have been known as Roper or Touchet, if these familiar names had never been immortalized by worthy deeds? We do not know that Gimlet has a more familiar look than Bacon, Petty, Peel and Pitt. Yet these have become by association some of the most reverential and gracious of English names. Milton, Sackville and Shelley are not necessarily aristocratic and poetical. Had they not been glorified by genius and by rank, they would perhaps have been included in Mr. Buggey's list. Churchill, Fuller, Kidd, Quarles, Donne, Bowles, Savage, Quincy and Dickens, upon the moral of the answer, but all day long now household words, borne by some of the choicest of our national poets and humorists, would certainly have been so. Not much better as to sound are Cowper, Lamb and Bulwer. People used to laugh and joke at Cecil. Talbot and Talmash would be considered vulgar. mer. He walked with a cane, and was some- Every one considers Raleigh a romantic name,



THE FLYING-FISH.

more timid, dart far away. Their ordinary

flight is about two hundred feet; but some pro-

ceed three or four times that distance. I have

seen single fish pass over three hundred yards.

Kirby, Roget, and other naturalists, who teach

that the wings of flying-fish are only buoyant, not

progressive organs, are mistaken-decidedly so."

The Rays are at first sight not unlike the

turbot and sole, but a closer examination will

show that the Rays really swim with their

THE THORNBACK SKATE.

"sluddering"-used by an old fisherman. The

enable them to crush with perfect ease the

various shell-fish on which they feed.

The Sting Ray is another species, which

is armed with a serrrated bone in its tail,

with which it can inflict painful and even

The Skate is caught in abundance on

our shores, and in England is much used as

itself almost into a semicircle and lashing

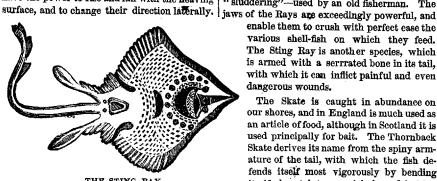
QUEER FISHES.

WE present RURAL readers with portraits of certain curious denizens of the waters. Nature breaks out sometimes into peculiar and wonderful formations, and in no portion of the varied works of her hands does she exhibit stranger freaks than are to be found amid the inhabitants of the great deep.

A voyager to Brazil, "the land of the cocoa and palm," speaks of the pleasure and interest afforded by the pretty creatures pictured above, while crossing the "flying-fish latitudes." Few nights passed, or evenings closed in, without some coming on board, allured by the cabin lights; and our engraving, is a portrait of one of the visitors. The writer (Prof. Ewbank) proceeds:

"Flocks of from twenty to two hundred spring up as the ship plows in among them. They seem to take the air for pleasure, as well as to escape danger; groups and individuals

being observed leaping and making short trips, | backs upwards, whereas the turbot swims on as if in mere wantonness. They fly low, seldom its side. The movement of the Ray is very mounting higher than six or eight feet; but they curious, and is admirably expressed by the word have the power to rise and fall with the heaving



THE STING RAY.

While the greater part of a flock goes off in a | about with its tail. The female of the Thorndifferent courses, just like birds disturbed in a rice or wheat field. The distance they pass over varies with the impulse that rouses them. While some descend not far from you, others,

straight line, individuals turn aside and pursue back Skate is termed a Maid. It often attains to a large size, the largest known being twelve feet in length, and nearly ten in width. The Torpedo, remarkable for the electric power it possesses, belongs to this family of fish.

but in Sir Walter's time it was open to very bad puns. The same with Drake.

Coke, too, would be thought low had it never been illuminated by the Author of the "Institutes," and the owner of Holkham. In the absence of Sir Christopher, would Mr. Tigg like to have been called Wren? Had there been no erudite giant of that name, would not Cheeke have been voted intolerable? In truth, scarcely anything depends on the letter, everything on the connection of ideas. Solomdn was the wisest of men, and his name is one of the noblest in literature; yet no prudent father, unless he were a Jew, would give it to his child, because in the necessarily noble and romantic, while others are present generation it happens to be ludicrously associated with old clothes. In its Saracenic ring-gull, full gorged with mackerel, flaps lazily form of Solyman it would still be considered magnificent. A current jest will destroy the picturesque beauty of the most famous names; a living Pompey would be set down as a nigger, a living Cæsar treated as a dog. Cymon is a name which would attract the female eye, and perhaps, even reconcile it to the adjunct Smyth. Mrs. Cymon Smyth would have an air upon a card. But the feminine instinct would recoil from Simon. And why the difference? Is it not because Cymon is associated with Iphigenia, and Simon with the simpleton who met a pieman coming from a fair? One of the objectionable names, to remove which from the face of the earth all gods and men are called to aid, is Vilain. Yet the Hogwards and Stywards were all vilains; and one of the proudest*houses of Europe, that of Count Vilain the Fourteenth, rejoices in the obnoxious name. - Athenœum

POETRY OF MACKEREL FISHING.

CLIFFS overhead, ribbed and scarred, four hundred feet in height, over which peeped many a gallant deer! Stacks of rock-island at their feet, as large as great men-of-war with all sails set, ribboned with yellow, black and red, pierced with vast arches, through which shone the infinite gleam of the Atlantic; round the stacks and in and out of the arches mackerel in tens of thousands, breaking water an acre at a time, with a soft roar, as, out of the water, flashed before them millions of shining splinters -some water-beads sparkling in the sun, some "brett"—the herring-fry which they had chased in shore. In among them the boat slides with three lines out, and each taken ere the bait was two oars' length from the boat; while overhead and all around was a Babel of wings and voices which confused eye and ear-alike of mer and shearwater, blackback and herring-

gull, hacklet and cormorant-diving, gobbling, screaming, cackling, laughing, fighting - and overhead two or three stately gannets, too proud to mingle with the common herd, sailed round a hundred feet in air, in search of a vacant spot,

Fell from the sky, like a god, while the wind rattled

and then,

hoarse in their pinions," and rushed under the water, throwing up a perpendicular jet of spray, exactly as does a cannon ball. And, over all, nearest the roof of cloudless blue, sailed out from her eyrie in the white cliff the great hen-peregrine, the queen of all the shore. Slowly the falcon slides round and round, eyeing the mob below, till some fat heraway to digest. In a moment the great falcon's wings are closed over her; back. With one long, silent rush she has reached him, and those terrible hind talons, which can strike the life out of a mallard's brain, and drop him into the mere at a single stroke, are fast in the gull's shoulders, but not to kill. After a moment's flapping and screaming, adversity gives him wit, and necessity invention. Down drops a mackerel, shamefully disgorged, and down after it drops the falcon, and, catching the fish in mid-air, bears it off in triumph to the ledge where her young are barking for their dinner. And so goes on the great hungry world, as it has gone since the first Lingula or Orthis gaped in pre-Silurian seas, some hundred and ninety-nine millions of years ago, and as much more as Sir Charles Lyell has need of-conjugating the primary verb "To eat." I eat thee; he eats me; they eat him; other theys eat them; and so forth, ad infinitum .- Prof. Kingsley, in The Reader.

Houses in China.—In China a man is not allowed to build a house above his legitimate rank in society. He may acquire a fortune by his own exertions, but, unless he holds some office, or is born to some rank, he has no liberty of architecture. Every matter relating to building is the subject of regulation by the police. The laws of the Empire detail and enforce, with the greatest precision, the mode of constructing a residence for a prince of the first, second, or third rank, of a grandee, of a mandarin. According to the ancient law, the number and height of the apartments, the length of a building, are all regulated with precision, from the plain citizen to the mandarin, and from the mandarin up to the emperor himself.

FAITH is a star that shines brightest in the night-time of trial, desertion and tribulation.

Reading for the Young.

NAMES AND SURNAMES.

"FRANK and I had a dispute lately, uncle, with John Darling, about surnames. He said that his 'Darling' was not his surname." "What else, Robert?"

"Why, he said John was his surname, and Darling was his other name."

"His other name, Robert! What did he mean by other name? surely he didn't mean to say that he had been christened 'Darling,' which it must have been if John was his surname, for there are only two, Christian names and surnames."

"That's what I said, uncle. I also said that these surnames had not been a very great while

"Well, they have been no great while in use in our branch of the human family, Robert. They were brought into England by the Normans, A. D. 1100. The old Normans use Fitz, which signifies for grandson, as Fitzgerald, Fitzherbert, &c. The Irish use O for grandson, as O'Neil, O'Donnell. The Scottish highlanders use Mac, Macdonald, son of Donald. The Saxons add the word son to the father's name, as Johnson, Wilson, Dickson, and the like."

"And were surnames used before these

"The Greek and other ancient nations employed similar distinctions, such as Nicator, conqueror; Philopater, lover of his father; Philomaer, lover of his mother," &c.

"Why are such additional names called sur. names, uncle?"

"Sur, being the French name for over, it signifies what it really is, a name in addition or over and above the christened or Christian name. The names Black, White, Frost, Snow, &c., were, no doubt, surnames added to the first name for some special reason. John Frost may have been born on a very frosty day. Tom Brown may have been so called from his dark complexion, and so on."—Christian Magazine.

