

[TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

ISINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

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### ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER. AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

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## WOOLEN AND COTTON FABRICS.

SHEEP are often spoken of in complimentary terms; Mr. RANDALL has written a book about them with evident sympathy for his subject; painters put them into landscapes, and poets into song; excitable persons make pilgrimages to Vermont, as Mohmamedans to Mecca—and yet I compute that sheep are only a trifle more than half appreciated. Those who like them only when they are fat, and well cooked, take a very narrow view of a great subject—those who like them when they can buy in a low and sell in a high market, have a very interested friendship. I wish my friends would go back to first principles and look at sheep from that "stand-point," They will then see that the distinguishing characteristic, the real personality of a sheep, ring what wool and woolen ar doing, and can do for us, they would be prepared to receive with reverence and respect the announcement of a "national thanksgiving" for the gracious gift of sheep.

WENDELL'PHILLIPS says the devil sowed the cotton seed. I about half believe it, and for other reasons than he assigns. The cheapness of cotton brought it into universal use. Supplanting wool, supplanting linen, it enveloped all, from prince to peasant, from head to footour servant and our "king." How it ruled us, is historical—how it served us, let us consider:

First, it is chargeable with false pretences. It has the surface and outside show, when made up, of a garment, but analytically considered, it is more like a sham. Can anybody, by mere sense of feeling, tell the difference in a cold day between a calico dress and no dress at all? Cotton goods have length, as an unmistakable characteristic; they are sold by the yard; they have, or are popularly supposed to have, width, but thickness is not to be reckoned upon! They are a shadowy delusion for filching away cash. If that were all, it could be borne, but they filch away our health. They delude us into the belief that we are dressed, when we are only taking an airing. It is well to take an airing, but it isn't the whole business of life-keeping comfortable may well be superadded. The testimony of a good reliable thermometer ought to be conclusive as to the insufficiency of the light linen and cotton fabrics in this winter weather. To say nothing of grown people, just think of turning unoffending babes and unsophisticated youths loose among the elements with nothing but an attenuated cotton fabric between them and the frosts of a January day! It is perhaps the arms of most children, have generworn for ceremony-it is bad enough that we

should degenerate into mere form in religion and social intercourse, without immolating our bodies upon that altar.

Every man, woman and child ought to be provided with a good thick pair of woolen pants at the expense of the government, if they cannot afford it themselves. It is a disgrace to the civilization of the age that anybody in this climate attempts to do without them. Hear what Dr. Hall says in his Journal of Health respecting woolen garments:

"The healthful clothing for our climate, the year round, is that made of wooi. If worn next the skin by all classes, in summer as well as winter, an incalculable amount of coughs, colds, diarrheas, dysenteries and fevers would be prevented by the ability of a woolen garment to keep the natural heat about the body more perfectly, instead of conveying it away as fast as generated, as linen and flaxen garments do; as also cotton and silk, although these are less cooling than Irish linen, as any one can prove by noticing the different degrees of coldness on the application of a surface of six inches square of flannel, cotton and linen to the skin, the moment the clothing is removed. The occasion is, that wool is a bad conductor of heat, and linen is a good conductor. It is more healthful to wear woolen next to the skin in summer, because it absorbs the moisture or perspiration so rapidly as to keep the skin measurably dry all the time. It is curious to notice that the water is conveyed by a woolen garment from the surface of the body to the outer side of the garment, where the microscope shows it condensed in millions of pearly drops; while it is the experience of the observer that if a linen shirt become damp by perspiration, it remains cold and clammy for a long time afterwards: and unless removed, will surely cause some bodily ailment.

"In the night sweats of consumption, or of any debilitated condition of the system, a woolen flannel night-dress is immeasurably more comfortable than cotton or linen, because it prevents that sepulchral dampness and chilliness of feeling which are otherwise inevitable. The British government makes it imperative that every sailor in the navy shall wear woolen flannel shirts in the hottest climate."

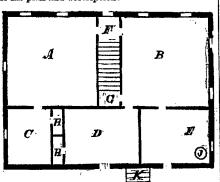
Another celebrated authority says:-"In all seasons of the year, and in all climates, the best material for dress, for old and young, for strong and weak, is woolen. It is the poorest conductor of heat, and therefore secures the most equable temperature. This is the principal object of dress. The superiority of woolen is-wool! Then, having computed our distance | clothing for babes is even greater in July than from the equator, considered our atmospheric in January. In the warmest days a single changes, and our constitutional susceptibilities, thickness of soft flannel will suffice. But if inen or cotton be worn, the garment is soon moistened by perspiration, and two or three thicknesses are needed to protect the child from the ill effects of a draught. Blacksmiths, glassblowers, furnacemen, find woolen most useful. Few practices will do so much to secure the comfort and health of young children as dressing them in flannel night and day, the year round."

> This being the testimony in favor of woolen, let us seize this auspicious moment, when cotton is scarce, to introduce woolen into more general use. Having introduced it, let us not be tempted, under any circumstances, to return again to those gauzy garments that are spreading the palor of death over youth and age. - H. T. B.

ITEMS REQUIRING ATTENTION. - "About these days," as the almanacs say, sundry matters require the special and personal attention of farmers. Let us enumerate a few of the indispensable duties. Every farmer who has a family should make proper provision for their physical, intellectual and moral comfort and improvement. Look to the conveniences of your household. Broken windows and crevices are an uncomfortable abomination, and a disgrace to the "man of the house." Repair all breaches which admit the chill monster; and don't forget to follow the reform by the provision and proper preparation of suitable fuel. See that all your domestic animals are cared forwell protected from the storms and cold, and regularly and properly fed. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast;"-it is for his interest to be so, and that ought to be a potent argument. Visit your district school, and see whether the schoolmaster is abroad or at home. Furnish good books and periodicals for the family circle. Go sufficiently notorious that the lower limbs, and for the Union — attend the annual meeting of your Agricultural Society - and aid with your ally only this sort of protection. Dresses are Presence, Purse and Voice every cause designed to benefit your Family, Community or Country

#### PLANS FOR A CHEAP FARM HOUSE.

In the Rural of December 19 we published an inquiry for a "plan for a cheap, plain farm house, with parlor, dining room and kitchenabout two bed rooms and pantry below, and suitable sleeping rooms above." We have received several plans in response, two of which are given below. The first is from Mr. PETER WYKOFF, of Romulus, N. Y. It is the plan of a house built by Mr. W. last summer, at a cost, for mechanical labor and materials, of about \$700. The cost of such a house would be, in different localities, from \$600 to \$800, according to style of finish. Mr. W. says he likes the oldfashioned square house that in his the upright is 16 by 36 feet, and the lean-to 10 by 36. He thinks he can get along in the country without a hall or pantry, and yet have things very convenient. The sills are the whole length-26 by 36 — and cellar under the whole. The following is his plan and description:



FIRST FLOOR - 26 BY 36 FEET.

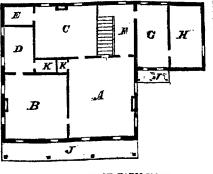
A, Parlor, 16 by 16. B, Dining and Sitting - room, 16 C, Bed room, 8 by 10. D, Family Bedroom 10 by 13. E, Cook room, 10 by 13. F, Hall, 4 by 5. G, Cellar Door for inside. H, H, Closets for Bed-rooms, 2 by 6. J, Cistern in Cellar, (made of field stones two feet thick and cemented inside with water lime.) K, Outside Cellar Stairs.



SECOND FLOOR - 16 by 36.

A, 16 by 16. B, 8 by 16. C, C, 8 by 10. D, D, Chim. neys (which start about four feet from floor, leaning.)

The other plan, given below, is furnished by K. says :- "Economy dictates that you build your house as near the square form as can be and secure the rooms and convenience of arrangement desired - because a given length of outside wall in the form of a square incloses more space than the same length of wall in the form of a parallelogram. The accompanying ground plan is a square with equal sides of thirty feet. The wing, in order to carry out the same idea, is 15 feet square. The same plan will do very well if the mair building be reduced to 28 feet, and wing to 14 by 16., The kitchen is made purposely small so as to exclude the dining table, &c., but with two outside doors will be as cool to cook, wash in, &c., in warm weather, as it can well be - and to avoid heat in summer is purposely put outside of main building. Open fire places are marked, and I would not dispense with them, except, perhaps, in the parlor. No hall is allowed."



GROUND PLAN OF FARM HOUSE.

A, Dining-rooms, 15 by 18. B, Parlor, 15 by 15. Bed-room, 12 by 13. D, Bed-room, 8 by 10. Clothes Press, 5 by 8. F. Pantry, 6 by 12. Kitchen, 7½ by 15. H, Wood-house, 7½ by 15. K, K, Clothes Press. J, J, Veranda. Chamber Stairs from Dining-room. Cellar Stairs from Pantry.



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL LL. D.

### IN-AND-IN BREEDING OF ANIMALS.

DEAR SIR:- In compliance with your request for my views on the close breeding of animals as a tendency toward their improvement in desirable qualities and characteristics, I propose to give a few hints and suggestions; but as the time and opportunity which I can give to the subject are restricted, I must confine myself to few points, and treat even them as concisely as pos sible, however inconclusive they may be.

In-and-in breeding, with stock breeders and hysiologists, means the union of animals of whatever kind, which are closely related in blood, as father to daughter, or grand-daughter; son to mother, or grand-mother; brother to sister, &c., &c., in any and every possible manner of blood relation, and which, if applied to the human family, would appear most incestuous and revolting. I state the matter in its most forbidding sense to those whose ideas and opinions have run in an opposite direction, and from them shall probably receive in reply, the adage, "Cousins' children are always fools," with additions from the old Mosaic law, as little applicable to the domestic government of mankind in the present day as other Mosaic requirements now counted as the height of absurdity and folly.

To understand the subject in its proper bear ings, it may be as well to remark at the threshold, that in the manner I propose to treat the subject. there is scarcely a parallel between the human family and the brute creation. Mankind have mind, sympathies. affections, emotions, passions, prejudices, partialities, loves, hatreds, associations, any of which influence, either in conception or in the course of gestation, in a greater or less degree, the constitution, mind, habit and characteristics of their offspring. These mental qualities can not in any, or but in the remotest degree, influence the young of the brute creation, as they do not exist in the latter, or if so, in degrees relating to their instincts rather than to thought or reflection.

Yet, as the human family has been named in this connection, it may not be out of place to remark that, on proper conditions, the interbreeding of relatives no closer than cousins, has not resulted in those calamitous consequences so readily condemned by the ignorant and popular adage alluded to. Certain diseases, or peculiarities of mind are hereditary, as insanity, monomania, &c. So, also, are constitutional and chronic diseases, and tendencies to disease in the body, as scrofula, consumption, nervous affections, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, or any other infirmity appertaining to physical imperfection. If two persons intermarry, each having any of these diseases or imperfections, no matter if they came from opposite sides of the globe, the chances are that their progeny will have them also by direct inheritance from one or other, or both parents. If relatives intermarry under like disabilities, their offspring will be subjected to the same infirmities, though, perhaps, intensified by the sameness of association and blood in their parents. Whereas, if the parents be sound in health, both of mind and body, there is no natural law that shall make children of relatives either imbecile, idiotic, or physically defective. To state a case very broadly:-If a brother and sister, born of sound parents could be separated to distant localities in infancy, having no knowledge of each other, and when at proper age should, in the common course of such things, intermarry, supposing themselves to be strangers in blood, their children would be like other children in their faculties, both of body and mind. There can be no physiological reason why they should be otherwise; and all the "tables" and "reports" drawn from idiot and lunatic asylums and hospitals, showing the deteriorating effects of relative intermarriages, will, if examined, probably result in the fact that the parents of the unfortunates possessed, in degree, more or less, those disorders, or diseases, or tendencies to them, which, by their mutual connection, became intensified and

developed in their offspring. The genealogy of GoD's chosen people, the ities in the greatest possible degree; and then,

Israelites, is full of close intermarriages. ISAAC, son of ABRAHAM, married his cousin RE-BEKAH. JACOB, son of ISAAC and REBEKAH, married his cousin RACHEL, and of the twelve sons of JACOB (JOSEPH and BENJAMIN only, sons of RACHEL) more or less of them, intermarried with close relations. MOAB and AMMON. founders of powerful tribes, were sons of the incestuous connection of LoT with his two daughters. Aside from these, numerous instances of illustrious men and women of ancient civilized history, trace their origin to what, under our present laws, would be rank incest, yet not so considered by Greek or Roman lawgivers. In modern times, the history of the present reigning family of England is a succession of cousin-marriages for several generations, as well as of the same practice for many generations previous in their German homes. The Third GEORGE of England, married his German own cousin CHARLOTTE, who bore him thirteen stout, healthy sons and daughters, of quite average mind and capacity. The Fourth GEORGE married his German cousin CAROLINE, from whom descended "the Princess CHAR-LOTTE," first wife of LEOPOLD, her own cousin, now King of Belgium-a Princess of rich promise-and had she lived, would have been Queen of Britain. EDWARD, Duke of Kent, and fourth son of GEORGE III, married one of his German cousins, and from that marriage came VICTORIA, the present Queen. She married her first cousin - German also - AL-BERT, late Prince Consort, and their family of eight children, show, in appearance and promise, no deteriorating effects of intermarriage in their, ancestry. These instances are not given as advocating such intermarriages, but to contradict, under favorable conditions, the illusion so commonly entertained of the results of marriage with blood relatives. It may be said, however, to the advantage of these Royal marriages, that they were born and educated in different countries, and their early associations were not intimate.

I do not at all recommend the intermarriage of blood relatives. For the promotion of the widest intelligence, and a continuous improvement in the human race, both mentally and physically, it is perhaps more conducive to those attainments that marriages be with strange blood, and diverse habits and educations, rather than among close neighborhoods with like habits, education and associations, even if unallied in family blood. But this episode may as well be wound up with the remark that "love or inclination will go where it listeth," and all rule or advice on such subjects is usually as futile as the human heart is wayward or capricious. The various brute animals are endowed only, beyond their own individual physical properties, with instinct, and such development of brain as enable them, by education and subjection to the use of mankind, to carry out in the highest degree of which their natures are capable, the original design of their creation. Their normal appetites are, the procurement of food sufficient to support life, and the begetting of offspring, with the addition, on the part of the females, and in some instances, the male parent, of a disposition to provide for their young until capable of shifting for themselves. That qualities, indicating more or less of mind among certain animals exist, need not here be discussed-it is admitted; but they have nothing to do with the present purpose. Domestic animals are gregarious. Excepting some of the feathered tribes, family relations do not exist with them. Indiscriminate sexual intercourse in the propagation of their kind is the rule, as well as law of their natures; and in the development of their best and most profitable use, we have only to take advantage of their capacities for improvement to perfection, if possible. Oblivious as they are to ties of consanguinity or blood relation, it matters nothing to them, so that their sexual appetites be gratified. All that we have to do is to make the proper selections of male and female, irrespective of blood relation, and finding the qualities in them we wish to cultivate and perpetuate, put them together, and the progeny is quite sure to meet our expectations.

It is not here proposed to go into a dissertation on the principles of breeding generally; it is simply of in-and-in breeding; and for this a few rules and suggestions may be asserted. In the first place, the breeder must know exactly what qualities he wants in the animal sought to be bred. In the next place, he must procure the animals, male and female, possessing those qual-

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## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

at the proper times and seasons, and under the most favorable conditions of food, shelter, treatment and general care, couple them tegether. There are certain pre-requisites, however, to be adhered to in all these matters. The animals must have sound health, and constitutional vigor of body. No disease, disorder, or tendency to such, should exist in the breeding animal of either sex; if so, the close relationship of blood between them will only intensify and make stronger such disease or imperfection in the offspring, while, on the other hand, the perfection of physical development in either party, under sound health and freedom from constitutional or hereditary imperfections, will be stronger and tend to continuous improvement. It will be all the more certain, too, from the concentration of blood in those perfect or improved qualities. There is less tendency to scatter, or strike out into collateral imperfections which may have existed in the ancestry of either parent far away back in their genealogy. Animals miscellaneously bred, or drawn together from various shades and qualities of physical development, be those qualities never so good, can not produce their kind with certainty that they will partake of all their own perfections, because the natural tendency of all offspring is to trace back to a direct, or strike off sideways to a collateral, ancestor, irrespective of good or evil, in their qualities. Some untoward mark or characteristic is continually "cropping out" in the drawing together of strange blood, which is seldom found in that which is homogeneous and concentrated.

That accidents or anomalies will sometimes occur in the production of offspring, however bred, is certain. We have had such in our own experience, but could, in almost every instance. trace them to a direct cause other than a close alliance of blood. Yet, they are no more apt to occur under a system of in-and-in breeding than otherwise. Many of the ill results which are supposed to occur from breeding by those not familiar with the true practice of it are owing to far different causes, and might occur from any other practice as well. If a tendency to disease which may become chronic or hereditary, or if a wrong direction be taken in the animal bred from, the practice, by the continual use of such animal, may be fatal to all improvement or preservation of good qualities. The closest discrimination of the qualities of the breeding animals must be constantly kept in view by the breeder. By an ignorant man, not conversant with the physiology of his beasts, be they horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or even poultry, a single important blunder may cost him years of painstaking to rectify. It is thus, therefore, imperative that the in-and-in breeder be a physiologist, so far as a general knowledge of the anatomy, and controling features of his animals are concerned, whether in the development of carcass, viscera, limbs, wool, flesh, milk, or whatever prominent point he aims at are concerned. All violent crosses are to be rejected - indeed, such do not occur in close breeding. If a breeding animal repeatedly throw out a characteristic not desirable, he or she should be discarded.

Let us consult history as to the matter of inand-in breeding, so far as we are enabled to arrive at results. The Short-Horn breed of cattle are acknowledged, under favorable conditions. to be the finest and most richly developed cattle in existence. The brothers Colling-Robert and CHARLES-commenced breeding them in England about the year 1780. They selected the best animals they could get without regard to their blood relations. These animals they closely interbred in every possible relation of consanguinity - even, in one case, to six consecutive crosses of one bull-Favorite-and he very closely interbred—to his daughter, granddaughter, and so on, and the last descendant of this incestuous breeding was equal, if not superior, in style and quality to any of her maternal ancestors. Comet, a son of the same bull -Favorite-by his own daughter, from her and his own mother, was considered the best bull of his day, and sold by CHAS. COLLING for \$5,000, the highest price ever paid for a bull, up to that utterly shames the Capitol of New York. I do time, in England. CHARLES COLLING quit not propose to give any detailed account of breeding in the year 1810, after continuing the business thirty years; and his brother ROBERT bred thirty-eight years, until 1818, when he died, and his herd was sold. No Short-Horns in England possessed higher reputations than those of the COLLINGS, nor brought higher prices at the time, and the choicest animals now of the breed known, trace their pedigrees back to the COLLING herds. These were contemporary breeders, who, like the Colling's, pursued the same practice of in-and-in breeding. They were the MAY-MARDS, and BOOTHS, and WETHERELLS, and WRIGHTS, and TROTTERS, the late Earl Spen-CER, Sir CHARLES KNIGHTLY, and sundry others, all more or less practicing the same method of improvement. The late THOMAS BATES, whose herd of Short-Horns, at his death, stood the very first in England-and the prices his cattle brought since have proved it-bred for fifty years, and in the closest possible manner. He frequently asserted that he never went out of his own blood for a fresh cross, but to his damage. The late Mr. PRICE, the most celebrated breeder of Hereford cattle of his day, asserted, in a communication to the British Farmers' Magazine, that he had not gone out of his own herd for a breeding animal for forty years. The Devon breeders—the two DAVY'S, QUARTLY, MERSON, and others, so far as their course is known, have interbred their stock from the closest affinities, and their cattle approach as near perfection in their kind as is possible.

The English blood horse, in his finest developments of speed, power and endurance, has sprung from very close interbreeding, as his various genealogies are traced in the stud books. BAKEWELL, ELLMAN, WEBB, and others of the most noted sheep breeders in England, all | until to-morrow's session.

brought their flocks to the perfection and reputation they enjoyed by close breeding. And the American Merino, the concentrated excellence of his Spanish ancestors, has been bred to his present high quality by a persistent, intelligent course of the closest in-and-in breeding. For particulars we need only refer to the appendix of Col. RANDALL's late admirable "Practical Shepherd."

We might even run into instances of improved pigs, rabbits, poultry, and pigeons of various kinds, which have fixed and permanent characteristics, obtained solely by close interbreeding, with a purpose to perpetuate certain qualities in their progeny. Concentration of blood, by descent, to a certainty that it will perpetuate its kind in the offspring, is the great end and object of in-and-in breeding, and by no other method can it be done. In thus resorting to the same blood, in a different family of stock, the example of Mr. BATES, above named, may be mentioned. After near or quite thirty years of close in-and-in breeding his Short-Horns, he concluded that he needed a fresh bull; with great pains and inquiry, he found the animal he wanted in a neighboring herd, deeply bred in-and-in from the same original stock as his own. That bull—Belvedere—he obtained and used, and a son and grand-son (Duke of Northumberland) of Belvedere, from his own daughter, (Duchess 34th,) was the best bull as was his dam the best cow in England! Parallel instances may be quoted almost indefinitely. Nor if successful, does the practice stop at any one progressive point or period of descent. It may be continued indefinitely, so long as successful; and then, if by the unfortunate development of an infirmity, or weak point in the young progeny be shown, and a new cross be necessary, a remedy through similar blood, in another family, if obtainable, is better than to strike out into strange and distant relationship where inharmonious or uncongenial qualities may be brought into action.

