# MCOOKE'S

# RURAL MEW-YORKER

AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEDICATED TO THE

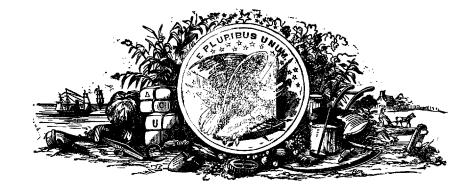
# HOME INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRY AND TOWN RESIDENTS,

EMBRACING DEPARTMENTS DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, SHEEP HUSBANDRY, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, EDUCATION,

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, &c., &c.,

ILLUSTRATED WITH BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY ENGRAVINGS.



CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

WITH AN ABLE CORPS OF ASSISTANTS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

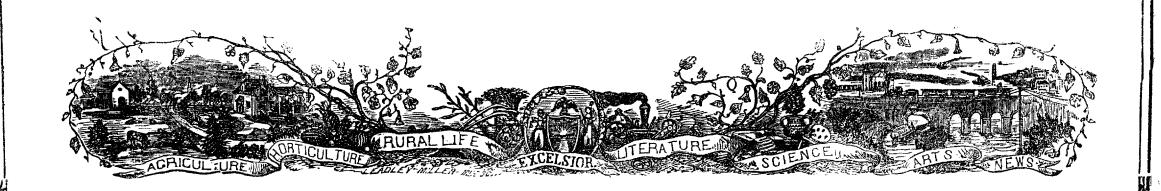
"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

VOLTMIN ZVI, 1865.

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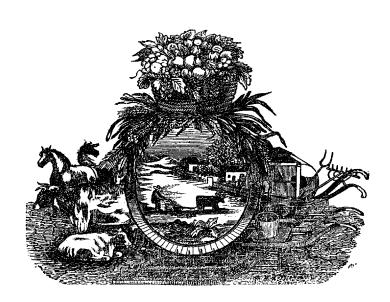
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# ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1865.

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MOORE'S RUBAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND PAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Associate Editor. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

P. BARRY, H. T. BROOKS. C. DEWEY, LL. D., L. B. LANGWOTHY. EDWARD WEBSTER.

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For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

# AGRICULTURAL.

THE RURAL TO ITS READERS, ON ENTERING UPON A NEW YEAR AND VOLUME.

THE Sixteenth Year and Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER commences with the present issue. On such an occasion - after fifteen years of earnest, persistent and consistent labor in behalf of what we conceived to be the best interests of the Rural Population, and other producing classes - extended prefatory remarks are considered unnecessary. Those who have known this Journal for years need not be informed as to its Character or Objects, and the thousands whom we now address for the first time will ere long learn whatever interest or value it possesses. Yet a custom, whereof our practice runneth not to the contrary, enjoins upon us the duty of inditing an introductory article. This shall be brief and explicit for, having neither time nor space for either palaver or circumlocution, our exordium shall be condensed and comprehensive.

The thousands of Ruralists whom we have addressed for years, and whose acquaintance we now renew, are so well acquainted with our objects, style and manner, that it would be quite iting for their edification Thev k on the RURAL NEW-YORKER to be the firm, independent and unpurchasable friend of the Producing Classes—that it always speaks plainly and truthfully touching matters pertaining to the interests and rights of its readers, regardless of the inducements or threats of those who would suborn or muzzle the press in order to swindle individuals and community. What the RURAL has been in this regard hitherto it will be in future. It will sustain the RIGHT and condemn the Wrong, in all matters appropriate for discussion which involve the pecuniary interests and welfare of Individuals, Communities and the Country.

For the information of the host of readers whom we now have the pleasure of addressing (as subscribers) for the first time, we will here again state that "Our object from the commencement of the BURAL NEW-YORKER has not been to furnish either an Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Mechanical, Educational, Literary, or News Journal, - but rather to combine all these, and thus present a paper unequaled in Value, Variety and Usefulness of Contents. Our earnest desire has been to make it an honest, independent, reliable and eminently useful RURAL. LITERARY and FAMILY NEWSPAPER-correct in its teachings on Practical Subjects, instructive and entertaining to members of the Family Circle, of high moral tone, and entirely free from deception and quackery, even in its advertising department." Such was, is, and will continue to be, our "platform"-brief, explicit and comprehensive. If it please our readers as well in the future as in the past, we shall be content-for no journal has hitherto been more ardently appreciated and supported than the RURAL. We never entered upon a volume under more favorable auspices, or more hopefully, and shall spare no proper effort or expense to render the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1865 unapproachable in its peculiar and honorable sphere of Journalism.

FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS

AT THE CLOSE OF THE OLD AND BEGINNING OF THE NEW YEAR.

WELL, well, JOHN! It is quite near the end of the year, is nt it? Do you know I begin to look back "about these days," as the almanac's say? But it is not because I feel any desire to go back, as Lor's wife did. No Sir. I say let the dead past put its dead in the grave. But I like to look over the ground I have walked over. It may be I may learn to keep out of the holes in the year before me. We all of us talk, at sometime in our lives, as if we wish to live them over again. But I do not-not because I have not drank deep of life, and often been made to feel better for the draught, but because I might make worse mistakes on another trial than I have made. I look back only to gather up the good I may have left by the way-simply to recall the truth and facts that come to me. For instance, do not you remember how I feared that the cold in January would spoil the fruit-how the wet spring would stop the seeding until too late to get in full breadth-how the hot, dry time, which made the grass dry up, and the grain grow short, made me shake in my shoes? And yet, for all my trouble of mind, came the grand harvest time—the substance in the grass, the plump seed in the grain sheath, the rich fruit in the orchards, and big prices for all we had gathered. I wonder if there is any farmer who believes there is no God who rules over us, and gives us, as each year comes round, seed-time and harvest. I confess I feel shame that I have let the doubts fill my heart at all! I hope in the New Year to keep my faith and trust by me—to keep a glad, true and stout heart for my work. I tell you, John, faith, without works, is dead. You and I, and every man who tills a farm ought to think of this and not forget it. No matter what the weather may be, we ought not to doubtought not to regard the winds when we sow the seed. I often hear pious men talk of the "work of faith." I tell you there is no greater work of faith than that which is done every spring when farmers sow their seed broad-cast all over the face of the earth. And now as I look back over the past year and see what tests our faith has been put to, I hope I learn not to doubt any more in the coming years I may live.

It is a right good feeling that comes to us, JOHN, now that these cold, bleak, winter days are here, if, in looking back, we see that we have done well what we have done-that we have tried to do what we could do in the best way and with the best aim—that we have done no man wrong in the trying to make things snug for ourselves and our own—that the work of the superfluous to get upon stilts, or do any fine year as we see it from this point, where we never stood before, does not yawn with duties undone, does not reproach us with selfish wrong doing, does not gnaw at our hearts because some one has felt pain because of our acts or neglect. I look back too, to see if I have done anything that will help those who come after me. It seems to me, John, that my life would be lost, if the work I have done does not lift the farmer who follows me a peg higher—does not go to help build the base of his life and work far above where mine began. If it does not, what has my life been worth? I don't know, but when I talk with men, I find few of them who seem to know that they are living for any one but self. And their lives are not so sweet and rich and full of a kind of joy as they would be if they were to try to see some good in other men and that they

might do to other men. Heigh-ho! So ends the old year. Put more wood in the stove, JOHN; and after you've looked through the stables and seen that the stock is safe and snug, and have shut the doors and are sure they are fast; we'll go over the books together, and see what the year brings forth. Out of debt, grain in the bin, pork in the tub, apples in the cellar, cider in the barrel, hay in the barn, potatoes in the pit, butter in the firkin. cheese in the box. hams in the smoke-house, eggs salted down, nuts to crack, a clear conscience void of offence towards GoD and man, let's see what the figures tell. But, dear me, how much there is in our hearts they can't tell! How the pain tugs there still! I thought to get rid of it. but somehow, as I keep looking back, my eye rests upon that boy's face when he said "goodbye father," and I feel the grasp of his honest, hard hand, that was so full of warm, true blood, and the tears will come, John. Let them; yes, let them flow. I know it was right he should go, and best he should die, though it is hard to bear. But other boys fell when he did, just as true and good as he. Let him rest. You and I

will soon rest too. Let us be as true as he-as unselfish as he was, and the looking back at the end of the last year will not give pain, but the look ahead will give life and joy. There, JOHN, go to bed and wake in the HAPPY NEW YEAR.

### CUTTING STALKS FOR CATTLE.

I LISTENED with considerable interest to the discussions at the State Fair at Rochester, last Fall, and think I got some pretty good notions about prepairing food for animals by cutting, or chopping, as our English cousins would say. I am well satisfied that in the matter of corn stalks and straw, at least one-half can be saved to the farmer. But simply cutting does not fulfill all the conditions necessary for that great gain over the ordinary method of feeding these two articles of Winter forage.

The most complete way would be to steam the food before it is given to the cattle, as is practiced by many New England farmers with great success, the blovisting editor of the Boston Cultivator to the contrary notwithstanding. Where milk is of importance, I think no man can profitably furnish it who does not thus prepare his food. But as steaming involves considerable more expense than simply cutting, and as the food should be given in as moist a state as is possible by the absorption of water, other means can be adopted producing very beneficial results, which are within the reach of all who have gone to the expense of cutting.

I am feeding some nine head of team horses entirely and exclusively on corn stalks, with a light feed of corn, and they are doing better than on hay with the same grain. I am also feeding about 40 head of cattle exclusively on cut stalks, with about a third of their bulk of good, bright wheat straw cut with the stalks, and my cattle are doing well. But for my cattle I prepare the food by putting into a bin, which will hold enough for a twenty-four hours' supply, usually not far from three bushels per head.

When put into the vat or bin, the feed is wet as filled in, nearly or quite a barrel of water being used for that purpose. Having two vats of like capacity, one remains untouched for twentyfour hours. Thus far I have been surprised to see how rapidly fermentation takes place, for the whole mass will become smoking hot by the time we begin to feed it, and yet by a little managing it does not heat to damage, before fed out. Before we commence preparing the vat for filling, we have a barrel of water placed at one end and sufficient salt dissolved in it to just give the water a slightly brackish taste. Thus far I am exceedingly well pleased with the success of my experiment. I find the cattle do not drink near the quantity of water when let out of the barn that they do on dry feed, and do not come into their those which will produce the most wool at the stalls shivering, as they will sometimes do after drinking fully at the tub in a cold day. I ought to say, perhaps, that my stalks are those from the corn field cut up as soon as the corn has well glazed, tied up in bundles at husking, put into large stouts well set up, and drawn from the field as wanted. My straw crops are always cut when the grain is so far matured as to be well out of the milk but not hard.

I think our farmers, especially our dairy farmers, do not yet fully appreciate the great treasure which they possess in Indian corn. From some experiments which I have made myself, as well as the reliable experience of others, I am satisfied that upon land which will produce 60 bushels of ears of corn to the acre, sufficient stalks, sown or drilled, can be grown upon a square yard to feed, if properly prepared, a cow or horse, or their equivalent, for one day; if the western corn be used for the seed, I am positive the assumption is quite within bounds. I make my calculation to feed my animals 200 days. The product of 200 yards would therefore furnish the necessary feed. There are 4,480 square yards in an acre, and would furnish so many animals with one day's feed of three bushels of cut or chopped corn stalks. If reduced to 200 yards to an animal, for the season of foddering, we have 22 animals which an acre of cured corn fodder would winter. But lest my figures may seem wild, let us say two square yards and 400 yards to an animal. If any one will measure upon their table or carpet six feet by three, they will be satisfied that ordinary cultivation would produce more stalks upon that space than any animal could possibly consume in one day. This would give us 11 head to an acre. I might fall several bears more and then beat meadows all out of sight, but do not propose to fall a single one, 'till somebody shows me that my counting was badly done.

Darien, N. Y., Dec. 15th, 1864.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, IL. D.

To Correspondents. -- Mr. Randall's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

### SHEEP AND WOOL PROSPECTS IN FUTURE.

THE year 1864 has been an unusually favorable one to the flock-masters of the United States. True, it has not been without its serious drawbacks. It was ushered in with a great loss of sheep in both the Eastern and Western States, owing to opposite climatic extremes and to poor or scarce feed. We have already stated in these columns, to the best of our information, where and to what extent these several causes operated, and it is not necessary to repeat the facts here. Then the product of lambs last spring fell considerably below the average in point of numbers; for although it was large in some regions, and in a portion of the flocks in nearly all regions, there were other sections and flocks in which the mortality was extreme. This was particularly the case, of course, in the poorly wintered flocks above alluded to — but it was by no means confined to them. In those in the best condition, in many instances, a considerable portion of the lambs came in that feeble and dying state, which, whether we regard it as a specific disease or as an imperfect development, causes a greater loss in our high-bred flocks than all other adverse agencies combined.

Nor were the Summer and Autumn of 1864 favorable ones for sheep. The first was characterized by excessive drouth, and the last by excessive rain. Sheep will apparently do better on dry parched feed than other domestic animals. but it deprives breeding ewes of their milk, and consequently lambs of their proper growth; and it also seriously cuts short the growth of one and two year old sheep. The rainy season did not come early enough to supply materials for milk for the stunted lambs; and an excessively rainy season, when the herbage springs rapidly and rankly, is proverbially unfavorable to the growth of young sheep, or the fattening of older ones.

But wool has sold at prices never before reached by the general clip since the war of 1812. Many growers have sold for less than a dollar a pound, but none of them whose wool was in good order need to have done so. Such an advance in price, with a strong popular expectation that it will be sustained, or approximately sustained, has naturally produced a great advance in the prices of sheep, and particularly of least cost., While the great rise in the price of meats, and the greater rise in proportion in the prices of coarse than of fine wools, has rendered the actual marketable products of the mutton breeds more valuable than ever before - indeed. highly remunerative - the principal portion of the new demand for sheep has been directed towards the American Merino. Ordinary gradeflocks command prices never before heard of for such sheep, while really choice ones, with good and well authenticated pedigrees, have been sold and are now selling for sums which almost set credulity at defiance! This is not the place to enter into details on this subject, or to give a list of sales: we are now only enumerating general causes and effects. The high prices of wool and sheep have necessarily given great profits to flock-masters, during the past year, notwithstanding the losses and drawbacks already mentioned.

Will wool command equally high prices through another year? Unless the war should close, or unless some decided change should take place in the value of our circulating medium before the next clip is sold, there is no good reason to doubt this. The chances are generally believed to be against the occurrence of either of these contingencies. But whether they occur or not, the demand for actual consumption must continue. The restoration of cotton culture after the war, will of course diminish the demand for wool, but that restoration will be gradual under any circumstances. If slavery continues, the actual diminution of it, and the breaking up and confusion introduced into its arrangements by the war, will greatly lesson the

meet the demand as soon as the war closes, the domestic supply of wool would still fall vastly short of the demand. It would be very easy, did space permit, to prove this assertion by well known statistical facts; and also to prove that many years must elapse before enough wool can be grown in our country for our own use, at any rate of increase in sheep which can be reasonably anticipated.

All this would be of no use to American wool growers, were they and were American manufacturers after the close of the war to be exposed without, or almost without, any legislative protection, to the competition of the whole world, as they were after the war of 1812, and as they have been on various other occasions by sudden changes in our tariff laws. But the question of high or low tariffs is no longer an open one. For more than the lives of the present generation, at least, the situation of the public finances will render a high tariff absolutely necessary; and the incidental protection it will afford to wool and woolens will be amply sufficient, if they are in this particular put on a par with other important articles of import. That an injurious discrimination will be made against them, allowing them less than their proportionable share of protection, is not a supposable case. It would militate against the public interests by seriously diminishing the revenue. It would be an exhibition of partial legislation for which there could be no statesmanlike motive, and one which mere politicians would not be likely to urge in the face of a great industrial interest which, while it is ever willing to bear its full share of the burthens of our country, is now strong enough to resent unjust encroachments on its rights and privileges.

by the prevailing derangement in the monetary affairs of the country - though the cause already assigned was amply sufficient to produce the result. Many persons anticipate a similar monetary convulsion after the close of the present war. Let us, for the sake of argument, concede that this expectation is well founded; what then? Did our people go naked, or clothe themselves in skins, during the terrible disasters which overtook them in 1815? No. They bought the necessary woolens which they could not manufacture in their households — and the more, because cheap cotton fabrics were then unknown. (The first successful experiment with the power-loom in the United States, was made at Waltham, Mass., in 1815.) But the difference is that our people in 1815 bought foreign woolens. When the present war closes, they will buy their woolens of American manufacturers, and American manufacturers will buy the raw material of American producers — for the good and sufficient reason, in both cases, that it will be cheaper to do so than to go to other countries for them. This is the fruit of a tariff which protects American industry. And the consumers who are thus compelled to pay more for a great necessary of

The downfall of wool growing and manufac-

turing after the war of 1812, was aided no doubt

thens — for other industry is equally protected. We were never in favor of high tariffs before they became necessary, nor in favor of protection except so far as it could be incidentally and reasonably obtained under tariffs adjusted to the basis of necessary revenue. Now, as already said, these scruples are no longer applicable. Necessity is "the master of the position."

life, by reason of that tariff, bear no more than

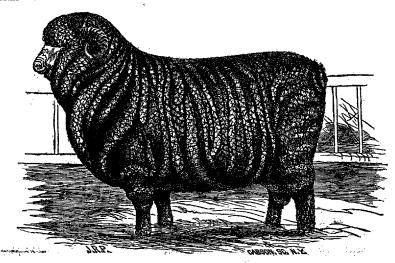
their just and equal share of the public bur-

That wool, after the war and after the competition of cottou is re-established, will bear less nominal prices than it now does, is to be expected. But that it will lose as little by the change as any other great staple of industry, and vastly less than some of these staples - that it will continue abundantly remunerative — is a fact as susceptible of demonstration as any analogous one can be. The American sheep breeders and wool growers then have as much right to look forward with confidence to the future as any other class of producers in our country.

### STOCK RAM "KEARSARGE.

THE accompanying excellent engraving, from a drawing by J. R. PAGE, is considered a good representation of H. W. HAMMOND'S Infantado stock ram Kear-sar-ge, as he appeared when a teg between ten and eleven months old. He was dropped in March, 1863, and was got by effective agricultural labor of the South, applicable to the production of cotton. If slavery is Long Wool. When a division was made between destroyed, it will take considerable time to HENRY W. and his uncle, EDWIN HAMMOND, of organize a new basis for cotton production by the flock which the latter had owned conjointly free labor. But were the supply of that staple to with HENRY's father, the nephew had the first E MY COYCLAYS

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.



H. W. HAMMOND'S ENFANTADO STOCK RAM KEAR-SAR-GE.

choice of the ewes older than lambs and he chose the dam of Kearsarge. Hence her name. Kearsarge's first fleece weighed between 16 and 17 pounds. He is remarkably short in the leg, compact and well built. Fabulous prices have been offered for him.

### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c Australian Ram Sale—The Negretti Cabana.

We have already alluded to the sale of imported Merino sheep at Melbourne, Australia, in August last and to the fact that Messrs. J. H. CLOUGH & Co., who sold them for their owners, had forwarded us a priced catalogue of the sale. In looking over this to ascer tain what were the varieties offered for sale, we observe the following facts. There were seven lots, including 160 head of "thorough-bred" or "pure bred Negretti rams;" two lots, including 13 head of ewes of same variety; one lot of 28 rams, called "Saxon Escurial Negretti;'' three lots, including 42 head of "pure bred Merino" rams; one lot of 11 of "pure bred Spanish Merino rams" from America; and one lot of 18 "Saxony Merino rams." It would seem from the above that the Negrettis are in peculiar demand in Australia There is no distinct family of them in the United States, though the Silesian sheep of Mr. Chamberlain are Negretti-Infantados, having sprung from four Negretti rams and one hundred Infantado ewes, the posterity of which have been bred in and in ever since. The Mixed Leonese sheep of Mr. Janvis contained an infusion of this blood. LASTEYRIE said of the Negrettis that they were "the largest and strongest of all the Spanish traveling sheep." Mr. Janvis in a letter to L. D. GREGORY (republished in MORRELL'S American Shepherd p. 72) thus describes them: "The Negretti flock were the tallest Merinos in Spain, but were not handsomely formed, being rather flat-sided, goach back, and the neck inclining to sink down to the withers; the wool was somewhat shorter than the Paular and more crimped, the skin more loose and inctined to double, and many of them were wooled on their faces and legs down to their hoofs. All the loose skinned sheep had large dewlaps." We have always considered this a highly colored description of these sticep drawn from memory-for when Mr. JARVIS wrote it he had not bred any Negretti sheep, separately, for more than twenty years. In 1790 or 1791 GEORGE III, King of England, says Mr. YOUATT, made direct application to the Spanish monarch for permission to select some sheep from one of the best flocks. This was liberally and promptly granted; and a little stock was drafted of the Negretti breed, the most valuable of the migratory flocks, and the exportation of which was expressly prohibited by law." In the words placed in italics, we have no doubt that Mr. Youarr speaks too unqualifiedly. He should have said "one of the most valuable." But the facts stated by him, independently of his own opinions, most clearly demonstrate that the Negretti sheep had a very high standing, and were esteemed second to none both in Spain and England, at a time when the Spanish sheep were at the summit of their reputation, and when they were attracting the special attention and investigation of savans and agricultural improvers throughout Europe.

