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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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### ROCHESTER N. Y. - FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 832.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, BURAL, LITERARY AND PAMIL NEWSPAPER. CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: P. BARRY,

C. DEWEY, LL. D.

H. T. BROOKS. L. B. LANGWORTHY, EDWARD WEBSTER. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsur-passed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor

devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its rious departments, and earnestly labors to render the RUBAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is emi-nently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, that any other journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

# AGRICULTURAL.

CLOSE OF VOLUME SIXTEEN.

THE SIXTEENTH Year and Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER closes with this number -terminating our engagements with all whose subscriptions now expire, and also the labors and responsibilities of an eventful period in its management. On such an occasion allusions to the past, present and future of the paper are in order, but as our space is limited what we have to offer must correspond.

Our first thought is one of sincere gratitude that Peace and Prosperity again prevail-that this Country and People are no longer cursed by an internecine war, and that the cause which engendered the fearful strife is forever removed. The whole Nation is again united and comparatively tranquil, and though there may be dissentions in some sections it is hoped that a kind Providence will ere long so unite the hearts and minds of the People that harmony shall prevail throughout our broad Republic. The past year has certainly been a most eventful one in our country's history - the sudden transition from the terrors and devastations of war to the pleasant paths of peace appearing almost miraculous. As one of its results, a myriad of producers - largely composed of natriotic cultivators of the generous and fruitful earth - have returned to their homes and former associations, and swords are almost literally turned into plow-shares and pruning hooks. All over the land homes are made happy again, and those who have for years been consumers are becoming producers thus adding to their own and the nation's wealth and prosperity.

But our present object is to discourse somewhat freely about the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and custom allows some latitude of expression on anch an occasion. The closing volume is not what we hoped to make it in all respects, yet we trust it will pass the ordeal of criticism before its large, appreciative and generous audience,-and that each and all of its present readers will continue its acquaintance. Though the Conducting Editor has labored under great and unexpected difficulties during the year, (including an infliction of official honors and duties, and illness of some months duration,) the aims and objects of the RURAL have not been forgotten or neglected,-and of late such additional aid has been secured as it is believed will enable us to fully maintain the interest and value of the various departments of the paper during the publication of the ensuing volume.

The Present of the RURAL NEW-YORKER is so intimately connected with its Future that we will speak of them as one. And it affords us unmingled pleasure to be able to announce to its numerous ardent friends and supporters all over the land-from Maine to Minnesota and Canada to California—that the prosperity and prospects of this journal were never so great and encouraging as at present. For some months the indications have been very favorable in regard to the future, and we are now assured of a largely increased subscription next

those interested - mainly prominent and intelligent members of the Agricultural Professioncan judge properly of the merits and intrinsic value of a paper, and do not prefer cheaply made or low-priced reprints to an honest, independent and expensively conducted journal at a fair price. Time was, and that but a few years ago, when people judged of a paper by its size or price, but now quality and appropriatenessinterest, instruction and value-are wisely considered in making a selection.

THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER has been highly favored from its start-having kind, earnest and substantial advocates and supporters in all parts of the country. Fully appreciating the generous support accorded it, we shall in the future earnestly endeavor to more than sustain its value and standing. All its present departments will be continued, and some of them receive greater care and attention. Our arrangements and engagements with Assistants and Contributors of ability and practical experience are such that we can safely promise for the future more than has been preformed in the past, yet we prefer to allow the numbers of the new volume to bear testimony in that particular.

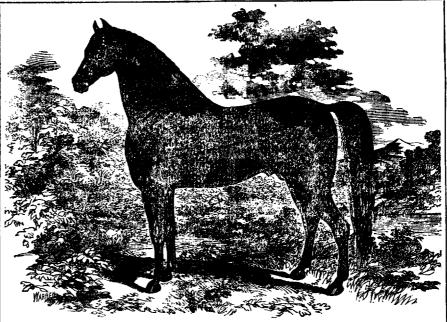
The department of SHEEP HUSBANDRY, so ably and acceptably conducted by Hon. H. S. RANDALL, LL. D., for the past two years, will be continued, and we need give no assurance of its value to every one interested in the important subject to which it is devoted. Most of our Special Contributors promise to write more next than they have this year, and we have engaged some able ones not yet announced. We shall also give a greater number of original illustrations than formerly—especially in the Practical Departments-having quite a variety of fine engravings now in the course of prepara tion by competent artists. In a word, we intend that Volume XVII, for 1866, shall excel either of its predecessors in both Contents and APPEARANCE.