But, after all, neophytes and ignoramuses had better not "play with edge-tools." Knowledge, patience, skill, care, and every way a good condition of the animal sought to be bred or improved must combine; and without these we would advise no one to rely on success with in-and-in Truly yours, L. F. ALLEN. breeding. Col. H. S. Randall.

### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE,

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 5.

OUR party reached here last night, and owing to the detentions occasioned by the "great storm," did not have the expected opportunity of visiting some of the Ohio Sheep Establishments on the route to this place. The Ohio Wool Growers' Association is well attended, not only from home butfrom abroad. I believe there are gentlemen present from nearly all the Northern States, who have come expressly to attend it. Nearly all the New England States are said to be represented. There are quite a party of New Yorkers here - four or five from the single county of Steuben, headed by that fine old veteran in the wool-growing cause, Gen. Otto F. MARSHALL. There are prominent wool-growers from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, and nearly all the Western States.

The President of the Association is Col. S. D. HARRIS, of Columbus, Editor of the Ohio Farmer—as able, fearless, and true a paper to the interests of the wool-grower as there is in the United States. He presides with much dignity. The Secretary is J. PARK ALEXANDER, of Akron — whose earnestness and efficiency in the affairs of the Association have rendered him a general favorite. The Chairman of the Committee charged with introducing resolutions as a basis for the discussions of the meeting, is W. F. GREER, of Painesville - one of the most active originators of the Association, and one of those zealous, energetic, and unselfish men who found and sustain all those organizations whose object is public improvement.

The Association met in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol - a magnificent room in one of the noblest public edifices of our country. I the proceedings. That will be much better done by the reporters. Mr. GREER introduced resolutions-1st, in favor of petitioning Congress to include in the internal revenue laws a tax on dogs, with a view to protect sheep by the destruction of dogs; 2d, against washing sheep; 3d, that the existing tariff on foreign wool is inadequate to the protection of American woolgrowers, upon the same footing as American manufacturers.

The first resolution called out a highly spirited debate, in which speakers of every kind took part. Mr. MONTGOMERY delivered a highly sensible speech, giving the statistics of the enormous destruction of sheep by dogs in Ohio. He said it amounts to \$200,000 a year, and that he had no doubt that there were 500,000 dogs in the State. Senator McCLUNG thought the true protection was for farmers to take the remedy into their own hands and kill the dogs. The debate was continued by Mr. DEFORE, Mr. BELL, Mr. GRISWOLD, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Brown, of Mass., Mr. DUNCAN, Judge LAWRENCE, Senator DE-LANO and others. It resulted in the passage of the original resolution and two others on the same subject, which will be found in the proceedings.

The second resolution was temporarily laid on the table for the purpose of hearing Lieut.-Governor STANTON on the third. His remarks. though unpremeditated—being called out by a request of the Association—were lucid, vigorous and filled with instruction. I think him one of the best speakers I ever heard. He strongly approved the resolution, and without further debate it was unanimously passed. The second resolution was then taken up and discussed to some extent, but final action on it was deferred

In the evening, Col. NEEDHAM, of Vermont, delivered an address in respect to the success of the American articles presented at the International Exhibition at Hamburg-and particularly on the triumph won by the American Merinos on that occasion. His remarks were of an interesting character, and were listened to with much attention. To-morrow the Ohio State Board of Agriculture meets through the day, and the Wool-Growers' Association again in the evening. Thus far I can truly say that the Association is a great success. For its further proceedings see the reports.

[WE failed to receive the official proceedings of the Convention in time to give even a synopsis in this number, but shall probably be able to do so in our next.--Ep.1

## Communications, Etc.

#### IMPROVEMENTS AND CONVENIENCES.

A SHEEP AND GRAIN BARN.

HAVING the past season built a sheep and grain barn combined, with some improvements over the style that was in vogue forty years ago, we will endeavor to show to those that appreciate conveniences, some of the important improvements.

It is 35 by 45, with 16 feet posts, situated on a slight side hill, with a solid stone wall six and a half feet high, except the south, or yard side, which is inclosed with boards; and here are two large hoisting doors, some fifteen feet apart, each eight feet wide, and seven high. These doors slide up in a groove, are balanced with a weight consisting of a square-shaped stone with a hole drilled through; to this a clevis and chain is attached, running over an iron pulley some four inches in diameter, which is attached to a heavy iron hook or support (which is driven through and secured to an upper girt by means of a large nut) by another clevis. These doors are built of matched inch pine, with threefourths inch arms, so as not to catch or bind against the barn. If made and hung properly, they work to a charm. Snow and manure may accumulate, and it never drags like the common swing door, in such a place, nor is it liable to clog and run off the track like the horizontal rolling

If you keep all kinds of stock in one yard, as we are obliged to do, it is very iconvenient to leave the door just high enough to allow the sheep to pass in and out at pleasure, and the other stock cannot go into this comfortable place, which is provided expressly for the benefit of the sheep. This basement has four windows, which are hung on hinges so they can be let down for ventilation.

The feeding racks form a partition on the orth and east sides, some six feet from the wall. At the north-east corner are the stairs which ascend to the second floor, which is 18 by 35 feet. At the left hand, after you ascend the stairs, is a trap-door some three feet square, (which is also raised by means of weight and pulley,) for the purpose of putting down hay and straw, without the annoyance of having the sheep tread upon the hay before you can put it

The next we come to is the granary, which is like most granaries, except it is proof against mice and rats, is lighted by a full-sized window, and the front of each bin can be taken out of the slides if necessary. The next door opens into the tool-room and work-shop. This is 12 by 173 feet, lighted by an east and south window; a door opens from here into the horse-harn adjoining.

The main floor is lighted by two full-sized south windows: there is also a window in each gable end, which can be raised by means of a cord running to the peak through a pully attached there, then down the rafter to the plate to another pulley, then along the plate to post to another pulley, then down the post to the floor, where it is attached to a pin, which holds the window where desired. Sometimes it would be quite difficult to get at these windows without a representing nearly all the great establishments in that ladder, when you wished to have them opened, if not for this improvement.

Last, though not least, come the large door fastenings. We call it the "Top and Bottom Lever Fastener," and will try to tell you how to make it. First "rip" out of inch-and-a-half hard wood stuff two strips two inches wide and four inches longer than half the height of your door; also another strip same width and four feet long; shave this down at one end for a handle; smooth and halve in one end of said two strips; then bolt end halved in on to end of this handle or ever, and the other strip eight inches from the first, only let it be put on in opposite directions from the first; then bore a hole in lever between these sticks and bolt this to middle arm of door: then drive an iron staple into lower and upper arms of door so these sticks which are fastened to lever will easily slide through, and the ends into mortices at top and bottom. (The staples to be clinched.) You see that by pulling down on lever, the lower fastener goes up, and the upper one down, and vice versa. (We use a small wooden pin at the end of the lever, to keep it in place.) Each door is fastened in this way, only one is left, and the other is right-handed. This keeps the door where you want it, and is not warping off at the top to allow snow and cold blowing in; there is no heavy "standard" to put up, as used by our forefathers, and nany farmers at the present day. Come, farmers, come! let us hear of your improvements and conveniences!

G. B. JOHNSON. Near Brewerton, Onondaga Co., Jan. 7, 1864.

### A PULLING HORSE CURED.

In good old times when brick ovens were in fashion, my uncle had a goodly pile of oven it will ever make a hedge, though I may be mistaken."

wood near his shed door. A mischievous cousin brought the horse and hitched him to one of the shed posts, directly in front of said pile of wood. Now this horse was possessed of inveterate pulling propensities. Leaving him, and returning with the saddle, he found him settling back upon the halter with all the nerve and strength he could bring to bear. It was but the work of a moment to take out his knife and cut the rope. Over went Mr. Horse, in a twinkling, floundering among the oven wood, and looking considerably chop-fallen over the sudden "change of his base." He never afterward was known to pull, as long as kept in the family. L. L.

### Rural Notes and Items.

To Correspondents.—We are under special obliga tions to many former and quite a number of new correspondents for valuable contributions—particularly for the Practical Departments of the RURAL. Though unable to give the favors of our friends at once, we shall do the best our space will permit with acceptable articles, publishing the most seasonable as early as convenient, and reserving the others for such periods as they will be most timely and interesting.

- Anonymous correspondents are again informed that our rule is to pay no attention to articles unac companied by the real names of the writers. It is not necessary that the names should be given to the public, but we must have them as a guarantee of good faith and originality. The neglect of a compliance with our rule, causes us to throw aside, unread, many stories, essays and articles which must have cost their authors much time and labor, to say nothing of stationery.

- Another thing. We almost daily receive propositions from writers who wish engagements as paid con-tributors. In reply to all such we would say that our arrangements are such, and on such an expensive scale that we can not consistently make further engagements —yet if articles are sent us on condition that they must be paid for if published, we shall pay if they are used. As our rule is not to return rejected manuscripts the safest way is for correspondents to preserve copies.

- One thing more We receive many articles, in both prose and poetry, of a local character, which we cannot consistently publish. Those who send us notices of affairs of merely local interest should bear in mind that the Rural circulates largely in most of the Loyal States Canada, &c., and remember that their county papers are the proper medium for such matters. This is es pecially true of poetry inscribed to individuals, or in memory of departed friends, obituary notices, etc.

THE GREAT STORM AT THE WEST .- Many of our

letters from the West contain remarks concerning the recent great storm and extreme cold. This note is from Dodge Co., Wis.:-"Jan. 1, 1864. Thermometer at 30 degrees below zero at sunrise. Awful storm yesterday. Railroads all blocked up with snow. No mails yesterday!" And a letter from Fox Lake. Wis., Jan. 6. savs: -"The weather has been extremely cold for the last few days, the thermometer ranging from 18 to 42 degrees below 0. There is a heavy body of snow, and the railroad (Mil. and La Crosse,) has been completely blocked up with drifts for the last four days," A correspondent writes from Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 4:- "The old year was fairly frozen out here-the thermometer on the 1st inst., being 30 degrees below zero, and not rising but 10 degrees during the day; on the 2d it was 28 degrees below, rising but 15 degrees in the middle of the day; and on the 3d 12 degrees below, rising 10 degrees in the day. A good fire is very comfortable such weather." A note from Hamilton Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, says:-"Weather cold here. Thermometer 8 degrees below zero. Snow about ten inches deep." From Champaign Co., Ill., Jan. 8, we have this item:-"We have been having emphatically 'hard times.' The dving wail of the old year was accompanied by the death of considerable numbers of poorly sheltered sheep in these parts. Many fowls also perished in the storm.'

— It seems that our Western Aid, Mr. Bragdon, had more than a slight experience during the storm. He was on his return from Rochester to Chicago, having left this city on the evening of Dec. 30, expecting to reach home the next P. M. or evening, and be with his family on New Year's day. Instead of this the train upon which he left Detroit was blockaded two nights and a day within a few miles of Chicago, and the passengers suffered greatly from exposure and hunger. Mr. B. gives in the Chicago Tribune an interesting account of the adventures and hair-breadth 'scapes of himself and fellow passengers during the frigid embargo.

THE CHEESE MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION. - A large and intelligent assembly of the elite of the representatives and friends of the Cheese Factory System, line now in operation in this State, met in Convention at Rome. Oncida Co., last week, to discuss and system atize the business of cheese making by the factory pro cess. The following persons were elected permanen officers of the Convention: President-GEO. WILLIAMS of Oneida. Vice Prests. - Seth Miller, Lewis; David Hamilton, Jefferson; A. L. Fish, Herkimer; Geo. E. Morse, Madison; Moses Kinney, Cortland. Secy.-W H. Comstock, Utica. Treas.-L. R. Lyon, Lewis. The proceedings of the Convention were very important, involving many matters of general interest to all en gaged in the factory system for the production of this growing necessity of home consumption and export We shall endeavor to give a synopsis of the proceedings in our next, including the processes of cheese making practiced by prominent and successful manufacturers

GIVE YOUR ADDRESS!-It may be like the preacher who held forth to his devout listeners about the sins of those who absented themselves from the sanctuary, but we are so exercised on the subject, that we can not refrain from adjuring everybody who writes to an editor or publisher to give his or her proper name and post-office address. We are daily receiving letters which omit either the writer's name or his address, or both,and now have a dozen or more epistles suspended (on a hook) awaiting proper information, and when it comes, we shall be blamed for not sending the paper! We have just opened a letter containing money for th RURAL, without either date or name, and the postmark is so indistinct that it can not be deciphered Trust the writer is a good christian and has more patience than we possess—and furthermore that he will not give us a Scotch blessing in his recapitulation of our supposed delinquency! Pray do date your letters, sign your name, and state in the first sentence the amount you remit. A vermillion edict!

THE WHITE WILLOW .- A wide-awake correspondent at Crestline, Ohio, writes:-"The white willow man has been around and sold cuttings to more than one. He sold to ----, (a reader of RURAL the past year,) one mile at \$40, I believe, and to others various quantities. 'The fools are not all dead yet.' I do not believe that

### Inquiries and Answers.

HIGLEY'S CORN. SHELLER.—Would like to know if HIGLEY'S Champion Corn-Sheller, patented March 17, 1883, is on sale in Rochester. Please inform through the RURAL—A READER AND FARMER, Union Spa, N. Y.

"The Champion Corn-Sheller" was advertised in the RURAL some weeks ago as for sale by Fellows & Co., of Rochester, and we presume they are prepared to fill

CULTURE OF MADDER.—The RUBAL has come to my house regularly for years past. I do not call to mind any article in it on the subject of Madder growing. If you have any knowledge of any person growing it in the State of New York, or any other State in this Union. I will be glad to hear from you, and them also; and if the growing of Madder as a field crop is remunerative, I want to obtain some roots to plant in the spring, as I have good soil on my farm which I think is adapted to the growth of that article.—J. Edgeoms, Lina, Ind.

We are unable to answer. Who can and will?

CEMENT PIPE.-(L. W. L., Little Genesee, N. Y.) Water has been successfully carried under greater heads than fifteen feet, and may be carried across streams, if the water can be turned aside long enough for it to set. Water Lime can be had in this city in any quantity at about \$1.50 per bbl. We know of no one who follows the business of laying cement pipe as a profession. The modus operand: of laying is very simple. Any one can perform the operation with very trifling instruction.

VALUE OF MILE.-(A Subscriber, Florence.) It is generally estimated that at the average value of butter, milk at 2 cents per quart pays the best. At 23 cts. per lb, milk at 3 cents would be about an equivalent, counting the labor of making the butter nothing.

For answer to your question about measuring hay see the rule given in our issue of the 2d inst. Your bay contains, if the hay reaches to the beam, and is of clean English hay, about 15 tuns.

WINTER BUTTER-MAKING.—(G. G., Hillsdale, N. Y.) One of the secrets of the butter-making business is the proper temperature, which must be 60 to 62 degrees Fah., without which it is no use to talk or churn either. If you have no thermometer, make the cream over warm, and the admission of cold air at every dash will bring it to the right point. Scalding the milk before setting, insures quick churning and yellow butter in

Mocking Brad.-(H. C., Guilford.) The true mocking bird (Turdus polyglottus) requires nearly the same food as a robin—all kinds of insects, worms and grasshoppers in their season. In the winter, fresh meat, dried berries of all kinds, and fresh fruits moderately. Water and fine gravel are important, and a few spiders have a beneficial effect when sick. They are often so infested with a minite species of louse as to destroy them. Clean your cage often with boiling hot water.

PERMICAN.-(S. M. S. & M. H., Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Pa.) The article you inquire about is called Pemmican, and is made by pulverizing lean meats and mixing with fat, and condensing into a small compass. It is very nutritious, and is used in long sea voyages and explorations.

For Sheep poisoned by eating the broad-leaved Laurel, a strong decoction of the twigs of ash with milk and molasses is recommended. A gill of melted lard, if promptly administered, is also beneficial.

TORACCO SEED .- (A. M. M., Lewiston, N. Y.) There is considerable excitement on the subject of raising this vile weed just now, but we think it a crop easily overdone, as our climate will not produce an article that can be used for any other purpose than wrappers for segars. It can not be profitably raised without a great deal of labor and care. It is a branch peculiar to itself, and interferes with the usual course of operations. think a limited quantity of seed may be disposed of to the seed stores, if of the right kind. In regard to your other questions we have no means of satisfying your

Hors-Lime as a Manure, Grubs, &c.-(A. B., Alps, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.) Lime is an inert substance, not materially affecting the vegetable plant. Its value is supposed to enliven and decompose decayed and inactive vegetable matter in the soil, and is injurious to

The hop delights in strong nitrogenous manures-fish, woolen rags, bones and horn shavings. These and well rotted barn yard manures, with thorough tilth, is the secret of good crops.

The grub is a pest that defies the art of man. If it is the large white grub, the larvæ of the May bug, (Meloontha,) they remain in the earth from three to five years before attaining the insect transformation and are very destructive. The cut-worm belongs to a group called by naturalists Agrotidians, and work by night on the surface, and are only extirpated by digging around the plants where they bury themselves. There is no application that will deter the attacks of either of these

### Agricultural Societies.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. Y. STATE AG Socrety is to be held in the Capitol, at Albany, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864. Discussions on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and exhibition of Grain, Dairy Products, Fruit, &c., on Thursday. See official notice in our advertising department.

LIVINGSTON Co. AG. SOCIETY.—At the annual meet ing of this Society, held on the 5th inst., the officers of last year were re-elected as follows: President-Hon. CHARLES H. CARROLL. Vice Prest. — Richard Peck Treasurer-Hezekiah Allen. Secretary-Geo. J. Davis. The Society is out of debt, and there is about \$127 in the treasury.

CATTARAUGUS Co. Ag. Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Ellicottville, on the 2d inst., and the following gentlemen elected 1864: President-Samuel W. Johnson, Ellicottville. Vice Prest.-Judson Sibley, Napoli. Secy.-Horace S. Huntley, Little Valley. Treas.—C. V. B. Barse, Olean. Directors-Isaac Reed, East Otto: John K. Comstock, Olean; Joseph Smith, Mansfield; Halsey Safford, East Otto; Samuel S. Huntley, Ellicottville; Lorenzo Stratton, Little Valley.

SKANEAURIES FARMERS' CLUB. - At the annual meet ing of this Society, held on the 2d inst., the following mamed officers were elected for the ensuing year: President-Dor Austin. Vice Prests. - Alford Lamb, C. C. Wyckoff. Rec. Sec.—Chauncey B. Thorne. Cor. Sec.— Wm. R. Willets. Treas.-Wm. J. Townsend. Directors-Willis Clift, Geo. Austin. Directors holding over -Squire M. Brown, Wm. E. Clark, John Davey, Jacob H. Allen.

THE VIENNA AG. SOCIETY elected the following officers for 1864: President - D. G. VAN ZANDT. Prests.-J. II. Nichols and A. Bushnell. Secy.-A. W. Kellogg. Assistant Secy.—C. Graham. Treas.—L. R. Treat. Assistant Treas.—J. P. Johnson.

## Korticultural.

THE NURSERY BUSINESS OF ROCHESTER.

BY D. W. RAY.

THE reputation of Rochester as a city of Nurseries, and of Monroe county as the garden county of the State, has become national, yet few people are aware of the magnitude and extent of the nursery business, and the vast amount of capital invested in this city and county in carrying on this gigantic branch of trade. It employs a capital that can only be estimated by millions, and the amount is increasing year by year. It is little more than a quarter of a century since the trade commenced. and from small beginnings it has grown to magnificent proportions, so that the aggregate yearly sales of trees and plants from this city and vicinity now reach from one to two millions of dollars.

The commencement of the trade was with apple trees, upon the old system of stump grafting. This system has given way before the march of improvement, and in later years the seedlings which have been raised by the million have been grafted in the root. By this system a single root can be divided into sections and used for two or three scions, and their liability to thrive and do well is vastly increased. Soon after, a demand sprang up for other varieties of fruits, and the cultivation of cherry, pear, plum, and peach trees was added, until now our nurserymen cultivate trees and plants of every variety of fruit that will thrive in a temperate climate. For the past ten or fifteen years new and finer varieties of all kinds of fruit have been introduced from seedlings, and the importation of plants from France and England, until now this country can boast of as extensive and valuable lists of fruit as the world affords.

DEMAND FOR NURSERY PRODUCTS.

There has been a steady and rapid demand for nursery productions which has reached the remotest sections of the country. As the trade enlarged and expanded, the nurserymen here were obliged to add to the cultivation of fruit trees all kinds of ornamental trees, flowering plants, shrubs, evergreens, etc., and they are now grown in endless variety. To the cultivation of trees has also been added green-house productions of every description, including all kinds of rare exotic flowers, which have been gathered from every quarter of the globe. The green-houses of this city will exceed in extent and quantity of production anything of the kind in the country. The system of dwarfing trees, so that an extensive variety of fruits could be grown even in small gardens, has done much to add to and extend the nursery business.

By this system of culture the possessors of even the smallest garden could cultivate dwarf apples, pears and cherries, thus producing fruit early and not shading the ground so as to prevent cultivation. About ten years since the demand for these dwarf trees was so great that the nurserymen here could not supply it, and many thousands of the trees were imported directly from Europe to supply the requirements of the trade. Now they are grown in sufficient quantity to meet the demand.

WHERE THE TREES ARE SOLD.