THE "LUTE ROBINSON RAM,"-It was mentioned in the pedigree of the Tottingham ram, published in e columns Oct. 8, that his sire was a ram "bred and owned by Erastus Robinson" and "his favorite stock-ram at the time of his death," Mr. R. sold him when a lamb to a person residing in Ticonderoga, N. Y. He and his brother Lucius subsequently repur chased and used him. When Erastus died he became the property of his heirs and of Lucius Robinson Lucius thenceforth kept him until he was sold to CHARLES LANE. He subsequently passed into the ownership of A. H. CLAPP and A. H. AVERY, of Manlius, N. Y., where he died a year or two since much advanced in years. He was got by the "Old Robinson Ram," for pedigree of which see Practical Shepherd, pp. 417, 418, dam bred by Erastus Robinson. The "Lute Robinson Ram" got unusually large, well formed, well covered, heavy-fleeced, wrinkly stock. which partook in a high degree of his own iron con stitution. It is doubtful whether there was ever a superior stock getter of the Improved Paular family. These facts are mentioned for the information of numerous persons who own descendants of this ram, but who are unacquainted with his history.

THE MAINE FARMER-HORNS.-The Maine Farmer says: "A cotemporary quotes RANDALL as saying that 'a hornless Merino ram'is about as undesirable as a horned South Down or Cotswold ram.' Now, with all due deference to Dr. RANDALL, or any other staunch friend and advocate for horns on rams of any breed, we would respectfully ask-what real good or benefit are a huge pair of unwieldy horns on any breed of sheep when in a domestic condition?"

This is giving our language rather a stronger coloring than it will bear. We said (Nov. 19) is answer to the equation "whether we would place any lewer value on a Merino ram because he was hornless—"were we to Were we to look ofly to practical utility we should answer no. But fashion compels us to respond yes." And we added: "Horns are characteristic of the Merino ran a fine pair of them are considered ornamental to him by most Merino breeders—and they would consider him as defective without them, as South Down breeders would consider their rams with them."

To Cure Dogs of Sheep Killing,-A. R. P. The mode described by you of effecting this is ingenious, but we can prescribe an easier and much more certain one. It is merely to cut off the dog's tail-just back of the ears. Seriously, friend A. R. P., is it not a little farcical to talk about curing a sheep-killing dog by any other remedy than death?

PORTRAITS-PEDIGREES.-Our correspondent from Genesee Co., N. Y., whose name and post-office address we will omit, is informed that a decently truthful portrait of an animal cannot possibly be made out from a mere verbal description of that animal. It would be easier to choose a wife to your liking, buy a horse without getting cheated, or get a good fitting coat from your tailor, without seeing the lady or horse, or having your tailor see you!

The pedigree inclosed by same correspondent of a am lamb is a good one, and we will with pleasure publish it if sent to us with a portrait, with the weight of fleece next spring, or in connection with any other circumstance, now or hereafter, which can be supposed to render it a matter of some interest to the public. A pedigree without any of these concomitants, interests nobody but the owner of the animal.

IMPROVED PAULARS .- A friendly correspondent re cently asked us in a private letter what we mean when we speak of "Improved Paulars?" We mean a family of sheep preserving the leading and essential qualities of the Paulars, prior to their receiving an infusion of the Mixed Leonese blood of Mr. Jarvis's flock in about 1842, and of the Infantado or Atwood blood iu 1844, yet modified and intproved by those crosses. The improved family are finer and evener fleeced, and finer about the head, &c. than the old stock. They also differ in several minor particulars well known to experienced breeders of the variety.

SALT IN WINTER.-In answer to SENEX, we would ay that the sheep of Spain did not formerly (and we presume the same is true now) receive salt in winter -nor did they during their migrations. So they received it only for about five months of the year. During that period 100 lbs. of salt were allowed to 1,000 sheep. The Spaniards believed that salt greatly increased the ineness of the wool.

JAR IN SPANISH WOOL, Our friend P. is informed that the best Spanish sheep at the beginning of this century, when the sheep of Spain were at the height of their excellence, did contain jar, or short detached hairs, tapering to a point at both ends.

### Communications, Etc.

### DAIRYING IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Will you permit me, through the columns of your ably conducted and widely circulated journal, to make a few suggestions and statements (based upon experience and observation) upon this laborious but Iucrative branch of husbandry? As a citizen and farmer of the famous Prairie State, it is with feelings of humiliation and regret that I have to acknowledge that one-half, at least, of the cheese which is consumed in this part of the State is imported from the East. Therefore many thousands of dollars for this article is sent out of the State. when we possess all the natural resources for not only manufacturing for home consumption, but might make it a much more paying business for export than the raising of wheat, corn, etc.

No State possesses more fertile river bottoms, or any which will yield a greater amount of grass, under proper management, than Northern Illinois. All that we need to make this branch of husbandry the leading and most lucrative one in this State is an immigration of experienced dairymen here from the Eastern and Middle States.

A decade of years has passed away since I, like thousands of others, left the rugged hills and bracing atmosphere of my native State, with all the pleasing and endearing associations of early life, to secure one of the fortunes in store in the Great West, for the hand of Industry and Frugality. After leaving the Queen City of the West, and traveling up Fox river, through the valley of Kishwaukee, up and down the celebrated Rock river, and over the Pecatonical in a soliloguy I asked, cannot a country possessing such heautiful rivers with their numerous tributaries, and running through a section of country unsurpassed for fertility, form a trio with Hamburg and Western Reserve in the staple business of cheese making. I answered in the affirmative, and ten years' experience in the business in this country, together with close observation, has confirmed in my mind what then to many might have seemed a rash conclusion.

I again repeat that what we need in this branch of Husbandry is men and women of experience in the art of cheese making. I have been pained to see, in my own county, the cheese from dairies of thirty and forty cows sold for less than the cost of manufacturing-all for want of proper knowledge and experience on the part of manufacturers. Disappointed and discouraged in their new business, with one year's experience and failure, they would again resort to the old routine of raising wheat, corn, &c., -ignoring the fact that all occupations require time, study and practice to master them.

The embarrassments with which I met, and the obstacles I had to surmount in making sale of my first load of cheese in the city of Rockford,

standard of Illinois cheese at that time. Nine years ago last June I introduced myself to the grocers of Rockford, by calling at their stores, and with all the urbanity I could command, asking them if they wished to purchase some cheese. They universally gave me the Yankee answer by asking if it was Illinois cheese. Being obliged to answer them in the affirmative, they would turn upon their heels, saying (making the words correspond with the twist of their shoulders) that they were not dealing in that article I met with like success through all the business streets of the city. If I had been in the habit of allowing myself to be overcome with disappointment. I should have left the city in disgust, but being fresh from the Yankee land, I soon invented a way of disposing of my cheese.

I commenced traveling through the streets the second time, leaving a cheese with each of the principal grocers to sell or give away as they might think proper. In this way I emptied my wagon. On my return to the city the next week with another load, I. discovered that those left the week before had all disappeared, and I replaced them with others. From that time to the present I have retained those customers at prices corresponding with the best quality of Eastern

While it is gratifying to know that many dairies have been established in this vicinity within the last ten years, the products of which will do credit to any market, yet the demand of the country calls for three or four where there is now one. There is no branch of husbandry, all things considered, more remunerative than dairying, in proof of which assertion I will give a statement of the net profits of my dairy of one hundred cows for the year 1863:

EXPENSES: \$400 00 tun
Milking and making cheese 8 months.
Care and feeding in winter.
Interest on money invested in 100 cows, \$25.00
per head, at 7 per cent.
Cloth for sacking and time in marketing cheese.

### BURSON'S GRAIN BINDER.

\$2.085 00

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Noticing an article in your issue of Dec. 3d, asking for further information in regard to cost of binding by machinery and binding by hand, I can give you pretty correct figures. I bound about fifteen acres of Canary seed the past season with one of Burson's Binders, manufactured in 1862, since when many improvements have been addedtwo very important ones. I regard the machine as being perfectly adapted to the work required of it, and know from experience that any man of ordinary intelligence can bind with it all the grain that a common five or six foot machine will cut, if it is delivered to the binder in as good order as nine-tenths of grain is delivered on the ground. The machine is simple, strong, durable and without a multitude of springs which are more or less liable to get out of repair in any machine in which they are used.

Now for the figures. The wire used was num-

ber 22 annealed, one size larger than was neces sary, and cost 25 cents per pound, taking 1½ lbs. per acre in grain that would yield about 20 bushels to the acre. In very heavy grain it might possibly take 2 lbs.; this at 25 cts. would amount to 50 cts. per acre.

\$7.50 Five hand binders, one day each......\$12.50

And the work is much better done than I ever saw any five men do it; no grain scattered on the field, and no men for the housewife to cook victuals for. Fifteen days' use of the machine would pay for it. I regard 10 acres per day a fair day's work, but I could bind one half more, or fifteen acres, if driven hard. I would say that the wages of hands in harvest the past season has been from \$2.50 to \$3.00 and board, which will make a larger difference in favor of the binder And the amount of wire used may be reduced one-third, but I am inclined to be over rather than under the cost of doing it with the binder. In conclusion, I would say that I will not bind by hand at any price, but am willing to work the binder at the same wages paid for doing the work by hand.

Champaign Co., Ill., Dec., i864.

REMARKS.—The above comes from an entirely reliable source, and furnishes the facts and figures we called for. We are very glad to record the success of such an implement, as seen from the practical stand-point our correspondent furnishes us. We shall hope to hear from him again on other farm topics.

-Since preparing the above, our Waukesha Co., Wis., correspondent has sent us his figures as we requested, for which we are obliged. Figures always tell decisively when they are accurate and complete:

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I will give you, as nearly as possible, the cost of binding with and without Burson's grain binder. Without the binder we cut, with a good team, 12 acres of wheat in a day, and it takes five men to keep up with the reaper, binding, which makes

Seven men 1 day at \$2 Board Team	8.50
Total	\$19.50
Total Or \$1.62½ cents per acre.	-
With binder three men will cut	
per day.	
Three men one day	\$6.00

Peam Wire Or \$1.20 per acre.

Which makes 421 cts. per acre difference in favor of the binder, besides the satisfaction of having ten years ago, will illustrate very forcibly the | your help always on hand, which is a very great | as now given until a change is announced.

convenience in those parts where help cannot always be got for love or money. And it saves a considerable work for the women folks, in not having to board the hands. &c.

Our straw was light this year; some of it so short that we could not have bound it at all by hand. We used about one pound wire to the acre, on an average, at 25 cts. per pound. In heavy straw it would take a little more. The difference in the number of acres is more than it need be; after a little practice with the binder there need be very little difference with or without it. And there is the satisfaction of having the grain bound as fast as it is cut. A. HELLIN.

Pewaukee, Waukesha Co., Wis.

### CHINCH BUGS-BURNING STRAW.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YOYKER:-The chinch bugs were more numerous the past season in this county than ever before. In some fields they appeared before the wheat was headed, and those fields were entirely destroyed; in other fields their appearance was later, and finally they were to be found everywhere, even on the wild, unbroken prairie. In some cases new land broken last year, was nearly exempt from their ravages, and in other fields of like character, the wheat was entirely destroyed. On one of my fields of 13 acres, two-thirds of which was plowed in the Fall, by going round the field, and the balance plowed in the Spring and all sowed the same day, the wheat on the Fall plowing was fit to cut about the time the bugs made their appearance, consequently was but little injured; while that on the Spring plowing was injured one-half, and was cut one week before the remainder of the field, it having ripened prematurely, and was in a fair way to fall entirely to the ground.

I have practiced, for many years, spreading wheat straw evenly over the ground at thrashing time, and afterwards burning it, thereby destroying all the weeds and I think many insects. I have always noticed that land thus treated invariably produces nice, plump wheat and bright, glossy straw, which is sure to stand well. For those farmers that have not sufficient stock to consume all their straw, I consider it the most economical way to dispose of it. If labor was cheaper it perhaps might be better to bury it in the furrow at plowing, but that would involve the labor of one or more extra hands, and I doubt if the increased benefit would equal the increased

The little experience I have had with the chinch bug would indicate that the best course to pursue to prevent its ravages, is to burn and clear off all grass and litter in the Fall as soon as practicable, to spread all straw not wanted for fodder on stubble ground and burn it. Plow early, as soon after harvest as possible. Sow early, as soon as the frost is out, and harvest as soon as the straw begins to turn yellow. Those farmers that pursue this course usually suffer but little from S. W. ARNOLD. their ravages.

Cortland, DeKalb Co., Ill.

### Rural Notes and Queries.

"Happy New Year," and other Greetings.—To all Ruralists-Contributors, Correspondents, Agents, Subscribers, and even borrowers—we are constrained to extend, cordially, the "compliments of the season." Indeed, we feel happy, and wish to impart the sam emotion to "all the world and the rest of mankind:" for nothing less, apparently, would include those who are substantially and heartily seconding our efforts to make the Rural what we desire—the best, most use ful, widely circulated and acceptable Journal of its Class in the World. Our receipts from all sections, near and distant, indicate that Vol. XVI will be abundantly sustained. Thanks to friends everywhere for their efforts, and kind letters and printed praises of THE RUBAL. We shall strive to appreciate their favors. Our New Dress—the neatest and best the RURAL ever donned—was obtained in anticipation of less cordial and wide appreciation, but being the best obtainable. we must make our obeisance in it, though the audience is far larger than expected. We present, with the new type, some new Special Contributors, Cormany new things worthy of attention. Indeed, Correspondents, Agent-Friends and Subscribers are so kind to us that we feel in duty bound to do our very best to increase the value and usefulness of the Ruray. and to this work we dedicate ourselves anew.

THE SINGLE COPY PRICE POPULAR - When we advanced the Terms of the RURAL to \$3 per single copy, and \$2.50 in clubs of ten or more, we expected to lose subscribers—perhaps ten to twenty thousand or more-although the advance was not in proportion to that of most articles produced by Ruralists. But we have been disappointed—very agreeably. While a very few ignorant misers gramble at the advance, the intelligent mass of our subscribers say it is RIGHT, and many aver that they would pay \$5 a year rather than be without the RURAL. During the past week we have received scores of letters containing the single copy price (\$3) from persons who might have joined clubs. but preferred paying full price. We daily receive letters with \$12 for four copies, \$9 for three, and \$6 for two-while many send \$5 for the RURAL and Practical Shepherd. In not a few instances former subscribers have refused to join clubs, and sent us instead the single copy price. In one case (at Albion, N. Y.,) after our agent had sent a subscriber's name (remitting for him at club rate) he repudiated, insisting upon sending \$3. which he did, stating the reason.

To Advertisers.-We are again compelled to defer a number of advertisements, for want of space. Friends will bear in mind that we only devote a limited space to advertising, and give the most appropriate and important matters the preference. Our aim is to do the best we can for advertisers consistent with our obligations to subscribers, but very frequently of late we have been obliged to defer from one to three columns of paying favors.

- Recently we have been favored with a large number of inquiries asking our lowest terms of advertising. As we are unable to answer by letter at this busy season, inquirers are respectfully referred to the Term of Advertising, published in each No. of the RURAL. Our rates may be advanced ere long, but will continue

FOR THE UNION.-A club agent in Central New York, in a letter containing a good list, says some object to taking the RURAL because "it goes so strong for the Union," but that he has obtained others to take their places, and don't think it is much of a loss. We assure our friend that we can afford all such 'losses," and that we ask no support from those who are opposed to restoring and maintaining the Union. The RURAL is for the Union, "first, last and forever." While it is not partisan, it never expresses sentiments to please, favor or sustain traitors or rebels. North or South. "A vermillion edict!"

STATE CHEESE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION .-The Second Annual Meeting of the New York State Cheese Manufacturers' Association, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Utica, on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 11th and 12th, 1865. The Annual Address will be delivered on Wednesday evening. The meeting will be one of great public interest, and a large attendance is expected. The following are among the topics to be discussed: Improved Methods of Cheese Manufacture. Best Manner of Marketing Cheese: whether direct or through middle-men. An Uniform Rate of Cheese Manufacture for 1865. The Best Manner of Organizing Factories: whether by private enterprise, by corporations, or otherwise. Best Breed of Cows for the Dairy. Summer and Winter Management of Milch Cows, &c., &c.

Wisconsin Sorgo Convention .-- The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Sugar Cane Growers will be held in Madison, commencing on Tuesday, Feb. 7th. Those who have samples of sirup, sugar and seed, are requested to take them. It is desirable, as far as practicable, to exhibit seed in the head. There will be committees to examine and report upon all samples. It is earnestly requested that there be a large attendance of those interested in the success of 🌲 cane interest in the North-West. Go prepared with such statistics as will enable the convention to place before the public the amount, cost and value of the Sorghum Crop for 1864.

BOOKS FOR A YOUNG FARMER TO READ.—B. Briggs: Read Waring's Elements of Agriculture; EMERSO and FLINT's Manual of Agriculture ; Thompson's Food for Animals; Stockhardt's Chemical Field Lectures; FRENCH'S Farm Drainage. Then there are other works on specific branches of husbandry that might be named, but it is better to comprehend one work well than skim through a dozen. You cannot fail to be profited by reading any of the works above named.

THE WHITE GRUB.-I wish to inquire if any of your contributors have any plan whereby I can destroy the white grub worm, as I am bothered and damaged to some extent by them. They kill my clover, eat my wheat badly, damaged my corn full one half. If say of your readers can give me a remedy it will be of great worth to the farmers of this prairie. JOHN W. ZIGLER, Rolling Prairie, Ind.

WARTS ON A TWO-YEAR OLD COLT, -Old Firkin. Rockford, Ill.; The warts may be taken off your colt by passing a needle armed with a double thread, through the center of the wart, near the base, and the thread wound around the neck of the wart on each side. Or, paint the wart over with per-manganate of potash a few times and it will disappear.

SUGAR FROM THE BEET.—We have inquiries relative to the manufacture of sugar from the sugar beet. 3 It is done by evaporation, but the knowledge we have of the process is too limited to warrant us in undertaking to instruct our readers. If our correspondents have practical knowledge of the best process, they will oblige many RURAL readers by giving it.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. - Julius Rising, Hampden Co., Mass.: You can obtain the seeds and books you refer to, by addressing Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; and from the Commissioner you can obtain information, probably, concerning such seeds as the Department may have for distribution.

PLAN OF MILK-HOUSE WANTED .- Will some reader of the Rural please give directions how to build a milk-house large enough to hold the milk of about fifteen cows, and say if he would advise having the ice house attached to it? I wish to build with as much economy as possible.—J. Flanagan, Dunkirk, N. Y.

FALL PLOWING SOD GROUND FOR CORN. - S. M. Burwell is informed that we think the best time for plowing sod ground for corn, as a rule, is just before planting, after the grass has got a good start; and that we do not know that fall plowing will kill cut and wire

LEACHED ASHES ON THE GROUND .- Wm. Hendrick.: We do not know that it improves leached ashes at all to lie on the ground; on the contrary we are inclined to think it will be more likely to improve the ground if they are properly spread.

GOVERNMENT LANDS IN MICHIGAN.-M. C. A., Or-

ange Co., N. Y., asks if Government has any good farming lands in Michigan; and if so, where located, whether healthy or not; if not what diseases prevail. Will some of our Michigan friends, respond?

TIME TO PAINT BUILDINGS.—In answer to an inquiry. we say the Autumn—this is the best time of year to paint buildings. Good weather should be chosen for the purpose. The paint seems to harden better than if put on in mid-summer.

KEEPING MILK SWEET.—Is putting ice into milk the best method of keeping it sweet in hot weather for cheese-making when set in a large vat upon a dairy stove? Will some of your readers please answer?-A DAIRYMAN.

STONE PUMPS .-- A correspondent at Amsterdam, N. Y., asks at what place in Ohio, and by whom, stone pumps are manufactured. ROBBINS & CALENDER, Newton Falls. O., manufacture such pumps.

THE IMPROVED BUCKEYE REAPER. -- A correspondent at Edgewood, Ill., asks where this reaper is made and by whom. It was made by H. H. TAYLOR, Freeport, Ill.,—or he was the agent for it in that State in 1862.

A FRENCH PAPER.-E. P. Shaw, Kent Co., Mich.: The Courrier des Etats-Unis is a French paper published in New York City. We do not know the names of the editors.

IDE'S CULTIVATOR TEECH. - I can furnish castings for IDE'S Wheel Cultivator" to A. G. COOPER, who makes inquiry in the RUBAL.—ISAAC IDE, East Shelby, N. Y.

BLACK LICE ON CATTLE.—I am anxious to know, through your valuable paper, what is the best remedy for black lice on cattle.—Millo.