### HOW TO ADVANCE RURAL INTERESTS.

Ir would greatly advance the interests of the Rural Population to form an Agricultural and Horticultural Society in every town, and perhaps also in school districts, holding regular meetings throughout the year, wherein all important subjects pertaining to their meetings should be discussed by practical farmers and horticulturists. It is surprising to one inexperienced, to find how interesting such meetings will become, when properly conducted. The organization should be simple as possible, and the discussions might generally take the form of conversations. A chairman is necessary to announce the subject for co too much time, and as a center, as it were, for the debate to revolve around. Members should refrain from all attempts at speech making, and make their remarks short and full of information. Theories may be discussed and opinions advanced, but facts and experience are the solid things, which will be listened to with interest and remembered.

Such a society could not exist a single winter in a town, without all the members who attended it faithfully receiving valuable information. The observation and experience of old men who have followed one vocation all their lives, would instruct beginners; those who gain knowledge from reading and observation would impart it, and they would themselves be led to deeper study by the new interest excited. One great advantage of such an organization would be that every one might contribute some knowledge,even if one could not read the alphabet, he might be a successful grower of potatoes, or be skilled in the work of cutting peat. And when we reflect that but a small part of what we know is derived from our own experience, we can more readily perceive the importance of farmers comparing notes.

Other benefits to farmers would arise, if such organizations were extensively made and permanently sustained. Through them united effort could more readily be brought to bear for the extirpation of noxious weeds and destructive insects. Other objects which require wide co-oper ation to effect—as underdraining in level localities, planting trees along the roadsides, raising belts of timber for shelter against the cold winyear - for the remittances already received, and ter, -could more easily be accomplished. And daily arriving, demonstrate that Volume XVII through these means, if any, would those efforts will have a far larger and wider circulation than be made by which farmers and fruit growers either of its predecessors. This manifests both | could operate successfully against the combinaappreciation and discrimination, and shows that I tions of speculators and manufacturers.



OLD BLACK HAWK.

above, was foaled in 1833. Authorities do not agree as to his sire-some saying he was sired by the Sherman Morgan, (in which case he was grandson of the old Justin Morgan,) and others, that his sire was a French horse kept in the same stable with Sherman Morgan. Much evidence has been adduced on both sides, but the question is and probably will remain unsettled.

Black Hawk's dam was bred in New Brunswick, and is said to have been a half thoroughbred, black, and of remarkable speed as trotter, for those days. At four years old, he was bought by Benjamin Thurston of Lowell, Mass., and kept as a family horse till 1844, when

THE celebrated horse Black Hawk, portrayed | he was sold to DAVID HILL of Bridport, Vt., and kept there till his death, in 1856, at the advanced age of 23 years.

Black Hawk was a very famous horse in his day. In size he was a little less than fifteen hands and weighed about a thousand pounds. He established a family of horses which proved very excellent roadsters, with a quick and nervous style of action, an elastic step, and a symmetrical and muscular form. The "Black Hawk Stock" is still quite popular in New England, and there are many fine horses thus styled in Western New York. The skeleton of Black Hawk is preserved in the Cabinet connected with the office of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

### VENTILATE THE CATTLE STABLES.

BASEMENT STABLES are too often deficient in ventilation. When the weather is cold the farmer is induced to shut tight all the doors and windows, with the idea that thereby he makes the cattle most comfortable. If the stable is tight and filled with stock, he makes a great mistake in thus shutting off the supply of fresh air. Cattle spoil a great deal of air. Open the doors of such tight, crowded stables in the morning, and you can scarcely bear to enter them. A dense cloud of warm vapor rushes out into the frosty air. If the weather is extremely cold there mind over-eloquent speakers that they are using is half an inch of frozen vapor on the inside of the window panes. The smell of the often breathed air is intolerable.

But it is warm in the stable. The cattle have not suffered from cold. True, but they will suffer. Turn them out into the yard, and see how they would shiver, and shrink in the cold air. It is like taking a man from a vapor bath, with the pores of his skin open with the heat, and his garments wet with perspiration, and putting him into the cold. The cattle are dull in action, their eyes are heavy; and the hair staring. They have rested badly. They will never do well until you ventilate their stable. Give them plenty of fresh air. It costs nothing. Then with good bed and feed, you will not come to the conclusion that basement stables are unhealthy, or that your cattle do just as well, perhaps better, when wintered out of doors.