MARKS OF THE NAILS.

DID you ever hear the story of Amos and the nails? There was once a bad boy, whose name was Amos. His father was a very good man, and was grieved and troubled at his son's wickedness. He tried in vain to convince him of his sin, and induce him to do better. One day his father said to him,

"Amos, here is a hammer and a keg of nails. I wish you, every time you do a wrong thing, to drive one of these nails into this post.

an article of food, although in Scotland it is "Well, father, I will," said Amos. used principally for bait. The Thornback After a while Amos came to his father, and

Skate derives its name from the spiny armature of the tail, with which the fish de-"I have used all the nails; the keg is empty; fends itself most vigorously by bending

come and see." His father went to the spot, and found the

post black with nails? "Amos," said he, "have you done something

wrong for each of these nails?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy.

"Oh! Amos! how sad this is to think of! Why will you not try to turn about, and be a good boy?" Amos stood thoughtfully for a few minutes

and said:—"Father, I'll try; I know I have been very bad. Now I mean to pray God to help me to do better." "Very well," said his father; "now take the

hammer, and every time you do a good act, or resist a wrong one, draw out a nail, and put it in the keg again."

After a while the boy came to his father, and said: "Come, father, and see the nails in the keg again. I have pulled out a nail for every good act, and now the keg is full again."

"I am glad to see it, my son," said hig father, "but see the marks of the nails remain."

So with every wicked deed: it leaves its mark as the wages of sin. Ah! how careful we should be to avoid sin.

"SHALL I LEARN TO DANCE?" - Asks a young reader. Certainly, by all means. Commence with the "Quickstep" out of bed in the morning, keep it up till the "chores" are finished. The boys will of course have a "cow drill" at the barn, while the girls are engaged in a "country dance" in the kitchen. After this, all hands "change," and promenade to school, keeping step to merry laughter. Repeat the same on the way home at night, with an occasional variation in winter by "tripping the toe" and having a "break-down" in the snowbank. A "reel" now and then will be quite in place for the girls who have learned to spin, but the boys should never think of it. If these and kindred dances are thoroughly practiced, they will leave little time and no necessity for the polkas, schottisches, and other immodest fooleries of the ball-room.

It is not good to live in fear, nor is it our habit. A fight with nature is better than a fight with our fellow man; and, after all, this world would be little worth living in, were there no work to do to exercise the faculties and energies that God has given to us. The land where fruits grow spontaneously, and where peasants live on milk and chestnuts, as do wild animals, is no land for the grand old English race that has done more than all other races put together to win the world from the wilderness, and make it a habitation for civilized man.

To excel in anything valuable is great, but to be above conceit on account of one's accomplishments is greater.

WE nearly always talk of a thing before we do it; every action, like a statue, is first modeled in the poor wax of words.



A TOWN YOU

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 9, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

THE rebel army has gone into winter quarters between Gordonsville and Orange Court House. A dispatch dated the 5th says that nothing of

interest is transpiring. All are endeavoring to the enemy had more than field pieces. keep comfortable. Three inches of snow felf last night. The weather to-day was pleasant, but very cold to-night. The enrollment of citizens in this army is nearly completed, including whites and blacks. The number subject to draft will be very considerable.

The rumors of the enemy's designs and operations in the Shenandoah Valley are exaggerated. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, perhaps 1,000 strong, supported by Early's three meagre brigades on foot, with Imboden and other local leaders, with detachments numbering all told, 6,000 or 7,000 men, are near Woodstock, on Mount Jackson, and make an occasional dash as far North as Winchester. The latest indications point to the Moorfield Valley, if not west of the Mountains, as the scene of operations. Certainly they have not approached as yet in sight of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad trains, which are running regularly and successfully with large quantities of freight and many passengers. The best evidence of official confidence in the security of the route, is the sending of important detachments over it.

A force numbering 1,400 in all, under the command of Col. Geo. D. Wells, of the 34th Massachusetts Infantry, returned to Harper's Ferry on the 29th ult., without the loss of a man. After penetrating to Harrisonburg, where Averill had finished his work, and after Wells had accomplished his strictly according to orders, he found himself confronted by from 7,000 to 10,000 of Lee's forces under Gen. Rosser and part of Gen. Stewart's cavalry in his rear at Front Royal. By clever strategy and forced marches he escaped the former and avoided the latter and reached his post with men and ammunition unharmed. So desperate at one time seemed the chances of the expedition that the rebels in Winchester offered bets that not a man would return, yet one hundred rebel prisoners were safely brought off.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HARFER'S FERRY, Va., Dec. 25.

To Brig. Gen. Cullam, Chief of Staff:—General Sullivan's column has returned safely, bringing in 100 prisoners, about 100 horses, equipments, &c. My different columns are all now safely back. Have captured in all over 400 prisoners and a large amount of property. My plans and and a large amount of property. My plans and others have been promptly and faithfully executed with a single exception, and with but small loss on our part.

B. F. KELLY, Brigadier-General.

Mai.-Gen. Stoneman has been relieved from the command of the cavalry in Virginia, and assigned to duty as Chief of Cayalry at the West, whither he proceeds at once. Gen. Stoneman's successor here has not yet been decided upon.

There is great dissatisfaction among the rebels. and deserters who have heard the President's proclamation, &c., hasten to come in. They all declare that if the proclamation could be distributed freely among the rebel troops, thousands would at once enter our lines. They say the proclamation is kept from the men, although the officers have received it.

Department of the South.

A letter to the Baltimore American, dated on the fleet, off Charleston, Dec. 24th, says:

"As I intimated in my last, we have settled down here into the expectation of a month or two more of inactivity. The strike among the engineers of the North which had delayed the completion of the monitors and deprived our iron-clad fleet of reenforcements which were expected here for more than a month, was the cause of the delay. The disaster to the Weehawken and the coming on of winter with its constant storms, has still further forced this delay. Two months hence spring will be advanced here, and with our iron-clad force increased by three or four monitors, we will be prepared to take advantage of the healthiest and most pleasant part of the year. Let us hope that Gen. Grant does not steal a march on us by one of his famous rear attacks. In the meantime, if we cannot look for immediate results here no great disasters need be apprehended. Gen. Gilmore's position is impregnable. The monitor Lehigh by the time this reaches you will be in complete repair, rendered necessary by the hammering she received when aground. The Patapseo has nearly completed her repairs, and will shortly relieve the Nantucket at Warsaw Sound. Both, like the Patapsco and Lehigh, have been provided with extra deck plates that will add to their invulnerability."

The Navy Department has received official information of the attack on the gunboat Marble Head, in Snow Inlet, on Christmas, by which Robert Brown, L. Shaw and James Phillips were killed, and Charles Moore, Alexander Henderson, John Hackett and Charles Semmes were wounded. Commander Balch of the Pawnee, says that at 6:30 on the morning of the 25th, the enemy opened fire on the Marble Head, which was replied to vigorously. At 6:25 the Pawnee opened fire on the enemy's batteries from her 100-pound rifle gun. At 7 the C. P. Williams hearing the fire, slipped her cable and came down Folly River under sail, and opened fire handsomely. A rapid fire from the three vessels soon caused the enemy to retreat. At 71 the enemy had retreated in disorder, leaving two guns in the batteries. The Pawnee then proceeded off Legaresville.

Soon after this, Gen. Gordon, commanding the troops on the south end of Folly Island,

came up and said if the Pawnee would cover the advance he would send an infantry force to the advance he would send an infantry force was sent. bring off the guns. The force was sent. The enemy had made a precipitate retreat. The enemy's guns were brought away.

The Marble Head was struck twenty times. The officers and men stood to their guns till the enemy had retreated. She has twelve shots in her hull and one between wind and water. Eighteen shots struck her in the upper works and aloft. One 30-pound shell lodged in the steerage, but did not explode, which shows that

The North Carolina Times says a five-dollar gold piece was sold at auction for \$150 in Confederate notes, at Danville, a few days since. The same paper heartily indorses President Lincoln's recent Proclamation, and advises the people of the State to accept it. It also copies and endorses a remarkable article from the Richmond Whig, which contains the following significant paragraph:

"Slavery has stabbed itself to death. It has sinned against the light, committed the unpar donable sin, and must die."

The Raleigh Standard and the Raleigh Pro gress are very severe in their criticisms on Jeff. Davis' Message. These papers publish President Lincoln's Message and Proclamation with favorable comments.

The North Carolina Times says the British steamer G. P. Bigelow, which was captured by the U.S. transport Fulton and then abandoned, made her way into Swansboro, near Wilmington, unloaded her salt, and was about to run the blockade in ballast, when she was caught and burnt by one of the United States steamers. The health of this department is good. The weather

is mild and pleasant.

Advices from Folly Island of the 30th, per Arago, state that our guns at Cumming's Point opened on Charleston Christmas morning, lasting from 1 to 3 o'clock. Several fires were kindled, which burned considerable. The rebel batteries replied to our fire without damage.