In former times, trees from this city were shipped extensively to California, and as far east as Nova Scotia-40,000 apple trees were shipped in one season a few years since from here to Nova Scotia. Kansas received her first supply of trees from our nurseries. They have been sold as far south as Texas, and are now distributed throughout the entire North.

Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion. the South afforded an extensive market for Rochester trees, and the indefatigable agents from our leading nurseries found their way to almost every portion of the so-called Confederacy that could be reached by steamboat or railroad. This trade ceased at the commencement of the war, and some of the dealers neavily by their Southern customers. For the first year the war had a disastrous effect upon this business, but the trade is looking up, and last autumn it was nearly as large as ever. Our Canadian neighbors have been, and are still, good customers for trees and plants, and thousands of dollars worth find their way across the border annually. Our Nurserymen also receive large orders for trees and plants from New York city and vicinity, to adorn and beautify the many palatial country seats around the great metropolis.

It is estimated that there are from five to eight thousand acres of land in this county devoted exclusively to the culture of trees and plants, and no soil on the American continent seems to be better adapted to their growth and culture than the Valley of the Genesee. Trees planted in it grow strongly and vigorously, with plenty of fibrous roots, enabling them to be transplanted with safety to any portion of the country.

METHOD OF GROWING TREES.

The apple seedlings are grown about a foot apart, in rows with space between wide enough for a horse cultivator to pass through, to keep the ground free from weeds. To do well, the seeds should be planted in deep, rich, mellow soil. At the end of two years the roots are large enough to graft. The seedlings are taken up in the autumn and packed in sand, in cellars secure from frost, ready for grafting. This operation is usually performed in the winter when other nursery operations can not be carried on. An expert hand will set from 1,500 to 1,800 scions per day. After the grafting is completed the embryo trees are again packed in moist sand in boxes, where they are allowed to remain until early spring when they are transplanted into the nursery rows. Some nursery firms graft from 200,000 to 500,000 of these seed-

largely cultivated by the nurserymen. They are also grown from seeds in the same manner as apples, and then transplanted to the nursery rows. Standard pears are budded. This operation is performed the latter part of July, while the young and tender bark peels easily, and the sap is in full flow. Dwarf pear trees are budded upon the Angers quince stock, which seems to be far preferable for this purpose to our native quince. These were formerly imported direct from France. They are now grown from cuttings and layers. Dwarf and standard pear trees are ready for market at two or three years from the bud. Cherries, plums, peaches and apricots are all grown from the pits, and budded with the leading varieties of these kinds of fruits.

OUR LEADING NURSERYMEN.

Among the Nurserymen here, the firm of ELLWANGER & BARRY take the lead. In fact, they are the largest Nurserymen in the United States, and their trade amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. They commenced business in a small way, and by giving it their personal attention, added to shrewd, careful management, they have reached an enviable position among the business men of the city. Both have built palatial residences, and they conduct their business with a wise liberality that insures its success. They have about 500 to 600 acres of ground covered with every kind of fruit and ornamental tree. They employ a small army of men. Their trees are finely grown, and are sold over a wide range of territory. Their nurseries are located near Mount Hope, and are visited annually by thousands of people.

FROST & Co., of the Genesee Valley Nursery, have also a large nursery, embracing between three and four hundred acres. They do an extensive business, and ship trees to Canada and every portion of the United States. This firm employ a large force, and rank high among the nurserymen of the country.

We give below a list of the principal Nurserymen of Rochester and vicinity, and the number of acres they are reputed to have under cultivation for the growth of nursery trees and stocks:

Samuel Moulson, 250 to 300 acres; C. J. Ryan & Co., 200 to 250 acres; Hooker, Farley & Co., Brighton, 200 acres; T. B. Yale & Co., Brighton, 200 acres; W. M. Hoyt, Brighton, 150 acres; Gould, Beckwith & Co., Brighton, 150 acres; Moore Brothers, Brighton, 150 acres; H. E. Hooker & Co., 130 acres; Robert Donnelly & Brother, Greece, 100 acres; C. S. Mills & Co., 100 acres; Fellows & Co., Penfield, 80 to 100 acres; S. Boardman, Brighton, 75 acres; Wright & Davis, Irondequoit, 75 acres; Foster Hoyt, acres; Howe & Lewis, Brighton, 75 acres; D. McCarthy & Co., Brighton, 75 acres; G. G. McKinster, Irondequoit, 75 acres; C. W. Seelye, Central Nurseries, 75 acres; Thomas Hayward, Pittsford, 50 to 75 acres; Fish & Bro., Gates, 40 to 50 acres; A. C. Wheeler, Brighton, 50 acres; J. B. Norris, Brighton, 40 to 50 acres; Salter & Anthony, 40 to 50 acres; Dryer, Nash & Co., 50 acres; S. B. Kelly, Brighton, 35 acres; B. W. Fassett, Brighton, 25 acres; B. Millard, Pittsford, - acres; Lyons & Fisk, - acres; Huntington & Co., 25 to 30 acres; Asa Anthony, Gates, 25 acres; J. Wentz, Brighton, 15 to 20 acres; Wm. King, 10 acres; Brooks & Co., 10 acres; Geo. Cooper, Irondequoit, 10 acres; C. F. Crosman, 10 acres.

In addition to the above, there are a large number of smaller nurserymen, whose names we are not familiar with, and probably some larger ones whose names have escaped our memory. Suffice it to say, the nursery business in this county is yet in its infancy, and is destined to reach still greater proportions. It already affords employment not only for a vast amount of capital, but to a large number of laborers, and has been the means of adding largely to the material wealth and prosperity of our people. It has adorned and beautified our pleasant city, making it one of the finest in the State. It has fostered among our people a love of the beautiful, added to their material wealth, and led many to adorn and beautify their houses, which always increases and intensifies the love of country and patriotism of a people. It has educated the people to a higher standard of refinement and taste, and its benefits and blessings have been countless and beyond measure. May this business, which has been the means of doing so much good, long continue to

### THE HYACINTH.

THE HYACINTH is a universal favorite. It commends itself to all by its early season of flowering in the spring, by the beauty and sweetness of its flowers, and by the ease with which it may be grown, either in the garden, green-house, or in the living-room window. There is one thing about it, however, which cultivators understand, and that is, that while good, freshly imported Dutch Bulbs will produce one good season's bloom, they will rarely do more, and that the propagation of this Bulb is to this day confined to a limited tract of country in Holland. Why is this? It evidently must be either that the soil of the Dutch growers, or the culture, or both, are different from ours. The following article on the subject, from the London Gardeners' Chronicle, will be found instructive:

THE BULB FARMS OF HAARLEM have been sending us, during the last few weeks, their annual consignments of Hyacinths, on which we depend so much for the decoration of our windows, green-houses, and gardens in the early portion of the year. Holland appears peculiarly well adapted for the production of such plants. Her moist air, sandy soil, and the water which is always met with standing a few feet below lings annually. Next to apples, pears are most the surface of the ground, would seem to fur- place. The Hyacinth would appear to be very

nish the most favorable conditions for their cul- liable to become diseased, and hence every pretivation, and until such conditions are met with in other countries, she is likely to remain without a rival in the market for such things. We buy them yearly of her; they bloom with us in perfection the first season, but are afterwards thought worthless, and, in most instances, they are thrown to the rubbish heap. All those millions of Hyacinth bulbs which crowd or have crowded our seedsmen's shops and auction rooms, will have disappeared by this time next year, and their places will be filled by another importation direct from Holland. And so we go on year after year; the bulbs are reared in the sandy plains about Haarlem, where they form and lay up in store a stock of organic matter which enables them to bloom well one year at least after they are sent over to England, and then they dwindle away, degenerate, and die.



Is this result to be attributed to climate and soil, or to our mode of cultivation and general treatment of the bulbs? Is it possible, or probable, that the day may arrive when we shall be able to cultivate the Hyacinth as successfully as our Dutch friends do now, and keep it in health and vigor for a number of years instead of one only? We fully concur in the opinion that soil and climate are somewhat in favor of those who dwell in the vicinity of Haarlem; and further, that it will always be more satisfactory for us to import our annual supplies of fresh bulbs than to attempt to grow them ourselves.

But having admitted thus much, we, as good gardeners, ought not to consider such disadvantages insurmountable. With a little extra expense and care it is not impossible to preserve the Hyacinth in health and vigor, and thus enable it to grow and bloom with us for many successive years. Let us endeavor, therefore, to direct attention to the system of cultivation which is practiced in Holland with such successful results.

In the first place, the natural soil about Haarlem is composed chiefly of sand and decaying shell, which has been thrown up in former times by the ocean. It also contains a portion of vegetable matter, and is enriched annually by a liberal supply of cow-dung-the only kind of manure which is used. The land which is to be planted with the bulbs is trenched two or three feet deep in spring, and manured at the same time. But it is not yet in a fit condition for the reception of the Hyacinth. And mark, particularly, the next preparatory operation. A crop lly potatoes, is taken order to draw out any rankness or impurities which might prove injurious to the Hyacinth. This being done during the spring and summer months, the land is ready for the reception of the bulbs in autumn, which is the proper season to plant them. Nor is this all; a careful system of rotation in cropping is also observed, so that these bulbs are rarely, if ever, grown on the same land two years in succession.

When planted, in October, the bulbs are covered over with three or four inches of soil, and are further protected during the winter months with a layer of reeds, some five or six inches in thickness. And now the process of growth immediately begins, and in a way to which we beg to draw particular attention. It is the roots only that grow. They strike deep down into the earth in search of nourishment, while the stem remains, all but inactive, patiently waiting for the time when the roots shall be in a position to supply all its requirements. And thus it happens that when the spring comes round, and when the bulb begins to grow, as we say, a sufficient supply of nourishment is readily and abundantly supplied.

Another point which the Dutch cultivator considers of great importance, is the careful preservation and full development of the leaves. Any disease in the leaves is rapidly communicated to the bulb, and hence every precaution is used to keep them in health and vigor. The flower stems themselves are usually removed before they are in full bloom, not with the view, as is sometimes supposed, of strengthening the bulbs, but in order to prevent the heavy flower heads from falling upon and rotting the leaves. Huge heaps of Hyacinth blooms may be seen laid up in the corners of all the fields about Haarlem in the month of April, having been cut to prevent the chance of such a thing taking

caution is taken by the Dutch cultivator to remove any predisposing cause, whether that be in the composition of the soil or in any injury that may happen to the leaves.

These, then, would appear to be the principal easons which account for the success which attends the cultivation of the Hyacinth in Holland. That our gardeners, were they to try, might be as successful as the Dutch, we have little doubt, but whether such success would be worth their while, or whether "it would pay," is quite another matter. All that we have in view is to point out the cause of this success, namely, a mode of management founded on a knowledge of the laws of vegetable physiology, and on the peculiar nature and habits of the Hyacinth.

In the above remarks we have drawn especial notice to the manner in which the growth of the Hyacinth commences; how the roots are formed during the autumn and winter, ready to supply nourishment to the leaves as they are put forth in the spring. This circumstance will explain, at a glance, the kind treatment which should be given to Hyacinths when they are grown in glasses, or vases, in water, for the decoration of of our windows or sitting rooms. At this season of the year, when our fair readers, in particular, are engaged in this kind of Hyacinth culture, we cannot do better than repeat the advice which we have often given, namely, "keep your bulbs in a dark place until they have formed a good supply of roots to nourish and support the coming leaves and flowers."

### Horticultural Notes.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CAN ADA is to hold its next Annual Meeting at the Mechan ics' Institute, Hamilton, on Wednesday, the 20th day of January, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEATH OF DAVID HAGGERSTON .- We record, says the Magazine of Horticulture, with deep regret, the death of Mr. Haggerston, in his 62d year, which occurred at his residence at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Friday, November 6th, one of the most skillful and practical gardeners of the old school, who has filled many situations of great resonsibility, and done as much, if not more, to develop a taste for plants and fruits in our vicinity, than any other gardener of his time. An early acquaintance with Mr. H., when he was proprietor of the Charlestown Vineyard, which he carried on for some time, enabled us to know him well; and during a period of more than thirty years he has been devoted to the true interests of gardening. As a member of the Massa chusetts Horticultural Society, he has served on various committees, and filled the office of Chairman of the Flower Committee for three or four years, to the entire satisfaction of every member. It has been our good fortune to act with him at various times, and we do no more than justice when we say, that to his good judgment and sound advice the Society is indebted for the success of many of its exhibitions. Mr. HAGGERSTON was a thorough gardener, well versed in every branch and a man of much intelligence. The arduous duties of his recent position, Superintendent of Mt. Hope Cemetery, prevented him from taking the active part in horticultural matters which he formerly did, and his absence has been much regretted. Kind and generous to a fault, he leaves a void in a large circle of friends who knew his worth.

### Juquiries and Auswers.

LIST OF NURSERYMEN.-A. C., Lima, N. Y., asks us if there is a complete list of Nurserymen in the United States in print. We know of none that is accurate or of recent publication. Lists were published some three years ago, but we know of none now extant that is

BEST LOCALITIES FOR GRAFE CULTURE.—May I ask of you the favor to give me your opinion of the best locatities in the entire United States for the successful and profitable culture of grapes—where they are, and to which you would give the preference? And then, in the second place, and as a distinct question, where, in your judgment, is the best locality, both in reference to grapes and climate, for the health of one who has been prostrated in strength by southern fevers, sedentary life and irritation of the bronchia or lungs, or both, and is at present lacking in strength, nervous or otherwise, and affected with catarrhal tendencies. A climate that will invigorate the system generally, particularly the digestive functions, and at the same time not tend to provoke catarrhal irritation, is the one desired for a permanent residence. Have we a good wine grape in our country which would produce wine that would compete successfully with foreign wine? Will the Catawba crane answer this description? A grane that in our country which would produce which that would compete successfully with foreign wine? Will the Catawba grape answer this description? A grape that will be desirable for table use and also for purposes of wing manufacture would, I think, be an article to be sought after—or a region of country where the two kinds could be well grown—one adapted favorably for table use and another more particularly for wine. In this case, when the one purpose or kind may prove unprofitable for any reason, the other might be available to supply the deficiency. Is there any Wine Growers' Association of which you know which presents favorable inducements, and with which it may be to my advantage to become connected and interested?

I am told that the vine is being cultivated near the sea shore of southern New Jersey, at Absecon and vicinity. Would you think it could be cultivated to advantage and with permanent success in such a locality?—Francis G. Cummings, Philadelphia, Pa.

There are only a few localities in the United States

There are only a few localities in the United States where grape culture for wine making has made any considerable progress. These are-1st. A district of country in Ohio and Kentucky around the city of Cincinnati. 2d, Kelly's Island in Lake Erie, on the north ern shore of Ohio. 3d, Hermann, in Missouri, on the Missouri river some eighty miles west of St. Louis. 4th, Hammondsport, at the head of Crooked Lake, Steuben Co., N. Y. There may be others that are un

The Catawba, we believe, is the principal wine grap of all these localities, except, perhaps, Hermann, where we understand the Norton's Virginia, or some other varieties are preferred. Many other sorts are now being tested as to their fitness for wine making; among these are the Delaware and Concord, which seem to enjoy the greatest prominence. We understand that in Northern Ohio the grape promises to be a profitable object of culture, both for table and wine, and the climate, we think, is something like what our correspondent is seeking. In Western New York the grape is extensively planted, chiefly Isabella, Concord and Delaware for the table, and the experience thus far is highly favorable on the score of profit. The climate is healthy and invigorating, but whether it would suit a constitution such as that of our correspondent we will not venture an opinion.

There is a Wine Growers' Association at Cincinnati, which may be addressed through Dr. Jno. A. WARDER. There is one at Hermann, we think, that may be reached through Mr. GEO. HUSMAN, and one at Hammondsport, New York; Mr. WEBER, we believe is the manager. We have no information at hand as to Southern New

## Domestic Geonomy.

SOUP, CAKE, PUDDING.

MESSRS. EDS.:-I want to do something for the Rural, so I send a few recipes, as they may interest some:

CABBAGE SOUP.—Take one head of cabbage, chop it fine, put on it about two quarts of water, boil about two hours, then add milk or cream, and season to your taste.

CURRANT CAKE.—Take i pound cleaned and dried currants; 1 pound sifted flour; 1 pound butter; 2 yolks and 3 whites of eggs; both well beaten separately. Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar, (! b.,) then the eggs and flour, and beat them well for twenty minutes. Mix in the currants and bake as nice as you can.

PLUM PUDDING.—Will some RURAL reader please inform me, through its columns, the best method of making a tip-top plum pudding, and oblige, Young Housekeeper.

Trenton, Wis., 1864.

#### CHAPPED HANDS.

THE discomfort and annoyance of chapped hands is very great, and might be avoided if people would take proper care in drying their hands after washing them. Cold cream is a very good remedy for this and other cutaneous irritations, and the following recipe will enable any one to prepare it where the article cannot be procured at the shops:-Melt together in a water bath (that is, a vessel immersed in boiling water, like a carpenter's glue-pot) eight ounces of fine neat's-foot oil or almond oil, three ounces of spermaceti, and one and a half ounces of white wax; when thoroughly melted pour the whole into a pan, which, in winter, must be kept very warm by the fire; then, with a clean, flat stick, beat the mass continually until it is uniform in body; pour in half a pint of rose or orange-flower water, and one-fourth of an ounce of spirit of bergamot, or any other perfume desired; then beat rapidly again until the whole of the water and spirit is taken up by the unctous portions. If made in winter, all the materials must be warmed as mixed, or the mass will be lumpy. Lard or sweet oil may be substituted for the almond oil. If care is observed, the mass will be as white as snow.—Sci. Am.

GOOD VINEGAR.—Noticing an inquiry in the RURAL how to make good vinegar, I have a recipe which I have tried and know to be good, and which is as follows:-Good vinegar may be made by adding three quarts of molasses to eight gallons of clear rain water, the same put into a good cask and well shook up a few times. Then put in two or three spoonfuls of good veast, or two yeast cakes. Place the cask, if in summer, out-doors, at the warmest side of the house; but if in cold weather, near the chimnev, where it may be kept warm. In ten or fifteen days place in the liquor a sheet of brown paper, torn into strips, dipped into molasses, and good vinegar will be produced. This is cheap. -MRS. B. M. SMITH, Moffit's Store, Col. Co., N. Y., 1864.

PRESERVING CIDER.—As I have seen in two or three late numbers of the RURAL an inquiry and recipes for preserving cider, I will give one, which I believe to be far superior to any that I have seen. In the first place, I get the best cider I can, new, and let it stand about twentyfour hours. Then rack it off into another barrel, and let it stand three or four days; rack again, and let it be until it gets worked sufficiently, or to suit the taste. Then put in 11 bs. of horse-radish (pounded middling fine) to the 32 gallons of cider. Bung up, and in winter you will have a splendid beverage. I had some fixed in this way last winter, and it was the best I ever saw.-WM. D. CLARK, JR., Albion, N. Y.

RECIPE FOR SAUSAGES.—As I have for a long time been a reader of the RURAL, and found many valuable recipes in the same, I thought I would contribute one which many of us have tried and know to be good:—Ten lbs. meat; 2 oz. salt: 1 oz. pepper,—sage and other seasoning to suit the taste. - Mrs. H. HOWELL, Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y.

REMOVING IRON RUST .- Somebody's wife asks how to take iron rust out, and I will give my way. I choose the warmest and sunniest day, and dip the spot in lemon juice, then dry in the sun. I have always succeeded thus without damaging the article. Some dilute oil vitriol, but as that is injurious, I have never tried it.— MARY, Port Byron, N. Y., 1864.

GOOD CORN BREAD.—Take one coffee cup of sweet milk, and the same of sour cream; half a cup of sugar and one teaspoonful of saleratus; two eggs and half a cup of wheat flour. Thicken to a stiff batter, and bake one hour and a half with a slow fire.—LIBBIE.

THE small white sago, called pearl sago, is the best. The large brown kind has an earthy taste. These articles, and tapioca, ground rice, etc., should be kept covered.

OMELET.—Will some one please send a recipe for making an omelet, and oblige — A Young HOUSEKEEPER, Howell, Mich., 1864.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

Domestic Economy.—No housekeeper or cook is fully prepared to enter successfully upon her culinary duties without having the Chemical Saleratus on hand. It relieves the mind of much of the care and anxiety experienced by a skillful cook. For sale by most merchants and grocers. Call for the genuine in red papers, and beware of the counterfeit put up in green.

## Padies' Department.

AND REVENT

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. OUR LOVED ONES-GONE.

Gone from earth's darkness-gone to rest Away in the beautiful land of the blest, Where a beautiful river of silvery light Waters the gardens, with flowers bright; There with the "Angel Band" robed in white, There are our loved ones gone-gone.

Many a time we have clasped the hand Of friends who are now in the spirit land; And many a time we have seen the tear Fall from the eye when death was near But nothing affects us, as when from here Our loved ones are gone-gone

Two of our little loved ones have flown, And are now with the Angels around the throne, A white-winged messenger bore them o'er The dark waters of death to that brighter shore. In glory they'll reign forevermore; The loved ones, gone-gone

Oh, our Father! why could not I Have died for them? why, oh why! I've tasted earth's bitterness, and wish not to stay, My spirit longs to be away! Fain, fain, would I go to the realms of day, Whither our loved ones are gone-gone

But I will murmur no more; for I seem to hear Angel voices whispering near, Telling me this! when life's journey is o'er I shall meet those who have gone before. There's a home for me on the other shore, There, where our loved ones are gone-gone

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"BABY-TALK"

I AM well aware that this momentous subject, however ably discussed, may fail to awaken, in the public mind, the deep interest that the "Polish Question," "Mexican Affairs," or even the "Great Rebellion" has. Nevertheless, as the subject seems to have assumed such serious dimensions in the mind of MINNIE MINTWOOD, I feel impressed to say a few words upon it.