# HORTICULTURAL.

### THE NEW YEAR.

THE New Year brings us to our work againthe pleasant and responsible labor of aiding our readers in their garden and orchard work. We all remember the dawning of the year just closed -how it awoke our solicitude for both fruit buds and trees, and how in many portions of the RURAL parish the worst apprehensions were fully realized. And yet, the fruit harvest was a glorions one to the grower-perhaps not so bountiful in quantity as it has proved profitable in prices received. And the most hopeful feature of the past year is that the disasters of its earlier months did not discourage extended planting; on the contrary, tree planting, of all kinds, seems to have been stimulated; and we venture to say that the year closed is without its parallel in this respect among the last twenty years. Not only have we this encouraging fact, but another equally signiffcant and promising-that Floriculture is keeping pace with Arboriculture, a faithful and unmistakable index of the progress of our people in refinement and general intelligence. We have evidence of this, not only in the increased demand for seeds and plants, and the continual inquiry which drops in numberless leaves upon our table, but in the interest manifest and the part taken by all classes of both sexes in our floral exhibitions. And go where we may, in farmer's, mechanic's or merchant's homes, ostentation gives place to the perfume and beauty of flowers. More than we can tell does this influence extend hourly and penetrate the sacred places of our firesides, lifting us all higher, and keeping us all purer, and moulding our hearts and minds into corresponding comeliness and

Now we are stepping across the threshold of the New Year. What we find in it as we advance must depend upon what we bring with us from the past, and how we use what we have of resources. These columns are open to our readers for exchange of experience and practice, and for making known their wants. And this is no light privelege we grant. We are not purely selfish in announcing it; for the value of such a medium of communication to those who use it is increased in proportion as it is used. We trust our readers will think of this, appreciate it, and act accordingly. No matter what ability and experience one man may bring to the work of conducting such a department, its interest and value must depend [more upon the extent to which it reflects the actual work of those engaged in Horticulture in its different departments. The RURAL is not the organ of one man, nor of one class of men. Its highest aim is to be a medium for the elevation of its readers, and for promoting their progress in all that is worthy and desirable-reflecting both their condition and progress. So if our readers want information let them ask for it; and let such as can give information asked for, furnish it, remembering always that we lose no knowledge by giving it away, but are far more likely to obtain what we have not in compensation for what we give. It is our desire to promote and secure this community of feeling and interest among our readers. To this end shall we labor in the year before us.

### HORTICULTURAL DOGMAS.

AT almost every Convention of Horticulturists, or Pomologists, certain time honored dogmas find utterance, which it is "flat burglary" for any one to question or gainsay. Should any member presume to do so, the eyes of all the sages in the assembly are turned upon him with a sort of holy horror. The unfortunate member finds himself in a position similar to that occupied by OLIVER TWIST, at the Charity School dinner, when he committed the unparalleled offence of asking for "more." It is a breach of custom not to be permitted or endured.

One of the dogmas referred to, which was put forth for the hundredth time, by two or three nembers, at the late Convention of the National Pomological Society, is, that certain varieties of pear trees cannot produce perfect fruit, a fruit of the highest quality, until the trees "attain age," meaning generally the age of twelve, sixteen, or eighteen years. The writer of this article is reported, in the RURAL, as saying, in reply, that he "didn't see" why any tree, if it produced fruit at all, should not produce as good fruit when young as when old. Now, the report in the RURAL is, on the whole, the best report that has ever been made of the proceedings of the National Pomological Society. But, in this instance, the reporter did not repeat my remark with precision. What I said was, not that I "didn't see" a certain thing, but that I did see a fallacy in that dogma. I questioned the soundness of the assertion, that young trees, of any variety, cannot produce fruit equal to the best specimens which that variety is capable of bearing when it has "age." I do not doubt the fact that the best fruit of certain varieties has frequently, and indeed generally, been found on trees upwards of six or eight years old. But this, by no means, proves that fruit equal in every respect cannot, and shall not, be produced, upon trees less than six years old, now, henceforth and forever, world without end.

The best specimens of Duchesse d'Angouleme we ever get are found on trees three and four vears old, the first season of fruiting. So with many other varieties. The finest fruit ever seen is frequently produced on grafts the third season after they are inserted.

The remark which I made in the Convention was, that in my opinion when all the conditions necessary to produce perfect fruit were present, (such as a sound, healthy tree, a good, plump fruit bud, and the proper nutriment in the soil, climate and season being favorable,) as good fruit can be produced on a young tree as the variety is capable of producing on a tree of any age.



And in this connection, I referred to the success which has attended the fruiting of pear trees in pots, in the orchard house, where the best specimens of fruit have been obtained, from very young trees. Indeed, I have seen specimens of orchard house pears on young trees, at the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston, which have never been, and probably never will be, equaled by the present practice in out-door culture.

It is commonly asserted that it requires fifteen or eighteen years to fruit the Dix pear, and some others, on standard trees. This may be so, in common orchard management. But will any one deny that, under certain other treatment, a tree of the Dix pear, on its own roots, two years old, cannot, in three or four years, be covered with perfect fruit, out-of-doors?

Now the Dix is one of the pears which we are not permitted to believe can be good, or first rate, until the tree has "age."

Another dogma, frequently indulged in, by the fathers of Pomology is, that varieties or good specimens, and that this depends chiefly upon the exhaustion of vitality in the variety. 'I know a man," as Toodles says, who never fails, at every horticultural meeting which he attends, to give us a lecture of an hour or more on this dogma, which is a favorite doctrine with certain persons who rarely do grow good fruit. Now mark how plain a tale shall put this dogma down. In the London Gardeners' Chronicle, Oct. 15th, 1864, may be found the following deeply interesting and highly instructive statement:

"In the nursery of Mr. RIVERS occurs a tree of the Golden Pippin Apple, which is some century old at least. This tree bears small, scrubby fruit, of good quality nevertheless, but scarcely bigger than a large Walnut, and may be taken to represent the "degenerate" condition of this variety under ordinary, and not very favorable conditions. This tree is on the Crab stock. Grafts taken from this very tree, and worked on the Paradise stock, were submitted to pot culture in an orchard house, when lo! the fruit became at least trebled in size, acquiring the richest golden color, and the choicest flavor. Verily, there was no trace of degeneracy in these.

"There can be no doubt that this result was caused in a great measure by the healthy root action set up under the improved climatal conditions to which these potted trees have been subected. The trees were well fed by the generous top-dressing which is part of Mr. RIVERS' system, and the roots were at the same time influenced by the warm air of the house acting on them through the sides of the pot, and were thus able to do their work thoroughly. Hence the well-swelled fruit, which, under such circumstances was carried forward to perfect maturity, and altogether surpassed the choicest specimens of the olden time."

Here was an old head put upon young shoulders, age and youth united, the "run out" variety and the youthful stock; and yet fruit of

treble size, of the richest golden color, and choicest flavor is the result. "Where be your J. S. HOUGHTON. gibes now?" Philadelphia, Dec., 1864.

### THE PETUNIA.

THE Petunia is a well-known and favorite bedding plant, though more generally, perhaps, treated as a hardy Annual. Plants in pots may be obtained at most of the nurseries, though as they can be grown easily from seed, and flower easily the first season, this course is the most common way of obtaining plants. Perhaps no flower has been more improved within the past ten years than the Petunia. We now have flowers of extraordinary size, striped, blotched, veined and mottled, single and double. Double flowers can only be obtained by procuring plants, as there is no certainty that seeds will produce double blossoms. For a brilliant, showy bed, the single varieties are the best. If seeds are sown in a hot-bed or cold frame, in April, or in races of fruit trees, run out, or fall into such a the open ground about the first of May, the state of decay, that it is impossible to produce plants will begin to flower by the last of June. If planted about eighteen inches apart, by the middle of July, the whole bed will be covered, and exhibit a mass of brilliant yet delicate flowers until hard frosts make an end of their glory. The following are some some of the best varities I have ever grown, and they are exceedingly

> Kermisena Grandiflora, a very large flower, ranging from crimson to scarlet. There is one variety in other respects the same, with a white throat, and it is elegant.

Maculata Grandiflora has white ground spotted, striped and marbled with red or purple. It is a large and magnificent flower, somewhat of the character of Buchanan's Blotched, but larger, and of more robust growth.

Marginata, is mottled and veined with green. More singular than brilliant, and not always Rosea Grandiflora, a very fine, large, deep rose

colored flower with white throat. This is a truly beautiful flower. Venosa Grandiflora is of a variety of good colors finely veined, with a delicate net-work of

a deeper color than the ground of the flower. Countess of Ellesmere, is a smallish rose-colored flower, with a white throat, always comes true from seed, and makes a most magnificent bed.

The engraving exhibits a group of the Petunias described, but I think those who grow them next season will say that the artist has not done justice to these flowers. To portray their beauty in a wood-cut is as difficult a work as painting the rainbow .- J. v.

### TO GET EARLY HARVESTS ANNUALLY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -- Your correspondent, "Central Indiana," in issue of Dec. 10, writing of Early Harvest apples, says "they bear only in alternate years," and that a learned professional gentleman had tried to change a part of

the trees and failed, and then asks "how is it that the fruit is in market each year? Can he tell us?" I answer, by grafting in trees that bear the alternate year. My observation and experience of thirty years proves the fact; try it. Rose, Wayne Co., N. Y.

### THE APPLETREE AND CUT WORM.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:-I see, of late, much is being said about the Apple Moth and Apple Worm,-their depredations, and the preventives. [A few observations and experiments may not be amiss, though made out of the usual channel. Some years ago my brother and myself spent some time and pains in learning the habits of many of the insects that are destructive to the farmer's labor; and among these were the common cut worm and the apple worm, with this result.

The cut worm can be easily destroyed by lighting bright fires just at dark, in open grass fields. say one fire to four acres; this done for ten days, at the right time, for a few years, would effectually destroy them. Just at night, before the dew gets heavy, is the time they fly about in quest of a suitable place to deposit their eggs, and seeing the light they rush into it.

Just so with the fly that begets the apple worm; it flies out just at dark, and perforates the skin of the growing apple, to deposit the egg which soon hatches and makes wormy fruit, as all western farmers know to be almost universal this year. By lighting bright fires in the orchard near the trees that first mature, the fly will be attracted to the light and be destroyed, and thereby save the fruit from this very destructive enemy.

Any practical man can see the benefit of such plan if it succeeds, and any one can test the thing for himself in the following manner:—Take half a dozen common cut worms, put them in a glass jar half full of loose moist earth, keep it so, in a suitable place where light and air are abundant, cover so as to prevent escape, feed with plantain and lettuce, or any tender plant, every evening, plentifully, and then watch the result carefully, and the whole secret can be learned in a practical manner, if you do not forget to exercise patience. The same must be done with an apple that has a worm in it, the earth in the jar being kept warm and moist, to prevent the apple from withering and placing a small twig in, for the worm to come out upon.

When the fly or miller of any insect is thus identified, it will be recognized in the field and orchard and its habits soon learned; that once done, means for its destruction may be devised to suit circumstances and location.

Hendricks Co., Ind. Addison Coffin.

### APPLES FOR LATITUDE 45 DEGREES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I saw an inquiry in the RURAL for a list of hardy apples for latitude 45 deg., consisting of three Summer, five Autumn, twelve Winter varieties. I have had some little experience, but could not give so large a list. The following, I think, will be found to be about as hardy as a crab apple for the North: Summer-Red Astrachan. Autumn -Dutchess Oldenburg, Fameuse, Gravenstein. Winter-Pomme Grise, Blue Pearmain, Northern Spy, Yellow Bellflower, Ribston Pippin, Talman Sweet.

Winthrop, Me.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—A correspondent wishes a list of apples for an orchard of two hundred trees, consisting of the best three Summer, five Autumn and Twelve Winter varieties. I would suggest the following as answering me very well: Summer-Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Keswick Codlin. Autumn-Dutchess of Oldenberg, Autumn Strawberry, St. Lawrence, Autumn Swaar, Alexander. Winter - Yellow Bellflower, Fameuse, King of Tompkins Co., Rambo, Pomme Gris, Northern Spy, Tallman's Sweeting, Pound Sweet, Rhode Island Greening, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Twenty Ounce, Canada Red. That there are others that would succeed well here I doubt not North Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y.

### Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Onion Seed, - Young Farmer: We have never known onions grown from seed planted in the spring to perfect seed the same season.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CAN-ADA, holds its next regular Meeting at the Mechanics' Hall, Hamilton, on Wednesday the 18th day of Jannary, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Onion SEED .- "Can you inform me where to look for a quantity of reliable onion seed?" So writes a subscriber. If we were going to buy, we should go to the most reliable Seedsman within our knowledge, for it. It will probably be advertised in the RURAL before planting time.

ANTS AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS.-I have had my strawberry plants destroyed by ants making their nests among and around the roots. Have tried ashes. sulphur, tobacco juice, kerosene oil, lye, and whale oil soap suds, but without effect. Can you or any of your readers inform me of a sure preventive ?-H.

MISSOURI STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. - The Sixth Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Court House in the city of St. Louis, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1865. Specimens of Fruits, Flowers, Plants, Wines, Seeds and other products are solicited for examination and distribution.

FRITT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK. -The Winter Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, will be held at the Court House in the City of Rochester, commenting on Tuesday the 24th day of January. Session to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Members, and all interested in the culture of Fruit are invited to be present and to bring with them specimens of fruits for exhibition.

# Domestic Economy.

### APPLE BUTTER.

In the Rural of Oct. 29th, I saw an inquiry for making apple butter; and again in Nov. 12th, A. GIPPLE's modus operandi which may all be very good where there is an opportunity to make the cider. But in the back-woods where we are here where many of the inhabitants never saw a real cider-mill and press, a barrel of cider is quite an object. Apple butter is often made here without cider. For ten gallons, boil four bushels of apples after they are nicely pared, cut and cored, put in a little water to keep from burning until the apples begin to stew. If the kettle is not large enough to contain all the apples at once, fill up as they boil down. When boiled to ten or twelve gallons put in molasses to sweeten. If the apples are sour more molasses will be required than if sweet.-F. F. R., New Milton, W. Va.

APPLE BUTTER, OR CIDER APPLE SAUCE, as it should be denominated, is best made of new cider, pressed from sweet apples, boiled down about four to one. Then pare and core sweet apples and put into the syrup and cook till tender; skim out and put in more. If the weather is warm it may be necessary to scald or reduce the whole batch. It is better for common use than the best preserves. The large water cored apple, called "Purewater," raised in the State of New York, is an excellent apple for the purpose, it has a muskmelon flavor.—S. W. Arnold, De-Kalb Co., Ill.

### TO BOAST A RABBIT.

This is much improved in appearance, when brought to table, if the back-bone is removed, as well as being much easier to carve. In this case, line the body with some thin slices of fat bacon, and fill it with forcemeat, prepared in the following manner:-6 oz. of bread crumbs, the grated rind of a fresh lemon, two scraped anchovies, some parsley, thyme, and sweet marjorum shred fine, salt, grated nutmeg, and cayenne to taste. Mix these into a light forcemeat, with 4 oz. of butter broken up into small bits, the unbeaten yolks of two eggs and a little cream. Stuff the inside of the rabbit with this, sew it up, and truss it the same as a hare. Pin a slice of fat, bacon lengthwise down its back, dredge it wells with flour, and roast it before a clear brisk fire, basting it continually with butter or lard. It: will take nearly an hour to roast. Serve with good brown gravy, and hand current jelly round:

RECEIPE FOR BLACK WRITING INK.—Extractof Logwood, 300 grains; Gum Arabic, 300 grains; Dried Sulphate of Iron, 300 grains; Gallic Acid, 60 grains; the gum and extract to be in moderately fine powder. Add to the above one pint of hot rain water. Strain it after it cools. If the ink thickens by evaporation, it may be diluted with water. The ink is black, flows easily, and is less corrosive to steel pens than the "fluids" commonly used.

The foregoing recipe is furnished the RURAL by a well known physician of this city. We know from experience that the ink so made is most excellent.

HOP YEAST CAKES.—Take a handful of hops, little more than a quart of water, and let itcome to a smart boil; then strain it over a quart of flour while boiling hot. Stir it well, let it. cool a little, then stir in a little yeast. (Brewersor bakers' yeast will do,) and when it is perfectly. light, which will be in a few hours, add corn meal enough to make a stiff dough; make it into rolls, let it become quite light, then cut it into pieces half an inch thick, and dry in a warm place. This will keep a long while.-Mrs. J. S. Leib, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

MUTERINS -Mrs LEE R wished a recine for making "Muffins." I send one:-Melt half a teacup of butter in a pint and a half of milk: add a little salt, a gill of yeast, and four eggs; stir in flour enough to make a batter rather stiffer than for griddle cakes. If kept in a moderately warm place it will rise sufficiently in eight or nine hours. - MEDE, Salem, Ohio.

To Color Cochineal Red .- For one pound of goods, take two oz. of cochineal, two oz. of madder compound, one oz. of cream tartar; boil the cream tartar and cochineal twenty minutes, then add the madder compound and cloth, and boil all together fifteen minutes. Then rinse in soft water. Brass or tin kettles should always be used in coloring bright colors.

SORGHUM CAKE. The following I think good: Three teacups of sorghum syrup, one teacup of butter, one teacup of buttermilk or cream, one teaspoon each of mace, cinnamon and cloves, half a wine glass of rose-water or wine, half a teacup of common sugar-dried currants and four and a half teacups of flour.—LAURA, Rockford, Illinois.

TO CLEAN BROCHE SHAWLS WITH WHITE CENTERS.—Take one oz. of borax and one half oz. of camphor gum; pulverize and dissolve in pint of hot water; take a sponge and dip in the solution, and rub on the shawl until the dirt is removed; wring and hang in the air until nearly dry, then iron.-Mrs. N. M. Young, Liberty, N. Y.

To CURE CHILLBLAINS.—Take a piece of butter the size of a large walnut, work in salt as long as you can, and then apply to the part affected, heating in by the fire and it will cure. -T. J. M., Troopsville.

# Tadies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yoker. SHADOWS.

> BY OLOFFE VON KORTLANDT. DREAMING 'midst the twilight Of the year-Sighing for a smile-light

Mourning one departed In youth's glow-Lightsome and pure-hearted Like the snow:

Fond and dear:

Aching for the brightness Vanished—fled— With the spirit's lightness Of the dead

Lingering, sad and lonely, On Time's shore-Hearing one voice only Evermore:

Passion's sweet embraces, In their might, Clasping only traces Of delight:

Doubting if a clearer Light above Could e'er draw us nearer In our love.

Waning is the twilight Of the year-Ever has the smile-light Left me drear.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ECONOMY

"ECONOMICAL indeed!" said widow WEATH-ERBEE, while her cap strings fluttered with indig-"There is not such another extravanation. gant family for miles around as that FIELDING family. One of Mrs. FIELDING's dresses costs as much as three of mine. There is her new French merino never cost less than two or three dollars a yard, and she could have gotten a good cotton and wool delaine for fifty cents; then her bonnet is real Leghorn, and the milliner at the corners told me that it cost nine dollars-the bare bonnet-and the ribbon for the trimming was ten shillings a yard, while my shirred silk was only seven dollars, and will last me a year. Then the foolish set thought they must have a sewing machine, and that cost a hundred or two dollars; and the music painting and drawing that that family pay for learning, is more than I can reckon, to say nothing about their piano; then there is the books and papers they take by the year-enough for a regiment of soldiers. Some people would have taken the money, and put it in the bank for a rainy day, instead of spending it so foolishly."

"They doubtless think their money well invested," said Mrs. GREY, whose previous assertions had caused the widow to express herself so freely. "They could tell you that they do not always consider it the best economy to buy those articles which can be bought for the least money. Mrs. FIELDING's merino dress will outlast a common delaine by at least two years service; the expensive bonnet will do over for many seasons and still be good; and I think a month's experience with a sewing machine. would convince you that they soon pay their cost in the saving of time and labor; and as for the books and papers, Mr. FIELDING is repaid a thousand fold, in knowing that his family are growing up well informed and intelligent; while every dollar invested for music, painting and the like, yields him a handsome profit, by cultivating in each member of the family a taste for those things which have a tendency to elevate and ennoble-by rendering home attractive and affording those pleasures at home, they would be likely to seek elsewhere, and thereby become exposed to temptations without number. Do you suppose that Mr. APPLETON's son would have proved the miserable creature that he is if mouth; if inhaled through the nose, it is warmhis father had expended a few dollars of his abundant means to afford the unfortunate boy some advantages to improve his mind and heart? He no doubt regrets that he did not devote a portion of it for the boy's improvement, instead of striving to amass property which his dwarfed capacities will not permit him to enjoy.

"Do you think that Mr. Howe's daughter would have been as likely to have grown weary of home and plunged into the follies and excesses of fashionable life, and ended by running off with a worthless adventurer, if there had been anything about her home pleasing and attractive to draw her within its charmed circle? People may be 'penny wise and pound foolish.' There is that which scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that which withholdeth and is nothing profited."

### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WHAT MRS. SOMEBODY SAYS.

If I was a man, Pd be a man: that I would. If I was poor, and had a family dependent on my daily labor for support, and was deep in debt in the bargain, do you suppose I would sit in the chimney corner because it was a little cold, or the wind played a few mad prank, with the snow, or I'd had a crick in my back semetime, and feared I might have again? If my back was a wee bit lame, do you suppose I'd curl down somewhere and say I could not do anything, we should have to go to the poor house: especially if I could eat a goodly portion of what was set before me, and sleep all night, and part of the day, too, so sound that I did not know whether I had a back or not? No, sir, that I wouldn't.

"O yes," says Mr. (what shall I call him,) "you can talk; but you don't know anything about it." Don't I though? And so do all poor women; every mother's daughter of them, toil, toil, toil, from morning till late at night to keep the dirt is sweet, soft oil expressed.

out, and the elbows and toes in. No matter for side, back, or headache, lameness and weariness; the work must be done, and we must do it. Don't tell us we don't know.

If I was a great strapping man, and had a wee bit of a wife that worked as hard as she could, outdoors as well as in, and everything did not go exactly straight, do you suppose I'd grumble about it, and lay a great load of blame on her shoulders to bear, when I was as much to blame as she, and perhaps much more so? (I wonder what the Adams do that have not any Eves to blame?) Wouldn't I rather praise her, that she did what she could; and tell her not to worry, that she could not do more? And if she was sick, and had been down nigh to the gates of death, do you suppose I would go to her with the cares and perplexities that burdened me, and even blame her that she had not managed differently, keeping her brain in such a whirl of excitement and worriment that she would look longingly into the grave for rest? Would not I rather speak loving, encouraging and consoling words to her; remembering she would naturally worry enough, that she cannot do when she sees so much to do, without one unkind, unfeeling remark from me?