The following information has been received on the capture of the steamer Chatham, off Doboy Sound, Ga., December 26, by the gunboat Huron. On the 16th she was observed bound out to sea. The chase was immediately given. After a few shots she hove to. She was from Darien, Ga., and bound to Nassau. The captain stated he had had papers, but had thrown them overboard. By his statements his cargo consists of 200 bales of cotton, besides tobacco and resin. She has been sent north.

Movements in the West and South-West.

TENNESSEE.—The rebel loss at the battle of Chickamauga, as officially announced, is as follows: killed, 2,299; dangerously wounded, 4,780; slightly, 4,500; missing, 1,000.

A letter from an officer who has just left Eastern Tennessee, says that section of the country can subsist an army during the winter. The opening of communication with Chattanooga will also facilitate the transmission of supplies.

The following is Gen. Grant's congratulatory order to his army:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, Chattanooga, Tenn. Dec. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—The General com-

manding takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks and congratulations to the brave armies of the Cumberland the Ohio, the Tennessee, and their comrades from the Potomac for the recent splendid and decisive successes achieved over the enemy. In a short time you have recovered from him the control of the have recovered from him the control of the Tennessee River from Bridgeport to Knoxville. You dislodged him from his great stronghold upon Lookout Mountain, drove him from Chattanooga Valley, wrested from his determined grasp the possession of Missionary Ridge, repelled with heavy loss to him his repeated assaults upon Knoxville, forcing him to raise the siege there, driving him at all points, utterly routed and discomfited, beyond the limits of the State. By your noble heroism and determined courage, you have most effectually defeated the plans of you have most effectually defeated the plans of you have most enectually defeated the plans of the enemy for regaining possession of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. You have secured positions from which no rebellious power can drive or dislodge you. For all this the General commanding thanks you collectively and indivi-dually. The loyal people of the United States thank and bless you. Their hones and prevers thank and bless you. Their hopes and prayers for your success against this unboly rebellion are with you daily. Their faith in you will not be in vain. Their hopes will not be blasted. Their prayers to Almighty God will be answered. You will yet go to other fields of strife; and with the invincible bravery and unflinching loyalty to justice and right which have characterised you in the past, you will prove that no enemy can withstand you, and that no defences, however formidable, can theek your onward march.

Mai-Gan II S Grayer Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT. T. S. BOWERS, Asst. Adj. General.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 29. To Maj.-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:—Col. Long of the 4th Ohio Cavalry, commanding the 2d Division of Cavalry, reports from Calhoun, Tenn., Dec. 28th, that the rebel Gen. Wheeler with 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, attacked Col. Seibert and captured a supply train from Chattanooga for Knoxville, about 10 o'clock this morning at Charleston, on the south bank of the Hiawase.

The train escort had reached the encampment

The train escort had reached the encampment at Charleston last night and Col. Siebert's skirmishers were wholly engaged with the enemy this morning before Col. Long was apprised of their approach. He immediately moved the small force for duty in his camp at the time, 150 men and crossed to Col. Seibert's support. The rebels shortly afterwards gave way, Col. Long pursuing them closely. Discovering a portion of their force cut off on the right he charged them with sabres, completely demolishing and them with sabres, completely demolishing and direction. Several of the enemy, number not known, were killed and wounded, and 121 prisofficers. The main rebel column fled five miles on the Dalton road, and when last seen was flee ing precipitately.

Col. Long's loss was one man slightly wounded. the courier station at Cleveland also reports that he was attacked early this morning by a for 100 rebels. He drove them off, however. GEO. H. THOMAS,

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

The N. Y. Tribune has private advices from \$3,000,000.

came up and said if the Pawnee would cover | Chattanooga which state that 10,000 rebels are at or near Dalton. Wheeler's cavalry was near Red Hill on Sugar Creek. Gen. Hardee's headquarters were at Kilton. The enemy are fortifying Rome and Atlanta. Our troops were in winter quarters at Chattanooga, Huntsville, Lookout Valley and along the Nashville Railroad.

The guerrillas along the river have been remarkably quiet since Gen. Ellett's marine brigade had been in the neighborhood. The brigade has captured, during the past three weeks, over fifty prisoners, many of them officers; also upwards of one hundred mules and horses.

Seven members of the 6th Ohio cavalry have been captured by the rebels near Tullahoma and brutally murdered. They were tied to a tree and shot, and their bodies thrown into the river.

After suffering defeat at Somerville and Middleburg, the particulars of which have not been received, the rebel General Forrest divided his forces into four columns, which were reported to be 4,000 strong, and crossed Wool river, near Lafayette, on the 29th ult. They destroyed seven small culverts there, and the telegraph on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, between Colliersville and Moscow, have gone south, with Gen. Grierson's cavalry and Morgan's brigade of infantry in hot pursuit, and it is hoped will bring them to a stand at Coldwater. The bridge over which this force crossed Wool river had been ordered to be destroyed, but the order was disobeved.

ARKANSAS .- Advices from the South-West say a fight occurred on the 18th ult., near Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee country, between 1,000 rebels under Quantrell, and Col. Philips, of the Indian brigade. The fight lasted several hours and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, who scattered in all directions, leaving 50 killed and wounded on the field. Our loss was small. The following dispatches have been received

at army headquarters: LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 25.

I have just received the following dispatch, signed Howell Clayton, commanding at Pine Bluff, dated Dec. 24, 3 P. M.:
Kirby Smith, Chalmers and Price met in consultation at Camden about three days ago. They have united their forces, amounting to 22,000 men is all. The intention is to make an admen in all. The intention is to make an advance when the roads and streams will permit. Marmaduke has been removed by Chalmers Marmaduke has been removed by Chalmers. Pegram's headquarters are at Camden. About 800 cavalry are near Princeton. A force is reported at Arkadelphia. It is reported that'some 1,700 of the Vicksburg and Port Hudson prisoners have reported to Price for duty. Pegram advanced as far as Saline, with a view of attacking this post on the 13th of this month, but was diverted from his intention by the expedition under Col. Morrell. They are conscripting under Col. Morrell. They are conscripting everybody who is able to bear arms, and are pressing all the horses and mules in the country. The Saline is full to its banks. F. STEELE, Maj.-Gen.

Department of the Gulf.

In Western Louisiana all is quiet. Our army is encamped and the enemy is equally inactive.

President Lincoln's annual message and the accompanying proclamation were received in New Orleans by the Union men with unbounded satisfaction. Resolutions of approval have been passed at the meetings of the several Union associations, and Free State stock has been rising ever since.

The health of the Union troops in Western Louisiana is remarkably good. Experienced surgeons who have recently made the tour of inspection to look into the sanitary condition of their experience with as little sickness among them. In a division of eleven large regiments there were but 20 sick in the hospital and 23 in

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, with considerable force, had embarked on the steamer Warrior, and, crossing Matagorda Bay, occupied Indianola without opposition. Some important rebel documents were captured, among them Magruder's address to the people of Western Texas.

An expedition of three negro regiments, one white regiment and a battery of artillery, under Gen. Ullman, had gone to the mouth of Red River to look out for rebeis.

Gen. Herron is assigned to command the District of the frontier bordering on the Rio Grande.

Our forces in Texas are making steady progress, occupying one place after another, and meeting with no opposition whatever.

Gen. Magruder has issued a proclamation dated at Houston, in which he says the defence of Western Texas will not be given up as reported. He urges minute men and all others capable of bearing arms to organize at once and proceed to the camp of Gen. Bee at Victoria. He says that the Confederate troops are marching to repel the invaders, and that San Antonio and Austin are being rapidly fortified. He speaks confidently of being able to eventually drive the vandals back to their ships.

Letters received from officers in Gen. Banks' army say that the cotton held by planters in favorable reports were made to me. I have no Texas which will soon be brought into market is over 300,000 bales.

The Navy Department has received informa-Nino off Padre Island, Texas, in December last, by the U. S. steamer New London. She had neither log book or papers. Her cargo consisted of codfish, coffee, wine and percussion caps.

The N. Y. Herald's correspondent from Key the naval operations on the coast of Florida are active and successful.