"Why need people use 'baby-talk' to children?" Because it is perfectly natural for a loving mother; just as natural as to hug and kiss her babe; and I should like some evidence that it is not just as intelligible as "plain English" to babies. I mean babies, not great, cross, mischievous children, old enough to remember it, if they should happen to get their bump of "sublimity" silenced in the process of silencing their "yelling." I candidly think there is a shorter way of silencing them than rocking them half a day in a cradle; unattended, too, by the danger of arresting any proper development of the head.

Just across the street lives my excellent neighbor, Mrs. Johnson. A multitude of family cares compel her sometimes to let little Sol-OMON-named after his good old grandfatherlie in his cradle a little a longer than he chooses; but her cheerful voice, raised to a musical pitch, exclaiming, "Hi de diddle de dee! what a maty mama's little Sollie? Donty ki, mama will take de darling birdie dis minute," soon changes SOLLIE's cry to a happy, crowing laugh.

· Now, I suppose a "sensible" woman would have said, "Solomon, my son, why do you weep? It is very unmanly; cease those infantile wailings. I will attend to your necessities as soon as convenient." Probably he would have comprehended every word without danger of stretching his intellent to "idiocy." Bless me!-I can imagine such a woman, with a face as seldom lit up by a smile as the remotest corner of the Mammoth Cave is by sunlight, and hear her arguing the propriety of dressing boy babies in doeskin pants, frock coat, and standing collar, because it takes so long "to rid themselves of early impressions."

What sense is there in the "Ha, Ha, Ha," of a good, hearty laugh? Much in the pleasant feelings it expresses; but if we were good, "common-sensed" people, I suppose instead of "Ha, Ha, Ha," we should keep our faces perfectly straight, and say, "I feel a very exquisite sense of pleasure within." The same with "babytalk." The babe appreciates little beyond the radiant smile and happy voice of its mother, no matter whether expressed in meaning or un-

Blessings upon mothers who can use "babytalk," for I never knew a fretful, impatient one who did, nor never knew a child injured by it, nor one that ever called his toes "dosies" or "wesies" when he became old enough to speak. One great and good man said, "When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things," and I guess the most of children do the same.

As to its sounding "flat," many people think everything "flat" pertaining to babies; and as to the "logic," I "fail to see" the need of any; but I never failed to discover beauty, and music, in the imperfect language of childhood, nor in the voice of the happy mother as she responded in the same tongue. NETTIE. Canastota, N. Y., 1864

DOMESTIC COMFORT.—The most prominent among temporal things, to make life pleasant, is to be within the walls of a well-ordered house. Not conspicuous for its finery or costliness, but by its fitness, its air of neatness, and content to all who enter to enjoy its comforts. The woman who does not make this a grand item in her routine of duties, has not yet learned the true dignity of her station; does not enjoy the blessings of life; and indirectly despises her family and the Word of God. "She looketh well to the ways of her household," was spoken by the wisest man that ever lived, and will be told as a memorial of in "looking well" to the ways of their houseWritten for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "MISSING.'

DEAR READER, mine, has sad experience taught you the fearful import of this word? Is there a vacant spot at your fireside, a missing link from the home chain? As you visit the haunts so fraught with recollections of the sweet long ago, never to be forgotten, are you reminded of one who was wont to wander there with you, and sitting on the old rock by the hillside, dream dreams of beauty for the future,dreams never to be realized, for he is missing?

O! fearful word! What tales it tells of crushed hopes, and bleeding hearts! We see it written everywhere. The evening breeze that fans your cheek wafts the sad music of the word to some poor stricken heart. This lovely Autumn afternoon, as I sit watching the sun as it sinks lower and lower in the western horizon, I am thinking of one who fell on a far-off field of bloody strife, whose life-sun set ere it was noon. They told us he was "missing,"-that he fell while rallying his comrades to the last charge of that fearful battle; but they could not tell us when, or where, he died.

"Fallen in battle,—we never may know, The spot where they dealt thee the last fatal blow: Thou hast found thee a grave in the land of thy foes And we know not the place where thy ashes repose.

The gay and happy may pace the rooms, even as now, but it is lonely still. We hear the joyous laughter, the merry jest, but heed them not, -one is missing. These rooms, once familiar will never re-echo the sound of his foot-falls again. He sleeps his last, long sleep, far from his childhood home, far from the friends who

> " No rolling drum disturbs his rest Beneath the quiet sod, The mold lies heavy on his breast, His spirit is with God."

Friends, you who never have waited with anxious longing for tidings from loved ones,who have never read the lists of "killed, wounded and missing" with a heart-sickening fear that you would recognize one familiar name -you who who know not what it is to spend days of anxiety and sleepless watching, for "loved ones gone to war," do you realize what all this suffering is for? Do you think, as you glance carelessly over the names of our brave boys "fallen in battle," that it was for your interest they suffered and died? That they are fighting your battles? How many home circles are broken that your hearth-stones may remain undesolated? True, you may have given up your time and money to assist in this great strug\* gle, but what are these in comparison with a life dearer to you than your own?

Some of our boys have returned, others will come, but how many are "missing." We will welcome the returning braves with open arms, though our hearts seem almost breaking for those who never will come again. How many have looked forward to the close of this cruel war as the time for the realization of their fondest anticipations, whose hopes are already dashed to earth, and, instead, the bitter cup of sorrow pressed to their lips. Listen to the mournful wail, as it rises from thousands of stricken hearts this night, "Father, if possible, let this cup pass from me." O! that He who is "as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, a covert from the storm," may bind up these crushed and bleeding hearts, and grant that all this suffering may not be in vain. MATE. Niagara Co., N. Y., 1863.

### MUSIC AN AMUSEMENT OF THE HOME.

What shall the amusement of the home be? When there are the ability and taste, I regard music as combining in happiest proportions instruction and pleasure, as standing at the head of the home evening enjoyment. What a never failing resource have those homes which God has blest with this gift! How many pleasant family circles gather nightly about the piano! How many a home is vocal with the voice of song or psalm. In other days, in how many a cloud; and they seemed as anxious to recover harmony, and sons with clarionet or flute or manly voice, and daughters sweetly and clearly filling-in intervals of sound, made a joyous noise! There was then no piano.—to the homes of this generation the great, the universal boon and comforter. One pauses and blesses it as he modified and determined his whole subsequent hears it through the open farm-house window, or detects its sweetness stealing out amid the iargons of the city—an angel's benison upon a wilderness of discord, soothing the weary brain, lifting the troubled spirit, pouring fresh strength into the tired body, waking to worship, lulling to rest. Touched by the hand we love, a mother sister, wife-say is it not a ministrant of love to child, to man-a household deity, now meeting our moods, answering to our needs, sinking to depths we can not fathom, rising to heights we can not reach, leading, guiding, great and grand and good, and now stooping to our lower wants, the frolic of our souls reverberating from its keys? The home that has a piano, what capacity for evening pleasure and profit has it! Alas! that so many wives and mothers should speak of their ability to play as a mere accomplishment of the past, and that children should grow up looking on the piano as a thing unwisely kept for company and show .- Rev. J. F. W. Ware.

MAXIMS FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS. Never give reproof, if it can be avoided, while the feelings of either party are excited. If the parent or teacher be not calm, his influence is diminished, and a bad example is set. If the child is excited or provoked, he will not feel the force of argument or rebuke. On the other hand, do not defer long. Seize the first favorable opportunity while the circumstances are all those noble women who have been eminent fresh in the memory. Reprove each fault as it occurs, and do not suffer them to accumulate,

## Choice Miscellung.

Written for the Rural New-Yorker. INVOCATION TO SLEEP.

BY CLIO STANLEY

Come, gentle Sleep! Come on the viewless wings of night, Come with the glancing star-beams dight, Hasten once more in thy robes of light, Oh, gentle sleep!

Come, sweetest Sleep! Come with thy dreams of rare repose, Come with the scent of poppy and rose, Haste, on the softest wind that blows, Oh, gentle sleep!

Come, calmest Sleep! Come with the murmur of Lethean waves, Come with thy vision of grass-covered graves, Haste from the far-away, dew-dropping caves, Oh, gentle Sleep!

Come, deenest Sleep! Let me no spirit of darkness discern, Let me no future of suffering learn, Let me no leaf of the mystic scroll turn, Oh, gentle Sleep!

Come, peaceful Sleep! In thy dim shade let my wandering feet Other twin footsteps but once again meet, Other sweet eyes from the spirit-world greet, Oh, gentle Sleep!

Come, kindly Sleep! Come with the heart that with tenderness beats, Come with the lip that a love word repeats, Come, come, with vision that never retreats, Oh, gentle Sleep!

Come, holy Sleep! Come, and the drowsy air hush with thy spell, Let the old voices the old story tell, Come, tho' thy dreams bring no sound but farewell, Oh, gentle Sleep!

Philadelphia, Pa., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HENRY D. THOREAU.\*

WE avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the appearance of this posthumous volume, to give a brief sketch of its author. His name is probably not familiar to most of the readers of the RURAL. Though one of the most loyal, enthusiastic Americans that can well be imagined, his works are almost unknown to a large proportion of his countrymen. This is a fact which we mention with shame and confusion of face, and we write these lines in the hope of turning the attention of the public, to a slight degree at least, to the few volumes which he has left as his contribution to American Literature.

THOREAU, as we have just hinted, was not a voluminous author. He wielded the pen with a chariness that was a source of keen disappointment to those who admired his genius so greatly. We say genius, for he was emphatically a man of genius. True, it developed itself in an eccentric mode, but it was still genius, and that, too, of a high order. His mind, too, was well stored with useful knowledge, while he possessed an inexhaustible fund of curious information. Those who read his works with that appreciation which they so richly deserve, will not hesitate to acknowledge the truth of these statements.

THOREAU'S life was an enigma even to those who knew him best; and no one could know him well. No deep sea soundings were sufficient to fathom the depths of his eccentricity and originality. We may account for this, to some extent, perhaps, in the fact that a grievous disappointment befel him in his early life. The only record of it is in these mysterious words:-"I long ago lost a hound, a bay horse and a turtle-dove, and am still on their trail. Many are the travelers I have spoken concerning them, describing their tracks and what calls they answered to. I have met one or two who had heard the hound, and the tramp of the horse, and even seen the dove disappear behind them as if they had lost them themselves." There is a hidden meaning to these words which will never be discovered, and which lends a deep, romantic interest to the character of their author. We shall never understand how much the event, or events, referred to life.

THOREAU was in every'sense a child of Nature. He loved her with a devotion that almost passed comprehension. He communed with her continually, and studied "her visible forms" with a minuteness, an acumen, and an untiring diligence, which have never been surpassed. He considered most of the luxuries and many of the so-called comforts of life as not only not indispensable, but as positive hindrances to the elevation of mankind. Scorning the advantages and conventionalities of civilized life, he betook himself to the woods and the fields, and for two years, from 1845, lived a hermit on the shores of Walden Pond, near Concord, Mass., in a house erected by his own hands. His purpose in going to this wild place, as he expressed it, 'was to transact some private business with the fewest obstacles. I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived. I wanted to live deep and suck out all the marrow of life, to live so sturdily and Spartan-like as to put to rout all that was not life, to cut a broad swath and shave close, to drive life into a corner, and reduce it to its lowest terms, and if it proved to be mean, why then to get the whole and genuine meanness of it, and publish its meanness to the world; or if it were

\* EXCURSIONS: By HENRY D. THOREAU, author of "Walden," and "A Week on the Concord and Merrilest the offender be discouraged by the amount mack Rivers." Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1863.

sublime, to know it by experience, and be able to give a true account of it in my next excursion."-[Walden, p. 98.]

And yet in the midst of this solitude he was not alone. To him solitude was the most companionable of all companions. He held familiar converse with the trees, the streams the sky, and all the inhabitants of earth, air or water, and desired no other companions. Animals which shun the approach of man recognized in him a brother and a friend, and forgot their native wildness in his presence. We are not surprised, then, that he loved the Indian, admired his character and mode of life, treasured up with the tenderest care all relics of his unfortunate race, and sighed for a more extensive and practical acquaintance with them.

THOREAU'S writings have a singular fascination for all those whose hearts have anything in common with his, and who can look with charity and patience upon his peculiar traits. We will not enter into a minute examination of his style, in order to discover the secret of its power. Those who are acquainted with it require nothing of this sort, and those who are not, can easily solve the problem for themselves by a perusal of any of the author's works. We will only add that the volume before us contains an admirable biographical sketch of THOREAU by one of his warmest admirers, Mr. R. W. EMER-SON. We are indebted to it for some of the facts stated in this article, and would heartily recommend it to the attention of all who desire to know more of this remarkable and versatile man, whose life was emphatically, in his own words, "a life of simplicity, independence, magnanimity and trust."

### MORAL PRECOCITY UNDESIRABLE.

Do you expect from a child any great amount of goodness. During early years, every civilized man passes through that phase of character exhibited by the barbarous race from which he is descended. As the child features—flat nose, forward, opening nostrils, large lips, wide-apart eyes, absent frontal sinus, &c., resembles for a time those of the savage, so too, do their instincts.

Hence the tendencies to cruelty, to thieving, to lying, so general among children—tendencies, which even without the aid of discipline, will become more or less modified just as the features do. The popular idea that children are "innocent," while it may be true in so far as it refers to evil knowledge, is totally false in so far as it refers to evil impulses, as half an hour's observation in the nursery will prove to any one. Boys when left to themselves, as at a public school, treat each far more brutally than men do; and were they left to themselves at an earlier age, their brutality would be still more con-

Not only is it unwise to set up a high standing for infantile good conduct, but it is even unwise to use very urgent incitements to such good conduct. Already most people recognize the detrimental results of intellectual prococity, but there remains to be recognized the truth that there is a moral precocity which is also detrimental. Our higher intellectual ones are comparatively complexed. By consequence they are both comparatively late in their evolution. And with the one as with the other, a very early activity, produced by stimulation, will be at the expense of the future character. Hence the most uncommon fact that those who during childhood were instanced as models of juvenile goodness, by-and-by undergo some disastrous and seemingly inexplicable change, and end by being not above but below par; while relative exemplary men are often the issue of a childhood by no means promising.—British Quarterly.

### SOWING YOUR WILD OATS.

In all the wide range of accepted British maxims, there is none, take it for all in all, more thoroughly abominable than this one as to the sowing of wild oats. Look at it on what side you will, and I defy you to make anything but a devil's maxim of it. What a man—be he young, old, or middle-aged—sows, that, and nothing else. shall he reap. The only thing to do with wild oats is to put them carefully into the hottest part of the fire, and get them burnt to dust, every seed of them. If you sow them, no matter in what ground, up they will come, with long, tough roots, like couch-grass, and luxuriant stalks and leaves, as sure as there is a sun in heavena crop which it turns one's heart cold to think of. The devil, too, whose special crop they are, will see that they thrive—and you, nobody else, will have to reap them, and no common reaping will get them out of the soil, which must be dug down deep again and again. Well for you if with all your care, you can make the ground sweet again by your dying day.—Tom Brown at Oxford.

WORDS.-Just as in some fossil, curious and beautiful shapes of vegetable or animal life, the graceful fern. or the finely vertebrated lizard, such as now, it may be, have been extinct for thousands of years, are permanently bound up with the stone, and rescued from that perishing which would have otherwise been theirs-so in words are beautiful thoughts and images, the imagination and the feeling of past ages, of men whose very names have perished, too, preserved and made safe forever.—Trench.

IDEAS INEXPRESSIBLE.—All of our thoughts have not words corresponding to them; many of them, in our yet imperfectly developed nature, can never express themselves in acts, but must be appreciable by God only, like the silent melodies in a great musician's heart, never to roll forth from harp or organ.—De Quincey.

FAMILY DISSENSION.—From what stranger can you accept attachment if you are at variance with your own family?

### Sabbath Musings.

NEVER AGAIN.

BROKEN the golden chord, Severed the silken tie; Never again will the old days come, Darling, to you and I.

Dead the beautiful Past! Scattered around its bier Pale thoughts lie thick, and memories Of days that were so dear.

Memories? Fold them up-Lay them sacred by; What avails it to dream of the Past! The Future! for you and I!

Broken the silken chord, Severed the golden chain, Linking us with the beautiful days That never can come again!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE LIGHT OF FAITH

"THEN WE SHALL KNOW AS WE ARE KNOWN." WHEN the finger of GOD touches the eyelids

of the human creature, the scales fall off. As the thought of Him fills the soul, it no longer looks through the media which the poor, blind world has given it, all bedimmed with deceit, selfishness and error, but step by step it is led up higher, until it looks, as it were, through the eye-glass of the Infinite. How the darkness fleeth away before the glorious sunlight of Truth. The mountain tops glisten, and the valleys glow. Everything beautiful becomes more beautiful. Nature is more lovely; its skies brighter, its flowers fairer, its landscape serener. Why? Because God is in them all. To him whose eye-sight is thus cleared, wickedness is no less dark, and his eyes grow more tearful as he beholds the fallett and recognizes them as the children of a common Father. As his vision is enlarged, his heart and fingers work more earnestly, for he knows that a brother forever fallen is a wound inflicted on all the race, while one recovered makes glad the heart of

But what of the work which sorrow hath wrought? Do we always reap good from the sowing of tears? I trow not. Though often "upon the stepping-stones of our dead selves we rise to better things," yet many times we descend still lower. As he who is thus illuminated travels hopefully but perhaps wearily on, he glances backward over the rough places which once caused his feet to bleed. At first he is softened by a view that makes his eye grow misty, then his face grows stony, and his lips are compressed, a fit representation of the desolation within. The shrine to which he brought whatever savored of hope and pleasure is broken, and if he strives to gather together the fragments and build another, they, too, are hurled from him. He rises and goes to his work colder, but not better, because he looked within instead of upward.

We hear much about the war as a developing power. So it is. We are told that every fatal bullet pierces many hearts, and when the blood ceases flowing, they are nerved with stronger and better purposes. There are fruit and flowers where before were only weeds and fallow ground. But not always. Often it is like the violent storm that sweeps all before it instead of the gentle rain that mellows and fertilizes. The thought of blood, and suffering, and death, prevents any rays of light from coming that might have brought a vision of hope to the desponding soul. They hear no harmony from out the discord,-see no light from out the darkness. So with the little roughnesses that we meet with every day; they do not always round off the corners,—only make the angles sharper. It depends upon ourselves whether sorrow develops the good that is in us or not. If we rise above it, it strengthens us: if it rises above us, then are we rendered weaker.

Do you never feel heavy-hearted when you see those to whom no light comes? Some of them, perhaps, are blessed with little of this world's knowledge, and possess a dim view of the way homeward. They grope this way and that until the spirit is chafed with much searching and no finding. Whence am I? What am Whither going? Who is the Father? are questions which come to us with fearful meaning, and the silence which follows is still more fearful. The waves surge to and fro, and they listen in vain for the mandate, "So far shalt thou come, and no farther." In the midnight they see no Infinite Father, no incarnate CHRIST upon whose form they may lean their mangled breasts. When at last the tempest has spent itself, there is a calm, but no joy. Through the long vista of ages, from Creation's first morning, there comes the edict, "Let there be light,"but it is not for thee. The worn spirit is quieted, and bye-and-bye, in the distant East, he sees a single ray of light, and in fullness of time there is the perfect dawn.

The vision of many is rendered clear by long waiting and much suffering, as the best eyeglasses are rendered perfectly pellucid by the process of heating. So the spiritual vision is made free from impurities as by fire. Very likely human nature writhes in the midst of the flame, and the natural eye is dimmed as the spiritual eye grows brighter; but what is the mortal to the immortal? The world, with its work and sorrow, sometimes bears heavily, but the restless, doubting soul is a greater burden. You would fain close the eyelids, and fold the hands over the still bosom of such an one, so that darkness and doubting may be no more,but not yet. God has given us much light in this world, but it is not perfect, yet in the dimness we may hear a soft, still voice saying, "Now we look as through a glass darkly, but then we shall see him face to face. M. M. M.

Lima, N. Y., 1863.

## Msekul, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE AILANTHUS SILK-WORM OF CHINA.

NEW developments are everywhere met by new plans of procedure; sometimes are eminently chimerical, and sometimes really feasible: a plain, practicable theory is a desideratum, certainly, when there is a sphere awaiting it.

The present scarcity of labor and the high prices of all wearing materials, are well known facts; if, then, a product can be introduced meeting in part the consequent exigences, ought it not to receive a candid consideration? Those who have carefully tested its merits, tell us that the Ailanthus silk-worm of China is admirably adapted to meet such a demand.

The natural food of the worm, though it is said to be omniverous, is the leaves of the Ailanthus, a tree that is easily obtained, that grows and is multiplied rapidly, that will flourish on sterile soil and furnish food the first season, I think, if sown from the seeds. The odor of its leaves renders it objectionable as a shade tree, but this odor protects it from animals, so that no inclosure is necessary. The trees should be planted closely together that a hedge may be formed.