If I was a man I would try hard to be a man, and not a hateful, waspish churl, ready to sting at the least provocation, or without one.

A true man I consider to be all that is good and noble. Was he not made in the image of GoD? Couldn't I love such a man as that? And wouldn't I willingly mind PAUL's advice, which we have read so often :- Wives be in subjection to your own husbands in everything? I think I could and would. MRS. SOMEBODY.

### ABOUT SKATING-TO LADIES.

1. Avoid skates which are strapped on the feet, as they prevent the circulation, and the foot becomes frozen before the skater is aware of it, because the tight strapping benumbs the foot, and deprives it of feeling. A young lady at Boston lost a foot in this way; another, in New York, her life, by attempting to thaw her feet in warm water after taking off her skates. The safest kind are those which receive the fore part of the foot in a kind of toe, and stout leather around the heel, buckling in front of the ankle only, thus keeping the heel in place without spikes or screws, and aiding greatly in supporting the ankle.

2. It is not the object so much to skate fast as to skate gracefully; and that is sooner and more easily learned by skating with deliberation, while it prevents over-heating, and diminishes the chances of taking cold by cooling off too soon afterwards.

3. If the wind is blowing, a veil should be worn over the face, at least of ladies and children; otherwise fatal inflammation of the lungs or pneumonia, may take place.

4. Do not sit down to rest a single half minute, or stand still, if there is any wind, nor stop a moment after the skates are taken off; but walk about so as to restore circulation about the feet and toes, and to prevent being chilled.

5. It is better to walk home than to ride; the latter is almost certain to give a cold.

6. Never carry anything in the mouth while skating, nor any hard substance in the hand, nor throw anything on the ice; none but a careless, reckless ignoramus would thus endanger a fellow skater.

7. If the thermometer is below thirty, and the wind blowing, no lady or child should be skating. 8. Always keep your eyes about you, looking ahead and upwards, and not on the ice, that you

may not run against some lady, or child, or learner. 9. Arrange to have an extra garment, thick and heavy, to throw over your shoulders the moment you stop skating, and then walk home or at least half a mile, with the mouth closed so that the lungs may not be quickly chilled by the

cold air dashing upon them through the open

ed before it gets to the lungs. 10. It would be a safe rule for no child or lady

to be on skates longer than an hour at a time. 11. The grace, exercise and healthfulness of skating on the ice can be had without any of its dangers, by the use of skates with rollers attached, on a common floor; better if covered with oil cloth. - Hall Journal of Health.

### WOMEN KILLED WITH CARE.

Every woman must have a best parlor, with hair-cloth furniture, and a photographic book; she must have a piano, or some cheaper substitute; her little girls must have embroidered skirts, and much mathematical knowledge; her husband must have two or even three hot meals every day of his life; and yet her house must be in perfect order early in the afternoon, and she prepared to go out and pay calls, with a black silk dress, and card-case. In the evening she will go to a concert or lecture, and then, at the end of all, she will very possibly sit up after midnight with her sewing-machine, doing extra work to pay for little ELLA'S music lessons. All this every "capable" woman will do or die! She does it, and dies, and then we are astonished that her vital energy gives out sooner than that of an Irish woman in a shanty, with no ambition on earth but to supply her young Patricks with adequate potatoes.—T. W. Higginson.

MANY regard themselves as moral, disinterested, truthful, and gentle, merely because they inexorably insist that others shall be so.

Jor may take her wreath and make it a wedding-ring of friendship or love; and grief may do the same with his girdle of thorns.

No love from children is sweeter than that which follows severity; so from the bitter olive

# Choice Miscellany

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. JANUARY 18T, 1865.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

EARTH, with all her joyful voices Hymneth to the radiant skies, Not a dream of sorrow moves her As the Year, neglected, dies; All the merry, laughing moments, All the bright and sanny hours, That had crowned the Year, forsaken, With her buds and with her flowers; All the light and dancing breezes That had blown his wavy locks, All the winds with joyous meaning, All the dark o'er-hanging rocks In whose shadow he had rested When his weary march was done,-All, forgetful, left the old Year In his death-hour, all alone Left him in the weary darkness Shivering with a half-spent moan,-To remember all his gladnes (Think how he had crowned been.) In the days forever gone; To bring back each well-known scene; How the hopeful Spring had greeted Him with soft, balm-breathing hours, How the radiant Summer wooed him, With her fair hands full of flowers: While along the moistened ridges Of the earth, the corn appeared, And yet later, waving grain-fields, By their golden presence cheered With a promise of rich harvests, And of garners amply stored. The wild birds on soaring pinions.

The bright streams and happy floods All, had left on him the impres Of their own peculiar moods; Crimson leaves had decked his forehead, Hoary frost crowned him with gems, And the leafless Winter-branches Held to him their icy stems. But, alas! what need for thinking! Even those chilly days were past,

And no friend was left to cheer him,-None to cheer him at the last. Lost, lost, lost, The morning and the noon Only left the saddened tale Of never-ending gloom. Lost, lost, lost,

The singing and the mirth, Nothing left but one dark grave, On all the lonesome earth. Lost, lost, lost,

The Spring and Summer gone, The Autumn and the Winter, too. And Hope to Heaven flown,

O fairest-born of light and joy! We hail thy gentle birth, We bless thee with all voices Of sea and sky and earth! The waters leap to greet thee, The blue sky loveth thee, And earth puts on her bridal robes Of snow-white purity! To greet thy presence at the dawn,— New day of Life and Light!

What does thy presence bring to us Of heartsome cheer, New Year?

( I.-"Forever charming, ever new, Are the delights I bring, I blend the grand and beautiful In harmonistic ring. Voices of melting tenderness Eyes of truthful hue, Brave thoughts to stir the noble heart That heateth but for you: The smile, the sigh, the tender tear All claim their silent place In love and grief and sympathy Within my close embrace.

"Sunniest slopes I bring, to woo The scented April air, Sunniest meadows to enfold The summer-flowers fair; Greenest pastures where the sheep May nibble the sweet grass, Coolest shades to welcome you fields you of Gentlest dews to drop adown In freshness on your heads, Dreams of gladness to make bright The night about your beds."

III. "Enough, enough, I will not tell Of aught that's sorrowful; I'll leave such to some other day, There'll be a morrowfull;—
O pure of heart! thou need'st not fear The meaning of my reign, For whether there be most of joy, Or most of grief and pain,-E'en as thy day, thy strength shall be And all beloved things Shall bring thee rest and happiness From God's Eternal Springs." Philadelphia, Pa.

### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THOUGHTS ON THE NEW YEAR.

THE old year is dead and buried, and with it many brave forms. Its record of husbands. fathers, sons and brothers slain upon the battlefield, or suffering and dying away from kindred and home, of families broken up, of ruined hopes, is one not to be thought of without painful feelings. Truly it has been a year never to be forgotten. Its history will ever stand among the records of many wars, which have stained our beautiful world with carnage, and lain its brave ones low.

The new year has dawned bright and beautiful, and with it new hopes and fears. What thoughts it brings to our minds-thoughts of time unimproved, of hopes blasted, of expected happiness never realized. 'Tis an epoch which should cause us to pause in our career and think of the vear that is gone.

" 'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours, And ask them what report they bore to heaven And how they might have borne more welcome news.

What lesson does our memory suggest as we review the past year? What is the character of the history we have written on its pages? Are they filled with accounts of sacrifices for the good of others, with instances of self-denial, and with noble deeds? Or are they marred with a record of unimproved opportunities, wasted talent, and humiliating selfishness? What shall we write on the blank pages now placed before us? The answer of our hearts should be, write a better history for the future.

Did any one ever begin a new year without new and good resolutions? It hardly seems possible for a thinking person to do so; but how few can say at the close of the year, that they have been able to accomplish all they designed. Even the purest minds of earth, those who have the cause of God and humanity nearest their hearts, can learn a useful lesson by reviewing the past—something that will suggest a better and a different course for the present and future. If we closely analyze the past we will discover blemishes, and see points that need important modifications. Unwise is the man who remains untaught and unbenefited by these lessons of experience. If he tries not to correct faults when discovered, he receives no good from the review; but should it stir him to make high and holy resolves, and to trust in divine strength for aid to execute them, they will be truly profited.

What day is more calculated to produce reverles than the last day of the old year? Day dreams haunt the waking hours of that day more naturally than those of any other. The mind reconsiders the resolutions made at the beginning of the year, and notes the failure or success of the same. Many a well-formed plan has not been executed, many desires have not been granted. many hopes never have been and never can be realized. All should strive to see how much can be accomplished, before the last day of this new year dawns; before the king now in infancy shall have finished his course upon earth, and bowed his head with age, and yielded to the greater monarch, Time.

We mourn not for our aged friend; a few thoughts of the past, a few mistakes made in dating letters, and he is forgotten. Some, perhaps, feel grateful for the blessings he brought, but the majority of mankind care little for his departure. We hall his successor with mirth and revelry. We imagine that he has treasures for us which will be disclosed ere his term expires. "Alas! hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" many who now breathe the pure air of heaven, will, ere that, have closed their eyes in a dreamless sleep. They will awaken in a land where a new year's day never dawns,-where time is unlimited and needs no measurement by years. MRS. ANNIE M. HOPPER. Antwerp, N. Y.

### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. BE NOT HASTY.

Don't utter that harsh word, accompanied by a cold, chilling look! Let it die upon the lips, ere it descends like a heavy stroke upon some loving, sensitive and trusting heart. Better suppress your grieved and angry emotion, than send a stern, unkind word to a soul that may bear its effects forever. Do you say you have been wronged? Then go in a loving spirit to those who have injured you and show them their faults; tell them kindly, and see how the heart will melt in contrition, the eye fill with tears, and the bosom heave with sighs, and the voice in tender accents plead for pardon. Do you say the majority would turn away in pride and an-

ger, or laugh at your weakness? Better endure

patiently a thousand jeers than cruelly grieve

one true heart.

Don't check the confidence that would be yours were not your countenance continually clothed with forbidding looks! Oh! the fearful, mighty influence of a word harshly or thoughtlessly spoken! A pleasant word will touch rich, hidden chords in the soul, that will respond in sweet, harmonious melodies. The bright sunny smile will mantle the face, the eyes thrill with rapture, and the lips strive in vain to frame a reply. But a harsh expression will press the minor chords, which send forth low, mournful dirges of sorrow and anguish. Don't censure those already painfully conscious of their errors, who are striving earnestly to overcome them. But rather breathe sweet words of encouragement and advice. We are all wanderers in a vale of tears, in a "world of heavy,

breaking hearts." Be it ours to scatter kind words and winning smiles, to soothe the weary, to awaken the nobler, finer feelings, and in all things perform well our mission. Guard well our lips, that none grieve in silence o'er our thoughtless words, and above all, that we may enjoy the approving smiles of God. LLILLIE E. LEWIS.

### FILL YOUR OWN PLACE.

Ir takes all sorts of characters, says the late Professor Willson, to complete this great worlddrama, and somebody must act them. In other words, I believe that every man has his place in the world, and that he was made specially for that place. It is only by earnestly filling that place that he fulfills his destiny, and answers the end for which God created him. Confusion and disappointment only arise from our efforts to get into some other place than the one for which we are intended. The change of our choice is limited by the character God has given to us, and the circumstances by which he hath surrounded us, and which have modified that character, and developed those faculties. Each man is created with certain possibilities which determined the direction he must go, and the height to which he may rise. We need not, therefore, remain in doubt. Our path is so plainly marked out for us, that we need not seek long for it, if we have willing hearts and willing hands to do it.

"No man is born into the world whose work Is not born with him; there is always work And tools to work withal, for those who will."

### Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

BY A. T. ALLIS.

STARS are shining, ever shining In the clear blue sky, Though their light be hidden from us As the clouds float by.

Thickly though they gather o'er us, Dark with boding ill, Far above their gloomy darkness Stars are shining still.

And they never cease their shining, Never dim their light, Though the clouds that gather o'er us Hide them from our sight.

So God's love for thee, Oh! Christian. Liveth on and on, Though His smiles, so prized and precious,

Be a while withdrawn, And though tempests round thee gather Thick and dark and chill, He can see thee through the darkness

And preserve thee still, 'Tis the night that brings the dewdrop, Starless though it seem: And 'tis clouds that furnish showers

To the field and stream. 'Tis from clouds that souls are watered, Much as they would pray That their shadows and their darkness

Might be blown away. As the earth receives its beauty From the dew and rain,

So are souls made purer, stronger, By their tears and pain. Yet canst thou by faith look upward And behold the light,

Though the clouds that gather o'er thee Hide it from thy sight. Trust then: let them, dark and dreary, Gather as they will, Knowing that in all life's trials

God is loving still. Stephens Mills, N. Y., 1864.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE CHRISTIAN'S HOPE.

MUOH has been written in prose and verse of the pleasures of Hope, and as we recall to mind these numberless effusions, it seems as though the subbject was exhausted, and nothing could be said that has not been reiterated time and again. Who can compentently describe the hope of the Christian-a hope that maketh not ashamed, that reaches to that within the veil. How all mere earthly hopes grow dim in comparison with this Heaven-born principle of the soul.

Think you those earthly martyrs for the truth would, could have gone thus fearlessly, yea, joyfully to the stake, had no blessed hope of Heaven inspired their hearts? While Hope painted to them the glory that awaited them at the right hand of the Majesty on high, the flames could have no power to depress their minds; they were enabled to shout victory, even while enduring the most excrutiating pain of body; they endured as seeing what to their enemies was invisible. and ofttimes their composure and indifference to insult and torture provoked the rage of their persecutors, and no species of torment that their fiendish hate could invent was left untried; yet all in vain—unmoved and calm amidst the storm of hellish passions, they stood, sustained by a hope, not begotten of earth, but inspired by the Most High. Ah! who that hath this glorious Hope would exchange it for any or all of earth's treasures? A hope of Heaven! who can comprehend all its blessed fullness? Truly, "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive; the joys that await those who cherish a well grounded Hope of immortality.

When the mind contemplates eternity, as Hope paints it to the Christian, how insignificant ap pear the so called pleasures of earth. We often murmur because deprived of many things; we in our short sightedness imagine the possession would enhance our happiness, but hope tells us up yonder we shall be filled with all the fullness of God. Our friends, those we love, and would have wall life's entire pathway with us, sicken and die, and as we see the silent dust lowered into its last resting place, our hearts are filled with grief, for we know we shall see them no more in the flesh; yet, even then, Hope sweetly whispers of a reunion, where friends never part, in a land where the inhabitants thereof never sicken. Oh, what a joyful meeting!-friends long seperated clasp glad hands with no shadow of parting to dampen their joy; but Hope changed to glad fruition, throughout the endless. ages of eternity our songs of praise shall never cease. Oh! cultivate Hope. Often let her paint the glories that await the finally faithful; it will sustain in trial's hour, and make the hardest lot more endurable. Did we dwell more upon the thought of our inheritance beyond the grave, and act as though our hope was a living principle, we should murmur less at our trials, and instead of thinking we are the most miserable of all GoD's children, we should oftener be heard praising Him for the Hope He, himself, has given us of SYBIL. immortality.

Grence, Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec., 1864.

ENJOYMENT soon wearies both itself and us: effort never. That man is happy who devotes his life to the cultivation of an island, to the discovery of one that is lost, or of the extent of the

In darkness and silence rest the dead children in the arms of the cold mother; but at last when the sun of eternity rises, they shall arise, and she, too, shall bloom again.

# Kural Architecture.

### ABOUT BUILDING.

THE winter is the season of the year when plans should be laid and preparations made for building. It is the right time to collect materials, and the earlier in the winter timber is cut the better. Building will of course be pretty much suspended on account of scarce labor and high prices, and yet it is unwise to delay the erection of necessary buildings, for the want of them may cost more than the extra expense of building now. If you have comfortable and convenient buildings, wait till the war is over, and the war debt reduced, before you build elegant ones, and as a general rule, avoid all expenses on account of fancy, luxury and show. It is worth while to consider, however, that in the matter of timber and lumber, the diminishing supply will be followed by higher prices. It is doubtful whether, when the war closes, lumber will be materially lower, for the present partial suspension of operations will naturally be followed by extensive building then, and this will tend to raise the cost of men and material.

It may be very useful for the public to know that in building they are not necessarily confined to the use of pine and hemlock lumber. Substitutes may and must be found. Our hard-wood forests abound in excellent material for the inside work of both plain and elegant houses: chesnut, oak, maple, ash, and cherry may cost a little more in labor-far less in paint-and in point of taste and elegance are quite in advance of the usual style of finish. Oak or maple may be found almost everywhere, and the fine arts will feel greatly obliged when they shall come into general use, with a little transparent varnish, in ceiling up our houses. Red beach should be put down among our invaluable woods, should not be taken for fuel, but makes excellent studs, braces, joists and larger timbers, and indeed white beech does very well when it is straight and straight-grained. Basswood answers well for siding, if always kept painted, and especially when eave troughs and projecting eaves keep it mostly dry; but pine siding and pine skingles of good quality are very desirable for good buildings. Beech, black and white ash, oak and elm make very good covering for barns and other out buildings; the boards should be scant inch, carefully seasoned, keeping the piles even to prevent warping, and covering them from the rain. Let the boards run up and down, nail them well with greased fence nails to prevent warping; paint when oil is cheaper.

Before you build study your plan well. Every building you see on rollers is evidence of human weakness and folly, and yet a great many buildings should be on rollers if that would put them where they ought to be. Two principal ends should be kept in view-convenience and good looks. There is much every way in good arrangements. You can afford to spend a good deal of time in perfecting your plans, by visiting the best models, consulting the highest authority and scrutinizing the minutest details. Some build, as they marry, in haste, to repent at

Leaving the inside of houses to Mrs. STOWE and others in that line of business, I will remark that a square building, of all practicable shapes, contains the most room according to its outside surface. It is the outside surface that costs. Avoid leantos, projections, all wings over one, and all peculiar and distorted shapes. When pine shingle bring six dollars a thousand, a roof should be a good way from the ground, affording ample chambers (the best sleeping rooms) in dwelling houses, and plenty of storage for hay and grain in barns and sheds. More than any man can tell, might have been saved since the flood, had long posts been used in the place of

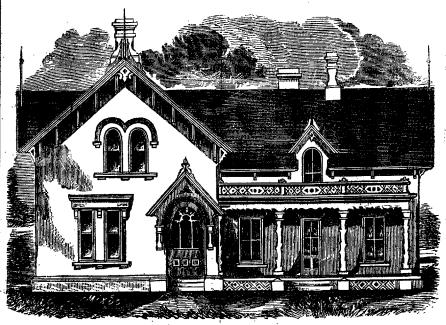
The larger your building, the less it costs in proportion to what it holds, A half dozen small buildings will cost three times as much as a larger one, holding the same amount. Put two buildings together and you save siding and paint for two of their sides. Don't put your barns and stables near the house, or make them too prominent in your landscape. Barns and sheds should be so arranged as to inclose and protect the cattle yards, especially on the windward side, and be careful to make the yards small so they can be kept well littered and warm. Place the fodder in a convenient situation for feeding, using judgment and skill in all the arrangements.

Be sure and make every thing permanent and substantial.

Let every thing be done neatly and in good taste. Remember the world is "progressive," and what is just tolerable now, will be quite intolerable a few years hence. It costs in ordinary times but little to plane, paint, and put on cheap cornices for out-buildings. No man has a right to do violence to the fine arts. Outrages upon good taste enght to be punished by fine or imprisonment. Such crimes are generally committed without provocation and without excuse. Every man under a free government thinks he has a right to be his own architect, so he proceeds to do violence to the "rules of art," just as though they were entitled to no consideration or respect.

Ordinary carpenters and joiners cannot be trusted to furnish drafts and designs for houses and other important buildings, and the people at large are no better qualified. Distinguished architects are apt to be too fanciful and elaborate. I know a religious society that paid \$200 for a design for a church. They got a castle at one end and a sort of an Irish railroad shanty at the other. I would have made them a draft nearly as bad for twenty shillings. Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

The best way I can think of to get at it would be for some strong-minded men or women, of a practical turn of mind, full of worldly wisdom, to give their attention to architecture, studying it in its principles and details patiently and pro-



DESIGN FOR A FARM HOUSE.

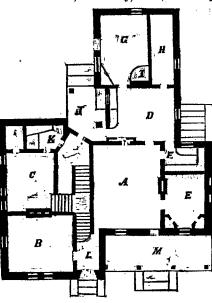
A NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE OLD FORM; PLANNED FOR A TEN INCH HOLLOW BRICK WALL, CUT STONE CAPS AND SILLS, WOOD VERANDAS AND CORNICE, AND A SHINGLE BOOF.

winter evenings are now present, giving an abundance of time for investigating apples and cider, politics and religion, plans for new houses and how the old ones may be improved, permit me the privilege of inclosing a sketch of a house which I think peculiarly well designed for a "Farmer's Home"—one having all the conven-

CELLAR PLAN.

iences that can usually be desired in a new residence, and at the same time so similar in its general plan to many buildings that are considered a little "old fashioned," that it will suggest what a neat and tasteful residence may readily be produced from the present unsightly structure by a thin application of a few "greenbacks.