An extensive salt work of the rebels was destroyed in St. Andrews Bay, and St. Andrews City was leveled to the ground by the crews of the steamers Bloomer and Restless. The salt works destroyed were valued in all at nearly

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

In his annual report, Secretary Chase asked Congress to repeal the provision directing him to make loans for forty years, and empower him instead to negotiate necessary loans on whatever terms he may in his discretion deem best for the public interest. The authority will probably be given, and the Secretary will have the power to issue \$300,000,000 more of the popular 5-20 loan. If the subscriptions to the loan should continue to come in faster than needed by the Department it is understood that permission will be given to agents to receive subscriptions payable in installments, as the amount shall be required, four per cent. only to be deposited as a guarantee, thus saving the Government a large amount of in-

Dispatches from Mr. Pruyn, the American Minister in Japan, announce that the Japanese government has agreed to pay the claim for damages, \$10,000, for intercepting the American steamer Pembroke last year. This argues a good understanding with Japan. Our Government will not permit Gen. Butler

to be outlawed by Judah P. Benjamin. The exchange of prisoners, committed solely to him, will be continued in his hands. Secretary Stanton has determined to enlarge his powers and confirm his agency by putting all the rebel prisoners in the United States under his care. There will be 30,000 of them at Point Lookout within three weeks. The policy is resolutely decided on insisting that the exchanges shall take place through Gen. Butler, and that none shall take place but through him. Jeff Davis was in favor of recognizing him as Commissioner Ould had already done. Benjamin, who wrote the proclamation outlawing Butler, effected a majority vote in the Cabinet against dealing with him, on the ground that he was an outlaw. President Lincoln's last proclamation outlawed the whole Richmond government and there is no doubt that the exchanges will soon be estab-

The following is the message sent to Congress on the 5th inst. by the President:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.—By a joint resolution of your honorable bodies, approved December 23d, 1863, the paying of bounties to veteran volunteers as now prac-ticed by the War Department, to the extent of

state of the war Department, to the extent of \$300 in each case, is prohibited after the 5th day of the present month.

I transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by one from the Provost Marshal General to him, relating to the subject above mentioned. him, relating to the subject above mentioned. All earnestly recommend that the law be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid as they now are, at least until the ensuing first day of February. I am not without anxiety, lest I appear to be importunate in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted, and nothing but a deep conviction that the public interest demands it, could induce me to incur the hazard of being misunderstood on this point. The Executive approval was given by me to

The Executive approval was given by me to the resolution mentioned, and it is now, by a closer attention and a fuller knowledge of facts, that I feel constrained to recommend a reconsideration of the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Secretary of War in a letter accompanying the Message says, no one seems to doubt the necessity of increasing the military force for the speedy termination of the rebellion, and although much differences of opinion exist in respect to the system of raising troops by volunteers and payment of bounties, and the system of raising an adequate force by draft; yet two things are certain:-First, that whatever may be the weight of argument or the influence of individual opinion, a large portion of the people in every State the army, say there never was a body of men in | prefer the method of contributing their proportion of the military force by bounty to volunteers. rather than draft. Second, that veteran soldiers who have become inured to service, even when paid bounty, constitute a cheaper force than raw recruits, or drafted men without bounty. The information received by the War Department from the armies in the field prior to the passage of the resolution of December last, indicates that a very large proportion of the forces now in service, would have cheerfully re-enlisted for three years, under the terms authorized by the order of this Department, and that such enlistments have been checked and will, in a great measure be put to an end by the restriction imposed by the action of Congress. It is believed that if any limitation should be imposed upon the payment of bounties to encourage the enlistment of the veteran forces now in the field, it ought not to be sooner than the first of February.

The Provost Marshal General in a communication, says, after great labor the recruiting service under the President's call of Oct. 17, is fairly in progress. Letters dated between the 20th and 24th of December, from the Superintendents of the recruiting service in sixteen States, are, in the main, very encouraging. As to the prospect of getting a large number of recruits by volunteer enlistments, several of the States were in a fair way to raise the quotas assigned them.

The act approved Dec. 23, 1863, forbidding, after January 5th, the payment to volunteers of all bounties except the \$100 authorized by the act of 1861, was not known at the time these doubt that the effect of that act will be to check if it does not stop enlistments. Of the hundred dollar bounty provided by the act of 1861 but tion of the capture of the Mexican Ralon Del | twenty-five dollars can be paid in advance, the seventy-five dollars being due only after two years of service.

It took some time, after October 17th, to get the people roused to the subject, of volunteering. They are now in most of the States earnestly West, by the steamship Blackstone, states that engaged in it, and I have reports for October and November, and part of December, showing that 42,479 men have been enlisted, and the daily average of enlistments is increasing under these circumstances.

A telegram has just been received from Washington stating that a joint resolution has passed the House extending the payment of bounties to volunteers until the first of March.

List of New Advertisements.

For Sale—Jas. K. Haswell.
To all Wanting Farms—C. K. Landis.
Foreman or Partner Wanted.
The Beard, &c.—John Rawlins.
Employment—Boylan & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Field. Everybody Goes For It—D. B. De Land & Co.

The News Condenser.

- Brigham Young has just taken a new wife-his

- The deaths in Boston last week numbered one hundred and four.

- The snow is already forty feet deep among the Rocky mountains.

- New Years calls this year were more general than ever in New York.

- Up to noon of Saturday last there had been organized 173 National banks. - Nearly 200,000 people visited Central Park, New

York, on Christmas day. - Five thousand Arkansians are reported to have en-

listed in the federal army. - The loss of life on the French railways is only one in seven million passengers.

- The farmers in Hungary are said to be starving. The crops all failed this year.

- A mercantile firm in San Francisco subscribed \$6,000 to the Sanitary Fund.

— It is estimated that there are between two and three thousand Quakers in the army.

- A pyramid like the Egyptian pyramids, but smaller, has been discovered in California.

- Over \$200,000,000 have been subscribed by our people in aid of our armies in the field. - Mr. Curtis, a British civil engineer, has invented a

screw which steers as well as propels. - Mr. Wm. G. Weld has sent from Paris a contribution of \$500 to the Boston Sanitary Fair.

- Gen. Joseph Johnston has formally assumed command of the rebel army lately under Bragg.

- Six thousand coffee plants are growing near Sacramento. They stand the California winter well.

- A child was recently baptized in Winong, Minn. having the curious name of Stonewall Jackson.

- The deaths in New York during the nest week were 481—104 men, 105 women, 154 boys, and 118 girls.

- Over one hundred colored recruits were obtained in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 13th and 14th ults. - An Israelite has recently been chosen mayor of

Southampton, England, and another is mayor of Liver-- The funeral of Brig. Gen. Michael Corcoran, in

New York, on Sunday week, was of an imposing character.

- A white ermine, a rare animal, is on exhibition in Boston, it having recently been captured in that vicinity.

- A Philadelphia paper says the receipts of petroleum during the past year will reach nearly a half million of barrels.

- Governor Curtin proposes to revive the project for establishing an asylum for soldiers' orphans in Penn-- Among the novelties of trade is the receipt of tobac-

co in the New Orleans market from the State of Connecticut. - A bill is ready for Congress, on its re-assembling, to

establish a Soldiers' Home for volunteers disabled in the service - Elisha Kilborn, of Winsted, Ct., 75 years of age, nd toothless these twenty years, is now cutting a n

set of teeth. - Among the acts passed by the West Virginia Legislature at its recent session was one for a system of

free schools. - A man sat down on the sidewalk in Quebec a few days ago and froze to death, dozens of people passing

all the while. - The late rise in the Ohio river allowed 5,500,000 bushels of coal to be floated down to Cincinnati and nlaces helow

— The great Sanitary Fair at Cincinnati is in the full tide of success. The receipts for the first two days - Somebody in Providence, R. I., got married on

Christmas, and gave the officiating clergyman a \$500 - It is said that Russia has ordered a conscription of

whole empire. - An eight-day clock, the machinery of which is made from soup bones, is among the novelties of the

- The Canadian Government has determined to establish two military schools—one at Toronto and the other at Quebec.

- Buffalo harbor contains twenty-five elevators, and four new ones are building. Their storage capacity is 5.270.000 bushels.

- The various soup houses in Philadelphia are now making preparations for distributing soup to the poor during the winter.

- Tomatoes put up fifteen years ago were opened in Salem, recently, and found to be as fresh and good as when first canned. - The rolling stock of the railroads of Great Britain

would reach, if linked together, from one end of the country to the other. - The rebel prisoners at Point Lookout decidedly ob-

ect to being exchanged and returned to service in the Confederate" army. - Mr. Spurgeon, the London preacher, lately remonstrated with the young ladies of his congregation for

fainting away so often. - The Manchester American says that spotted fever is alarmingly prevalent in Piermont, N. H. Twenty

persons have died of it. - There are now in New Orleans seven schools for colored children, with twenty teachers and eleven hun-

dred and ninety scholars. - Of S00 horses lately sent to Gen. Butler from New York for cavalry service in his department, 700 were condemned as worthless.

- Solitary confinement has been abandoned in the State prison in Michigan, as most of those so confined become hopelessly insane.

- During the recent terrible gale on the coast of England, a Hamburg ship was wrecked, and three hundred

of her passengers drowned. - The widow of Senator Douglas is at present in Washington City, engaged by Secretary Chase as a clerk in the Treasury Department.

Special Notices

Atlantic Monthly

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PAGES of the best literature that the best American Writers can furnish. This great amount of

Interesting and Instructive Reading is furnished at the low price of Three Dollars a year, postage paid by the publishers. Liberal reduction to clubs. Single numbers 25 cents.

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TICKNOR & FIELDS. Address 135 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, January 6, 1864.