In weaving its cocoon, the caterpillar does not work like the mulberry cocoon; the latter closes its cocoon all around, and when the perfect cocoon comes out, it severs the threads so that it can not be continuously unwound: the Ailanthus leaves an opening for its exit, or the cocoon at that end is so thin that the perfect insect can come out by pushing the threads aside and not cutting them.

The silk thus obtained is not so valuable as that of the mulberry cocoon, but holds a medium place between that and wool, and its durability is such that in China it can be and is often worn by the second and third generation. The product of silk is as abundant as in the mulberry cocoon, and there is but little expense attending its culture. It is also easily wrought: the thread is strong, shining, smooth and supple. It forms "an excellent material which has a great future for all industrials in raw silk."

The worms, when a few days old, are transferred from the house to the hedge, they require to be looked after occasionally, and if any, by eating off the base of the leaf, or otherwise, have fallen to the ground, they must be replaced, branches drawn together that are too far apart and guarded against wasps, worms and birds. They are left out during the entire season, through cold rains or heavy winds, without injury. The silk-worm can produce three generations during the summer months, but two broods are thought to do better. For ages it has been a source of wealth to the Chinaman. Not till 1860 was it introduced into France-there it was carded. and spun, and woven into a durable fabric, easily dved and retaining its color. Since the latter period it has been introduced and acclimated in Philadelphia with good success. Those who know most of its habits and nature believe that it will flourish as vigorously here, unless it be at the extreme North, as in its native China,those, too, who have not forgotten the insane silk speculation of thirty years.

The advantages, then, of the Ailanthus Silk-Worm are quite numerous. The required labor can be performed mostly by infirm or elderly persons and children-such, for instance, as looking after the worm during its stay upon the hedge, taking care that it has sufficient food, and protecting it against vermin. ₹But little capital is needed to begin with. There is no loss of time, as there is sufficient growth of leaves the first season to support the worm. It is adapted to our climate, because of the tenacity of life the Ailanthus has upon sterile soil, and the cheapness and durability of the fabric obtained.

For a full and graphic account of the manner in which the Ailanthus silk-worm is treated, the reader is referred to the Patent Office Report of 1861, from which the above facts are mostly gathered. MARY J. CROSMAN.

Des Moines, Iowa, 1863.

## HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM

It is one of the most remarkable things con nected with the immense trade suddenly springing up from the distillation of our coal oil, that while the existence of oil springs has been known from the most remote antiquity, the knowledge should never have been turned to any great practical purposes until our own times. Nothing will show more completely the value of which is common in America, than this simple fact. Here is a substance which the oldest naturalists of the world, such as Pliny, have written upon, which Tacitus and Vitruvius have both mentioned, yet never turned to any practical utility of moment until within a few years, by a gentleman (Colonel Drake) from Connecticut, the very central land of all Yankee notions.

The oldest allusion to it probably is in Deut. xxxii.: "He made him to suck oil out of the flinty rock." At least it is well known that in the thicker and more resinous form of solid bitumen it is found in quantities on the shores of the Dead Sea, and for thousands of years has been called "Jews' pitch" on this account. Strange to say, Herodotus mentions a spring of this sort of oil in one of the Ionian Isles recently relinquished by the British government, no doubt as ignorant of its value as the Mexicans of the gold of California. But for more than two thousand years, in the island of Zante, that oil spring has been flowing and known in history, its value alone unknown.

In Agrigentum, in Sicily, the petroleum was collected and used in lamps before the Christian era, as a substitute for oil. This has been the der that steers its course.

case also, for ages past, in Burmah, near Rangoon, and now higher up the River Irriwaddy very large springs are being discovered. At Bakee, on the Caspian, from the most remote ages, this oil has been worshiped, but never turned to any practical account of consequence, and certainly never developed as within the past five years by Americans, although it seems that about three million francs' worth has been annually sold to Persia.

In Parma and Modena oil wells have been dug for the last two hundred years. But as no method of purifying these oils has been adopted. they have never risen to much value.

In Pennsylvania, while the French occupied Fort Duquesne, opposite Pittsburg, the Commander wrote to General Montcalm of attending a meeting of Indians on Oil Creek, which at night was suddenly lighted up by setting fire to the oil floating on the surface of the lake, just after the manner of the fire worshipers on the Caspian.

In Ohio, in boring for salt springs, a vein of this oil was struck, and as early as 1828, in the American Journal of Science, it was predicted that this sort of oil would be valued some day for lighting the streets of the cities of Ohio. Yet it was not till 1858, Col. Drake of Hartford. bored for oil, taking the hint, no doubt, from the above accidental result of boring, because others were making oil by distillation from the

Four or five years before this a Mr. Young, in England, had distilled some of this sort of oil that had exuded in the coal pits, but the supply giving out, had taken out a patent for distilling the cannel coal. This had been done successfully in this country, but of course from the moment of the discovery of this method of getting the raw oil, the whole of that business was super-

Perhaps nothing can more fully show the boundless stores of wealth laid up in every land for the use of man, to be developed by industry and education; nothing can more fully show the advantages to every country, of that diffusion of education, and those habits of thought so common in America, and so uncommon everywhere else. Now the country surrounding this discovery is rapidly becoming one of the most populous and wealthy in the interior of the State, railroads are building to carry the oil, and our cities are being built up by the trade and refinement of it.

#### THE TEETH

THE teeth are divided into three classes, each class fitting us for a different kind of food:-First, The incisors, or cutting teeth, being eight in number, four top and bottom; those of the upper jaw being larger, and falling over the under ones inclosing the mouth. The office of these teeth is for dividing and cutting the food, by bringing it between the surfaces of the sharp edges. Second, The canine teeth, so called from their resemblance to the dog's tooth, are placed on each side of the incisors, making two in each jaw. The intention of these teeth is to lay hold of substances, and are peculiar to all carniverous animals, and of which man is considered the most harmless. Third, The molars, or grinders, are ten in each jaw, and serve to fit the food for the stomach, by dividing it into minute portions, or pulp. Thus, it will be seen that Nature designed man should partake of each of the foods common to the carnivorous. herbivorous, and graminivorous animals. There are other teeth, appearing late in life, called "wisdom teeth;" but frequently these are not to be met with at all.

MAGNETIC MOUNTAIN. - The story of the mountain that drew all the nails and bolts out of the ships passing near it, which the veracious Sinbad the Sailor tells in the Arabian Nights, is reproduced now with a scientific difference. A magnetic mountain has been discovered in Swedish Lapland. The vein is the richest of natural magnetic ore at present known. Pieces weighing four hundred pounds have been obtained. Specimens are being sent to all the European mineralogical cabinets, and quite a traffic has grown up. They sell readily at from eighty centimes to three france the kilogramme. It is already debated whether a magnetic pole of the earth should not be sought in Lapland rather than Siberia.

SHODDY .- Many persons have heard of shoddv who do not know its nature and use. It is made from woolen rags, which are torn and cut up by machinery for the purpose of mixing the product with new wool, to be made into cloth that sort of practical education and intelligence and other woolen fabrics. Cloth made with a mixture of shoddy is inferior in strength to that made from fresh wool, because much of the old rags from which the shoddy is made is rotten. and has lost its original strength of fiber. Shoddy is employed very extensively in the manufacture of cheap woolen goods, which do not wear half so long as those which are somewhat higher in price, made of clean new wool.

> THE MOON.-Professor Phillips, of England, has succeeded in obtaining drawings of the moon seen through a new telescope with a sixinch object glass. They exhibit many new and striking features, showing a volcanic action of which we of this world have no conception. What would we think if our whole continent was a collection of craters, with hills rising out of their midst and divided by radiating ravines of awful depth? The only approach to any such scenery in our world, is to be found in the Cordilleras of our gold regions. - Scientific Am.

> WE can not look through Christian countries without seeing that Christianity is rather the flag under which the world sails than the rud-

## Various Topics.

### A FISHING CAT.

AT this season, as is well known to the dwellers on the Long Island shores, vast shoals of the fish called Tom-cod, or frost-fish, come up into the bays and shallows to spawn. A snap of cold weather coming, they are chilled near the stones and old docks where they lie, and left by the receding tide. During the last two or three weeks they have been unusually abundant at Oyster Bay and vicinity; and an old Maltese cat, the property of Mr. Andrew Tappan, has taken advantage of their situation, to the benefit of her owner and the amusement of the whole neighborhood. She watches for the ebb of the waters, and, catching the fish, takes them one after another to her master's house, in such numbers as to supply his table, and afford enough for his friends .- Spirit of the Times.

Rochester can also boast of a cat having strong piscatorial propensities. There is a large abandoned stone quarry containing water the year round, situated near the Old Bull's Head Tavern, and south of the Small Pox Hospital, of which Thomas Burns is superintendent, who owns a cat that every morning during warm weather brings from three to six bullhead fish, all alive and kicking, to her master's door. These fish are taken by the cat while sitting on a narrow ledge of rock, five or six inches above the water line, and are struck, hooked and brought out with one of her paws.

Now this beats the Long Island cat as much as fly-fishing beats the bob and sinker, as she only procures them at the recession of the tide and while in a benumbed state.

We have known this fact for some time, and supposed it to be an anomaly till we saw the above statement.

### NEWS FROM HOME-THE SOLDIERS' MAIL

HOME-SICKNESS is a complaint that the world is apt to laugh at; but it kills, nevertheless. The doctors dignify it with a fine classical name -Nostalaia-but have no remedy for it in their repertory of drugs. It is of the soul, not of the body, and therefore there is no cure for it in the materia medica. Many a gallant fellow in the ranks of the Union army dies of it. The homesick soldier says little of the hunger of the heart which is destroying him. What surgeon would sympathize with him? He can show no wound. He is simply dying to go home, but would think it very unmanly and "spooney" to say so. Perhaps home forgets him. Perhaps the frequent mail that brings joy to his comrade is to him a blank-bears no letter, no precious box or parcel, superscribed with his name. Alas! much of the homesickness in the army is occasioned by home neglect. A gentleman writing from Chattanooga, says:

"It pains me to think that more than one man has let his life slip out of a grasp too weak to hold it, because his dearest friends did not send him a prescription once a week, price three cents-a letter from home. Is some poor fellow sinking at heart because you do not write him? If there is, lay my letter down at once and write your own, and may He who sent a messenger all the way from heaven to earth with glad tidings, forgive you for deferring a hope to some soldier boy. You would not wonder at my warmth had you seen that boy waiting and waiting, as I have, for one little word from somebody. Too proud to own, and yet too sincere to quite conceal it, he tries to strangle the thought of home, and goes into the battle, whence he never comes forth. Let me relate one incident: An Indiana soldier was struck in the breast at Chickamauga and fell. The bullet's errand was about done when it reached him; it pierced coat and underclothing, and there was force enough left in it to wound, if not to kill him; but it had to work its way through a precious package of letters, indited by one heart and traced by one dear hand; that done, the bullet's power expended, there it lay asleep against the soldier's breast! Have you been making such a shield, dear lady, for somebody? Take care that it does not lack one letter of being bullet-proof."

Our troops are going into winter quartersthree or four dreary, weary months of inaction are before them. You that have sons, husbands, brothers or lovers in the army, see to it that the light of affection is sent into their camps at least once a week through the Soldiers' Mail.

### ITEMS FROM THE MENAGERIE.

LIONS, and all other animals of the cat kind, suffer, when imported into this country. from a kind of consumption. They wheeze. lose flesh, their lungs become diseased, and they finally waste away and die. When one of these great beasts dies, he is submitted to the Faculty. and it is a pleasant evidence that the proprietors are not merely "showmen," but have an intelligent interest in these wonders of nature, that they have for many years contributed their defunct specimens to the collection of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, in whose halls may be found skeletons of lions, tigers and other animals famous in their day.

In the sub-division of labor one man takes charge of four cages, to clean, feed and attend upon all the wants of the occupants. The flesheating animals are fed but once a day, and not at all on Sundays. The monkeys and other small animals are fed twice a day. The elephants seem to browse all the day long. None but good beef is fed, and it must not have the slightest grain of salt upon it. Water is given four or five times a day. A full-grown lion eats from fifteen to eighteen pounds of meat per day. An elephant's rations are three hundred pounds of traveling; when standing still he gets no oats, most realized.

but an additional hundred weight of hay. The elephants lie down when they go to sleep. Two barrels of water moisten each elephant's hay daily.

Not unfrequently animals bring forth young. Some dozens of lions have been born in this country, but only a very few live to cut their second set of teeth. Until the young are two months old they can not be exhibited on account of the jealousy of the mother, who sometimes kills her young in her frantic efforts to get them out of the way when strangers are staring at them; she will pick them up in her mouth and fling them against the back of the cage to ge them out of sight. For this reason, when a lioness or a tiger has a young family she is shut off from the outer world and kept in wholesome quiet till her nerves acquire some tone, and she is able to receive visitors and exhibit her cubs without too great agitation.—N. Y. Post.

#### CARELESS PEOPLE

THE world is full of careless people, and conequently the newspapers are full of "dreadful accidents," and "shocking casualties." dren are expected to be rattle-brained and careless; but for their fathers and mothers there is no excuse!

Only the other day our nerves were worked up to explosion point by an account of a perilous surgical operation, by which a woman's trachea was opened to remove a silver dime which had lodged there. And how on earth did a silver dime ever get into a woman's wind-pipe? Simply because she was careless, and laughed, with her mouth full of small coins. Was there no other place where she could keep her three-cent pieces?

We do feel sorry for a creeping baby, when it gets hold of the bars of the grate by mistake, or cuts its fingers, or bumps its head, but for grown people who suffer from their own reckless we have very little patience!

What is the use of a woman's converting her mouth into a pin-cushion, and then expecting our sympathy, when a sudden sneeze or an unexpected cough imperils her life?

What is the use of a man's balancing himself on an oscillating chair instead of sitting up straight, like a Christian? Are we expected to find vinegar and brown paper for the contusion on the back of his head, when finally he comes down with a crash (and serves him right!)?

What is the use of a woman's picking her ears with a long knitting needle, as half the women do, when a child running against her would send the instrument three inches into her brain, if she has got any?

What is the use of a man's handling a loaded gun as though it were a broom-handle, and then accuse Providence because the charge goes into his head or foot, as he might have known it

What is the use of a woman's buying arsenic to poison rats, and putting it just where the children will be sure to get at it? What does she suppose her reasoning faculties were given

What is the use of leaving children to play by themselves in a room where there is fire, or of postponing the sweeping of that dangerous chimney until "to-morrow?"

What is the use of endangering life by the use of the fiend camphene, as long as anything else will give light? Those who presist in this practice must have a greater, fancy for being burned to death than the rest of the world!

In short, what is the use of careless people?

### OUR LOSSES AND CAPTURES.

THE writer of a communication in the New York Evening Post has taken the pains to go through General Halleck's report and make the following summary statement of results: "During the year our losses were

 Killed.
 10,070
 Guns.
 42

 Missing.
 20,677
 Small Arms.
 8,840

 Wounded.
 51,718
 Small Arms.
 10,070

 "And 10,296 men reported under the heads of

'our losses,' 'killed and wounded' or 'killed, wounded and missing. "Our captures were

 
 Colors,
 53
 Boats,
 158

 Prisoners,
 86,786
 Cattle,
 5,643

 Guns,
 266
 Horsee,
 1,175

 Small Arms,
 44,629
 "Besides in one place 'large stores,' in another

four thousand four hundred pounds of powder and one hundred and fifty thousand rounds of cartridges,' and in another, in the language of General Grant, 'arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men.'

"From this it appears that our loss during the year in killed, wounded and missing, was ninetytwo thousand seven hundred and seventy men.

"If the Rebel 'killed and wounded,' of which we have no account in this report, bear the same proportion to 'prisoners' that ours does, their loss during the year must have been enormous, reaching to over three hundred thousand men.

A PROPHESY IN JEST.—The following extract from a burlesque article in the New Monthly Magazine for 1821, Vol. II., entitled Specimen of a Prospective Newspaper, A. D., 4796," is curious:

The army of the Northern States (of America) will take the field against that of the Southern provinces early next Spring. The principal Northern force will consist of 1,490,000 picked troops. General Congreve's new mechanical cannon was tried last week at the siege of Georgia. It discharged in one hour 1,120 balls, each weighing five hundred weight. The distance of the objects fired at was eleven miles, and so perfect was the engine that the whole of these balls were lodged in the space of twenty feet square." A subsequent article in this specimen states that, "by means of a new invention Dr. Clark crossed the Atlantic in seven days." How little did the writer anticipate that in fifty hay and two bushels of oats per day when he is years these, to him wild fancies, would be al-

## Reading for the Young.

"WITH ALL THY MIGHT!"

"LOOK at that boy! He is a stout, strong fellow, and one of the sharpest in our workshop. But he will not serve our purpose he must be dismissed."

"Why?" I inquired.

"Because he does not work with all his might. Just watch the drowsy, indifferent way in which he handles his tools. He is thinking about something else all the time."

This was said to me, the other day, by one of the proprietors of an extensive manufactory for machinery, as he conducted me through a part of his enormous works.

"You must require great strength of muscle in your workmen," I remarked.

"No! not so much strength of muscle as strength of purpose. It is not men of might that we want, but men who use their mightmen who work with zeal and energy at whatever they set themselves to do. It is not the strong 'Samsons' and the big 'Goliaths' that do the most good; but lads, like David, earnest, active, and strong of purpose; doing one thing at a time, but doing that thing well."

Alasi thought I, as I left the scene of intelligent labor, how many dwarf themselves down into forlorn and disappointed men, through no

other fault than this!

"With all thy might?" It is God's own commandment, as well as man's. It is the law of heaven as well as the general condition of worldly success. No man ever achieves anything permanently great and useful without carrying out this great and useful principle. Our work may be head-work or it may be handwork! We may be the strongest among the strong, or we may be the weakest among the weak. No matter, the rule of duty is the same for all. Work "with all your might?" All famous men whose words and deeds have graven a name which fathers teach their sons to spell all these—every man of them—worked according to the wise precept, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." (Eecl. ix. 10.)

We cannot all be reckoned among the great and the famous, but we may all be reckoned among the useful and the earnest. However moderate our natural powers, however narrow our opportunities for action, life's motto should still be the same: "Allthy might." Work with all thy might. Love and serve thy God "with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy might."-Jewish Missionary Herald.

WHISPERING AND WHISPERERS.

WHISPERING is a coward's weapon; it is a safe method of assassination; it is a safe way of killing a friend or foe without taking the risk of responsibility. It is like the fabulous air-gun that carries a deadly bullet without report or noise. Whisperers are the worst kind of poisoners. They poison not the body, but the soul and heart. They scatter their words like impalpable dust of deadly poison, and all who inhale it are filled with its mischief and malig-

Give us an open-faced enemy! We can honor him his most wounding blows are not so provoking as the sly stabs of mean natures. You may parry the stroke of an honorable antagonist, or interpose some shield. But who can defend himself against a look, a wink, a shrug, a stealthy smile, a soft word, a whisper? They elude you! They dance like motes in the air, or fill it with invisible influence. The husband finds himself suspected of his wife-the wife abhors the dark suspicions that seem to overshadow her soul as if an evil spirit was above her, and cast down a malign shadow. The brother and sister find sweet confidence melting away, nor know exactly why or how it fails. Confiding friends and years-long companions fall from mutual faith, grow watchful, interpret with suspiciousness. And love, through all its life and members, feels the beat of this subtle poison, with strange pains and immedicable languors. God confound nimble-tongued whisper-

A REGIMENT OF WOODSAWYERS. - The Dayton Journal says: "To the boys of Miami City, across the river, belongs the credit of first conceiving and carrying out the idea of organizing into companies for the purpose of sawing wood for soldiers' families in this vicinity. Two companies were formed there, and thereupon the boys on this side of the river began operations in good earnest; the four hundred cords of wood brought in here for the soldiers' families by the loyal people of Old Montgomery, on the 7th instant, giving them an extensive opening for operations. Since last Monday, the 11th instant, all over the city the nights have resounded with the screeching of saws, the clatter of axes, and the cheering of boys at their work of preparing wood for the families of soldiers in every part of the city. Our readers at a distance must understand that these youngsters are not half-grown men, but boys from six to fifteen years of age. Not old enough to battle for their country, they are doing the next best thing they can—making those as comfortable as possible whom the soldiers in the field have left at home."

THE Spaniards have a proverb: - "The stone fit for a wall will not lie on 'the road." Prepare yourself for something better, and something better will come. The great art of success is to be able to seize the opportunity offered. Cheerful, patient perseverance in your lawful calling will best help you to do this. "He that hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have an abun-

W WYENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 16, 1864.

#### The Army in Virginia.

THE latest information from Petersburg is that the post is now safe, the enemy having been going off on a full retreat for two days past. The post had been surrounded by the rebels, cutting off all communication with New Creek, but the enemy carefully avoided coming in range of our guns. Col. Thorburn, who was in command of the post, made every preparation to defend it to the last; and the men were in favor of a fight to the bitter end. This reflects credit on all concerned.

The following has been received at army headquarters:

A dispatch just received from Col. Thorburn, commanding at Petersburg, informs me that the rebel force threatening him for several days past has retreated towards the Shenandoah Valley. The force was a formidable one, consisting of three brigades—Lee's, Walker's and Rogers'—all under the command of Gen. Fitzerburght Lee Descriptor proof that it was the Rogers'—all under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Deserters report that it was the intention of Lee to capture the garrison at Petersburg, take New Creek and Cumberland, destroy our stores, and break the railroad by burning the bridge. I am happy to inform you that the great raid undertaken by Gen. Early in retaliation for our late movements in this department, has thus far resulted in a complete failure or fizzle. An empty wagon train of failure or fizzle. An empty wagon train of Col. Thorburn's, returning from Petersburg, was captured by a portion of the enemy's forces. With this exception, they have not thus far been able to inflict upon us any injury. Many deserters are coming in, and our cavalry are picking up many stragglers. The railroad is safe, and trains are running regularly. The weather is cold and the snow several inches deep. B. F. KELLY, Brig.-Gen.