This sketch is from the portfolio of Mr. J. Edson Sweet, of this city, who has recently



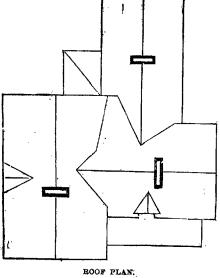
PRINCIPAL STORY.

A, Living Room, 18 by 21. B, Sitting Room and Library, 15 by 15. C, Sick Room, 12 by 15. D, Cook and Wash Room, 131/2 by 16. E, Bed Room, 10 by 131. F, Pantry, 7 by 10. G, Wood Room, 12 by 17. H, Stove Room, 6 by 17. I, Cistern. J Back Stoop, 9 by 14. K, Bath Room, 5 by 9. L Hall, 5%. M, Veranda, 8 by 25.

foundly. Then let them select from the multitudinous shapes we have, the most convenient and comely forms for us to copy. In other words we might take the advice of persons, not too fanciful and poetic, who have considered the subject of architecture, and select a building that comes nearest to our wants and tastes and copy that. We can't tell how how an original plan would look till the edifice is finished and then it is too late to alter. It is, therefore, safer to follow in the footsteps of some one else, and copy the most tasteful and convenient building we can find. Probably it will be a good while before the mass of the people can decide discreetly for themselves, or find competent advisers.

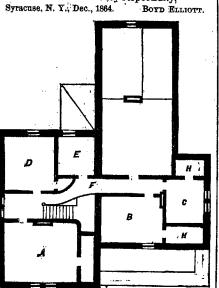
Where is the medicine to cure perverted tastes? If a perfect model is furnished how are all the SMITHS to know that it is the perfect model? They will find out just after they agree upon religious doctrines. In the meantime let architecture be taught in the schools. Let the people become familiar with the best models. Let proportions and relations, color and contour, engage their daily thoughts. Let minds be enlarged by sories to support it.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - As the long returned from an extensive tour through rope, where he has been investigating the departments of Architecture and Mechanical Engineering,—and he thinks this design is as much entitled to a premium for a Farm House as his "Premium Barn," a sketch of which, with details, was published in your paper some years ago.



The convenience of the stairways, with the entrances and apartments, and the several apartments with each other, make a composition peculiarly appropriate for that class of people who believe that a penny saved is as good as a penny earned, or, to be up with the times, direct movements are preferable to the right or left

If any one should wish the plans reversed or the L turned to the opposite side, let them be held before a mirror and the spectre will accommodate him without the necessity of an expensive architect. Very respectfully,



SECOND STORY.

Chamber, 15 by 18. B, Chamber, 101/2 by 15. C, Bed Room, 9 by 13%. D, Bed Room, 12 by 13%. E, Bed Room, 8% by 9. F, Hall, 5 feet wide. H, H,

acquaintance with the fine arts generally, by a wider range of investigations and by refined and elevated contemplations and studies. Slowly and by degrees comely slopes will supplant the architectural blunders that line our roadsides. We must believe in a "standard of taste"-all true proportions are as comely in 1865 as in the year one. Does the oak five hundred years old look ridiculous, like the fashionable bonnet of year before last? Would you shorten the neck, or lengthen the feathers of the dove? Would you amend the plumage of the bird of paradise Will you ask the ocean, the setting sun, and the gauzy skies to do more than repeat their old beauties? So our dwellings shall be comely through all time if you adopt forms founded on true relations, and "the eternal fitness of things."

A FARM, with its buildings, should be a finished section of the landscape of which it forms a part, or an attractive point within it. It should be complete in itself—not dependent upon acces-

### SCIENCE AND PRACTICE.

IT is a notable confession which Professor VOELCKER made at a meeting of a farmer's club recently-that "it had struck him that one great objection to public lectures at the present day was that scientific men had been trained in a different school from that in which the practical farmer had been taught. To instruct practical men upon a subject in which they were very much in advance of scientific men, he could not hope to do. It was decidedly not the object of scientific men to endeavor to teach those who, all their life-time, had been occupied in a certain business, but to carefully investigate facts, to sift them, and reduce them to principles, so as to become a general store of useful information to all those who might come after them." We say this is a notable confession of a scien-

tific man, because it is the first instance we remember to have seen where the relations of science to practice have been rightly defined, and where the wide difference between the purely scientific and the practical man has been properly acknowledged. Now what is most wanted in this country is a class of scientific men who will labor hard to bring science into co-operation with practice—who shall labor to find and define the relation of facts and laws to the varied industries of men. Then will science, and scientific investigation, find compensation—then will facts, science, have something more than abstract interest and value. The artist, whether sculptor or painter, who employs his taste and skill in beautifying the useful-in adorning what must be created, does not starve in a garret. We have in our mind, at this writing, worthy examples of success where the educated taste and skill of the artist has been turned into practical channels And such diversion does not diminish but increases the dignity of art. So science must be harnessed to the plow, the cultivator, and made to do service in the farm husbandries. And scientific men must put on this harness, and help others to put it on. Then shall it be recognized. not only for its wonderful and simple beauty, but for its far more wonderful and simple power.

### ABOUT DRESSING FURS.

THE RURAL continues to receive inquiries about furs-tanning, dressing, manufacturing, &c. A correspondent of the Scientific American, who says he has seen and dressed hundreds of thousands of furs of all kinds, both in London and New York, says the process that has been used for the last thirty years, both in Germany and England, is as follows:-"When the furs come from the hunter, in the raw state, to the furriers, they are sorted over and then prepared for tanning; the term we use is 'leathering.' They are greased with common grease on the leather side, and then put in a tub large enough for a man to get into and work easily at them. A cloth is then bound around the man's waist so as to keep the steam in the tub, and the skins are then worked by the feet until warm, which takes an hour or more; they are afterwards taken out and greased again; when the skin and grease are worked again a few handfuls of mahogany sawdust are thrown in and worked to leather. When the skins are leathered they are taken out and pulled through a rope; they are then pickled over night in water and sawdust, and in the morning they are ready for the flesher. When fleshed they are hung up to dry, then greased again, and leathered once more; they are then taken out and the fur combed, well beaten and drawn over the knife, or 'pared' as we call it. The skins are again put into the tub with plenty of fresh, clean sawdust, and worked into the sawdust until the for is perfectly freed from grease. It may be necessary to change it two or three times. The fur is then taken out and well beaten and corned, and it is then ready for the cutter. This is the way all fine furs are dressed, from the muskrat to the Russian sable. Buffalo and bear skins are dressed in a somewhat different style, but still under the same general process."

### DISPENSING WITH STEEPING FLAX

IT appears from the Society of Arts Journal that a French manufacturer named Bertin has invented what is reported to be a successful method of dispensing with the steeping of flax. After the fibers have been crushed in the ordinary way, M. Bertin submits them to a new process, that of friction between two channelled tables, which have a sideway as well as to-and-fro motion; in fact, the action is similar to that of rubbing the fibers between the palms of the hands, but under considerable pressure, and with great rapidity. The fiber is afterward beaten in water, which carries off every particle of woody matter, and leaves the flax completely unbroken and in parallel masses. The principle of friction tables has been applied by M. Bertin in other cases, and is said to furnish an economical, rapid, and perfect mechanical action.

"BEARS AND BULLS." - The singular epithets of "bears" and "bulls" were first applied to speculators on the London Exchange about 1834. When two parties contract, the one to deliver and the other take stocks on a future day at a specified price, it is the interest of the delivering, party, in the intervening period, to depress stocks, and of the receiving party to raise them. The former is styled a "bear," in allusion to the habit of that animal to pull down things with his paws, and the latter a "bull," from the custom of that heast to throw an object up with

WE promise according to our hopes, we perform according to our fears,

# Aseful, Scientific, &c. Bending for the Young.

### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker A WORD TO THE BOYS.

YES, stick to the farm, boys, stick to the farm, and the "old home," too, -it's a good place, it's a healthy place, it's a happy place. Give up your plan of going to the great city to rise, though it be a long cherished one; think! think! of the thousands who have gone there to rise, who have fallen, O! so low

No matter though your hands are large, rough and brawny, if their great, strong muscles vibrate to the impulses of a warm and manly heart. No matter though your cheeks are too brown and rosy to suit the fastidious taste of dame Fashion, tis a substantial color, the foot-prints of health, and where there is health there is purity. No matter though your brows are dasky-a happy hue caught from the March dirges and summer winds, - if the great interior remain pure, and white, and spotless - if no burning, scorching wind has swept over and crisped, and blackened the fair mind, - no matter, then, though the casket be a little soiled.

No matter, though you may be called "awkward" and "countryfied," think that you and your manners are quite as good as your city cousins, considering the time it took to "get you up." You learn your etiquette while you are acquiring a more substantial knowledge, but for a moment take into appreciative consideration the amount of time our city friends must certainly expend in learning their riginarole of etiquette, their excruciating folderols, the whole programme of which our pet monkey will go through to perfection, only with more dignity. and ease.

No matter though you may be called country bumkins" and "greenhorns." To be sure, neither are classical nor desirable names, yet we must admit they have quite as musical a ring as 'city buck" and "know nothing." No matter though your city cousins may laugh at you for your acknowledged greenness in the science of Broadway. Bear in mind you are quite as much at home there, in their great noisy thoroughfare, as they are in the green, quiet country. No matter, boys, it is well enough to have a little greennees with the ripeness of earth.

Never mind the jeer and taunt. Don't let your mind believe every picture that is painted for you of gilded city life, for not half as bright a picture is shadowed by those great bleak walls, as is by the elms and maples that stand guard around your country home.

Yes, stick to the farm, boys, stick to the farm. Be as enterprising, be as ambitious, as you have a mind to, for both work charmingly with agriculture, but stick to the farm.

### SILAS MOMANNUS.

THE blast that drove the storm-cloud across the heavens shook the oak, and the acorn-cup, loosened from its fruit, fell on the pathway.

LINKS IN THE CHAIN.

The cloud burst; a rain-drop filled the acorn-

A robin, wearied by the sultry heat of an autumn day, and troubled by the fury of the storm, hopped on the path when all was calm, and drank of the rain-drop. Refreshed and gladdened he flew to his accustomed place in the ivy that overhung the poet's window, and there he trilled his sweetest, happiest song.

The poet heard, and, rising from his reverie, wrote a chant of grateful rejoicing. The chant went forth into the world, and entered the house of sorrow, and uttered its heart-stirring accents by the couch of sickness. The sorrowful were comforted, the sick were cheered.

Many voices praised the poet. He said :-"The hant was inspired by the robin's song.' "I should have sunk into the earth had not the

acorn-cup received me," said the rain-drop. "I had not been there to receive you, but for the angry blast," said the acorn-cup.

And so they that were comforted praised the blast; but the blast replied, "Praise Him at whose word the stormy wind ariseth, and who from darkness can bring light, making his mercies oftentimes to pass through unseen, unknown, and unsuspected channels, and bringing in due time, by his own way, the grateful chant from the angry storm-cloud!".

SENSIBLE MAXIMS. - Never taste an atom when you are not hungry; it is suicidal. Never hire servants who go in pairs, as sisters,

cousins, or anything else. Never speak of your own father as the "old

Never reply to the epithet of a drunkard or a

Never speak contemptuously of woman-kind.

Never abuse one who was once your bosom friend, however bitter now. Never smile at the expense of your religion or.

your Bible. A good word is as soon said as a bad one.

That groat is ill saved that shames its master. No one is a fool always; every one sometimes. Peace with heaven is the best friendship.

A LITTLE GIRL, who was walking with her mother, was tempted by the sight of a basket of oranges, exposed for sale in a store, and quietly took one; but afterwards stricken by conscience, returned it. After her return home, she was discovered in tears, and on being asked the cause of her sorrow, replied, sobbing, "Mamma, I haven't broken any of the commandments, but I think I've cracked one a little." She was for-

WATER is not a fashionable beverage for drinking your friend's health, but it is a capital one for drinking your own.

# Bural New-Yorker.

HE DYDAY

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Since He strengthened the arm of our own Washington And God bless the freemen, devoted and true, Who are ready to die for the Red, White and Blue,"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 7, 1865.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the South.

WE predicted in the last number of the RURAL that before the close of 1864, intelligence of a most cheering nature would be received from our forces operating in the "Sunny South." So far as General Sherman's army is concerned all loyal hearts may well beat with patriotic emotion. Notwithstanding the flaunting braggadocio which pervaded the columns of the Richmond papers that General SHERMAN would get entrapped, that he would find such a powerful foe when he arrived at the Atlantic coast as to baffle all his efforts to secure a victory, and that his army would become a flying, disintegrated mass, whose great object would be to leave as great a stretch of the "sacred soil" as possible between it and the invincible aristocracy, the frowns of the "god of war" seems to have made something besides brave men out of the chivalric gentlemen of Georgia. Although Sherman's great campaign is, we trust, far from being ended, he has already achieved enough in his march of three hundred miles through the center of the enemy's country, to place his name in the catalogue of the greatest Generals of the age, and his army entitled to have engraven on their banners "The Bravest of the Brave," and their deeds of valor emblazoned on the most honorable escutcheons in the archives of the National and State Governments.

The American Eagle having perched upon the battlements of Fort McAllister under the immediate eye and guidance of the Commading General of the thus far victorious Army of Georgia, preparations were immediately made to invest the city of Savannah. With commendable alacrity both officers and soldiers were ready to carry out the programme to the very letter, and soon the veteran hosts environed the city with a wall of the heaviest artillery and of bristling bayonets. The summons, on the 16th ult., to once more acknowledge the snpremacy of the Stars and Stripes having been declined, with the understanding that the town would be defended till every Confederate soldier had yielded up his life in the "last ditch," the "war dogs" were unmuzzled and made ready to be let loose as soon as the children, feminines and decrepit old men could be removed beyond the confines of impending danger.

But what was General SHERMAN'S surprise on the morning of the 21st, to learn that General HARDEE and his 18,000 warriors had bid the city of Savannah "good night," and with the stealthy tread of midnight marauders and the sneaking cowardice of whipped curs, slunk away, under cover of the darkness, to a place far removed from the vicinity of the "hated Yankees!"

The valorous "military" being on a "prospecting" tour to find a more congenial place of safety, the Union army found that the Mayor (as at the Capital of the State who surrendered the place to ten Yankee soldiers,) was the only functionary who had the "keys of the city," which were immediately given into the possession of the General-in-Chief," and "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia" once more, no doubt, made glad the hearts of many down-trodden citizens as the "glorious old flag" was unfurled in the streets where it was so ruthlessly trampled upon in the winter and spring of 1861.

With the city has fallen into General SHER-MAN'S hands 33,000 bales of cotton, 150 heavy guns, 13 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large amount of ammunition, three steamers, and much other property which the rebels, in their hurried exodus, were unable to destroy. They managed to sink several of their gunboats, and destroyed much other public property, but when we consider the great value of the cotton captured, (some \$30,000,000,) the amount of property destroyed by the rebels is not to be thought of. Only about 800 prisoners were captured, and it is not certain but that more has been gained by this bloodless victory than the capture of the whole of HARDEE's army after a great conflict.

Commercially considered, Savannah was the center of a thousand miles of railway. The city lies at the mouth of a river which is navigable up to Augusta for steamers of 150 tuns, and for vessels of smaller size nearly 200 miles further.

In a military point of view, SEERMAN now controls the two States which lie on either side of this river, and is able to send a force to capture Augusta, and from that new base to hold or destroy the vast railway system which theace stretches north and south. Augusta is the key to both Georgia and South Carolina.

Established, as he is, at Savannah, SHERMAN has a choice of campaigns either north or south. Whichever be the future purpose of Lient. General GRANT, it is enough to know at the present time that the occupation of Savannah makes either feasible, and that its central position and its communication by river with the interior gives to Gen. SHERMAN a mastery of the situation of the Gulf States.

A private letter from Gen. SHERMAN to his brother, Hon. John Sherman, in Washington, the 30th ult., gives a most hopeful account of affairs in Georgia. At the date of his letter, a portion of his army were in motion northward.

The great naval expedition, under the command of Rear Admiral PORTER, which sailed from Fortress Monroe on the 18th ult., attacked Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, 20 miles from Wilmington, on the 24th. The assault was continued on the 25th, but was unsuccessful. Gen. BUTLER, who accompanied the expedition with a land force, landed 3,000 men under command of General WEITZEL, to co-operate with the fleet. Difficulties were encountered which rendered it impracticable for the troops to operate against the fort, and they. therefore, re-embarked without doing the rebels any further damage than taking some detached batteries and lessening their numbers two or three hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. WEITZEL lost but few men, notwithstanding the reports from the enemy that whole regiments of colored troops had been decapitated. But few casualties occurred on board the fleet from the missiles of the opposing forces, but sad havoc was made on board several vessels by the bursting of six 100-pound Parrot guns. It' is reported that sixty-five men were killed and wounded by these explosions.

Two hundred tuns of gunpowder were fired in a vessel a short distance from Fort Fisher, but without producing the desired result.

Advices from Washington of the 30th ult., say that the expedition against Wilmington is not abandoned, and that Admiral PORTER is still

The Herald's Newbern correspondent of Dec. 27th, says that Gen. Palmer's expedition from Plymouth, under Col. French, up the Roanoke, penetrated a considerable distance and had several engagements, defeating the rebels on every occasion, driving them out of intrenched positions and taking a number of prisoners. The gunboats were to co-operate, but were prevented by torpedoes."

It is reported once more, by parties who recently left Richmond, that Lan is making preparations to evacuate the city. They also state that LEE's force is now less than 40,000 men, and that the whole army is on short rations - their supplies of meat being almost exhausted. The recent destruction of the rebel lines of communication has seriously damaged their ability to concentrate the appolies necessary to sustain the people of Richmond and the army.

There has been considerable commotion observed lately along the rebel lines before Richmond. It is thought that LEE has been sending off re-enforcements to Lynchburg and Wilmington.

Information from City Point is to the effect that heavy cannonading was kept up during Wednesday and Thursday night, the 28th and 29th ult., as well as severe skirmishing along our lines in the immediate front of Petersburg. Several casualties are reported.

There was considerable firing in front of Richmond on Wednesday afternoon, and along the lines of the picket guard.

About the usual amount of picket firing still | From the South-west. continues along the lines in front of the Army of the Potomac.

General Custar's division has been making a reconnoissance in the Shenandoah Valley near

Some cavalry attempted to surprise Custan's camp, dashing in, disguised in Federal uniforms, which, for a time, produced much confusion, and prevented our men from distinguishing friend from foe. They captured 50 of the first New Hampshire cavalry, but the rebels were soon overpowered, and the men re-captured.

Having accomplished his object, Gen. CUSTAR fell back, which Gen. Lee immediately proclaims a forced retreat.

### From the West.

Mai. Gen. Stoneman arrived in the city last night from his great raid in West Virginia.

The following is his account of his expedition: The force consisted of Gen. Burbridge's troops and Gen. Gillem's East Tennessee troops, all under command of Gen. Stoneman. They left Knoxville on the 18th. The movement was unknown to the rebels until after three days. At Kingsport Gen. Jones' command was attacked by a body of rebels consisting of about 500 of Morgan's old command. The rebel forces were killed, scattered or captured.

Next the rebel forces of Vaughn were discovered at Papertown, near Bristol, trying to effect a junction with Breckenridge at Saltville. Our forces pursued some to Marion, where an engagement occurred, resulting in the loss to the rebels of all their infantry force and artillery, except about 200 men, who retreated toward Lynchburg, Va.

Breckenridge's command had followed Gen Stoneman with Galtner's and Wither's command. the balance of Duke's command, who had been in Kentucky waiting to attack the infantry.

Gen Stoneman attacked the enemy at Marion and drove them over the mountains. His command then attacked the salt works, which were defended by about 700 men, who were either captured or dispersed.

The loss by this raid to the rebels is immense. All the railroad bridges from New River to the Tennessee line are destroyed. Thirteen railcoad trains, with locomotives, and several extra trains and cars without engines, were taken and

All the depots of supply in Southwest Virginia, factories, storehouses and wagons, and ambulances and turnpike bridges were destroyed.

In addition we captured 2,500 rounds of artillery ammunition, 2,000 pack saddles and a large amount of harness and a great quantity of small arms, 2,000 horses and 1,000 mules. Among the

captures were also two rebel editors and four secession printing presses. The latter were sent to Parson Brownlow as a Christmas gift.

The severest loss to the rebels was the destruction of the salt works at Satville, and the lead works at Leadville. Both were rendered value-

less. Our losses were very small. Our captured rebel prisoners amount to 24 officers and \$45 men.

East Tennessee is now free from any considerable force of rebels, and Kentucky is not infested by Confederates.

Gen. Stoneman had possession of the rebel which time he discovered all their plans and

The first train through from Chattanooga arrived at Nashville the 30th ult. Regular railroad communication will be established and kept up. Gen. Thomas's headquarters were at Pulaski

Our advance was closely following Hood, who it was believed was trying to cross the Tennessee

Gens. Granger and Steadman are on his flank, and the gunboats are shelling his pontoons, which he has not yet been able to cross upon.

The water in the river is ten feet deep, and falling. We have had a steady rain all the even-

The very latest news from the front is that yesterday, (the 29th,) while Gen. Thomas was pressing Hood on the west bank of the Tennessee, he was trying to lay his pontoons, but could not make any progress, as our gunboats were shelling his working parties.