There are but very few changes to note, as business is very dull. Oats are slower of sale and depressed in rates. Hay is scarce and higher. Barrel Salt has advanced.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

klonk and carmin.	Eggs, doscit
	Honey, box12@14
	Candles, box13@131/2
Flour, buckwheat, 3,25 (23,50)	Candles, extra 14@1432
Meal, Indian 2,15@2,25 Wheat, Genesee 1,30@1,68	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat Genesee 1,30(a)1,68	Apples, bushel50@62c
Best white Canadal, 70(2)1,70	Do. dried 12 15 6@71/2
Corn 1,05(@1,10	Peaches, do17@18
Due 80 ths. 20 bu. 90(a)1,00	Cherries, do18@20
his by weight 68@70c	Plums. do14@16
Darley 1.20(@1.30	Potatoes, 🔁 bush40@50
Best white Canada 1, 108, 201, 10 Corn 1, 108, 201, 10 Bye, 60 fbs. ⊕ bu. 90, 201, 100 Oats, by weight 68, 270 c. Barley 1, 20, 201, 30 Beans 2, 00, 22, 25 Buckwheat 85, 390 c.	Hides and Skins.
Budlambout 85@90c.	Slaughtered7½@8c
Meats.	Calf 14@14
Pork, old mess 15,00@16,00	Sheep Pelts50@2,75
	Lamb Pelts 50@1,50
	Seeds.
	Clover, medium \$0,00@0,00
	Do. large 0,00(a)0,00
Spring lambs 2,00(a3,00	Timothy 2,50(a)3,00
	! Sundries.
Hams, smoked 11,00@11,50	Wood, hard \$6,50@7,50
	Do. soft 3,00(a)4,00
Shoulders 8@9c Chickens 9@11 Turkeys 9@11 Qcese 40@50	Coal. Scranton 8.50@9.00
CHICKELLS	Do. Pittston 8.50(a)9.0
Turkeys	Do. Pittston 8,50(a)9,0 Do. Shamokin . 8,50(a)8,7
Geese	Do. Char 12@15c
Butter, roll 22@25c	Salt, bbl 2,38@2,5
Butter, roll 22/024	Straw, tun 7,00(28,0
Butter, firkin22@24	Hay, tun 15,00@20,0
Oheese, new	Wool, ≥ tb 60@70c
Lard, tried13@13½	Whitefish, 1/2 bbl5,50(a6,0
Tallow, rough 0@3	Codrish, quintai7,50(a:8,0
Tallow, tried101/2@11	Trout, half bbl 5,50@6,0
Tamon, price	
	ON MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 5.—FLOUR—Market quiet and prices generally are without decided change. Sales at 58.30@6.50 for superfine State; \$6.706.065 for extra do; \$6.90.07 for choice do; \$6.90.06.55 for Superfine Western; \$6.90.07 for choice do; \$6.90.06.55 for Superfine Western; \$6.90.07 for choice do; \$6.90.06.55 for superfine Western; \$6.90.07 for common to medium extra do; \$7.40.07.70 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop olio; and \$7.75.90.90 for trade brands—the market-closing heavy, with no buyers at the outside quotations. Camadian Flour is in moderate request, at \$6.70.06.85 for common, and 6.90.08.90 for good to choice extra.

GRAIN—Wheat is steady, with a fair demand, partly speulative. Sales at \$1.45.01.48 for Chicago spring; \$1.60.01.50 for Miliwaukee club; \$1.90.01.28 for amber Miliwaukee ship; \$1.90.01.28 for chicago spring; \$1.60.01.50 for Miliwaukee; \$1.50.00.18 for winter red Western; \$1.60.01.00 for Shate; and \$1.84 for white Genesee. Hye quiet and unminal. Barley quiet; sales \$1.22.00 for shate; and \$1.27.8 for distilling. Oats in fair demand and a shade firmer; sales at \$1.20.00 for State; and \$3.00.00 for old mess; \$22 for new do; \$14.50.016.00 for old and new prime; and \$18.50.010.00 for prime mess. Lard steady, with-a fair demand; sales at \$1.90.016.00 for old and new prime; and \$18.50.010.00 for prime mess. Lard steady, with-a fair demand; sales at \$1.20.00 for old and new prime; and \$18.50.010.00 for prime mess. Lard steady, with-a fair demand; sales at \$1.20.00 for old and new prime; and \$18.50.010.00 for prime mess. Lard steady, with-a fair demand; sales at \$1.90.00 for prime.

BUFFALO, JAN. 5.—FLOUR—Market is quiet and steady, with a moderate business doing. Sales Canada bakers at \$6.75; white Kentucky double extra at \$7.40; Illinois spring extra at \$6.00, and \$6.75 for Illinois spring extra at \$6.00, and \$6.75 for Illinois spring extra at \$6.00, and \$6.75 for Illinois skers!; \$6.00 for Canada spring extra; and \$7.75 for white wheat double extras.

(HAIN—Wheat is quiet but firm; quotations nominal; holders firm, but there is neither a speculative, milling, or distilling inquiry. Corn is quiet and inactive, with a downward tendency; last sales of old mixed at \$1.25. dats are quoted at Ildize for Canadian; Western held ligher; no sales. Barley quoted nominally at \$1.30,01,35 for Canada and Western. Rye held at \$1.25 for Chicago, and \$1,30 for Milwaukee, with a limited demand. Peas held at \$1.05. held at \$1.05.

SEEDS—Market firm at \$3 for prime Illinois Timothy and \$7 for Clover.

and \$7 for Clover.

TORONTO, DEC. 31.—FLOUR—Superfine at \$3,75 for shipment per barrel; \$4,00,04.10 for home consumption; Extra, \$4,25(24.50); Fancy, \$4,100+1.20; Superior, \$4,75(3)-5,00; Bag Flour, \$4 per 200 fbs.

GEAIN—Fall Wheat 80(288c for common to choice, although \$1,04 was paid during the week. Spring Wheat at 175,265c. Barley in good demand at 70(278c. Oats at 35/212c. Peas 45(253c. Provisions—Hams \$9,50(210 per 100 fbs. Bacon \$6,50 fr.100 per 100 fbs. Cheese, \$9,50(10.00) per 100 fbs. wholesale; 12/4c per fb, retail.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

ALBANY, JAN. 4—BEEVES—Prices, somewhat unexpectedly, are up this week. The advance established is equal to 30,250c # 100 hs. On extra quality, of which there is a scarcity, prices are at least 1/c # 10. hive weight higher. Sales were quick at the advance noted—Extra, 56,00(2,5,5); First quality, \$5,00(2,5,5); Second quality, \$5,00(2,5,5); Third quality, \$5,00(2,5,5); Second quality, \$5,00(2,5,5); Third quality, \$5,00(2,5,5); Second quality, \$1,00(2,5,5); Third quality, \$3,00(2,5,5); Third quality, \$3,00(2,5); Third quality, \$3,00(2, ie b for light to good, and \$\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{c}}\$ for extra.

HOGS—Demand good and sales guick at \$\frac{60}{2}\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{ b}\$ for thin, common, light corn-fed, and \$\frac{6}{2}\$\sqrt{c}\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{ c}\$ for prime to extra and fancy State and Western do.

DRESSED HOGS—The market is at a stand. The receipts are fair, but are not pressing on the market during the present favorable weather. The only sales reported are, dividing 175 bs, \$8,25(9,0).

NEW VARY LASS. At the covening the property of the property of the covening the property of the property of

NEW YORK, JAN. 5.—BEEVES — At the opening, prices advanced ½c, but the demand soon slackened. Foor and common steers 6½(a)½(c) common to medium &a8½(c) medium to good 8½(a)½(c) good to prime 10(a)12(c); with a few fancy as high as 123½(a)½(c). MILCH COWS—Common to fair \$25(a)45; and extra to choice \$42460.

MILCH COWS—Common to fair \$24,00%, and choice \$4,500%, c; fair to choice \$4,500%, c; fair to prime \$54,000%, c; prime to choice \$4,500%, c; extra \$6,00%, c with a few choice extra at \$5/c. Fair to good Lambs, \$7 head, \$2,500%,00; good to prime \$4,500%,00; and a few small lots at \$5,00.

small lots at \$8,00. Some prime \$4,50,50,50, and \$2 feb. \$WNNE—Prime heavy Western corn-fed, \$7 fb, dressed, \$9,99%c; still-fed \$%,005%c.

BRIGHTON, Dec. 30.—BEFF CATTLE.—Extra, \$9,000, 90; 1st quality, \$8,226,8.9); 2d do, \$7,000,8,00; \$3 do, \$5,000,6.50 \$\inp 100\$ fbs. Stores—Yearlings, \$11(0)15; two years old, \$1625; three years old, \$25,269.) Working Oxen—Sales at \$35, \$125,0140. Milch Cows—Prices ranging from \$25 to \$65. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs sell at \$4,23,07,00 \$10 head; extra, \$8,000,9,00; Sheep, \$5,2070 \$10 h. Swine—Do at market, retail, 76,28c; fat hogs, 1,400 at market, prices 7c. Hides, \$6 \$10. Tailow—Sales rough at 9c. Lambskins, \$2,250,2,50; sheepskins, \$2,250,2,50.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 31.—There has been an improved temand for fine wools for the spring trade, and the marking generally has been unusually active for the season, it full and hardening prices. Sales of Domestic at 786, including State, Ohio and Michigan fleeces; Pulled

BOSTON, JAN. 5.—Sales for the week about 150,000 its, at the rates current in our last report.