The Philadelphia Bulletin has the following, dated Cumberland Gap, January 6th, which states that an overwhelming force came upon a small body of our troops near Jonesville, Va. consisting of 280 men of an Illinois regiment, commanded by Major Beers, and 18 men of Weill's battery, on Monday last. A desperate The object is to take into consideration the resistance was made by our troops, continuing from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., when we were obliged to surrender. The attacking force numbered about 4,000 men. The forces captured were guarding a country which was our main reliance for forage.

A special from Cumberland, Md., the 9th, states that the official rebel documents containing the plans of the proposed raid by Early, have been captured, from which it appears that it was their intention to cut the railroad at Martinsburg, and capture our troops between there and New Creek, but Early finding that Averill was at Martinsburg, gave that expedition up, and sent a force against Petersburg, which also proved a failure. A force was also to capture Cumberland, but that also failed. Very important information has been obtained relative to rebel commands, and avowed interests of high rebel officers. The weather is very cold at Cumberland. Rebel deserters still continue daily to come in, bringing important information. The amnesty proclamation is very favorably received among the rebel soldiers.

The Government is in receipt of dispatches from Maj. Cole, commandant of a battalion of Maryland cavalry, encamped in Loudon Co., who was attacked at 4 A. M., of the 10th inst., by the guerrilla Moseby, the latter's force being nearly 400 strong. After severe fighting for an hour, Moseby was repulsed, leaving his killed and wounded on the field. Among the rebel dead were found four commissioned officers. Our loss is reported at two killed and eleven wounded. Gen. Sullivan has a force of cavalry now in pursuit of the enemy.

The following are the dispatches alluded to:

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 10. To Brig.-Gen. Callum, Chief of Staff:—I cheerfully comply with the request of Gen. Sullivan, in calling the attention of the General-in-Chief to the gallant conduct of Maj. Cole and his brave command. The repulse of a murderous attack made by an overwhelming force at 4 o'clock, in a dark, cold morning, evinces a watchfulness and bravery most commendable.

B. F. KELLY, Brig.-Gen. HARPER'S FERRY, Jan. 10.

Brig.-Gen. Kelly:—Major Cole's camp was attacked this morning. He fought gallantly and drove the attacking party off. I send you his

To Capt. Brown:-I have the honor to report that my camp was attacked this morning about 4 o'clock, by Gen. Moseby. After a brisk fight of about an hour, they were repulsed and driven from the camp. Our loss is two killed and thirteen wounded. Of the latter is Capt. Vernon seriously, and Lieutenant Rivers, slightly. There are some missing, but it is impossible to tell how many at present. The rebels left four dead, one captain and one lieutenant. They left three prisoners in our hands. Two of them wounded, one a lieutenant.

H. Cole, Maj. Com'g, J. C. Sullivan, Brig.-Gen.

It is believed that the rebels will not be able to accomplish anything at present in the Shenandoah Valley, owing to the inclement weather and condition of the streams. The Shenandoah river is impassable from floating ice, and the movements have been such as to preclude the possibility of bridge building by the enemy. It is not expected that Early will remain in that section after the present month.

## Department of the South.

A letter to the N. Y. Times gives an interesting account of a three weeks' expedition by the negro brigade in North Carolina. The results may be summed up as follows:

Between 2,000 and 3,000 slaves were released from bondage, with whom were taken along about 350 ox, horse and mule teams, and from 50 to 75 saddle horses, some of them valuable. The guerrillas lost 13 killed and wounded. Ten dwelling-houses, with many thousand bushels of given to the families of the soldiers killed.

Rural Mew-Morker. corn, were burned besides the two distilleries. Four of their camps were destroyed, and one of their number was hanged. One hundred rifles. uniforms, &c., fell into our hands as spoils, with a loss on the part of the brigade of 12 killed and wounded and one taken prisoner. Besides this, 14 rebel prisoners and four hostages were brought in. A comparatively small number of men were enlisted, not more than a hundred in all, a large proportion of the able-bodied slaves having previously left their masters, the facilities for escape being especially great in the region visited.

An officer of the Government just arrived from Newbern, N. C., reports that the scheme for the occupation of abandoned plantations works admirably, the rental already producing quite a revenue besides relieving the Government of the support of thousands of poor people, both white and colored.

Intelligence reached Newbern on the 5th inst., that the expedition under Col. McChesney of the 1st North Carolina regiment, which left Newbern on the 30th ult. for Granville, met the enemy on Thursday night near Washington. Both parties were surprised. Lieut. Adams charged on and routed the enemy, killing a lieutenant and five men, all of whom were left on the field. Ten men, one cannon and caisson with the horses of Starr's battery were captured. Our loss was Lieut. Adams killed and five men wounded.

#### Department of the Gulf.

ANOTHER secret expedition left New Orleans on the 31st ult., the destination of which is unknown. There is little doubt that it is intended to operate against Mobile. For the present it is supposed Pascagoula would be occupied and preparations made for an advance on Mobile as soon as the rainy season is ended.

For three days it has rained incessantly. On Sunday morning the city was submerged to a depth ranging from one to two feet. This lasted near the river for several hours. Back toward the swamps the streets are still under water.

A mass meeting of the loyal people in Louisiana has been called for the 8th of January next. formation of a free State government. Nearly enough are enrolled to enable the State to return to the Union under the President's proclamation.

Information has reached New Orleans from three or four different directions that all the rebel troops which have been operating in Western Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi river, and in fact the whole force of the enemy are gathering in Central Texas and vicinity to form one large army to attack our new acquisitions on the coast of Texas. They number at least 20,000. The most ample preparations have been made to meet this force as well as possible with the number of troops in this Department. There will soon be news of great interest from Texas.

General Banks has issued a general order. embracing the President's amnesty proclamation and such parts of his message as explain its limits and the oath of allegiance described by the President. General Banks informs the people that all who are desirous of receiving the amnesty and taking the above oath, can do so at the sufferers by the Indian hostilities in Minneonce, and all the Provost Marshals are instructed sota, consisting of Col. Aldrick and Messrs to administer it.

per week. They are badly clothed, have no rebels. The issue of President Lincoln's amnesty their ranks, and desertions were frequent. Their officers were promising a speedy advance to keep them quiet.

Recruiting is rapidly going on. Refugees are continually coming in, and all join the army. All the citizens remaining in Brownsville have mony reduced to writing, covering about 16,000 taken the oath of allegiance and are loyal. The others were all forced to cross the Rio Grande into Mexico.

the capture of the rebel schooner Marshal J. Smith by the gunboat Kennebec. She was discovered about eight miles east of Mobile Point at night. Discovering the Kennebec, she immediately changed her course and hauled to land. A shell was fired, and the vessel was approached and boarded. She was from Mobile, bound to Havana, with a cargo of 260 bales of cotton and some turpentine. Her manifest and other papers were thrown overboard.

On the 17th of December, the steamer Roebuck captured the British schooner Ringdove, off Sawnee river Florida, with a valuable cargo

## Movements in the West and South-West.

TENNESSEE.-Letters from Eastern Tennessee, of the 28th ult., to the N. Y. Herald state that our forces have been driven back from Bean Station by Longstreet. Our loss in four days skirmishing reached about 200, besides a few wagons. Rebel prisoners state that Longstreet has been re-enforced by Ewell, and that he has been ordered to take Knoxville at all hazards. Longstreet has about 40,000 men.

Gen. Foster is at Knoxville, and Gen. Porter commands in the field.

The N. Y. World's Chattanooga correspondent, dating 29th, states: The rebel Gen. Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry, attacked a train, capturing it for a few moments, but the 4th Ohio cavalry and the 20th Missouri infantry came up and dispersed the whole rebel force, recapturing the trains and taking over 200

prisoners. General Thomas has issued an order assessing \$30,000 on rebel sympathizers living within ten miles of the recent murder of three soldiers near Mulberry, Tennessee, the money to be

Arkansas regiment of Fagin's rebel brigade, came into our lines on the 5th inst., with a squad of his command. He left Price's headquarters at Longwood, 20 miles west of Camden, on Christmas.

Gen. Holmes is in command of the trans-Mississippi department, and Gen. Price commands in the field, and is reported at 17,000 strong, but Brittain says it does not exceed 13,000. Of Price's Missourians only 300 or 400 remain, and but few of these were part of the army which he took out of Missouri. The veterans of Lexington and Pea Ridge are nearly all in their graves. The Missouri troops consist of Shelby's cavalry and Parson's infantry brigades. Maxey's new recruits, conscripts and bushwhackers, recently joined Gen. Steele, who had been superceded in command of the rebel Department of Indian Territory by Brig. General Maxey.

Officers well informed are of the opinion that Price would move upon Little Rock and Maxey will, with another column, move upon Fort

The weather at Fort Smith is the coldest ever known. The thermometer has stood from 10 to 15 degrees below zero for several days, and snow is six inches deep.

Our cavalry crossed the river on the ice and intercepted a rebel mail, the letters in which speak of an immediate advance by the rebel forces as far northwest as possible.

#### AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THE Senate debated the conscription act most of the 7th inst., but came to no conclusion on any amendment. But one Senator favored the repeal of the \$300 clause, while all the others who spoke opposed such repeal. The indications are that not one-third of the Senate favor its repeal. During the debate the important fact came out that the terms of enlistment of only 20,000 veteran volunteers expire before the first of next July in all our armies. Not less than twenty-five different propositions to amend the law were submitted. The bill before the Military Committee has the approval of the Secretary of War and the Provost Marshal General. It will retain the \$300 clause, and, among other things borrowed from the French system, the requirement that the conscript shall be responsible for his substitute's service and fitness

The President sent a message to Congress on the 7th, inclosing a copy of the decree of the Court for the Southern District of New York. recommending an appropriation of \$17,000 as indemnity for the illegal capture of the British chooner Glen.

A bill will be soon introduced in Congress repealing that portion of the confiscation act which limits the possession of property sold to the natural life of the owner. This step is considered absolutely necessary to afford protection to the purchasers of confiscated property. The Norfolk rebels, whose property has been confiscated, are returning in large numbers, taking the oath of allegiance, and reinstating them selves in ancient comforts and rights.

The commission appointed for the relief of White and Chase, were in session at St. Peters, The rebel troops have issues of only fresh Minnesota, for about five months, working beef and corn meal, with one ration of flour twelve to sixteen hours a day. The claims preper week. They are badly clothed, have no sented and examined were 2,940. A large numtents, and suffer greatly. 'The reports of Fed- ber were also presented, but could not be exameral success, and General Banks' possession of the ined, as the law fixed the time for the expira-Rio Grande, created great gloom among the tion of their duties December 1st. The above number of claims amounted to \$2,458,000. The proclamation was also having effect throughout commission awarded \$1,370,458. The \$200,000 appropriation at last session for the immediate relief of the most needy sufferers, were paid to over 1.400 persons, many of whom were made widows and orphans by the Indians. Nearly 11,000 witnesses were examined, and their testisheets of legal cap paper. The testimony shows that over 800 men, women and children were butchered by the Indians. Thousands who had The Navy Department has been advised of purchased homesteads of the United States, and paid for them, were driven away, and are now refugees, it being unsafe to return to the frontier. It is estimated that \$5,000,000 will not reimburse the people for the damage done by the Indians on the frontier of Minnesota. The U.S. government holds about \$3,000,000 annuities forfeited by the rebellious Sioux. It is proposed to use this sum in payment of the above claims. and a bill appropriating \$1,100,000 is being prepared to meet the balance due on the amount awarded by the commission.

> Gen. McClellan's report has been transmitted to Congress. It consists of 765 foolscap pages and is divided into four parts. He concludes as follows:

"Nor can I, living, forget that when I was ordered to the command of the troops for the defence of the Capitol, the troops, with whom I had shared so much of the anxiety, pains and sufferings of the war, had not lost their confidence in me as their commander, but sprang to my call with all their ancient vigor, disciple and courage. I led them into Maryland fifteen days after they had fallen back defeated before Washington; met the enemy on the rugged heights of South Mountain, pursued him to the hard fought field of Antietam, and drove him, broken and disappointed, across the Potomac

into Virginia. "The army had need of rest after the terrible experiences of battles and marches with scarcely an interval of repose which they had gone through, from the time of leaving the Peninsula to the return to Washington—the defeat in Virginia, the victory at South Mountain, and again at Antietam. It was not surprising that they were, in a large degree, destitute of the absolute necessities to effective duty. Their shoes were worn out, blankets were lost, their clothing was Gen. Comonfort.

ARKANSAS.—Lieut. W. A. Brittain, of the 3d in rags—in short, the army wereunfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipments was necessary.

"When the slowly forwarded supplies came to us I led the army across the river, renovated, refreshed and in good order and discipline, and followed the retreating foe to a position where I was confident of a decisive victory; when, in the midst of the movement, and while my advance guard was actually in contact with the enemy, I was removed from the command.

"I am devoutly grateful to God that my last campaign with this brave army was crowned with a victory which saved the nation from the greatest peril it had then undergone

"I have not accomplished my purpose, if by this report the Army of the Potomac is not placed high on the roll of the historic armies of the world. Its deeds ennobled the nation to which it belongs—always ready for battle, always firm, steadfast and trustworthy. I never called on it in vain, nor will the nation ever have cause to attribute its want of success, under myself or under other commanders, to any failure of patriotism or bravery in that noble body of American soldiers. No man can justly charge upon any portion of that army, from the Commanding General to a private, any lack of devotion to the service of the U.S. Government and the cause of the Constitution and Union. They have proved their fealty in much serrow, suffering, danger, and through the very shadow of death. Their comrades dead on all the fields where we fought have scarcely more claims to the honor of a nation's reverence than the survivors to the justice of a nation's gratitude."

The report covers the period from the 26th of July, 1861, to November 7, 1862.

### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

GREENBACKS are openly sold on the streets of Richmond, and command a large premium. What a commentary on the prospects of the Sham Confederacy.

THE Legislature of New York organized, the Senate choosing the following officers: Clerk-James Terwilliger; Sergeant-at-Arms-Azel B. B. Hall; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Sanders Watson. The Assembly elected-Speaker-Thomas G. Alvord; Clerk-Joseph Cushman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles E. Young.

A CAIRO letter says: - "Large quantities of cotton are coming in all along the Mississippi. The prospects are now that the amount of cotton will increase as the river rises and navigation becomes more safe. Three hundred plantations are now in successful and profitable operation along the banks of the Mississippi, and it is expected that before May both sides of the river will be in complete operation, by people prepared to labor and defend themselves.

JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New York, died on Sunday evening about 8 o'clock. He was born in the north of Ireland in 1798, and was consequently 65 years of age. He was first ordained in Philadelphia in 1825, and was settled in a parish in that city. In 1839 he was appointed administrator to the diocese, and in 1842 he succeeded to the dignity of Bishop. In 1850 New York was made an arch-episcopal see, and he went to Rome to receive the pallium at the hands of the Pope. His public services during the rebellion are too recent to require mention. His last moments were very quiet, being scarcely able to articulate, although retaining his senses until his death.

MRS. JANE R. MUNSELL, wife of Addison T. Munsell of South Carolina, died at Sandy Spring in Maryland, on the 22d of November, Mrs. Munsel made the tour of the Northern States two years ago, and addressed the Legislature at Albany, and other public bodies. The rebels had imprisoned her husband, and she had wandered in quest of him, knowing nothing of his his fate. She succeeded at last in finding him at Williamsport Marvland, after the rebels had been driven from that place. For two years past she had given her labors to sick and wounded soldiers, both in the hospital and on the battle-field.

THE following figures show the commerce of the country for the last fiscal year.:

Foreign Merchandise imported, \$252,731,939 Foreign Specie imported, 9,565,648 \$ 262,287,587 249,856,849 17,796,200 Total Import,
Domestic Produce exported, Foreign Goin, \$55,992,562
Foreign Coin, \$15,992,562
Foreign Coin, \$163,048 — 64,156,610 Total Export, \$341,809,450 Difference in favor of the U. S., 69,521,872

These figures are very suggestive. In the first place they show that our exports are greater in a time of war than in a time of peace, and that New York exports more goods to Europe, without the cotton crop, than she did with it. The table also shows that our total exports exceed our total imports by over sixty millions of dollars. THE King of Denmark is, we believe, the

only monarch who has died during the past year. France has lost Billault, her leading government minister. England's list of distinguished dead is unusually large. It includes the Marquises of Lansdowne and Normanby, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Mulready, the painter, Sir Creswell Creswell, Lord Clyde, Archbishop Whately and Lord Lyndhurst. In this country, but very few prominent civilians have died. In the army our losses have been severe, including among the generals the names of Berry, Reynolds, Sill, Lytle, Bayard, Saunders, Buford and Corcoran. The navy has lost the gallant Commodores Foot and Rogers. The rebels have lost Stonewall Jackson, Generals Paxton, Tracy, Tilghman, Pender, Garnett, Barksdale, Helm, Smith, Van Dorn and John B. Floyd and Mr. Yancey. Mexico has lost one of her best men,

#### List of New Advertisements.

Rochester Central Nurseries—C W Seelye.
Schenectady Ag'l Works.—G Westinghouse & Co.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Vick's Illustrated Catalogue—Jas Vick.
Illinois and Iowa Land for Sale—John Cassedy.
Seed Wheat clean from Oats—A Sprague.
Farm for Sale—Trevor & Co.
Annual Meeting N. Y. State Ag. Society—B P Johnson
Farm for Sale—E Rood.
Agents Wanted—Boylan & Co.
Farm at Auction—W S Fluskey.
Commission Tree Broker—Thos Wright.

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

### The News Condenser.

- Chicago received 122,000 hogs in one week recently.

- The free letter delivery system has been established n Buffalo.

- There were 177 fires in Chicago last year, causing loss of \$298,180.

- The receipts of the Sanitary Fair at Cincinnati are estimated at \$240,000.

- There are 20 cheese factories in Oneida county, and the number is increasing.

- The bill for one of the Russian dinners in New York amounts to \$6,750.

- Gen. Averill is suffering from having his feet frozen during his late brilliant raid.

- Some patient statistician calculates that there are

just 20,620 stitches in a shirt.

- Boston has a one-legged skater whose evolutions on the ice attract much attention. - The total number of volunteer enlistments from

Jan. 31st, 1863, is given as 117,000. - The milk-men of New York have advanced the

price of milk to eight cents per quart. - Very rich mines of lead, containing silver, have

been discovered in Lancaster Co., Pa. - Upward of 2,000,000 bushels of oysters have been

sold in Baltimore during the past year. - Two soldiers were frozen to death at Chattanooga

on the 30th ult. The weather was very cold. - There was another fall in the price of coal at the regular monthly sale in New York the other day.

- Prof. Whitney, the State Geologist of California, says the big trees of Tuolumne are 1,250 years old.

- By order of Gen. Grant the sale of whisky, either at wholesale or retail, has been prohibited at Nashville.

- In the year 1863 there were 2,284 dwelling houses, fifteen factories and nine churches erected in Philadelphia,

- Christopher Sargent, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. has nine hens which have laid during three months 1,396.

- The story that Gen. Schofield has been relieved from the command of the Department of Missouri, is denied.

- Rebel officers and soldiers in large numbers have come into Newbern, N. C., and accepted the President's pardon.

- Austria has followed the example of England, in

definitely refusing to take any part in the proposed-Congress. - A waterfall has been found on the Lewis fork of the Columbia river that is thirty-eight feet higher than

Niagara. - A lady recently returned to Hartford, Conn., from the South, who paid \$1,500 as the traveling expenses of her trip.

- Eastern capitalists are buying immense tracts of land in Michigan. One New York company has invested \$600,000. - Mrs. Sarah Waters died at Hoosick Falls, Rensse-

laer county, a few days since, at the age of one hundred and one years. - The total amount of the claims presented by citi-

zens of Mignesota for losses sustained in the Sioux war is \$2,600,000. - The estimate of the bureau of Internal Revenue of

the annual manufacture of whisky in the country, is 100,000,000 gallons. - The total number of disasters to vessls on the western lakes during 1863 was about 350-an increase over

the previous year of 50. - A young woman is in prison in London for getting her mother's life handsomely insured and then poisoning the old lady with arsenic.

- A young lady of Patterson, N. J., on Christmas day skated all the way from that city to Newark and back, a distance of 30 miles.

- Small-nox is prevailing to an alarming extent at Horicon, Wis. Places of business have been closed, and great excitement prevails. - There is said to be so much American butter in England that at present prices it would be a good spec-

ulation to bring it back for sale. - There is a place in New Brunswick called "Skedaddler's Ridge." It is where some fifty cowards have

gone to avoid wearing uniforms - Both branches of the legislature of Western Virginia have agreed to a bill calling a convention for the

abolition of slavery in that State. - There are six United States general hospitals in Ohio, capable of accommodating three thousand six

hundred and ninety-eight patients. - The historical works of Bancroft, Irving and Prescott are the fashion in France through the excellent

translations of Guizot, and others. - Nathaniel Wodell of Westport, Mass., who mysteriously disappeared in 1816, has returned after an absence of forty-seven and a half years.