Considerable fighting has occurred since our last issue, between the forces of Thomas and Hood, and the army of the latter is pretty effectually broken up.

Gen. Steadman reached Decatur on the 24th ult. with a large force, and was also threatening

Official information from Nashville gives Hood's losses from the 18th to the 22d of December at 2,650 killed, 9,720 wounded, and 5,870 prisoners.

From Louisville, Ky., the 30th ult., we learn that on Saturday last Capt. Samuel Tabor, of the home Guard of Harding county, and his nephew, 15 years old, were surrounded at their residence by seven of Capt. Pratt's rebel gang.

Capt. Tabor and his nephew fired from the house, killing Pratt and three of his comrades. The remainder escaped with the loss of their horses and guns.

Acting Major John J. Shirk and Capt. R. A. Newberick, Acting Brigade Inspector of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, were murdered in the parlor of Mr. Grigsby's house, near Bardstown, Ky., to-day by sixteen of Magrader's guerrillas.

A package of Quartermaster's vouchers, amounting to nearly \$200,000, approved and issued by Capt. Crain at Nashville, were taken from a train captured by the rebels on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on the 22d ult. They are in favor of parties in Cincinnati, Buffalo, Chicago, Michigan City, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Adams' Express Company notifies the public not to negotiate or receive them.

Advices from New Orleans of the 22d ult. say that the late expedition of Gen. Granger had landed at Pascagoula, and pushed rapidly on towards Mobile.

A brief skirmish occurred near Franklin's Creek on the 15th ult.

Many people rejoiced at the sight of our forces. The navy rendered valuable assistance to the troops in landing. Two iron-clad gunboats have gone up the Pascagoula river thirty miles, and everything progresses favorably.

Some refugees report but 7,000 militia in Mobile, and that the Union sentiment prevails there. The large reflection of a fire was observed near Mobile on the 9th ult., supposed to be caused

by the burning of cotton. and a feeling of depression among the rebels

The steamship George Washington from New Orleans 24th ult., arrived the 30th. New Orleans papers are nearly barren of news. Galveston, Texas, papers contain the following:

"Yesterday, the 12th, 344 exchanged Federal prisoners were sent out to blockaders, and 12 females and their children, among them Mrs. Jack Hamilton and Mrs. Judge Duval. The prisoners delivered yesterday were exchanged for all our prisoners captured in Fort Gaines. The exchange will not be continued until the Federals are willing to include Admiral Buchanan."

A disastrous fire occurred at Galveston on the 15th ult.

The New Orleans Era learns from an old resident of Mobile that the people are very gloomy and desperate, and two-thirds are longing for our forces to capture the city. There was much disappointment felt because the fleet did not push on to the city immediately after the capture of the forts.

There are about seven thousand troops at Mobile, all militia except Baker's brigade of Alabamians, numbering five hundred or six hundred men, and the 15th Confederate cavalry, of Forrest's command. There are but two ironclads, and neither of these of much use, owing to the lack of propelling power. It is the firm belief of our informant that the defences of the city can be taken without much fighting by a land force; but he thinks gunboats would experience great difficulty from torpedoes. They can, however, get within shelling distance of the

The steamer North American, which left New Orleans on the 16th ult. with 203 sick soldiers, twelve cabin passengers and a crew of forty-four men, foundered at sea on the 22d. The bark Mary E. Libby rescued sixty-two persons from the sinking vessel. The 197 remaining were lost.

The expedition recently from Morganzia into the interior of Louisiana met with great success in tracking up guerrilla camps, capturing stores, &c. Two thousand five hundred rebels under Wirt Adams and Scott were threatening Baton Rouge on the 24th.

DEATH OF GEORGE M. DALLAS. - The New York Evening Post of Saturday publishes a dispatch from Philadelphia stating that George M. Dallas, the Vice President of the United States when Polk was President, from 1845 to 1849, died in that city at 9 o'clock, Saturday morning telegraph line and held it for 18 hours, during The dispatch adds:-"Mr. Dallas was well enough to be about on Friday.

### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

New York City has already a credit of 10,000 towards the call for 300,000 men, leaving but 2,000 to raise, and will be sure to get out of the draft.

THE petroleum excitement continues and waxes huge. West Virginia is now spoken of as the promising Oil-Dorado. Good for the Oiled Do-In boring for oil near Chicago last week, a sub-

terranean lake was reached, at the depth of about 700 feet, from which the water flows in a copious stream. PHILADELPHIA will probably have to raise only about five thousand men under the last call, hav-

ing a large surplus over the quota on the previous call. A RESOLUTION declaring that the Writ of Habeas Corpus ought not to be suspended was voted down in the rebel House of Representatives on

the 24th by 41 to 31. VICE ADMIRAL FARRAGUT will still serve his country and glorify his flag from the deck of the dear old Hartford," as Farragut fondly calls

the gallant Admiral's flagship. THE Newburyport Herald calculates that the amount of cotton captured by Sherman at Savannah would supply all the factories in Newbury-

port, running all their works, for five years. In New Orleans, the Mayor regulates the price of loaves of bread every week according to the market price of flour, and the bakers conform to

A VICKSBURG letter says that the appropriation of Jeff. Davis's farm for the use of freedmen will relieve the Government of the support of ten thousand negroes.

the standard.

THE Richmond Sentinel expects a Hvely winter campaign on the part of Sherman; but pretends to deem the capture of Savannah of no great consequence. It expects an early attack on Charleston.

THE Virginia Legislature has raised the pay of its members to \$40 a day, and that of the Governor to \$15,000 a year, and has adopted resolutions in favor of "abiding the destiny of the Confederacy."

A STATE Convention, one of the principal objects of which is to decide upon a plan for putting an end to slavery in Kentucky, by legal enactment, will assemble at Frankfort, in that State, on the 4th inst.

A WRITER for Wilkes' Spirit visited Flora Temple lately at Philadelphia, and reports her somewhat gray, but looking as bright and spirited as a three-year-old colt. The queen of the turf is now about twenty years old.

THE Sisters of Charity at Detroit lately buried \$700 in specie in the cellar, for fear of a raid from Canada, getting the assistance of a man to do the job. When they went for the money, a few days after, it wasn't there.

ALEXANDER T. Stewart, the dry goods nabob of New York, has the largest income of any man in America, or (probably) the world. He has lately paid an income tax of \$250,000 on a net income of five million dollars!

THE recent cold "cycle" was very severe in the Northwest. At St. Paul the mercury ranged by the burning of coulon.

The news of the capture of Savannah caused for four days; and at Madison, Wis., it reached twenty to twenty-four degrees below, according from twenty-six degrees below zero to ten above to the locality.

MRS. WARREN POTTER of Greenfield, Massachusetts, who went to sleep some weeks ago, still remains in the same condition. She remains all the time in a condition resembling sleep, with her eyes closed, yet in possession of all her faculties but hearing.

SINCE the liberation of the St. Albans raiders by he Canadian authorities, guns for the arming of the Vermont militia have been sent into the State in great numbers from the arsenals at Springfield and Watervliet. The authorities intend to be prepared for any emergency.

BENNETT G. BAILEY, recently engaged in attempting to seize American vessels on Lake Erie. and who was released, a few days ago, in Toronto, is declared by JEFF. Davis to be a regularly commissioned rebel officer, and was specially detailed for the work in which he was engaged.

THE rebel Congress has passed a law to punish rebellion against the Confederacy! They insist that "the right of secession" ended in 1861. and that "State Rights" is an abominable heresy. Jefferson Davis's machine is like a patent rattrap, with a door only opening inwards.

Some rascally tobacconists of Philadephia make a practice of mixing large quantities of sumac, which costs three cents a pound, with their tobacco, and sell it thus adulterated as the genuine article. Smokers using this compound soon find themselves suffering from cancer and ulceration of the throat, mouth and toungue.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, poet and journalist, has come to be a broker in petroleum oil stocks and Secretary of the petroleum stock board in New York. There are few poets in the the country who would not gladly exchange places with him. It is, in most cases, better to "strike ile," than to burn it in the midnight lamp of the The He; ald's New Orleans correspondent says: muse.

Watches, Chains, &c-Geo. Demerit & Co. Improved Cross-Cut Sawing Machine-G. Westinghouse Important to Horse Rake Manufacturers — Hussey, Wells & Co.

Wells & Co.

Vick's Illustrated Annual Catalogue—Jas, Vick.

Special Notice—Frank Baldwin.

Great Chance to make Money—G. S. Haskins & Co.

Green's Patent Roofing—Henry Emith.

Ingersoll's Improved Hay and Cotton Presses—Ingersoll
& Dougherty.

Wood-Sawing Machine—J. W. Mount.

The most Laughable thing on Earth—Amsden & Co.

Arthur's Home Magazine,—T. S. Arthur & Co.

Those Seading articles of Comfort to Soldiers.—Frank

Miller.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—T. S. Arthur & Co. Those Sending articles of Comfort to Soldiers.—Fra Miller.

Miller.

Farm for Sale.—H. Darrow.

Prince Albert Pigs.—Wm. Gridley.

Green's Patent Koofing.—Henry Smith.

Quince Stocks, &c.—T. G. Yeomans.

Dairy Farm for Sale.—Mrs. S. W. Collier.

Wood-Sawing Machines.—Henry C. Lake.

Farm for Sale.—F. A. Spalding.

Sheep for Sale.—F. A. Spalding.

Sheep for Sale.—Wisher Cole.

Cancers Cured.—Drs. Babcock & Son.

Sent for 25 Cents.—Julius Eising.

Blooded Stock for Sale.—N. P. Boyer & Co.

Apple Seed for Sale.—J. A. Root.

Lona and Israella Vines for Sale.—Rev. F. E. Cannon.

Trees for Sale.—A Fahnestock.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Fields. Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields. Notice—Drs. Babcock & Son.

### The News Condenser.

- Oregon is organizing a border militia.

- The Michigan farmers are making rosin.

— San Francisco supports ten daily papers.

- The population of San Francisco is 120,000. — The Richmond hotels charge forty dollars per day. - Paymasters in the army are not entitled to pen-

- A man in Illinois has raised ten tuns of chicory this year.

- Vermont has a credit of 1,014 men to count on the present call.

- John B. Gough, the great lecturer, has an income of \$8,000 a year. - New England female operatives have adopted the

Bloomer costume. - The Fenians hold regular and largely attended meetings in Boston.

- Some of the farms in Illinois are larger than the German principalities.

- Dangerous counterfeits on the North Bank, Boston, are in circulation. - Forty millions of dollars are invested in mining

- Heavy teams run across the ice on the Hudson river at Albany and Troy.

enterprises in Colorado.

- A Pennsylvania musician has written a sone entitled "Oil on the Brain."

- The new ten-cent postal currency will be printed on paper made of corn husks.

- A valuable oyster bed has been accidentally discovered in San Francisco Bay.

- During the present year, 31,630 Union prisoners have passed into Libby Prison.

- Gold is said to have been found lately in small quantities near Bennington, Vt... - The divorce laws in Indiana have been changed.

A year's residence or no separation. - Very rich gold mines have been discovered in

Buenos Ayres, at the foot of the Andes. - Speaker Colfax has sold out his interest in the

Register newspaper, at South Bend, Ind. - The Fenians now claim to have a membership of 500,000, and funds to the amount of \$1,500,000.

- The Cleveland (Ohio) papers announce important discoveries of rock oil in the vicinity of that city.

- The improvement in manufacturing property in Rhode Island the last year amounts to \$5,000,000.

- The Canadians want a new railway from Fort

Erie, opposite Buffalo, to Windsor, opposite Detroit. - The wives of two well known citizens of Cincinnati have been arrested in that city for shoplifting.

- Admiral Porter's share of the prize-money that has fallen to his fleet for the last two months is \$200,-

- A Greek girl, who was once sold as a slave, in now the wife of M. Bennedetti, French Minister at Berlin.

- The produce of oranges on many plantations in Louisiana will be this season much in excess of sugar — A few days ago, a boy fourteen years of age was

killed in Nashville by a youth of twelve years, during a quarrel. - How to cleanse Chicago river is the agitating estion at Chicago. They

- A woman recently died in Nancy, France, at the age of one hundred years, who had never seen a sick day in her life.

- Perley Vallandigham, a nephew of "the martyr," has been sentenced to the State Prison in Iowa for voting illegally.

- The merchants of New Haven have just sent to the soldiers of their State 350 pairs of gloves and 100 pairs of mittens. - There are ten Baptist newspapers in the Northern

States, with a weekly circulation of about one hundred thousand copies. - Mrs. Warren Potter, of Greenfield, Mass., went to

aleep some weeks ago, and has not yet waked up. Her friends feed her. - It is said that the fine cut tobacco, which is so

popular with chewers, is made up of 50 per cent, peat to 59 per cent. tobacco. - By the great fire in St. Johns, New Brunswick, recently, 94 houses were destroyed and about 1,200 per-

sons rendered houseless - Mr. McFate, a wealthy man at Oil City, Pa., was found dead in the street, last Tuesday, with his throat cut and his pockets rifled.

- Joseph Medill, one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune, has just purchased a block of marble front buildings in Chicago for \$65,000.

\_ It is estimated that \$20,000 in counterfeit postal currency changes hands in Cincinnati daily, few knowing whether it is good or spurious. -W. L. Lovelace, of Montgomery, was elected

Speaker of the Missouri Legislature, last week, and Mr. Dyer, Chief Clerk. Both are Radicals. - Nicholas Thomas, of Eden, Me., now 85 years of age, is the last surviving member of the convention

which formed the constitution of the State. - The London Times tells Queen Victoria that all honor having been paid to the memory of Prince Al-

bert, it is time she should think of her subjects. - Never, within the memory of the "oldest inhabi-

tant," says the Chicago Post, has winter commenced in the Northwest so early as in the present year.

List of New Advertisements.

### MAXIMS OF WASHINGTON.

EVERY action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

Speak not when others speak, sit not when others stand, and walk not when others stop. Be no flatterer; neither play with any one that

delights not to be played with. Wherein you reprove another, be unblameable

yourself; for example is more prevailing than precept.

Show not yourself glad at the misfortune of another, though he were your enemy.

In writing or speaking, give to every person his due title, according to his degree, and the custom of the place.

Strive not with your superiors in argument, but always submit your judgment to others with modesty.

Undertake not to teach your equal in the art he himself professes; it savors of arrogancy.

In advising or reprimanding any one, consider whether it ought to be in public or private, presently or at some other time, also in what terms to do it; and in reproving, show no signs of choler, but do it with sweetness and mildness.

In your apparel be modest, and endeavor to accommodate nature more than procure admiration. Keep to the fashion of your equals such as are civil and orderly, with respect to time and place.

Associate yourself with men of good quality, if you esteem your own reputation; for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

. Utter not base and frivolous things among grown and learned men, nor very difficult questions or subjects among the ignorant, or hard things to be believed.

Be not forward, but friendly and courteous, the first to salute, hear and answer; and be not pensive when it is time to converse.

Gaze not on the marks and blemishes of others and ask not how they came. What you may speak in secret to your friend, deliver not before

Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly. Treat with men at fit times about business, and

whisper not in the company of others. When you speak of God or his attributes, let

it be seriously, in reverence and honor, and obey your natural parents.

### Special Notices

THE JANUARY NUMBER

# Atlantic Monthly

is just published, with articles in prose and poetry by BRYANT, LONGFELLOW, HAWTHORNE, LOWELL, HOLMES, WHITTIER, BAYARD TAYLOR, MRS. STOWE, and several others of the

FIRST AMERICAN WRITERS. Every number of this magazine during the year will contain first-class articles from the best known writers in America. Terms, \$4.00 a year, single numbers 35 cents; clubs at a liberal discount. Subscriptions begin with January. The January number will be sent as a receiver for 95 cents. cents; clubs at a ling gin with January. The January warrow. a specimen for 25 cents.

Address TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

BOYS AND GIRLS. Should all subscribe for the New Illustrated Magazine.

# Our Young Folks

TON. LUCY LARCOM, EDMUND KIRKE, OLIVER OPTIC, DIO LEWIS, GRACE GREENWOOD, "CARLETON," "AUNT FANNY," and many other popular writers for the young, will write for it.

IT IS FULL OF NICE PICTURES. The price is only \$2.00 a year, and much less to Clubs. Any boy or girl can form a club. The first

number sent as a specimen for ten cents. Address TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and name of Drs. BABCOCK & TOBIN is dissolved. and on and after January 1st, 1865, will be under the name of Drs. BARCOCK & SOX

# Markets, Commerce, &c.

# Rural New-Yorker Office, } Rochester, January 2, 1865.

"To-day being generally observed as the first Holiday of the year, there is little opportunity to gain a correct idea of the market. The best flour is held at about \$13 \@ bbl. We heard of no sales of wheat. Corn, shelled, \$1,50 per bushel; in ear, 70c. Buckwheat \$1 \( \mathbb{F} \) bushel; the flour \$4494.50 \( \mathbb{F} \) 100 bs. Oats, 80685c. Barley, \$1,8062. Potatoes, 7566\$1. Apples, \( \mathbb{F} \) bushel, \$161.50. Onions, \$1,7562. toes, 75c@\$1. Apples, # bushel, \$1@1,50. Onions, \$1,75@2. Beans, \$2,25 for good Marrows. Hay, \$18@26 # tun. Corn stalks \$3@12. Straw, \$12@15. Butter abundant at 43@45c. # n. Eggs, \$5c. Cheese, 20@20c. Lard, 22@23c. But little demand for Clover seed, and dealers refuse to pay over \$14@15 for it. Timothy seed is nominal at \$4,50@5. Beef sells at \$8@10 \$9 100 bs. in carcass. Sheep 7@8c. Pork \$15@16,50 % 100 bs. Turkies, 18@19c in the street. Chickens, 12015. Rabbits sell at 20@25c each. Geese, 750@ \$1 each. Hams, 25c \$ b. Green bides, \$@83/c; dry, 16c. Sheepskins, \$1@2,50. Lambskins, 50c@\$1. Calfskins, 15@

## THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK. Dec. 81.—Ashes, \$12@13. Flour, \$3.50@10.60 for State; Canadian, \$10@12. Wheat, \$2.30@2.50; Barley, \$1.76@2.06. Barley mait, \$2.10@2.16. Oats, \$1@10.92. Hops. \$3.60%. Hemp. dressed, \$240@40; undressed, \$210@215 \$ tun. Hay, \$1.50 @1.70 \$ 100 Bs. Tobacco, 10@27c for Kentnicky. New mess pork, \$43.25@42.50; prime mess, \$95.50@40.55. Flaim mess beef, \$20@22; ctra, \$21.02.42. Dressed hogs, \$15.500 17.50 \$ 100 fbs. Clover seed, 26@27c. Timothy Seed, \$5.75 @6. Rough flax, \$3.50@3.70. Tallow, 17%@18c. Cotton, \$1.20 for middlings.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—Flour, \$10@10,25 for Wisconsin baker's. Wheat, \$2 for Chicago spring. Corn, \$1,40@1.42 for new; \$1,57@1,69 for old. Oats, \$5@50c. Barley, \$1,50@1,55 Feas, \$1,55@1,65. Beans, \$2@2,50. Rive; \$1,50@1,55. Timothy seed. \$5,50@6,50. Chover, \$16@16.50, 13.2 Timothy seed. \$2,50@6,50. Chover, \$16@16.50, 13.2 Timothy seed. \$16@16.50, 13.

TORONTO, Dec. 29—Flour, \$4,10@4.60. Fall wheat, 85 @91c; spring do, 78@82c. Barley, 55@65c. Oats, 88@40c. Rye, 60c. Feas, 55@60c. Hay, \$14@16.50 % tun. Straw, \$9 @12. Butter, 14@17c. Eggs, 14@16.50 % tun. Straw, \$9 @12. Butter, 14@17c. Eggs, 14@16.50 % tun. 8@10c. Bacon, 74@65/c. Cheese, 10/@11c. Lard, 10c. Green hides \$3@4.25 % 100 Ms; dry do, 665c. Tallow, 5c. Wool, 86c. Green calikins, 10@12c; dry, 16@18c. Green sheepskins, \$1@1.25 cach; dry, 16@18c % h. Lambskins, \$70@\$1 each. Potatoes, 35@45c. Apples, \$1@2 % bbl. Turkies, 50 cts. each. Gesse, 33@90c each. Chickens, 25@35c each.—Ducks, \$0c.—Globe.

ALBANY, Dec. 31,—Wheat, amber State, \$2,50; white Genesee, \$2,75. Corn, Western mixed, \$1,88 for old. Oats \$1. Other grains nominal.

BRIGHTON, Dec. 23.—Beeves, \$7,50@13,75. Oxen, sales at \$116@215 \ pair. Sales two-years-old at \$27 \ head.—Store cows, \$28,635. Milch cows, \$50@75. Sheep, 6@3\cow\ b. Swine, 14\\@15c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Beef Cattle range from \$10@2: \$ 100 bs.—First class bullocks sell at \$17@19; fair quality \$14@16. Veal Calves, 12@13c. Sheep, 8@11c. Swine, corn fed, 14%@14%c; still/ed, 13@13%.

TORONTO, Dec. 29.—Beef, \$2,50@4,50 \( \pi \) 100 bs. Calves \$3,50. Sheep, \$3@3,50. Lambs, \$2,25@2,50. Pork, \$5,50@6,25 \( \pi \) 100 bs.—Globe.

### WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Tribune says:—"The market for both Foreign and Domestic Fleedes has been extremely quiet since our last, but prices are withou essential change; at the close, however, there is a firme feeling, and the tendency is upward. The following ar the comparative prices Jan. 1st, 1884 and 1886.

California Couth American common washed... Cape Good Hope.... Smyrna BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The sales of the week embrace 700, 000 bs. domestic fleece and pulled at 950@\$1,10 according to quality. Canada wool has been in improved demand with sales of choice combing at \$1,25; pulled, \$1,12@1,18.

# Married.

AT the residence of J. S. Grenell, Esq., Rose, Mich. by Prof. S. A. Taft, SAMUEL W. SMITH, of Albion, N Y., and EMILY M GRENELL, of Rose, Mich.

At the Dickson House, Corning, the evening of the 37th alt., by Rev. L. W. OLNEY of Groton, Mr. WM. R. FITCH and Miss ELIZABETH ACOMB, both of Castile, N. Y. AT the Clinton Hotel, in Rochester, Dec. 21st, by Rev. Jas. E. Latimer, Mr. OLIVER BURROUGHS, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and Miss ELIZABETH M. LARZELERE, of the same place.

the same place.

IN Ogden, on the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. S. BAKER, Mr. CHAS. W. NELSON, of Sweden, and Miss ABBIE F. DEWEY, of the former place.

# New Advertisements.

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

A PPLE SEED, of first quality, the growth of 1864 for sale by J. A. ROOT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES for sale. Address REV. F. E. CANNON, Geneva, N. Y.

QUINCE STOCKS, APPLE STOCKS, Peach Pits, for sale at Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y. 750-2t. T. G. YEOMANS.

A FIRST RATE Dairy Farm of 123% acres for sale, near mills. For particulars address Mrs. S. W. COLLIER, Findley's Lake, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

PRINCE ALBERT'S Improved SUFFOLK PIGS, pure as the imported, 8 weeks-old. A few for sale by Wm. K. Gridley, North Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y.

CHEEP FOR SALL.—Fifty choice Spanish Merino.

Ewes, 2 years old, bred in Vermont, and served by a ram bred by Edwin Hammond. Frice, \$25 per head.

781-3t WALTER COLE. Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.

CANCERS CURED.—Cancers and Tumors of every description removed and xured, without pain of the use of the knife by DRS. BABCOCK & SON, 731-tf. No. 27 Bond Street, New York,

TREES FOR SALE BY THE BLOCK OR OTHERWISE ... The Subscriber has saven blocks or TOTHERWISE.—The Subscriber has seven blocks of Trees, mostly Apples, 5 to 8 feet high, that must be sold this spring. Here is an opportunity to get trees at very low prices. Address A. FAHNESTOEK, Agent, 731-2teo.

FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best Wheat and Sheep Farms in Washtenaw Co., Mich., containing 214 acres and 1/14 go not be direct road from Ann Arbor. to Ypsilanti, and % mile out of the corporation of Ann Arbor. Is rolling oak land, witth good buildings, fruit, wood, water, &c. For particulars address. 7814t

F. A. SPALDING, Ann Arbor, Mich.

THOSE SENDING ARTICLES OF COM-FORT TO BOLDIERS, can in no way contribute so much to Health and Comfort, and at trifling expense, as by sending a box of Frank MILLER'S LEATHER PRE-SERVATIVE AND WATER-PROOF OIL BLACKING. For sale at Shoe and other stores generally through the country.

WOOD - SAWING MACHINES. — The undersigned can furnish about 100 more of his Wood-Sawing Machines than are now contracted. One man and team, with boy to drive, will average about two cords of blocks per hour. Price for single machines, all complete, delivered on the cars at Dunkirk, \$75. Send for a Circular.

Charlotte Center, Chaut, Co., N. Y.

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers his Farm for sale, containing 100 Acres of land 3 miles Northeast of the village of Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y., on the Ridge Road? Said farm is well watered and fenced has 12 Acres of Wood, and is abundantly stocked with the best of Fruit of all the different varieties cultivated in this climate? Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

[781-81]

P. O. Address, Albion, N. Y.

300 HEAD OF BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE CHEAP—Comprising Devonshire, Durham, (Short-horn,) and Alderney—Bulls, Cows, Helfers and Calves; Cotswold Leicester, Merino and South Down Sheep; captured by Sheridan in Virginis, A fine chance for farmers to obtain very choice stock at a low price. They will be shipped to any part of the United States, Address.

N. P. BOYER & CO., Agents, 781-44.

Coatesville, Chesper Co., Pa.

TARM FOR SALE.—88 acrea of choice land six miles west of Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y., about 15 acres of valuable timber on the farm. All the cleared land is arable, good for grain, and is thopping by under-drained; six acres of orchard, all graces and choice fruit; excellent out-buildings. The soil is sandy and productive. The greater part of the purchase price can remain on the premise of aterm of years. H. DARROW, or DUSINBERRE & MODONALD, Geneva, N. Y. Dated Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1865.

Arthur's Magazine deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the best moral literary magazines published in America.—Coourg Sentinel, C. W.

## ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE

Edited by T. S. Arthur and Vieginia F. Townsend EDITED BY T. S. ARTHUR AND VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.,
The HOME MAGAZINE for 1886 will be enlarged and
improved, and made still more worthy of the eminent
favor with which it has been received. Its character as a
HIGH-TONED PERIODICAL, claiming public favor on,
the ground of real merit, will be carefully maintained;
while for variety, interest, usefulness, and all the attractions of literature and art essential to, a true HoweMAGAZINE, the publishers will aim to make it SUPERIOR.
A LLO OTHERS.
A LLO OTHERS.
A LLO OTHERS.
A CHARACTER THE ENGRAVING AND TWO PAGES OF MUSIC
will appear in every number, besides choice pictures,
groups and characters, prevailing fashions, and a large
variety of patterns for garments, embrodery, etc., etc.
In all respects we shall give A FIRST-CL ASS MAGAZINE,
at a price within the reach of every intelligent family in
the land.
A new story by T. S. ARTHUR entitled the NOTA NIX

the land.

A new story by T. S. ARTHUR, entitled "NOT ANY THING FOR PEACE," will be commenced in the January number.

SENT FOR 25 CTS.—The whole Art. of Ventrilo-quism. Address JULIUS RISING, Southwick, Mass.

WOOD-SAWING MACHINES. I would call the attention of the Farmers to my new Drag Saw, which, by a simple contrivance, (patented April 31, 1883) draws up the log without stopping, enabling the operator to do a greater amount of work, and with less labor, than by the ordinary machine. I also build small Light Power, suitable for sawing wood, cutting feed, &c., &c. Also, Circular Saws, &c.

Address J. W. MOUNT,

Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

[781-2teow]

### INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED HORSE AND HAND POWER

# HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.

These machines have been tested in the most thorough manner throughout this and foreign countries to the number of over 2200.

The Horse Fowers is worked by either wheel or capstan, and in many respect possesses unequaled advantages. We invite those wanting such machines to write for a catalogue containing full information with cuts, prices, &c., or call and examine personally.

Presses made, when so ordered, especially for packing hard and heavy belies for shipping.

Orders promptly attended to by addressing in the control of the control o

CHEEN'S PATENT ROOFING To consists of a stout Canvass, impregnated with a perfectly water-proof and incorruptible compound covered on both sides with a stout fabric made water-proof by a solution of INDIA RUBBER, and hardened by a coating of PATENT METALLIC FAINT.

It is thoroughly WATER-PROOF.

It rolls up and unrolls like a piece of oil cloth.

It makes the best and most durable READY ROOFING ever introduced.

ever introduced.

It is designed for DWELLING HOUSES, BARNS, SHEDS, STEAMBOATS and RAILWAY CARS.

It can be laid down by any sensible working man.

It is CHEAPER than any known ROOFING OF EQUAL DURABILITY SWITT NO. 120 Book St. Workford. HENRY SMITH No. 129 Pearl St., New York.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY M and receive a watch FREE, by selling our great NOVELTY AND NATIONAL PRIZE PACKETS,

NOVELTY AND NATIONAL PRIZE FACABLE, Just issued for the Holiday Trade. Each package contains over a Dollar's worth of valuable Stationery and Jewelry—begides one certificate in the great sale of \$650,000 of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry. Retail price only 80 cents. Thousands can be sold in every viland camp. want an Agent in every town, thus making a profit-business for one smart man in each place.

SPLENDID GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES given to our Agents. \$17 will obtain 100 Packets and a fine Silver Watch. \$10 invested in the splendid Steel Engravings which we publish, will yield the enormous profit of \$50. Send stamp for Circular. Sample Packet and Certificate sent on receipt of 50 Cents.

[781-24] No. 36 Beekman street, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

### To Farmers Wives and Daughters. THE PARKER SEWING MACHINE

PRICE \$45. The best Family Sewing Machine in the World. It will do as much work in one hour as a good seamstress will do in 24, and in a very superior manner. They are worth more than ther price merely for

EMBROIDERING.

Inclose two stamps to Parker Sewing Machine Co., No. 148 West-Fourth St., Cincinnati, O., and get a descriptive circular and samples of work. Each machine warranted for three years. FRANK BALL WIN, It General Agent.

### VICE'S

ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN, FOR 1865,

IS NOW PUBLISHED. IT contains ACSURATE DESCRIPTIONS of the leading Floral treasures of the world, with full directions for SOWING SEED, TRANSPLANTING and CULTURE, making a work of over SIXTY PAGES, beautifully illustrated, with about

THIRTY FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

AND TWO COLORED PLATES. This Annual is published for the instruction of my customers, and to such it is sent free as soon as published. To all others price 10 cents, including postage, which is much less than the actual cost.

Address

JAMES VICK.
Rochester, N. Y.

### IMPORTANT TO HORSE RAKE MANUFACTURERS.

The subscribers, yielding to the solicitations of many Manufacturers of Horse Rakes, have at length completed arrangements for furnishing Rake Teeth of any shape desired, bent and tempered to any pattern.

We have no healtation in assuring Rake Manufacturers that they can now rely upon procuring from us good reliable Teeth, of very superior temper, and in any quantity, on short notice.

We furnish, in addition to the ordinary sizes of Round Teeth, Sprout's Patent Shape Teeth, for which we have the exclusive right of manufacture.

Below we annex present List of Sizes:

7-16 Inch Round 13-32 " " " Sprout's Patent

Extra price for all Teeth over 5 feet in length, also when coil or spring is made on the tooth.

Nos. 1, 2 and 8, Spront's Patent, correspond for strength with the same Nos. of Round, and are much lighter and over election.

nore elastic.

Our Teeth are all tested before leaving the shop, and varranted to be a perfect spring temper.

Parties ordering Teeth should be careful to send pattern.
We also furnish Rake Steel to order, cut to lengths, at

lowest marker rates, far Trans Cash. Respectfully, HUSSEY, WELLS & Co., Manufacturers of Best Re-fined and all descriptions of Cast Steel. Pitteburg, Pa., Nov. 1, 1864. [731-13t] GEO. DEMERIT & CO. THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF

WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &c., WORTH \$500,000. To be sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid until you know what you will

value, and not to be paid until you know what you will receive.

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches.

100 Gold Neck and Vest Chains.

100 Gold Vest and Neck Chains.

100 Gold Vest and Seck Chains.

100 Gold Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops.

100 Gold Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Jorops.

100 Gold Gold Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Jorops.

100 Gold Gold Grand Husand Kings.

100 Gold Tombules.

100 Gold Pens.

100 Gold Pen receive.
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches. each \$100.00
100 Gold Watches 60.00

PAYING BUSINESS—AGENTS WANTED In every Township, by the Auburn Publishing Co., to sell their popular books, including the Latest History of the Referling. \$5 to \$10 per day, clear of all expenses. Write to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

66 THE MOST LAUGHABLE THING ON LEARTH."—A Game that can be played by any number of persons; is susceptible of 56,000 Changes, Endless Transformations of Wit and Humor, and invariably, produces Roars of Laughter. Just the thing for Soldlers in Camp and Hospital: for Old Folks and Young Folks at Home; for Evening Parties and Dull Days. A Sure Cure for Home Sickness, Ennul and the Blues. A HEARTY LAUGH is a luxnry, and often is a first-rate medicine. We included in such a laugh the other evening, while the young folks were amusing themselves with an innocent and very comical game, advertised under the fanciful head, "The Most Laughable Thing on Earth." It is not a humbug.—American Agriculturist for Dec. for Dec.
Sent, post-paid, for 25 cts. Address AMSDEN & Co
Box 456, Boston, Mass.

PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER. 

FARM FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STOCK Farm of 325 seres, in Bath, Stetben Co., N. Y. For particulars see Rural New Yorker, No. 778, Dec. 10th, 1864, or address [779-tf.] WM. MILES, Bath, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS,

For Families, Churches and Schools, ADAPTED TO

SACRED AND SECULAR. OHUROH

### AND HOME MUSIC.

PRICES: \$110, \$130, \$140, \$160, and upward, according to number of stops and style of

They are elegant as pieces of Furniture, occupy little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

Illustrated Catalogues, with full particulars, FREE to any address. Warerooms, No. 7 Mercer street, New York, and No. 274 Washington street, Boston. GIBBONS & STONE, Sole Agents for Rochester

and Monroe county, No. 22 South St. Paul street, Roch

25.000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND For sale in New Jersey, 40 miles south of Philadelphis by the Cape May RR., at \$20 to \$25 per acre, & down, balance in four years. A fine growth of young timber with the land at the above prices. A fine stream with excellent water power running through the center. For further information apply to 778-tf A COLE & CO.,

Manumuskin, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

DEWEY'S COLORED FRUIT PLATES Octety's Silver Medal awarded in 1859. Diploma for best Colored Plates awarded in 1884, by N. Y. S. Ag. Society. SEVEN HUNDRED VARIETIES

of Apples, Pears, Peackes, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Berries, Ornamental Trees, Roses, Flowers, &c., all drawn and colored from nature, for the use of Aurserymen and Tree Dealers. Catalogues sent on application to D. M. DEWEY, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.



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LADIES, TRY THEM. They will make your hair wave beautiful without heating it. For sale at variety stores throughout the country. Retailers will be supplied by any first class Jobber of Notions in New York, Philadelphia or Bostone of Notions in New York, Philadelphia or 
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# The experience that Dr. Talbot has had for the last twenty-five years convinces him that it is time the pub-lic had an article offered that will prevent sckness. The article offered is Dr. Talbot's Medicated Pineapple Cider, designed for all classes. OLD AND YOUNG.

PINE APPLE

CIDER.

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MEDICAL PINE APPLE CIDER

IS A PRENTIVE OF SICKNESS.

It is not new to the Doctor, but it is entirely new to the public. One quart bottle will last a well person a year. This is rather a new mode of doctoring; nevertheless, it will SAVE MILLIONS

From being sick.\* Is it not better to pay three dollars a year to keep from being sick than to pay ten or twenty dollars in doctor's bills, and as much more for the loss of time and inconvenience of being sick?

To prevent sickness, use as follows:
Add one teaspoonful of Medicated Pineapple Cider to a stumbler of cold water, and drink the first thing after you rise in the morning, and the same before you retire at night.

### yon rise in the money, at night. It will increase the strength, and give VIGOR AND ACTION

to the system.

A celebrated New York Merchant, who has made a thorough trial of the Pinespole Cider, assures Dr. Talbot that he has gained ten bounds of flesh in one mofith, at the first trial. He continues the use, as above directed, and finds it very beneficial; says it has proved an entire

PREVENTIVE TO SICKNESS inhis case. Also, another well known gentleman in New York has used the Medicated Clder constantly for ten years, and has not been sick one day during that time

THIS WONDERFUL PREPARATION

THIS WONDERFUL PREPARATION
Will increase the strength, give vigor and action to the
system, and regulate digestion. When taken internally,
for pains of all kinds—Billous Colic, Diarrhea, Diseases
of the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Hoarsness, Coughs,
Neuralgia, Rheumatic Pains, Dyspepsia; Acklity of the
Stomach, etc., etc., its soothing and quaeting effect on the
system is most astonishing.
Dr. Wilcox, an eminent physician, employed it with
great success in treating Fevers, Dyspepsia, Nervous
Affections, loss of Appetite, Weakness, Paintiation of
the Heart, Chronic Diarrhea, Colic Dysentery, and Discases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is also particularly
recommended by physicians to delicate females, and as
an excellent remedy for Enfeebled Digestion, Want of
Appetite, Scrofula, Nephritic Affections, Rheumatism,
etc., etc. I trever fails to relieve Nervous Tremor, Wakefulness, Disturbed Sleep, etc. American Laddes have
used this article with great success to heighten their
color and beauty.

Ti Imparts cheerfelness to the disposition, and bril-

polor and beauty.

\*\*Timparts cheerfulness to the disposition, and bril-It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, and brilliancy to the complexion.

To travelers, especially, it is of inestimable value, and should be provided use a seedicine for every journey in which the water is like to vary in quality and tendency. Persons residing in any part of the countrymay adopt it with the utimost confidence, as a timely, efficacious restorative.

PERICES:

PRICES:

THREE DOLLARS PEE BOTTLE, (FULL QUART.)
TWO DOLLARS
ONE DOLLARS
(FULL HALF-PINT.) One quart bottle, two pint bottles, or four half-pint bottles sent free by express on receipt of price 23. For Sale Everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent,

64, 65, 67, 68, 76, 72, & 74 Washington St., NEW YORK. Roe's WESTERN RESERVE PREMIUM VAT,

With Cooper's Improved Patent Heater and Self-Adjusting Valves. These Vats are now made of galvanized fron (instead of woods) which we have procured rolled expressly for this purpose, from the best charcoal iron, and galvanized in the very best manner. The bottom of the fin vat is also made of one sheet of galvanized iron. These, with other improvements, render it a perfect apparatus for making Cheese.

Cheese.
As these Vats have now been sold by thousands, and in every State in this Union, where Cheese is made to any extent. (California and Iowa not excepted, we deem it unnecessary to add names as certificates, but shall endeavor to make a sufficient number to supply the creasing demand.

### FOR FACTORIES.

The No. 13 and 14 Vats have been fully tested in the factories, and have proved to be the best and most economical Vatin use.

Our Reader is cast tree, with patent values to control the heat instantial. I and not sheet from that will soon to decoy, cutailing a large expense to maintain them. Our Vate are the best and cheapest in the market. Our long experience in building, enables us to make a perfect article. We also make, to be easied with etems, or No. 14 Vat. 509 gallons, with Mapies Patent Water Tank and distribution. This has been tested and is deemed absolutely necessary to get an agual and even scalding of the curd by steam. We append Mr. Williams' certificate:

Rome, N. Y., March 24, 1864.

curd by steam. We append Mr. Williams' certificate:

Boxx, N. Y., March 24, 1864.

D. W. Maples, Esq.—Dean Sir: Yours of the list that is received. We commenced making Cheese in the Vat you remoddled for us on Tuesday, and find it a decided improvement on our old method of applying steam. The difficulty arising from the direct application of steam, either withou without water under it, involves the necessity of violent agitation of the curd to equalize the temperature, thereby causing a considerable loss of butter and fine particles of curd, which are by your method of heating saved.

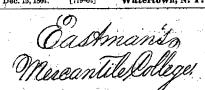
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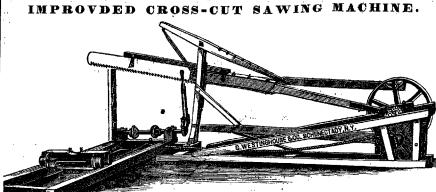
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G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO.,



The attention of wood sawyers is invited to the above machine. It is intended for doing the heaviest business and may be driven by either Endless Chain or Lever Horse Powers. Improvements in it over the machines in common use, consist of —ist. The saw always moves in a direct line with the center of the crank-wheel, which enables it to be driven rapidly without bounding. 2d. The apparatus for rolling the log forward is operated by a screw on the crank-wheel shaft, avoiding the use of

ropes, chains, for belts. 8d. The log-roller is adjustable to suit the size of log; and, 4th. The saw may be halanced so as to cut light or heavy, according to size of log. Send for a Circular containing description of above machine; also of our Patent Endless Chain and Lever Horse-Powers, Threshes and Cleaners, Clover Machines, Circular Sawing Machines, Broom Corn Scrapers, &c. Address G. WESTINGHOUSE & Co., 281-2400

### A PSALM FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.

THE MEDICAN

A friend stands at the door In either tight closed hand Holding rich gifts, three, hundred and three score, Waiting to strew them daily o'er the land, Even as seed the sower. Each drops he, treads it in, and passes by: It cannot be made fruitful till it die.

O good New Year, we clasp This warm, shut hand of thine, Loosing, forever, with half sigh, half gasp, That which from ours falls like dead fingers 'twine Ay, whether flerce its grasp Hath been, or gentle, having been, we know That it was blessed: let the Old Year go.

O New Year teach us faith ! The road of life is hard: When our feet bleed, and scourging winds us scathe Point thou to Him whose visage was more marr'd Than any man's; who saith, "Make straight paths for your feet," and to the opprest,

"Come ye to Me, and I will give you rest."

Yet, hang some lamp-like hope Above this unknown way, Kind year, to give our spirits freer scope And our hands strength to work while it is day: But if that way must slope Tombward, O bring before our fading eyes The Lamp of Life—the Hope that never dies.

Comfort our souls with love-Love of all human kind; Love special, close—in which, like sheltered dove, Each weary heart its own safe nest may find; And love that turns above Adoringly—contented to resign All loves, if need be, for the Love Divine.