Married

AT Calvary Church, on Thursday eve, Dec. 31st, by the Rev. Mr. ROBERTS, Capt. J. F. O'NEIL, of Syracuse, and JULIA A., daughter of JAS. McQUARTERS, Esq., of this city.

Died

AT Athens, Tenn., Dec. 11th, of over-exertion in marching, EDWIN, third son of T. E. and C. R. Wil-NANS, of Avon, N. Y., and member of Co. G., 138th N. Y. S. V., aged 22 years. S. V., aged 22 years.

In this city, Dec. 31st, after a lingering illness, W.M., aged 17 years.

In this city, Dec. 31st, after a lingering illness, W.M., aged 17 years.

In Brighton, Monroe ('o., N. Y., Dec. 30th, ISAAC)

BARNES, aged 85 years.

Cers, all Eruptions, and all diseases arrange and the of the oblood.

Practical from the blood.

Practical from the blood.

Practical from four medicinal plants, for Consumption, Croup, Catarrh, Bronchitts and Lung and Throat Diseases in general.

Surveying for Piles, &c. All are in \$3 and \$5 packages.

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TO BE OF

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 62½ cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded,)

PMPLOYMENT.—878 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines Sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address BOYLAN & CO., General Agents, Detroit, Mich.

The Board Se.

If 18, and your Beard, Moustache, &c., is of scanty, retarded growth, the use for a short time of the Tennessee Swamp Shrub Balsam will stimulate them to a very fine and ylgorous growth. Has been thoroughly tried and found in fallible. A small sample box and an account of the discovery of this remarkable Balsam at Shiloh, April, 1852, will be sent scaled, on receipt of return postage. Address John Rawlius, 767 Broadway, N. Y. 730-It

POREMAN OR PARTNER WANTED. HOREMAN OR PARTNER WANTED.

An active, industrious man, of good business habts, who is thoroughly nequainted with all the branches of Nursery Business, can get a good situation, either as foreman or partner, in one of the best and most flourishing Nurseries in the West.

The senior partner, owing to other business engagements, wishes to retire from the Nursery business, as an active partner, at least, but will leave the capital in, for a term of years or for an indefinite period, if desired. For particulars, apply at this office.

January 1, 1894.

730

January 1, 1894.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—New Settlement of VineLand.—30 miles from Philadelphia by Railroad. Good loam soil, highly productive for Wheat, Corn, Grass, Fruits and Vegetables, good marked, soil climate—where farming is profitable, especially these times, and where good business openings can be found. Large numbers are settling. Society good. Farms from \$15 to \$20 per nere only. Village 5 and 10 nere lots for sale. Four years' time given. Report of SOLON ROBINSON, Ag. Ed. of the Tribune, who has visited the place, together with the "Vineland Rural," giving fall description, will be furnished. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, 730-4t Vineland P. O., Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

730-4t Vincland P. O., Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

Por SALE—In the village of Clinton, Oneida Co., N.Y., nine miles from the city of Utica, to which a horse railroad is now building, to be completed next season, a most desirable residence, consisting of a new cottage-built House, with twelve rooms, besides closets, store rooms, woodshed, and large, well-lighted cellar; a new carriage house with underground stabling, and a good barn. Twenty acres of good land, including an orchard in excellent bearing condition of over 100 apple trees, nearly all grafted fruit, will be sold with the place. The premises are located on College Hill, within a stone's throw of Hamilton College. Every convenience for the accommodation of boarders is found in the intendate vicinity of excellent schools, will find it to their advantage to give attention to the above.

Terms reasonable. Inquire. of AS. R. HASWELL, 730-4t Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y.

of Geddes, about 3½ miles from Syracuse. Inquire of 229-4t Or, J. W. OSBORN, Albany.

DSO PER MONTH.—Agents wanted in every town. It is something new and of real value. For particulars address, with stamp.
729-2t J. S. PARDEE, Binghamton, N. Y.

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MAILED FREE TO ALL APPLICANTS.

TO THE SEED TRADE!

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lad to add my testimony in its favor.

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he most complete Dictionary of the Language.
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E tymological part surpasses anything by earlier [George Baucroft.]

earing relation to Language the Principia does to Philosophy.

**Etiku Burritt.*]

**xcels all others in defining scientific terms.

**[President Hitchcock.]*

o far as I know, best defining Dictionary.

ake it altogether, the surpassing work.

*[Smart, the English Orthæpist.]

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BOOK AGENT'S HEAD - QUARTERS. THEY HAVE THE LATEST, LARGEST, CHEAPERT AND BEST SELLING HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, and other very popular books, for which they want good agents in all parts of the country Money is plenty, and we guarantee a daily profit of from six to ten dollars. For full particulars, write soon to 714-eowtf E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

WELL BRED SHORT-HORNED BULLS, COWS,
Heffers, and Bull Calves, for sale.
Camillus, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1863.
E. MARKS.

PRINCE ALBERTS WINDSOR PIGS.—A few of this new choice breed of Suffolks for sale by WM. K. GRIDLEY, North Chill, Monroe Co., N. Y.

\$\text{\$\phi\$75 A MONTH.}\$—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL \$\text{\$\phi\$75 Sewing Machines.}\$ We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages, and all expenses paid. For particulars address C. RUGGLES & CO., Detroit, Mich.

CROFULARIA or Veronica Quinquefolia for Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Mercury, Liv-er Discases, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Ucers, all Eruptions, and all discases arising from impur-tive of the discase.

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Also, a Green House propagator, who thoroughly understands his business.

Address with national contents of the propagator of the propaga

erstands his business.
Address, with references as to character and ability,
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Warranted to give Satisfaction.

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A Beautiful Gold composite, Hunting cased WATCH, Jeweled, An excellent time keeper, \$15. For a Gentleman,

MAGIC RAILWAY WATCH, With Patent Time Indicator, Showing the hour without opening case, very handsome and reliable, \$15.

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The Gold Composite can also be had in gentleman size. Watches sent for inspection before payment. ('HAIN's in great variety, Gentlemens' \$1 and upwards; Ladies' \$2 and upwards. Send for circular. ARRANDALE & CO, Importers of Watches, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

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The undersigned offers for sale at a low price, 2,300 Acres of Land, heavily timbered with Hemlock, Spruce and Hard Wood.

The Mill is large, and well stocked with Gang and Circular Saws, having a capacity to saw 15,000 feet per day. It is situated on Woodhull-Creek—a never failing stream. The Water Power is one of the best in the country, and the Dam is easily kept in repair. Adjoining the Mill there are

8 Good Houses, 2 Barns, Store, Smith Shop, &c.

8 Good Houses, 2 Barns, Store, Smith Shop, &c.

The location is one of the best in the country, being only one mile from Canal navigation, and four miles from Alder Creek Station on the Utica and Black River Railroad. It commands a large trade with Rome and Utica, on the Endmands a large trade with Rome and Utica, on the Endmands a large trade with Rome and Station of the Canal, there being only thirty miles of Canal, and the Canal, there being on thirty miles of Canal, and the Canal, there being on thirty miles of Canal, and terms to the Canal, there being on thirty miles of Canal, and the Canal Station of Canal and Station of Canal and Station of Canal Station of Canal Station of Canal Station of Canal Canal Station of Canal Canal Canal Station of the Spruce is valuable for Spars.

The lumber is in great demand for Albany, Troy, and Eastern markets. The hard wood is of the best quality, and finder ready sate in Utica, and to the N. Central Railroad Compact Tannery situated near the property.

It is believed hat for speculation of for a party desirous of engaging in the manufacture of lumber; that this property is one of the most desirable investments this property is one of the most desirable investments that can be made, it being affered at a low price and on favorable terms.

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ble terms. Besides the Mill property there are a large number of SPLENDID WATER POWERS

on the property, and tributary to them there is an end less quantity of heavily timbered land. For further particulars inquire of or address M. T. MEEKER, Utica, N. Y., Or Messrs. Peter SAXE & Son, and Lyman. R. Avery Lumber Merchants, West Troy, N. Y. 729-4t. GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,

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7 11/1/11	Gold Let Onel &c. Ear Drops 3.00 to	8 00	66	
.000	Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins 3,00 to	8,00	64	
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2.(XX)	Chased Bracelets 5.00 to	10,00	66	
3.500	California Diamond Pins and	•		
•	Rings 2,50 to	8,00	61	
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6.500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry -Jet and	-,		
,,,,,,,	Sets Ladies' Jewelry —Jet and Gold	15,00	56	
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All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes scaled and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value. By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and lates styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

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This establishment recommends itself to the public for its intrinsic merit. The arrangements and appointments are made with a view to the thorough physical, moral, literaty and Christian training of Young Ladies. The course of study and capacity of the Professors to administer of study and capacity of the Professors to administer of study and capacity of the Professors to administer of study and to mexact rule, each will be educated as health, peculiar talent, and their prospects in fife may make advisable. Especial attention will be given to the declarge of an ability to teach and converse well, and their eaching of distinct topics will be regularly required, with a view to oral narration and discussion; to which end, a Library valued at \$4,000, has been selected, under the most favorable aneptics.