- An eagle so loaded down with ice that he could not fly, was captured in Orange last week. He measured

seven feet two inches from tip to tip. - The cattle disease has made its appearance in Littleton, Mass., in the last few days. One person has been

obliged to kill sixteen head of cattle. - The estimated strength of the Federal army for the ensuing year, including regulars, volunteers and drafted men, is 927,606; of the navy, 58,590 men.

- The first white person born in Ohio is still living-Johanna Maria Heckwelder. She is the daughter of a Moravian Missionary; is 83 years of age.

- The whole quota of Rhode Island, under the present call, was furnished before Christmas. She is now enlisting men to be credited on another call. - Gen. Gilmore is gradually destroying Charleston,

it is said. He caused flames to break out in seven different places recently after one series of firings. - The question of erecting a statue in Central Park,

N. Y., to John Bright, the friend of freedom and the North in England, is being agitated in that city. - A telegraph company in Pennsylvania was lately

sued for refusing to send a message that was known to be untrue, and the court sustained the company.

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## Publisher to the Public.

## ABOUT PREMIUMS.

#### TO AGENTS AND OTHERS.

In consequence of the recent great advance in the prices of paper, wages, etc., we cannot really AFFORD to furnish the RUBAL 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

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 ETTHER 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 RUBAL, as above, we will give an extra copy and also send, postage paid, a copy of either of the above named works—and for every additional ten subscribers we will give the Club Agent a free copy of the paper, (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 Darlen, 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.

\$150,00—To the Boy or Young Man under ZI years of age obtaining the Largest Number of Yearly Subscribers to the RUBAL NEW-YORKER (in any one County, or within ten miles of the competitor's residence,) and paying or remitting therefor according to the Chab Terms, oner before the 1st day of Fibruary next, (1864,) the Hon. T. C. PETERS will give his two-year old Short-Horn Bull "Plow Boy," (5074 A. H. B.) bred by Hon. W.M. KELLY, and valued at \$150 at the lowest figure—deliverable at Mr. PETERS' barn in Darlen.

\$100,00—For the Second largest list, as above, will be given Mr. PETERS' Short-Horn Bull "Billy Seward" [4584 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. Peters' Herd of Short-Horns, a "Prin-cess" Bull Calf, valued at \$50—deliverable above.

[In order that the Boys and Young Men competing for premiums, we offer the following Liberal Prizes :

845,00 — For the Fourth largest list, as above, we will give either a WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MA-OHINE, Cash Price \$45,00, or one of HICKOK'S PREMIUM PORTABLE OIDER AND WINE MILLS, same price, or an American SILVER WATCH 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 OHESTS worth \$25, or a WATCH

of equal value.

\$15,00 — For the Seventh largest list, as Iabove, either Fifteen Dollars worth of RURAL (Agricultural and Horticultural).

BOOKS, (postage or expressage preaid,) or one of ROBERTSON'S EXCELSION VEGETABLE CUTTERS (price \$10,) and a CRAIG MICROSCOPE 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 PREMUMS 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.

ELEVEN PREMIUMS OF \$5,00 EACH—For EACH of the next ELEVEN largest lists, (23d to 33d inclusive,) a CRAIG MICROSCOPE with six beautiful mounted objects, crice \$5,00, or if preferred, a PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM, same price.

Persons competing for any of the above Premiums, 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 \$1,50 per copy. Club papers sent to different post-offices, if desired. As we pay American postage on copies mailed to foreign countries \$1,70 is the lowest Club rate for Canada, and \$2,50 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.

LEF 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 (less exchange,) or New York, New England or Upper Canada money so far as convenient. All Subscription Money remitted by Draft on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Rochester or Buffalo, (less exchange,) May BE SENT ATTHE RISK OF THE PUBLISHER, if made payable to his order.

We trust every Boy or Young Man who feels any interest in the success of the paper will at once become a Recruiting Officer for the RURAL BRIGADE, and see What can be done toward securing the Bountles 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 us 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 laborions. 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 essen tials 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 premiums of extra copies or books for clube 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 suspiclon of procrastination or unfairness.

The same of

Patience, Friends !- We are doing all in our nower t. fill orders promptly, yet we fear there will be delays in some instances; and, as we are obliged to employ several new clerks in the mailing department, it would be wonderful if an occasional error did not occur. But if our friends will exercise a little patience all will soon be fair salling—for every man and boy is doing his best, and working extra hours, to achieve that result. the papers in a club, especially if ordered at different times, do not come in one package for some weeks, remember that it is on account of the rush - that it is impossible, while receiving two or three thousand names per day, to at once get all in proper shape. Again—those ho send for the RURAL and Magazines will note that we can not send the latter quite as soon as the former for we have to order from the publishers, by whom they are mailed direct to subscribers. And as the magazines are mailed by their publishers, if any numbers fall during the year, write to them and not to us. Those wh wish the RURAL and a magazine should remit for both at one time, instead of ordering separately.

Subscribe Early!-Back Numbers.-Those who wish to secure this volume of the RURAL complete, as we trust is the case with ALL our subscribers—should renew at once; and such non-subscribers as propose taking the paper for 1864, and wish all the numbers, will do well to subscribe now. Last winter and spring thousands were disappointed because they could not procure the early numbers of the volume. To accommodate urgent applicants we disposed of many sets saved for binding, which we now need. After No. I of this volume had gone to press, the rush was such that we added 15,000 copies to the edition first fixed upon, and, though the orders are more numerous than ever before at this season, we shall probably be able to supply back numbers to all who subscribe without delay—and as long as our edition holds out shall send from No. 1 unless otherwise directed

Remit Full Price.-People who remit less than \$2 for a single copy of RURAL one year, (except club agents, clergymen, soldiers, etc.,) will only receive the paper for the length of time their money pays for at single copy price. It is useless to send us \$1.25 or \$1.50, and tell us to send one year for that, or add your name to a club (perhaps fifty miles away,) for we must and shall adhere to our published rules and terms—especially when our lowest rate ought to be \$2. While many, who might join clubs, send us the full single copy price, others insist upon getting the paper at a low figure without joining a club. As an instance of the difference in people, a California lady has just sent us \$10 in gold for a club of six asking no premium on the coin—while a Canada man ends us a gold dollar asking the RUBAL and American postage, one year (\$2.20) therefor.

Help the Agents.-All who wish well to the RURAL are requested to help it along by forming clubs or aiding those who are doing so in their respective localities. Many a person who has not time to attend wholly to the matter of organizing a club can materially aid a friend in so doing. How many readers will kindly do this now?

## Special Notices.

FOR FOUR CENTS

To pay postage, the publishers will send you a speci

## Atlantic Monthly

The ONLY MAGAZINE in America to which HENRY W Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Wal-DO EMERSON, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Louis Agassiz, and many other distinguished American writers are regular contributors Terms \$3 a year, 25 cents a number, postage paid. Liberal reduction to

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, 185 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, January 12, 1864.

FLOUR remains unchanged in price. GRAIN-Rye is a little more in demand, and is higher POULTRY of all kinds has advanced and somewhat

### Rochester Wholesale Prices. Flour and Grain. Eggs, dozen. 20212 Flour, win, wh't, \$6,75@8.00 Honey, box 12@14

| lour, spring do. 6,00@6,25                | Candles, box13         |
|---|------------------------|
| lour, buckwheat,3,25@3,50                 | Candles, extra14       |
| Ieal, Indian2,15@2,25                     | Fruit and Roots.       |
| Wheat, Genesec. 1,30@1,68                 | Apples, bushel500      |
| Best white Canadal, 70@1,70               | Do dried & tb 7        |
| orn 1,05@1,10                             | Peaches, do170         |
| tye, 60 ths. \$2 bu. 1,00@1,10            | Cherries, do180        |
| leta by weight 68(a)70c                   | Plums, do14            |
| 0ats, by weight 68@70c<br>Barley1,20@1,30 | Potatoes, & bush 40    |
| Beans 2,00@2,25                           | Hides and Skins        |
| Buckwheat 85@90c.                         | Slaughtered7%          |
| Meats.                                    | Calf14                 |
| ork, old mess 15,00@16,00                 | Sheep Pelts500         |
| ork, new mess 19,00(a)19,25               | Lamb Pelts50           |
| ork, clear 20,00@21,00°                   | Seeds.                 |
| Dressed hogs, cwt8,00@9,00                | Clover, medium. \$5,50 |
| Pressed Hogs, Cw to occusion              | Do. large6,00          |
| Beef, cwt 4,00@6,00                       | Timothy 2,50           |
| pring lambs 2,00@3.00                     | Sundries.              |
| dutton, carcass 4@5c                      |                        |
| lams, smoked. 11,00@11,50                 | Wood, hard \$6,50      |
| Shoulders 8,00(a)8,50                     | Do. soft 3,00          |
| hickens 9@10c<br>Furkeys 12@13            | Coal, Scranton 8,50    |
| Curkeys 12(a)13                           | Do. Pittston 8,50      |
| deese 45@6)                               | Do. Shamokin . 8,50    |
| Dairy, &c.                                | Do. Char 120           |
| Butter, roll22@25c                        | Salt, bbl 2,38         |
| Butter, firkin22(a24                      | Straw, tun 7,00        |
| heese, new 0(a)00                         | Hay, tun15,000         |
| heese                                     | Wool, 19 tb 600        |
| ard, tried13@13½                          | Whitefish, 1/2 bbl5,50 |
| rallow, rough 0(a)8                       | Codfish, quintai7,50   |
| rallow, tried101/2@11                     | Trout, half bbl5,50    |
|   |                        |

## THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. II.—FLOUR—Market quite firm with a fair demand; sales superfine State at \$6.30,6.50; cortra State, \$6.800,6.50; choice State, \$6.900,7.00; superfine Western. \$6.200,6.55; common to medium extra Western, \$6.200,6.55; common to medium extra western, \$6.200,6.55; common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, \$7.40,0.765. Canadian steady; sales at \$6.800,6.55 for common, and \$7.000,8.90 for good to choice extra.

extra round no per Omio, \$1,362,0.50. Canadian steady; sales at \$6,50,06,50 for common, and \$7,00,3,50 for good to choice extra.

Grain—Wheat, market a shade firmer, with a fair export demand. Sales at \$1,460,165 for Chicago spring; \$1,480,165 for Milwaukee club; \$1,52,01,544 for suber Milwaukee; \$1,550,161 for winter red Western; \$1,550,164 for mineer Milwaukee; \$1,550,161 for winter red Western; \$1,650, red with the content of the cont

Cheese steady at LX410C.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Superfine at \$3,75 for shipment \$\frac{1}{2}\$ barrel; \$4,24.10 for home consumption; extra, \$4,2504.50; Fancy, \$4,41034.20; Superior, \$4,7305.00; Bag Flour, \$4,7305.00; Bushel, good to choice. Spring wheat at 75,0350; \$1 bushel, Barley in good demand at 70 (3800 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel. Barley in good demand at 70 (3800 \$\fra

Bib retail.—Globe.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—FLOUR—The market steady with more doing. Sales white wheat double extras from \$7.252.00; \$6.25 for Illinois bakers; \$7.12% for double extra red Indians; Canada spring at \$6.

Grain.—Wheat, market firm but quiet and mominal.—Corn dull and inactive; no sales. Oats dull and nominal at 70c for Canadian; no sales; Western held at higher figures. Barley firm, at \$1,300,135 for fair to choice Canada. Rye held at \$1.25 Chicago; \$1,30 Milwaukec.

PRAS—Sales Canada at \$1,05, an extreme; and at \$6c.

PRAS—Sales Canada at \$1,05, an extreme; and at \$6c.

PERS—Firm, at \$2,715 for Canada, \$3,00 for Illinois thmothy, and \$7,007,50 for clover.

PROVIBIONS—Pork, heavy mess quoted at \$21,00; light mess \$20; prime mess at \$10,00. Lard firm at 13% (2013).

Hams, smoked and sugar cured, 12% c; shoulders \$c. Beef nominal. White fish and trout at \$6 for half bbls.

#### THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—BEBF CATTLE.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—First quality, \$11,50@13,00; ordinary, \$10,50@11,50; common, \$9,00@10,00; inferior, \$5,00@3,00.

COWS AND CALVES.—First quality, \$46,00; ordinary, \$40,005; common, \$30,000; inferior, \$30,000;

VEAL CALVES.—First quality, \$15,74,000; ordinary, \$670; common, 54,000; inferior, \$62,50; emmon, \$4,000; inferior, \$62,50; ordinary, \$4,000; common, \$4,004,50; inferior, \$3,50,004.

SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, \$60,70; still-fed, \$14,000,70; ordinary, \$1,000,70; still-fed, \$14,000,70; ordinary, \$1,000,70; ord

Swine.—Corn-fed, heavy, 6@7c; still-fed, 6½@6½c.

ALBANY, Jan. 11—Bebues. We have to record another advance this week—perhaps the biggest spring of the season—the rise being equal to ½c \$10, live weight, on all grades. Prices—About all the Cattle offered changed hands, at the following quotations:—Premium, one: extra, \$6,406.60; dir dt quality, \$5,506,00; 2d do, \$4,5025,00; 3d do, \$3,5024,00.

Sheep—The advance on Sheep is relatively more than on Beeves, although the supply is double what it was the week before. Prices ranging from 6½62 \$1 ib.

HOGS—There is a brisk demand for hogs, but the recipts are light, and but few of those coming forward are in prime condition. Nevertheless prices are up to 7626; db. Dressed Hogs—The sales during the week have been large and at very full prices, Albany still continuing to be the highest market in the State. Range from \$5,7629,30—Journal.

88.168.50.—5021128.

BRIGHTON, Jan. 6.—BEEF CATTLE—Extra, \$9.000, 9.50; lst quality, \$8.50.08.75; 2d do, \$7.50.08.00; 3d do, \$6.70.07.50 2d 00.07.50 2

#### THE WOOL MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—There is an improved demand for Domestic Fleece and Pulled, but not at all equal to the expectations of holders, and the market, although firm, may be called dull. Coarse Foreign wools are in good demand and firm. Sales include 18,000 lbs domestic, including State, Ohio and Michigan Fleeces at 77(a) 33c; 45,000 lbs. pulled at 72,076c, for super, and 77(a)79c; for extra 60; 75 bales California, 30(a)35c; 120 do. Mestiza, 27(a)36c; and 126 do. Donskoi at 40(a)45c.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:—Domestic—Saxony and Merino, inc., \$2 hs. 46987c; full blood, \$2684c; half and three-fourths blood, 76680c; common, 76976c; pulled, extra, \$5690c; do, superfine, 706286c; Western mixed, 706280c, Foreim—Smyrna, washed, 387650c; do, unwashed, 23636c; Syrian, 20624c; Cape, 40648c; Crimea, 19636; Buenos Ayres, 20642c; Peruvian, 22642c.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—We have an active business to report, with a good existing demand at full prices. Quotations are generally withheld. We quote:—7,000 ibs. super pulled 76c; 2,000 extra pulled, 82c.—Journal.

### Married.

AT the residence of the bride's uncle, in Romeo, Ma-comb Co., Mich., Jan. 6th, by J. C. BAKER, Mr. H. C. HAW KINS, of Geneva, Illinois, and Miss EMILY A. WAKER, of the former place.

IN Suver Creek, Ill., Jan. 3d, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Bert, Mr. EDWARD L. UOLDY and Miss DULA, daughter of Chas. Hatch, Esq., formerly of Arcade, N. Y.

## Died

In Mt. Morris, or the 11th inst., of diphtheria, JULIA youngest daughter of John D. and Ellen M. Wreks aged about 3 years.

## New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 62% cents per line of space SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded,

A T AUCTION.—A FARM OF 55 ACRES, 2 MILES South of Verona Depot, Oneida Co. Also, Stock and Tools, on Friday, Jan. 29, 1864, 10 A. M. 731-2t W. S. FLUSKEY.

THOS. WRIGHT, COMMISSION TREE BROKER, No. 35 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y. Trees, Plants and Tree Seeds of all the choice kinds bought and sold, wholesale and retail. Apply for Circular.

75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Ma-chines.—We will give a commission on all Ma-chines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses pald. For particulars BOYLAN & CO., Detroit, Mich.

PARM FOR SALE—Of 120 acres, adjoining the corporation of the village of Havana, county seat of Schuyler County, and the location of the People's College. It is a desirable farm. Terms to suit the purchaser. Address E. BOOD, Havana, N. Y.

PARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale 51 acres of his farm, one mile South from Lockport, New York—well stocked with early and late fruit—maple grove of 6 acres—house and barn, both large and convenient—a house for tenant, &c. Price, 8,000 dollars. Or the whole farm of 106 acres, including the above, L500 dollars. Title perfect. Terms moderate. Inquire of TREVOR & CO., Lower Lockport, or of JOS. TREVOR, on the premises.

O and all other Secede, Every farmer should have one is booked sometimes of the second CEED WHEAT CLEAN FROM OATS. VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS

AND Guide to the Flower Garden, for 1864

MY NEW CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE is now published and ready to send out. It contains accurate descriptions of the leading Floral Treasures of two world, with FULL and plain directions for SOWING SEED, TRANSPLANTING and GENERAL, CULTURE, Also, a list of Choice Seeds for the VEGETABLE GARDEN, with necessary instructions for Planting and Culture.

MY NEW CATALOGUE and FLORAL GUIDE is a beautiful work of fifth large pages, illustrated with twenty-five fine engravings and one splendid COLORED PLATE of the engravings ten cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

LLINOIS and IOWA LAND FOR SALE LLINOIS and IOWA LAND FOR SALE OHEAP—430 acres, & of which is timber, the rest good rolling prairie, with good running water and plenty of shade for stock. Good neighborhood and plenty of stone coal, & miles north-west of Charlton, county seat of Lucas Co., lowa, on the linp of the B. & Mo. River R. Price, \$3,50 per acre.

Also 160 acres, 30 of timber the rest rolling prairie, & miles east of Beardstown, county seat of Cass Co., Ill. Price, \$5,50 per acre.

Also, my residence 6 miles east of Lexington, Ill., a well improved farm of 200 acres, well fenced with post and plant; good tight pastures and feed lots, wells, &c.; two story house with 8 rooms and celair; 100 bearing apple trees. Price, \$20 per acre. Address.

### SCHENECTADY AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Patent Endless Chain and Lever Horse-Powers, Combined Threshers and Cleaners, Threshers and Separators, Clover-Hullers and Cleaners, (Rasp Hullers,) Circular and Cross-Cut Wood-Saving Machines, &c., &c.,

#### MANUFACTURED BY G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO.. Schenectady, N. Y.

Circulars containing full Description. Cuts, Prices &c., of the above Machines will be mailed, free, to all applicants.
The following letter refers to one of our new Riddle Threshers and Cleaners sent from our Factory, Sept. 20: NEW BALTIMORE, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1863.

MESSRS. G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO.:—The new Cleaner came duly to hand, and we have run it ever since. It works very nicely and to our satisfaction. We think it beats any there are here, nearly enough to pay for it Yours, &c.

Yours, &c. rients S. MILLER.
We have made arrangements for attaching Baldwin's
Patent for moving the log forward by power to our
Cross-Cut Sawing Machines. It is considered almost
indispensable by all who have used it.
Address
G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO.,
Address
G. WESTINGHOUSE & N. Y.

ANNUAL MEETING NEW YORK
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. WEDNES
DAY, February 10th, 1884, at 12 o'clock, at the Captico,
Albany. A general attendance is requested of all interested in the advancement of Agriculture. Interesting
discussions will be had on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and an Exhibition of GRAIN, DARY PRODUCTS
and FRUITS, on Thursday, at the Agricultural Hall.

B. P. JOHNSON, SLCY.
Albany, Jan. 11, 1864.

31.3t

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. BOCHESTER CENTRAL NURSERIES.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE,

AND ORDER YOUR TREES DIRECT.

#### GREAT INDUCEMENTS To Citizens, Farmers, Orchardists, and all Tree-Planters.

JUST ISSUED—A New Illustrated Descriptive Cata-logue of Rochester Central Nurseries, which should be consulted by every one wishing to purchase

#### Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubbery, &c.

Parties sending for our Catalogue and signifying a desire to purchase, either in large or small quantities, will be supplied with SPECIAL TERMS OF SALE. By these terms it will be seen that it is greatly to the interest of purchasers to order directly from our Nursery, instead of obtaining them by the agency of other parties. 1st. By this method you will obtain your trees cheaper. 2d. There will be less risk in obtaining the varieties you order.

The New Illustrated Catalogue contains a great amount of information on the subjects of Fruits, Trees and Flowers—their description and qualities, proper modes of transplanting, training and cultivation. Inclose a two-ceat stamp for pre-payment of postage.

Address.

Rochester Central Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

POREMAN OR PARTNER WANTED. 1—An active, industrious man, of good business habits, who is thoroughly acquainted 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 retter 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, 1864.

750

January 1, 1864.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—New Settlement of VineLand.—30 miles from Philadelphia by Baliroad. Good loam soil, highly productive for Wheat, Corn, Grass, Fruits and Pogetables, especially these times, and where good business openings can be found. Large numbers are settling. Society good. Farms from \$15.0520 per acre only. Village 5 and 10 acre 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 fural," giving full description, will be furnished. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, 730-4t Vineland P. O., Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

O ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN THE TOWN of Geddes, about 3% miles from Syracuse. Inquire of C. I. SALISBURY, Geddes, 229-4t Or, J. W. OSBORN, Albany.