Friend, come thou like a friend; And, whether bright thy face, Or dim with clouds we cannot comprehend, We'll hold out patient hands, each in his place. And trust thee to the end-Knowing thou leadest onward to those spheres Where there are neither days nor months nor year [Author of John Hallfax, Gentleman.

# The Story Teller.

ONE OF THE HEROES.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A TALE OF THE TIMES

BY PROF. EDWARD WEBSTER.

" Eves look your last! Arms, take your last embrace! and lips, Oh you, The doors of breath, seal with a righteous kiss, A dateless bargain with engrossing death!" Shakspeare

THE country was stirred to its profoundest depths at the startling news announced by telegraph, that Fort Sumter was bombarded. All the South, it was asserted, were organized for a simultaneous rising, and would join at once in a general onslaught against the Nation's life. It was a gala day in Charleston, when a telegraph from Montgomery directed Gen. BEAUREGARD at once to open his batteries upon the doomed fortress. A gay and brilliant throng had gathered on the pier head, far up the bay, watching with intensest interest the progress of the diabolical work. Handkerchiefs were waved by fair hands and leweled fingers, and successive shouts went up to heaven as the thunder of a hundred cannon sent forth their iron bail upon a handful of brave but helpless and devoted men.

Suddenly a dense, dun volume of smoke rose up from within the fort, that covered the whole heavens, and for the time obscured the sun, as if to hide from him in mercy the shameless spectacle. The wooden buildings inside the fort had been set on fire by incendiary shells, and the garrison were in danger of being burned alive.

"Let them roast! the white livered minions of an abolition despot. We'll serve their President and his nest of nigger thieves at Washington the same sauce in less than a month, so help us Gop!" shouted a popular leader and haranguer of the mob; and a thousand voices shouted amen. Gradually the flames subsided within the fort, and when the smoke partially cleared away, a white flag was seen displayed from the parapet,

"The fort surrenders!" again broke in the first speaker; "the Confederacy is at first triumphant, and as at first, so will it be last and always! What can a set of peddling, pettifogging Yankees, brought up to lie and cheat, expect to gain in a fight with us. There ain't a dozen men in all the North, that can be kicked into standing up to an even-handed contest."

"'Spect, Massa, dem Yanks am done gone altogedder," remarked a negro, standing by, for the slave even, was represented in that crowd upon the pier head, and had a stake in the result much better understood by him than his master dreamed.

"Gone! yes, gone where all abolitionists and nigger thieves will be ere long! But what do you know or care about it, SAM?

"Oh! noting, Mass," said SAM with a grin and a roll of his white eyes like cotton balls in want of picking, "only dis chile tinks may be de odder Yanks won't like it, dat's all."

"We don't want 'em to like it! We are going to make the whole crew of 'em nck the dust at our feet, and turn Massachusetts into a slave State. How would you like to live North, SAM, and marry a white wife?"

"'Spect twouldn't do," said Saw, with another roll of the eyes; "Sur and the pickaninules would 'ject, and dis chile likes de Souf best his. self." Here the conversation ended, the master being absorbed in watching the movement of a boat that put off from Cummings' Point batteries in response to the flag of truce; and the slave, with an apparent indifferent and shambling gait moved off in the direction of some of his colored comrades, between whom a sign of mutual recognition might have been seen to pass, if any one had unobserved been watching them closely. Soon the news came by special messenger that their distress."

the fort had surrendered to the Confederate States: that the garrison had been given liberty to withdraw to the fleet, carrying with them all their private property, and the officers their side arms; and that all the property of the United States was to be left uninjured to the conquerers.

With long, loud, repeated shouts, and mutual congratulations, the crowd dispersed to await the next rising of the curtain on the bloody tragedy now begun. And yet, amid that seeming unanimity of sentiment, and apparent confidence of ultimate and easy success, there were some forehoding and heavy hearts, and fearful lookings forward to the coming tempest. Men who had all their lives revered and honored the grand old flag, felt a secret and bitter pang to see it trailing in the dust. God forgive the accursed hands that have done the deed, and save our country from the consequences of an act like this! was the inward invocation of many a man whose outward seeming was that of ready acquiescence. They deemed it madness to struggle against a rushing torrent, even though they saw the plunge was into an unfathomable abyss.

And how was the bombardment of Fort Sumter accepted at the North? Up to this moment a slumbering apathy had marked their course ever since the official canvass of the Presidential election had been declared. Men could not be brought to believe that secession was a foregone conclusion at the South, or that the threats of men, in Congress and out of Congress, were anything more than the idle vaporings of disappointed politicians. The new administration, foreseeing the storm but as yet far from comprehending its terrible magnitude and fury, were paralized in every effort for preparation by the indifference of the people. It found the army, through the machinations and management of traitors recently in official positions, scattered through remote outposts, the navy on foreign stations, the northern armories and arsenals stripped of their contents, and the whole loval portion of the country, like Sampson shorn of his locks, a strong man bound and helpless.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter, however, broke the spell. The slumbering giant sprung to his feet, shaking himself and tearing like green withs the fetters from his limbs. From hillside and valley, from forest home and from city habitation, the emblem of our nationality was given to the breeze; and when the word went forth that the government was threatened in its very capital, the determination to crush out at once and forever the accursed spirit of secession spread over the loyal States like a flame of fire. Massachusetts, the Old Bay State, among the first in every good word and work, was earliest to respond to the government's call for aid; and when that pioneer regiment left her capital amid the prayers and blessings of mothers, sisters and wives, another line was added to her scroll of glory. Mechanics laid aside their tools, shopmen hastily dropped the emblems of their trade, engineers left the locomofive smoking at the round-house, printers abandoned their half-filled sticks and unfinished paragraphs, students broke off from half-conned lessons to repair to the armory and receive marching orders.

On the evening previous to the march, a young mechanic engaged in a machine shop, notified the master that he desired to join the regiment; and after obtaining permission to do so repaired to a humble cottage not far away, the residence of his mother, a widow lady, and her two daughters. There was nothing about the premises particularly to distinguish it from others of its class, unless it were the scrupulous neatness and good taste of all its appointments. The well trimmed shrubbery, the neatly graveled walk, the climbing honeysuckle above the laticed porch, the close-shaven grass plat with its inclosed bed of blossoming plants, all indicated the residence of an educated family. The internal arrangements corresponded with its externals. Comfort and convenience, but with little that was superfluous or purely ornamental, presented itself. An elegant piano, with its accompaniment of music books, a few fine engravings upon the walls, a vase or two upon the mantelpiece, completed the chief items in this direction, if indeed in an abode of refinement, however humble, even these are not in some sense necessary. A middleaged matron, one of the type of New England women, too well known to need description, either in their native homes or in other States, both North and West, gave her son a kindly greeting.

"Where are the girls?" he enquired, after a moment's hesitation; "I have come to bring to you and them what I fear will be unwelcome news; I start to-morrow for Washington with the regiment of volunteers. We may have rough work of it before we get back: God knows whether we shall ever come back at all: but let the result be what it will, our country shall not perish without at least one blow struck in her defence.'

The widow's cheeks grew pale at the announcement, and she gasped for breath as a sudden pang shot through her heart. He was the last male scion of his name and race, and humble as their circumstances were, the hopes and love of the whole household were centered in him. His father and two elder brothers were sleeping in the churchyard, and the tears of the family had hardly as yet dried, and the sod grown green over the ashes of the son last called away.

"And what will become of us if you should never come back, dear James. Should anything happen to you it would surely break our hearts! Oh, give over this dreadful work to other hands, and to other men, who, if they should fall in the contest, would not leave their families utterly bereft像人

"No, mother, no. Next to God our country's claims are paramount; and he who seeks to avoid them at a time like this is unworthy of the name of man. Do not endeavor to dissuade me in this last and hardest trial. I would go with my mother's and sisters! blessings and cheerful good wishes—not weighed down and oppressed with

"Anna and Helen," he added, as the girls came in, "cheer mother up and bid her look on the bright side of the future, for I start to-morrow with our regiment for the front."

"To the front! Oh. JAMES. do not sav so!" they both exclaimed in a breath; "how can you be spared from home, and who shall we look to for help and comfort when you are gone?"

"Look to Gop! Come, come! this won't do. girls; you have always been the advisers in spiriteual things, and pointed out to me the path of hope and trust; it won't do to turn the tables now. I came in quite brave and determined: you and mother try hard to render me. I fear. what you would all eternally despise, an arrant coward."

So the family conversed, gradually overcoming their doubts and scruples in the light of the young man's enthusiasm and sense of duty, until at last, although not without fears and forbodings. they gave him an affectionate and hopeful farewell. A pocket Bible, a photographic group of the mother and sisters, and locks of hair intertwined, as were their heartbstrings, with a long and tearful parting embrace, were in his case, as in that of countless others of his young countrymen, the cherished remembrancers and mementos he bore away. Who in a lifetime will forget the cowardly assaults and direful march through Baltimore that immediately ensued: when Massachusetts soldiers, engaged in a patriotic duty, on the anniversary of that very day on which their ancestors at Lexington consecrated with their blood the first battle-field of the Revolution, were assailed and murdered while march ing peacably along the streets? Thanks to that brave regiment, and a few others like it from sister States, early in the field, the Capital was protected, and the nation in the very outset preserved from disgrace and ruin.

With what terrible anxiety did the loved ones at home, in that early stage of the bloody tragedy, ere sense of individual calamity had become blunted by a superfluity of woe and death, watch the bulletins from the scene of strife. The well contested but ill starred battle of Bull Run, although it brought reproach upon our arms. and a charge of cowardice upon some of our regiments, yet under God was rendered an instrument of ultimate success.

How did the widow's heart thrill with joy and gratitude, when, after days of harrowing suspense a letter from the well known hand announced that her son was safe; and as she traced his course from camp to camp, and from field to field, untouched by disease and unscathed by the bullet as time rolled on, she gathered fresh courage and looked forward with cheerfulness and hope. At the battle of Ball's Bluff, where so many sons of Massachusetts perished, he fought until the day was lost, and then swam the Potomac amid a shower of leaden hail.

"Dear mother and sisters," he writes at length; "I am coming home on furlough for a few days, and then enter as an officer in the first regiment of colored troops to be mustered into the country's service, the fifty-fourth Massachusetts. We more than ever in this case take our lives in our hands, for the enemy have sworn unswerving vengeance against us, and in case of capture we expect no quarter. Look out for bloody work when negro troops and rebel soldiers meet together in the conflict."

The visit was made at home on furlough, the regiment of negroes organized and disciplined, and at length under the leadership of the gallant and accomplished Col. SHAW, landed on Morris' Island at the entrance of Charleston harbor. James -, "one of the heroes," commanded a company, prepared to encounter its perils and share its glories. Fort Sumter, that first scene of the bloody drams, frowned upon them from its rock built pedestal amid the waves, while Fort Wagner stood defiant in their island path. That work must be stormed, and ten regiments, including the fifty-fourth colored Massachusetts, were detailed to do the work. As the shades of night began to gather over land and sea, the command moved forward, until the clash of steel is a hand to hand conflict, and the shouts of the combatants drowned even the roar of the artillery. The swarthy fifty-fourth met a foe whose faces, clouded with hate and vengeance, were scarcely less sable than their own. With oaths and execrations they grapple each other by the throat, giving and receiving mutual wounds and rolling together from the parapets into the ditch below. But the assault was all in vain; Fort Wagner was too well defended to be captured by storm, and the brave column rolled back broken and destroyed. The colored fifty-fourth, both officers and men, was nearly annihilated. In the thickest of the fight, and borne backward from the parapet, Capt. JAMES .-- went down, but bearing with him a fair-haired, blue-eyed youth of about his own age, both stricken by mutual and mortal wounds. As the tide of battle ebbed away, so were their lives fast running to their latest sands.

"Oh, mother! dear mother!" sighed out the Southern youth, "this last great sorrow will break your heart!"

"Who talks of mother here?" gasped out the Captain, half lifting up his fainting form; "you! Oh, you, who in this accursed and bloody strife have stricken down in me a widowed mother's and two sisters' only earthly hope and stay!"

"Why did you come here, then!" retorted the other, "to excite to war a servile race, and bid our slaves do murder upon our very thresholds? You are the guilty party, you who would rob us of our rights, and make our bond servants rulers in our stead !"

"No, no! We fight the battle only for our country and its flag, which you are striving to destroy. We have no personal hate to wreak on you, but believing slavery to be the source of all our nation's woes, we have sworn while crushing the rebellion to eradicate its cause. But oh! since our own day of strife and blood is over. let us leave the rancor of this quarrel to other hearts than ours; and here upon this Bible, which my mother gave me with her parting blessing, let us ioin hands as brothers and friends once more! We have fought each other as honorable foemen to the death; let us now depart in peace, reconciled to each other and to Gop!" The last expiring effort of each was made to clasp the other in a friendly embrace, and their spirits, we trust. went hand in hand before the Eternal Throne!

A detailed party of rough soldiers from the rebel fort went out next morning to remove the wounded and to bury the dead. The officers of the colored regiment were selected out, and, as it was deemed a mark of special indignity, buried with the negro privates in a common and promiscuous grave; but, when they came to the two young soldiers, locked in a last embrace with their hands fast clasped upon the sacred charter of their faith, the coarse, hard jest died out upon their lips, and with hands tender as a woman's. they bore them, still united, on a stretcher to the rear, and buried them together with military honors.

Kind reader, this sketch is not designed to soften down one dark shade in this rebellion doubly cursed, nor to render one blow the lighter or less quickly dealt for its suppression; but it is for us to keep in mind the fact, that those we strive to conquer are still children with ourselves of one common blood and heritage, and to warn us all not to carry our embittered mood beyond the hour when our final triumph shall have come. Let us fight and pray that the national integrity may be restored, and then, the bloody issues being buried evermore, let us live a united nation to the end of time!

BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT.—The commandnt of Libby Prison issued a stringent order that Union prisoners must limit their letters to six lines. The following is a specimen:

MY DEAR WIFE: -Yours received-no hopes of exchange-send corn starch-want socksno money—rheumatism in left shoulder—pickles very good—send sausages—God bless you—kiss the baby—Hail Columbia! Your devoted hus-

# Corner for the Young.

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

I am composed of 24 letters. My 9, 7, 10, 12 we all should try to be. My 17, 23, 1, 6, 8 is the name of a Union General.

My 4, 24 is a verb. My 9, 22, 7, 23, 17, 4, 1 is one of the Southern States. My 1, 12, 22, 11, 19, 1 is a girls name.

My 18, 22, 20, 16, 22, 28, 5, great gratification to the soldiers. My 21, 4, 9, 22, 23 is a wild animal. My 7, 22, 8, 22, 1, 6, 5 is a county in New York.

My 10, 15, 13, 14 is an obligation. My 22, 4, 14, 16 is one of the nine digits. My whole is a proverb.

Le Roy, N. Y. Answer in two weeks.

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

MATTE.

I am composed of 45 letters. My 3, 21, 22, 7, 5, 44, is a Prophet. My 16, 14, 82, 4, 25, 8, 10, 15, 6 were enemies of Christ My 8, 12, 27, 42 was one of the sons of Noah. My 9, 7, 11, 19, 6 is one of the Epistles.

My 1,52, 28, is eternal. My 24, 17, 21, 38, 39 is that by which we are saved. My 29, 34, 32, 26. 45, 22 is the Christian's hope. My 80, 36, 18, 20, 22, 27, 6, 8 is an attribute of God My 18, 15, 8, 28, 32, 42, 45, 22, 35 is a part of the bible. My 48, 41, 44, 31, 41, 6, 38, 34, 8 is that of which an arl

was made. My 17, 19, 87, 40 is the wife of one of the sons of Naomi My whole is a text of scripture too little observed. Haskinsville, N. Y.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.



Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Eterh's angruder ni het unhdret's orra, Odul lapegin miro no hghi: Ni eht ivdiv ghnilignt's shfal, Hewn tmorss pwees grothuh hte ysk; Teerh's gruanedr ni het lewlsgni vawse, Het numoiant's fo hte ase, Taht surhe teh dripe fo mns Newh niwsd wlob liwd dna feer. RAY'S.

Frankfort, Will Co., Ill. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker-

### ANAGRAMS OF BATTLES.

Tnlataa. Swreinedis, Shinap'c Fmar, Sottslypavina.

Wne Kmrate Orda, Ulbl Nra. New Brunswick, N. J. Wm. L. DANFORTH. Answers in two weeks.

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# RURALNEW YORKER

### **PUBLISHER'S NOTICES**

Show Bills, Premium Lists, &c., sent free (with specimen numbers) to all disposed to act as Agents for the RURAL. IS See list of Premiums under heading of 'Good Pay for Doing Good" in our issue of Dec. 17.

The Rsral as a Present.-Any subscriber wishing to send the RURAL to a friend or relative, as a present, will be charged only \$2.50. It is also furnished to Clergymen, Teachers and Soldiers at the same rate.

The Postage on the RUBAL NEW-YORKER is only 5 cents per quarter to any part of this State, (except this county, where it goes free,) and the same to any other Loyal State, if paid quarterly in advance where received.

Remit by Draft.-Whenever drafts can be obtained Club Agents are requested to remit them in preference to Currency or P. O. Money Orders. As we pay cost of exchange, and allow them to be sent at our risk, it is the safest and the cheapest to remit by draft.

Direct to Rochester, N. Y.-Persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money letters intended for us are almost daily mailed to the above places.

To be Promptly Mailed. - As intimated some weeks ago, the numbers of the RUBAL for 1965 will be more promptly issued and mailed than were those of last year. We have so re-organized our printing and mailing forces that we are confident of obviating any further complaint.

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

Remit Early.-Agents will please send in their lists, or parts of them, as soon as convenient, in order that we may get names in type for mailing machine as fast as possible. Those forming clubs of ten or more, can send 4.6 or eight names at the club rate for 10, and after that fill out lists and secure extra copies, premiums, &c.

The Rural for Soldiers, &c. We will send the BURAL to Soldiers in the Union Army (or to the family of any volunteer in the army,) at the lowest club rate-only \$2.50 per copy. We are sending the paper free to many Army Hospitals, and wish we could afford to do more for both the well and sick and wounded soldiers.

Show the Paper !- The best way to procure new subscribers is to show a number of the RURAL, so that it can be examined and compared with other papers. Reader, take this, or any number, in your pocket and use as a sample: if lost, or worn out, we will endeavor to supply another. And don't forget to show the paper to friends who call, inviting them to subscribe.

Bound Volumes .- We shall have but a few bound copies of the Rural for 1864 (Vol. XV,) to sell, as we find the files saved for binding have been poached upon to supply urgent orders. What we have will be ready in a few days. Price, \$4. We will furnish copies of the volumes for 1863, 1862 and 1861 at same price-\$4 each-and such volumes preceding that of 1861 as we have on hand

No Clubbing with the Magazines.—The prices of the Magazines are so high this year that we cannot advantageously club the RURAL with them as heretofore. ommodate our agents and subscribers, however, we will furnish them as follows:—Harper's Magazine or Weekly, or Atlantic Monthly, \$4; Ladies' Repository, \$3.50; Godey's Lady's Book, \$3; Lady's Friend, \$2.50 Horticulturist, or Arthur's, or Peterson's Magazine, \$2. No subscriptions taken for less than one year.

Your Name and Post-Office.-Those remitting for the Rural, whether for one or fifty copies, should give names of persons and post-office, and State, Territory or Province, plainly and correctly. It isn't profitable to the writer nor pleasant to us—this receiving money letters without post-office address or name of writer. In writing to a publisher always give the name of your Post-Office (not Town,) County and State, and don't forget to sign your name. Please note and remember.

About Premiums.—Those who may become entitled to premiums of extra copies, books, &c., for clubs, will please designate what they wish, in the letters containing their lists, so far as convenient, so that we may send without delay. In answer to inquiries we would say there is yet plenty of time to compete for and win the premiums offered in our last for first lists, &c., (except those offered for first fifty lists of ten subscribers.) As our premiume were this year published a month lawer than usual, the chances are good for all who go to work at once—Nou.

The Practical Shepherd. - This great American work on Sheep Husbandry, will until further notice, be sold only by the Publisher and Club Agents of the RURAL NEW-YORKER,-(except for a short time by a very few county Agents who are now canvassing,—not over ten or twelve in all.) Our plan is to appoint no more canvassing agents for the book, but to furnish it to our Club Agents at such a rate that they can make a handsome profit on sales. This will give our friends a benefit and place the work in the hands of the people of hundreds of localities where it has not been offered for sale—for not one-tenth of the counties in the wool growing sections of the States or Canada have yet been canvassed. The book is in de mand, and RUBAL readers wanting it should apply to Club Agents or send to the Publisher, as it is not sold at

The Practical Shepherd is a large 12mo, volume of 454 pages, handsomely illustrated, printed and bound. Price \$2, (post-paid, if sent by mall) which is cheap at present cost and prices of books. To any RURAL Club Agent (i. e., any person remitting for 5, 7, 10 or more subscribers to the R. N. Y. for 1865,) we will furnish the work at a handsome discount from retail price.

### MOORE'S RUBAL NEW-YORKER.

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The above Terms and Rates must be strictly adhered to so long as published—and no necessity for advancing them during the year. Those who remit less than specified price for a club or single copy, will be credited only as per rates. Persons sending less than full price for this volume will find when their subscriptions expire by referring to figures on address label - the figures indicating the No. of the paper to which they have paid being given.