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Day Scholar, Regular Course 60
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Payable in advance for each session.

rayable in advance for each session.

The first term commenced the 12th of 11th month, (November,) 1883, and continues, except Christmas Holidays of one week, until 3d month (March) 2d, 1884. The Spring Term will commence the 24th of 3d mo. (March) and continue 15 weeks. The Fall term commences the 18th of 5th me. (August) and continues 10 weeks.

Application for admittance to be made to the President, at Union Springs, Cavuga Co., N. Y.

For the convenience of Teachers who wish to enter for a short time, these terms may be rated by the week, and so allow of a short tarry, if necessary.

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Union Springs, 12th mo., 10th, 1863. 729-3t \$650,000

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Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Gold Vest and Neck Chains, &c., &c.

The whole of this novelty packet, we sell at \$15 per 100, which yields Storekeepers and Agents, handsome profits and in addition we present them free with every 100 pkts a splendid solid sliver watch, thereby giving them the best chances to make money ever offered. A single packet mailed free, upon receipt of 50 cents. G. S. HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman St., New York. Wholesale dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Prize Stationery Prize Packet. For further particulars send for circular, mailed free. 726-44

5-20'S.

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the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations, now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties and Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the Issue of the Interest Bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a cer-tainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or perma-

nent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN COLD. Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and

could no longer be subscribed for at par.

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The Government requires all duties on Imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a

Ouarter of a Million of Dollars daily,

a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all

liabilities. The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that while the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz:

on the first days of November and May. Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are pay able to bearer, and are \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, \$5,000 and \$10,000. For Banking nurnoses and for investments of Trust-monies, the Registered Bonds are

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, Cities, Towns or Counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent. on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred Dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

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will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders sent to us direct by mail, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. The inconvenience of a few days delay in the delivery

of the Bonds is at times unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to deliver the Bonds as promptly as possible

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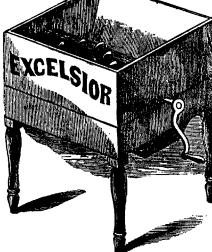
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THE OLD YEAR OF THE NATION.

THE WAY DAY

BY HARRIET M'EWEN KIMBALL

1863

CLOSED is the book whose crimson-lettered pages Are blurred and blotted by a Nation's grief; Sealed up with all the ponderous tomes of ages By Him who turned for us its darkest leaf.

Not ours that volume to revise, erasing The lines that tell what deeds of shame were done; Nor turn the leaf down where with victory blazing Stands the proud record of the fields we won.

Many the chapters dark with fear and falling, Or bright with hope of conquests yet to be; There wrote we how the land was rent with wailing, Blent with the exultant sounds of jubilee.

The lists we lingered o'er with reverent sorrow, Filled full as heaven of stars with hero-names, A deathless light from freedom's triumphs borrow Kindling their laurel-wreaths to martyr-flames.

Round the red chronicles, on every border, Illuminations done by Mercy's hand Show fair amid fierce battling and disorder Her white tents gleaming up and down the land.

The book is closed, and in His holy keeping Who smiting, heals a Nation free and brave; Who crieth for the widow lowly weeping, Rebukes the traitor, and redeems the slave.

Despite its glooms, the grand heroic story We need not blush to ponder o'er again; For Freedom on the title-page wrote "Glory," And on the last, with firmer pen, "Amen!"

[N. K. Independent.

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MRS. FORSTER'S BOARDERS.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

|Continued from page 12, last number.]

Miss Woods spent most of her time in her room, talking and reading to WILL DAYTON, and petting him like a sick baby; but as we came to know her, every inmate of the house was attracted toward her and her helpless charge. She was always busy, and always it was either WILL or the soldiers who enjoyed the fruit of her toil. "If it wasn't for WILL here," she often said, "I should go as nurse into the hospitals; but I can do a little something while I take care of the poor lamb, and I hope the LORD will accept it of me; he knows it's in my heart to do more, only He's shut up my way."

As for WILL, his sickness seemed to have developed all the lovely, childlike traits of his nature, so that one naturally adopted his aunt's pet name for him-"poor lamb." They were Episcopalians, and read the services together regularly, and I noticed that young VINTON frequently came down from his attic to join them. Once, when they read the prayer in which thanks are rendered for creation and preservation, WILL said to VINTON, "There was a long time that I never could join in that prayer. It was after mother died, and I went to live with auntie. It seemed to me that I was only a useless clog in the world, for I could do nothing myself, and I was a burden and hindrance to other people. You who are so strong and active can never know what a dreadful struggle it was for me to really feel satisfied to lie here helpless, when I wanted so much to do something for my country; but I have conquered at last, and I can say, 'we thank thee for creation.'"

"I may need to learn your lesson yet," said VINTON, with a slight tremble in his tone.

"Oh, I hope not, I hope not," said little WILL, with an anxious glance at his friend's troubled face.

For several days after that, we all of us noticed that VINTON seemed downcast, and my husband remarked to me one day, that he thought something was troubling him.

"If he were not so unaccountably reserved," said TIMOTHY, "I would try and find out if he is in need of my friendly aid; but one doesn't know how to approach him."

The next afternoon I was sitting with my sewing in Miss Woods' pleasant chamber, when VINTON came in, tossed a bunch of roses to WILL, and sat down on an ottoman by his sofa, without saying a word.

"What beautiful roses!" exclaimed WILL, holding them to his face with all a child's delight; "you are so thoughtful of my pleasure, Mr. VINTON, but I am afraid you take too many long walks; you look tired now."

"There are no such roses growing nearer here than B-, and that is fully five miles," said T.

"Ah," said VINTON, carelessly, "that is just where I got them; but I did not think it was so far; I have often been there of a morning."

"You ought not to," said Miss Woods, earnestly; "I have been thinking for some time that you did not look well, and this morning, as you went down the walk, I fancied you were a little lame."

"Did you?" said VINTON, starting, and turning suddenly pale; "then it was not all imagination," he added, sadly, as if to himself.

"Exercise is a good thing," Miss Woods went on to say, "but you may overdo it. I believe more of our poor soldiers are killed by those horrible marches, till they are ready to drop with fatigue, than anything else."

"That's true," said VINTON, in an absent way; "that was what used up ED. MASON, and so many of our boys; but I could always hold out to tire them all down."

WILL, in astonishment, "and you never told us. Oh, do tell me all about it," and he raised himself, excitedly, on his elbow.

VINTON smiled, and said, "So I have let you slightest control of them; indeed, she seldom into my secret, have I? Well, I did not mean exerted herself to make even an attempt at

to, but I may as well tell you now, that I have worn Uncle Sam's blue cloth, and tramped over the worst half of Kentucky and Tennessee in his service."

He sat there for an hour, patiently answering our questions, and relating little incidents to please WILL, but it was plain he would never voluntarily have introduced the subject. At last WILL, with a puzzled look, blundered out just the question we dared not ask.

"But, Mr. VINTON, why did you,-when are you going back?"

"I've been expecting that question, my lad, ever since you began," said VINTON, with a forced laugh, rising, as he spoke, to leave the room. "I wish I could tell you when I am going back, but the fact is, Uncle SAM has given me permanent leave of absence, and I begin to think I shall have to accept it."

"What does he mean?" said WILL, after VINTON was out of hearing; "I am sure he never was disgraced."

While we were talking, the door opened, and VINTON came back, took his old seat by the sofa, and buried his face upon the pillow by WILL. His voice was choked and husky, as he faltered out.

"Oh, little friend, I have got to learn your lesson of submission-I am going to be as helpless as you."

WILL passed his slender arm around his friend's neck, and held him closely without saying a word, but his eyes were full of wonder and sorrow.

"Perhaps I am wrong to trouble you," said VINTON, raising his head; "I did not mean to tell you, but I believe your heart is braver than mine, and I need strength and comfort."

Then he told us his story. How he had neither father, mother, or any near relation living, and loving his country with all his heart, had enlisted at the very first call for troops, and passed nearly two years in active service. Then he had a fall from a horse which injured his hip. and he lay for two months in the hospital, fretting and chafing at the confinement, and eager to go back to duty. Then the surgeons decided that he would never be fit for marching again; that the limb would gradually stiffen, and there was danger that the whole right side of his body would become affected. So he was discharged, sorely against his will, and came back to his old home at the North. After a few weeks of rest. he found his limb so nearly well that he could walk with but little inconvenience, and then he formed a plan which he revealed to no one. He determined to go away among strangers so that no one need interfere or oppose him, and commence a daily course of vigorous out-door exercise, taking daily walks and extending them as he found he could bear it, and he trusted in the course of the summer to be able to go back to the army a sound man again. He came to our little village and lived as a stranger among us, steadily pursuing his plan, and for a while feeling sure of success. But by-and-by he began to fancy his limb was growing less supple.