\$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at \$60 a month, \$\ \text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\tex{

PATENTS. - J. FRASER & CO., Western N. Y.
Patent Agency, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., give
opinions on inventions without charge; examine the
Patent Office for \$5, and warrant Patents in all doubtful
cases. Send for a Circular.
729-4t

EMPLOYMENT: \$70 per month and traveling expenses will be paid to men who merit the aprobation of the subscribers, and a permanent situation. For full particulars address 729-4t C. J. HEINMAN & CO., Atkinson Depot, N. H. ELHA NURSERIES—APPLE SETTS—A good va-riety, for sale at \$7 per 1,000. Address [729-13t E. J. PETTIBONE & SON, Elba, Genesee Co. N. Y.

DAIRYMAN AND FARMER WANTED—Near Peorla, Illinois, to take charge of 15 or 20 cows and make Cheese and Butter. The wife will be employed, if she has no children. Must be honest, industrious and

H. M. WEAD, Peoria, Illinois. To 8150 PER MONTE.—THE LITTLE GIANT Of 5 Sewing Machine Company want an Agent in gach county, to solicit orders for their new 815 Machine, with gauge, screw-driver and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, &c., inclose a stamp, and address

T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.,
General Agent for the United States.

## STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS. A good Church or other Bell for 20 cents per pound. WARRANTED



AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, No. 30 Liberty Street, New York.

TOR SALE. The Surburban Farm RESIDENCE of the late W. R. Corrock, situated on Main St., Buffalo, only 3 miles from the center of the city, containing 25 acres of highly cultivated land, well stocked with a great variety of choice fruit in full bearing. Its fine location, valuable improvements, and ng. tis me location valuate improvements, and nearness to the Street Railroad, make it highly destrable, either as a residence or profitable Fruit Garden. Title perfect, price moderate, and terms easy, if required. For further particulars apply to 725-tr HAMPTON DODGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

### BUY THE BEST: It is the Cheapest in the End.



THE RAILWAY HORSE-POWER WHICH TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE

New York State Fairs of 1860 & 1862, AND OHIO STATE FAIR OF 1863, As It also has at every State and County Fair at which the Proprietors have exhibited it in competition with others, run-ning with low elevation and slow travel of team!

COMBINED THRASHERS AND CLEANERS, Thrashers, Separators, Wood Saws, &c., &c. All of the best in market. The THRASHER AND CLEANER

Also received the FIRST PREMIUM at the Ohio State Fair, 1863, runs easy, separates the grain clean from the straw, cleans quite equal to the best of Fanning Mills, leaving the grain fit for mill or market.

For Price and description send for Circulars, and satisfy yourself before purchasing.

Address
R. & M. HARDER,

722-lam-tf
Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best in Western New York. Location beautiful and near BR. and mar-ket. Address Box 388, Batavia, N. Y. 703-tf

#### $\mathbf{F}$ OR SALE. VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY, NEAR FORESTPORT. ONEIDA CO., N. Y.

The undersigned offers for sale at a low price, 2,800 Aeres 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 Rallroad. It commands a large trade with Rome and Utica, on the Eric Canal, there being only thirty miles of Canal navigation to the former place. Belonging to the property there is an ample dock for storing and shipping lumber, wood, &c.

The land is very heavily timbered, very little of it having been cut over. It is estimated that the average product of each acre is 10,000 feet Hemlock and 5,000 feet Spruce Lumber, 5 cords Hemlock Bark, and 30 cords of hard wood — Maple, Recch and Birch. A large quantity 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 finds ready sale in Utica, and to the N. Y. Central Rallroad Company. The Hemlock bark is in good demand for a large Tannery situated near the property.

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

Besides the Mill property there are a large number of

able 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. PRIER SAXE & SON, and LYMAN R. AVERY, Lumber Merchants, West Troy, N. Y.

## THE YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, OF UNION SPRINGS.

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, literary and Christian training of Young Ladies. The course of study and capacity of the Professors to administer instruction, admits of the widest range; but instead of bringing all to an exact rule, each will be educated as health, peculiar talent, and their prospects in life may make advisable. Especial attention will be given to the development of an ability to teach and converse well, and the reading 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 anspices.

The Officers already engaged in the Institute are CHARLES ATHERTON, of Philadelphia, President and

The Officers already engaged in the Instifute are CHARLES ATHERTON, of Philadelphia, President and Teacher of Mathematics and Elecution.
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THE BOOK OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

#### KNITTING THE SOCKS.

2 STEAM

THE following lines were found in a bundle of socks sent by a "Lively Old Lady," in Amherst, N. H., to the United States Hospital, corner of Broad and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.]

> By the fireside cosily seated, With spectacles riding her nose, The lively old lady is knitting A wonderful pair of Hose. She pities the shivering Soldier Who is out in the pelting storm; And busily plies her needles, To keep him hearty and warm.

Her eyes are reading the embers. But her heart is off to the War, For she knows what those brave fellows Are gallantly fighting for. Her fingers, as well as her fancy, Are cheering them on their way: Who under the good old banner, Are saving their Country to-day.

She ponders how in her childhood, Her Grandmother used to tell-The story of barefoot Soldiers, Who fought so long and well. And the men of the Revolution, Are nearer to her than us; And that perhaps is the reason Why she is toiling thus.

She cannot shoulder a musket, Nor ride with a cavalry crew, But nevertheless she is ready To work for the boys who do. And yet in "Official dispatches." That come from the Army or Fleet. Her feats may have never a notice, Though ever so mighty the feet.

So prithee, proud owner of muscle, Or purse-proud owner of stocks, Don't sneer at the labors of woman, Or smile at her bundle of socks. Her heart may be larger and braver Than his who is tallest of all, The work of her hands as importan As cash that buys powder and ball.

And thus while her quiet performance, Is being recorded in rhyme, The tools in her tremulous fingers Are running a race with time. Strange that four needles can form A perfect triangular bound; And equally strange that their antics Result in perfecting "the round."

And now, while beginning "to narrow." She thinks of the Maryland mud, And wonders if ever the stocking Will wade to the ancle in blood. And now she is "shaping the heel," And now she is ready "to bind," And hopes if the soldier is wounded. It never will be from behind.

And now she is "raising the instep," Now "narrowing off at the toe," And prays that this end of the worsted May ever be turned to the foe She "gathers" the last of the stitches As if a new laurel were won, And placing the ball in the basket, Announces the stocking as "done."

Ye men who are fighting our battles. Away from the comforts of life, Who thoughtfully muse by our camp-fires On sweetheart, or sister, or wife; Just think of your elders a little, And pray for the Grandmothers too. Who, patiently sitting in corners, Are knitting the stockings for you.

## Story-Teller

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE.

"AND do you really mean to go," said LUELLA MORRIS to her betrothed husband, HERBERT WOOLCOT.

'I MUST, darling," he replied; his fine eyes fairly blazing with enthusiasm; "I should forever despise myself if I were to remain at home now, when my country is calling for help in this the hour of her screet need. You would not have me stay here in cowardly idleness, would you," he asked.

A slight purple shade passed over the fair young face at his side, and a mist of tears softened the luster of the beautiful brown eyes, but LUELLA had a brave and patriotic, as well as a loving heart; so the shelly lips parted with a faint smile and she gently answered. "No: but still it seems to me that my heart will break if death finds you on the battle-field; and yet-and yet, I am glad you wish to go, for I could hardly love you, if you did not."

"Bless you, darling, for those words. But you know, dearest, that I am going to a scene of danger, and perhaps of death; let me give you my name before I go, so that I can provide for you as I wish during my absence, and feel that I bear the holy charm of a wife's love to guard me in the lonely camp or on the battle-field."

It was a sad and solemn bridal, consummated that beautiful summer's morning. All nature was blushing with beauty, and vocal with melody, for the flowers will bloom and the bright birds sing, although sorrow and death walk hand in hand through the striken land. The sacred vows were spoken, the kiss of love pressed upon those quivering lips, and, he was GONE.

She heard the inspiring strains of martial music, she saw the proud tread of the thousand young men who were going with him to do battle for the right; her heart was well nigh breaking, and yet she struggled to repress her tears, and bravely smiled upon him as he turned to take the last look, and then sank fainting into the arms of her pastor, who had accompanied her, and who had watched with misty eyes the noble forms of his two manly boys among the

Long and lonely seemed the days to LUELLA WOOLCOT, as she sat in the beautiful home which her husband's thoughtful love had provided for her, but all too soon came the bloody conflict which raged on the featful field of

Antietam. A dispatch was placed in her hands by her pastor; its words were few, but oh, how they burned into her heart: Lieut. HERBERT WOOLCOT badly wounded!

Again the purple shadow passed over her face and the little hands were suddenly clasped upon her side as though some terrible pain had centered there. "Oh, Mr. SCOFIELD," she cried, "I must go to him, I cannot stay away, will you go with me?" Just then she noticed the pale, sad look fastened upon her pastor's face, which brought a new thought to her. "How selfish my own sorrow makes me," she said. "I have not even asked after your dear boys."

The pale lips quivered as the good old man answered her implied question, "CHARLEY and WILLIE fell side by side. WILLIE still lives, and I am going to him to-morrow."

"I will go with you," said the young wife. "My dear child, it will be a sad place for one so young, so delicate as yourself. I will do all I can for your husband, and if possible have him sent home."

"Oh, do not think," she cried, "that I can stay here while he is suffering there—I must go.'

graver, let us wait until they pass." LUELLA WOOLCOT trembled and grew faint as she looked at the little band of sad-faced soldiers who were bearing their late comrade to his shallow grave. "No useless coffin inclosed his breast," but surely she knew the scarf which was crossed over his pulseless bosom, for her own fingers had wrought it, her own hands bound it around her young husband's breast ere he left her for war. With a cry of anguish she knelt by the side of the silent sleeper. It was indeed HERBERT WOOLCOT, lying there so pale, so cold, so still; on his broad brow the purple mark where a traitor's bullet had entered. Her pastor sprang to her, and to the questioning look of the soldiers said, "he was her husband," They placed the rude bier by the grave, which they had hollowed with sorrowful hearts for him, and reverently stood back while she took the last, last look. She knelt by his side, she covered the cold face with passionate tears, she pressed her lips to his, but they, still beautiful in death, gave back no response. "Oh, HER-BERT, speak to me once, only once more, my love! Alas, alas! he hears me not! He can speak no more! Oh, my poor heart!" The purple shadow, deeper, darker than before, passed over her face, and suddenly the beautiful head was laid upon the lifeless bosom before her.

"Come, my dear child," said Mr. SCOFIELD, 'let me assist you to arise and direct your anguished thoughts to that blessed land where I feel your husband is." In vain he spoke, she heard him not; the young heart was BROKEN.

They wrapped her with him in his soldier's cloak, and close to the heart so dear to her in life, the young wife rests with her soldier husband-a double sacrifice upon the altar of our country. Oh, how many, many another as precious has been laid upon her altar, how many more must still perish there, ere she is preserved and redeemed! And yet, is she not worthy, thrice worthy of them all? E. S. T.

East Henrietta, N. Y., 1864.

## POPPING THE QUESTION:

WE have heard of many cases of "popping" under very singular circumstances, the eccentric. the abrupt, the business like, the silly, and a hundred other styles. Of the eccentric we could cite the case of a well-known merchant, who, one day dining at a friend's house sat next to a lady who possessed rare charms of conversation. The merchant did not possess this faculty in a very rare degree, but he could do that which was next best, he could appreciete, an appreciation which he endeavored to show by the following mode of action:

"Do you like toast, Miss B ?" "Yes," responded the lady, slightly surprised at the question.

"Buttered toast?

"Yes."

"That is strange; so do I. Let us get married."

There can not be much doubt that the lady was taken slightly aback, a fact that did not prevent the marriage coming off in a month afterwards, nor the accession of the lady to one of the finest establishments in the city.

As a specimen of the abrupt, we shall cite the case of a gentleman who had retired from business at the age of forty, and built himself a beautiful house, determined to enjoy life to the utmost. One day a friend was dining with him and said, half jokingly,

"You have everything here that the heart can desire but a wife."

"That's true. I must think of it," and then relapsed into silence for a few minutes, at the end of which time he rose, begged to be excused for a short time, and left the room. He seized his hat and went instantly to a neighbors, and was shown into the parlor with the information that neither the master nor mistress were at home. He told the servant that he wanted neither, and requested that the housekeeper be sent to him. She came, and the gentleman thus addressed her:

"Sarah, I have known you for many years, and I have just been told that I want a wife. You are the only woman I know that I should be willing to entrust my happiness with, and if you agree, we will be instantly married. What is your answer?"

Sarah knew the man that addressed her, and knew that his offer was serious, and as wellweighed as though considered for a year, and she answered him in the same spirit.

"I agree."

"Will you be ready in an hour ?"

"I will."

"I shall return for you at that time."

Which he did, the gentleman who had suggested the idea accompanying him to the clergyman's. Many years have passed since then, and neither party has seen any cause to regret the abrupt proposal and acceptance.

Of the business style, we can cite a case related to us, which we know for a true one. A young man who had succeeded to the ill-kept and badly cultivated, though really valuable farm of a deceased uncle, saw at a glance that two things were absolutely necessary to enable him to succeed; the first being a wife to take charge of the woman's department, and the second a few thousand dollars to stock it with. He could not help thinking to himself that, possibly, those two great aids to his happiness and prosperity might be found together, and yet without attemping to put his matrimonial and financial ideas into practice, he allowed them to haunt him continually.

With this upon his mind, our farmer started upon a horseback journey to a distant part of the country, and upon his return made an acquaintance upon the road, in the person of an old gentleman who was jogging the same way. The companions dined together at a wayside inn, and See, they are bearing some poor soldier to his fraternized pleasantly, during which the young man opened his heart to the elder, telling him all his plans and aspirations, when the old gentleman addressed the younger:

"I rather like you, my friend, and your honest way of telling your story, and if you will come and see me, I shall be glad. I have three daughters, all as good girls as ever lived. Now, perhaps, one of them may be the very one you are looking for; if so, I will do my best toward making the balance of the matter agreeable. Ride over and see me to-morrow, take dinner, and stay the afternoon, which will give you a fair chance to see them and judge."

The young man instantly agreed to the proposal, making only a condition that the young ladies should not be informed of the nature of his errand. This was agreed to, and they separated.

The next day at the time appointed the young man dismounted at the door of the house of his new made friend, and was heartily welcomed. The hour before dinner was consumed in looking over the farm, the young man in admiring its keeping, and the old one in approving of the sensible and practical remarks of the younger, when the meal was announced, and the three young ladies and their mother were introduced. They were all, as the old gentleman had said, fine girls, but the younger, rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed, and laughing-faced, charmed the young farmer especially. The dinner over, they once more walked out for a chat.

"Well, how do you like my daughters?" was the old gentleman's first question.

"They are all nice girls, very nice," said the voung man, thoughtfully.

"And which of them do you like best?" was the next question. "The youngest, Kate, she is charming, and if

I am to be your son-in-law, you must give me Kate!" "This will never do to take the youngest and by all odds the prettiest," said the old gentleman,

seriously. "I must have her or none," was the response.

spoken decidedly. "How much money did you say you wanted?" "Five thousand dollars will put my farm in excellent order, and make it worth twenty thousand to-morrow. I must have five thousand

dollars. "I'll give you the sum with either of the other girls," said the old man, positively; "but I will give but three thousand with Kate."

"Then I may as well go to my home. Five thousand I must have-I have set my mind upon it."

'And I have just as strongly determined to do only what I have said," was the old gentleman's reply; "so I suppose the matter is at an end. However, we will be good friends, and you must sometimes run over and see me."

This ended the conference, and they parted. The young man mounted his horse, and rode down toward the road, but just as he was about My 8, 13, 3, 4 is a useful metal. opening the gate, stooping from his saddle, the My 7, 20, 15, 13 is a denomination of time. laughing-faced Kate sprang through the shrubbery to save him the trouble.

"Can't you accept my father's terms?" "Yes, by George I will, if you say so," was the instantaneous response.

"Then come over to-morrow morning before ten o'clock and tell him so," and the girl vanished like a fairy among the leaves.

The young man rode slowly home, but he was on hand next morning, according to bidding, and married the fair Kate in two months after.

As a specimen of the absurd, we cannot do better than cite a case that occurred within our own jurisdiction, in a country village of Massachusetts. There was a certain Zachariah Peebles, a stout, industrious, sober and bashful farm-hand, a resident of that locality. Zack was celebrated not for what he did say, but for what he did not, his silence being a matter of marvel through all that chattering neighborhood. Zack, with all his taciturnity, was not proof against the shafts of love, and one day was smitten with the wholesome charms of the only child of the widow Brown, a bright-eyed, goodlooking girl, possessing the same trait of silence as Zack, though not in so eminent a degree.

The first time Zack showed his admiration for Sally was by seizing up a large basket of cowfeed she was about to carry into the stables, and hurrying thither in a frightened way, much as though he was taking it from a burning house. After that Zack seemed to be perpetually on the watch for opportunities to save the fair Sally from heavier work. These delicate attentions could not fail to attract the attention of the Widow Brown, who, really respecting the young man, invited him into the house to spend the evening, and from that time Zack was a fixity. He would sit in the chimney corner of the old-

fashioned house, scarcely ever speaking, dividing his attention equally between the fire and feasting his eyes on Sally. For two years this quiet adoration went on, and the neighbors wondered why, as there was nothing to prevent it, they did not marry. It never has been known whether the idea arose out of Zack's own brain, or whether it was a hint from a friend, but at last he did find courage to pop the question. It was done in this way. The time was New Year Eve, and the fair Sally had been preparing a stout jug of mulled cider, that she might have something to cheer Zack's heart when he came in. Zack came, he drank, and took his accustomed seat in the chimney corner, where he sat quietly as usual for a few minutes, and then, without any previous symptoms, he rose up to his full height, six feet and two inches, putting his head up the chimney so that but little was seen of him above the waist, and delivered the following oration:

"If somebody loved somebody as well as somebody loves somebody, somebody would marry somebody."

Zack remained with his head up the chimney after this speech, silent as death, for some minutes, until he came forth from his place of refuge at the earnest solicitation of Widow Brown, with a face glowing like the setting sun. The thing was done, however, and Zack and Sally were married in a few weeks after, and we are convinced that if either of them could be induced to talk, now, after a trial of a dozen years, they would say that they were entirely satisfied with that mode of popping the question.

Among the oddities of the mystery, the one over which we have personally wondered much, occurred in Philadelphia, within our own knowledge.

A lady and gentlemen, who had been acquainted but one week, and who move in the very first circles, were walking upon the street the lady showing the lions of the city to the gentleman, who was a stranger in Philadelphia. In the course of their ramble they were stopped by a wedding party, who were alighting from their carriages at a church door. The lady proposed to go in and see the affair through. The gentleman consented, and together they stood till the ceremony was over. At the instant, the gentleman, taking the lady's hand in his, led her unresistingly to the altar, without a single word spoken,, and presented her to the astonished minister, with the request that they should be made one. In ten minutes the knot was tied and we have no reason to believe that either have in the ten years they have been joined seen cause to regret the suddenness of the idea

# Corner for the Young

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

I AM composed of 22 letters.

My 15, 5, 21 is an elastic fluid. My 19, 11, 1, 3, 21, 21, 15, 7 is a hydraulic machine for raising and conveying water

My 9, 18, 2, 3, 4, 5, 18, 12 is what all solid bodies pos

My 9, 2, 20, 7, 5, 14, 11, 16, 15, 1, 1, 21, 11, 9, 1, 18, 18, 12 is that which forces the particles of substances of different kinds to unite.

My 7, 20, 1, 21 18, 12, 18, 7, 8 is a musician's time mess

urer. My 4, 9, 21, 20, 19 is powerful and much used. My 22, 13, 17, 2, 18, 12 is used to draw liquid from one

vessel to another. My 1, 10, 8, 21, 7, 18, 7, 20, 1, 3, 21 is an instrument for measuring heat.

My 16, 8, 12, 4 is used to collect together the rays of My 6, 20, 12, 18, 1, 5, 7, 8 is a native phosphate.

My whole composes all machinery. F. W. Hyser Austerlitz, Mich., 1864. Answer in two weeks.

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

I AM composed of 24 letters. My 2, 5, 13, 4 is a kind of grain. My 19, 24, 12, 21, 10 is a great staple. My 1, 22, 8, 9, 11 21 was the name of a prophet. My 23, 14, 6, 15, 17, 18 is a vegetable. My 5, 16, 16 is not even. My whole is a maxim.

Clyde, Ohio, 1864. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker AN ANAGRAM.

EDWIN

OL! a d'uolse uatob et shavin Ormf hte ady ; Dan a nazreb grown ot burcelm

niot alcy.
Ol! eth girt'hs tuboa ot qorencu, Elrac het awy. Iwth teh thirg lash yamn rome, Neret gilsnim ta eth odro, Iwth het gnati gornw hasll lafi, Nyam horset, trage nad slaml, Tath orf geas goln evha ledh su

Rof rehtl crpy. Emn fo gothuth nda mne fo canito, Arlec teh yaw.

New York, Jan., 1864. Answer in two weeks

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 729.

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Answer to Riddle:-The Tongue

Answer to Problem: - The required probability is 5865-10000; or, the circles will intersect 5865 times in ten thousand trials.

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