"I would not believe it," he said; "and for days I compelled myself to walk without limping when every step was an effort. I was determined my limb should not stiffen, and when I found it was always worse in the morning I would sit up half the night and rub it. I might have spared myself all the pain and trouble, for it has been worse than useless. See, I can hardly control those two fingers. My whole side is becoming paralyzed. I have done my work in the world, and it is so little, and so incomplete, how can I leave it so? No one knows how I love my country, and I wanted to feel that I had stood bravely by her cause through the whole struggle and helped to win her triumph."

A tear stole closely down his cheek and dropped upon his right arm, lying listlessly across his lap. Miss Woods went up to him and laid her great long hand upon his head pityingly, saying, as she did to little WILL,

"Oh, poor lamb, the Lord comfort you!" He went away in a few days to arrange his My 27, 6, 5 is a river in Russia. affairs, and provide himself a home before My 22, 16, 34, 24, 33, 29, 35 is the capitol of one of the he should become altogether helpless. It was difficult to feel, as we looked upon the handsome, stalwart fellow, seemingly in the full strength of his young manhood, that he was to spend the rest of his days in hopeless suffering. "There goes another victim of the war," said TIMOTHY, as he said good-by to us; "as truly a sacrifice as if he were lying dead upon the battle field."

"Well, I'm real sorry to lose him, said Mrs. FORSTER; "he seemed to be a civil young man, and always paid up regular."

And so number 10 was vacant again. If I have said little of Mrs. PENDLETON it is not because we saw little of her. In fact we found her a chatting and sociable neighbor, so perfectly good-humored and agreeable that you could not help wishing sometimes for a spice of acidity to relieve the unvarying sweetness. There was no common sitting-room in the house, but as the weather grew oppressingly warm it drove us all from our low-ceiled rooms to the broad, shady piazza, where we women-folk gathered day after day with our sewing or reading. Every pleasant afternoon Miss Woods would gather WILL DAYTON up in her strong arms as if he were a baby, and bring him down and deposit him carefully among the pillows in TIMOTHY'S arm-chair. There the lad would sit, sometimes smiling to his aunt as she glanced up from her work to see if he were comfortablesometimes talking with little CLARA, but oftener gazing far off upon the woods, and meadows, and waving grain-fields, with a quiet, dreamy look of happiness. With Mrs. PENDLETON'S boys we could find little fault so "Then you have been in the army," said far as real viciousness was concerned, and they really were wonderfully gentlemanly in their manners, but they seemed to be brimming over with mischief, and their mother had not the

restraint. She met Mrs. FORSTER'S complaints with her unvarying smile, and declared she was perfectly willing she should punish the boys if she chose, but for her part she did not like to undertake what she knew she never could accomplish.

"Well," said the old lady, upon one occasion, 'I don't see how you can be so cool about it. If I may make free to speak my mind, they're the provokingest young ones I ever see in my born days. There's Gustus heard me tellin' HETTY to warm up that soup for dinner, we'd save the chickens till to-morrow, and what does the little scamp do but sneak into the cellar and put that miserable little white kitten into the pot. I heard it a yellin, but I didn't mind. for they are always a pesterin' of it, till HETTY happened to go down for some soap, and there it was half drowned, and a nice pot of soup spoiled.

"Perhaps the kitten fell in," suggested Miss Woods.

"No it didn't," said Mrs. FORSTER indignantly; "'taint my way to leave things standing round open; that pot was covered with a plate, and a brick on top. I don't mind losing the soup so much: soups is cheap; but I've got to stop my washing, and go and roast them chickens, and fix the 'garden sarse' to go with 'em."

"That's just what the little mischief wanted her to do," said Mrs. PENDLETON, laughing, as the old lady disappeared; "he does dislike soups of all kinds."

"Then you really suppose he did it," asked Miss Woods in astonishment.

"Oh, I dare say," was the mother's careless answer, as she matched the silks on her embroidery. A moment after she looked up at us and added, "Now I know you ladies are horrified at me for not being angry at Augustus, and whipping him soundly. The fact is, I believe I am too lazy to get angry: it requires more energy than I can get up this warm weather."

Miss Wood's knitting needles clicked in the silence a few moments, and then she began very quietly, "I know people think old maids cannot know anything about children, but I have lived longer than either of you, and if I have not any children of my own, I've seen a good deal of other people's, more than I wanted to of some of them-not you, you poor lamb"-she threw in, with a loving glance at WILL. "I don't think getting angry is what is wanted; but it seems to me that a mother's duty requires her to govern her children, whether she likes the exertion or not. It is a wrong to the children to allow them to grow up ungoverned, as well as a wrong to every one with whom they come in contact."

"They always mind their father," said Mrs. PENDLETON, "he is very strict with them, and on that account I have indulged them more. The only way I ever could make ALLIE mind me, was to threaten to tell his father."

"And that very threat," said Miss. Woods, was a confession of weakness on your part, and of inability to carry your point without assistance, and children are always shrewd enough to take advantage of such things."-[Concluded on page 17, present number.]

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 35 letters. My 6, 27, 12, 15 is a river in Europe My 15, 8, 17, 26 is a cape in North America. My 24, 25, 28, 24, 7, 16 is a city in California. My 24, 1, 2, 1, 22, 30 is an island in Europe.

My 15, 33, 6, 35, 15, 16, 4, 27, 26 is a river in Texas. My 28, 24, 23, 3 is one of the grand divisions of the earth. My 12, 3, 24, 7 is a cape in Siberia. My 22, 6, 6, 2, 32, 6, 6 is an island in Asia.

My 18, 8, 23, 11, 9 is a sea in Asia. My 21, 19 is a river in Europe. My 25, 12, 9, 27 is a sea in Turkey.

My 35, 15, 9, 5, 27 is a river in Utah. My 3, 22, 21, 10 is a range of mountains in Europe. My 20, 28, 22, 31, 3 is an island in the Mediterranean sea. My 10, 21, 28, 15, 31, 1, 13, 12, 5, 7, 6 is a cape in

Europe. My 20, 1, 24, 10, 23, 24, 10, 33, 21, 21, 23 is one of the Southern States.

My 20, 1, 4, 5, 12, 24, 6, 7, 28 is a Western State. My 3, 7, 22, 16, 4, 31, 23, 18 is the name of an ocean. My whole is a true saying.

Clyde, N. Y., 1863. EUGENE A. REYNOLDS. Answer in two weeks.

For the Rural New-Yorker

CHARADES OF COUNTIES

A vower and to rove at large A domestic fowl and two-thirds of a grain.

A vowel and a small insect. A consonant, a vowel and a nobleman A color and a prickly shrub.

A border and a piece of inclosed land. A maternal appellation and a toilet article. A place where troops lodge and a bollow sounding

A place of rest and to cross water. A current of air and an article of food. A tree and a division of the earth's surface.

A place of instruction and a small vessel. ELLA CANNON Washington, Mich., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A RIDDLE.

500 begins it, and 500 ends it, And 5 in the middle is seen; The first of all letters, and first of all figures Take up their station between. Put them together, a word they will bring,

And tell you the name of an ancient king. Rochester, N. Y., 1864.

Answer in two weeks.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, AND DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR, AND THROAT.

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TESTIMONIALS.

From F. L. Cagwin, Esq.,

PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

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

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those who in time past, may, like myself, have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time to aid and commend you in establishing a high and de erved position among us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as i may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly, creditable to you, and of great importance to others, a has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Joliet, Ill., July 17, 1863. Yours, very sincerely

F. L. CAGWIN.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady, New York.

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

rimental or dangerous. I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Light hill (for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient,) as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the high est confidence may be placed.

JOHN NOTT. Yours, very truly,

From the Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some 20 years. It gradually grew worse, pro ducing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such : degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and sus pend public speaking.

snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water olive tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's success ful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the presen My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and lam once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL,

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

Albany, Oct. 1, 1862.

From James Cruikshank, LL. D., EDITOR NEW YORK TEACHER, ALBANY, N. Y.

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

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, N. Y., March 7, 1862. To C. B. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR:-I take pleasure in certifying that you have effected a great deal of improvement in the hearing of my son, Marcus C. Roessle. who had, previous to your taking the case in hand, been quite deaf from the effects you have cured and benefited, I have no hesitancy to recommend you to the public.

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

JAMES CRUIKSHANK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1863. This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Catarrh for some years, which produced the usual disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lighthill about nine or ten months since, and at once placed myself under his care I am now entirely free from Calarrh, my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very much improved. P. E. NOLAN, Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane St.

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