### EXTRA WORK.

In Western New York, at least, (writes a correspondent.) the autumn and earlier part o winter have been unusually favorable to the performances of out-door work. Generally farmers have improved their opportunity, and gathered their crops in good season. The leisnre time and fine weather following the proper close of the fall work, has been of great use in enabling them to dispose of numberless small jobs, improve their premises, fall plow, gather stone from the next year's meadows, drain a various ways (which occur readily enough to the experienced farmer,) advance the next year's work. Every fall I find so much work to do outside of taking care of the stock and crops, that I think it would pay to have an extra man and teams employed at it all the time. And until

our farms, if I dare express it thus, are brought to a perfect state, we shall always be subject to this pressure of extra work.

It is the old story: we run over too much land and employ too little capital in our farming. Instead of endeavoring to place money at interest, we should first use our capital to put our farms in such condition that these extra jobs, of picking stone, draining, repairing buildings, making fences, uprooting stumps, and others of like character, will not haunt us with the reproach that our work is never done.

# Sheep Kusbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. 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.

THE necessary appearance of the Index of the volume in this number crowds out all matters in this Department except the closing proceedings of the National Wool Growers and Manufacturers' Conven-

Annual Meeting of State Wool Growers' Asso CIATION.-The Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will be held at Syracuse, January 10th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. Important matters will be brought before the Association, and a full attendance is requested. HENRY S. RANDALL, President.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF WOOL GROW-ERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

> Concluded from page 406, last number. EVENING SESSION.

MR. HAZARD of Rhode Island answered the question of Mr. RANDALL in regard to keeping wool in the grease. He thought if it was to be retained for any considerable period it kept better and received dyes better when used. He assigned his reasons for thinking that wherever it was possible for the owner little, repair buildings, haul out manure, and in to wash his sheep it had better be done, as it saved the cost of transporting dirt. When it could not con veniently be done he ought not to be required to do it. Unwashed wools ought not to be objected to in market, or any arbitrary and fixed rule of deduction imposed on them. Mr. H. discussed some other inter-

Mr. BLANCHARD denied that he knew of any "one-

third shrinkage rule" generally acted on by manufacturers. He thought a majority of them would prefer to buy washed wool. It had become the custom of the country. Their eyes had been educated to judge its relative values better than the unwashed article. He did not however, object to its being brought to market unwashed, if deemed necessary. He described the mode in which wool is hand'ed in different countries. Far too much twine was used in tying wool in this country. It often amounted to a fraud. The twine should be smooth and glazed, so that no particles of it should mix with the wool. Where this happened it sometimes required two dyings before a uniform color could be obtained. He did not think woolen twine necessary. He said the rough, miserable article now used was composed of jute and ought to be abandoned. To a question, he replied that hemp sacks would do were they old and nooth-otherwise they should be singed, to remove all particles liable to become detached. The subject had not been important heretofore, because our wools had been manufactured into fabrics not requiring a uniform color-now we were making goods that demanded that uniformity.

Mr. Kingsbury of Conn., thought manufacturers were in the habit of buying wool according to its condition, not by any particular rule, unless in cases where there were little parcels of unwashed mixed with lots of washed wool-in that case the one-third rule was convenient, and probably operated sairly enough. He thought any but woolen twine objectionable on a fine class of wools. He could not agree with Mr. BLANCHARD on this subject.

Mr. POTTLE of New York, pledged himself that the wool growers would use woolen twine worth 75 cents or \$1 a pound, if the manufacturers would cause it to be furnished in the market, and would agree that the grower should not lose by using it. He asked if the manufacturers would instruct their agents to pay proportionably more for wool thus done up.

Mr BLANCHARD of Conn., said the wool of the country was bought up by intermediate buyers - not by the manufacturers. He said country merchants. mechanics and speculators of every description, got possession of the wool clip, and that consequently manufacturers could not control the mode of handling.

Mr. Pottle asked why the manufacturers did not send experienced and competent men through the country to buy wool discriminately, and to do justice

to the producer who put his wool in good condition. Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Kingsbury, and other manufacturers, explained the difficulties of such a system. They thought it at present impracticable.

Mr. Bond of Mass., understood the facts differently from previous speakers in regard to the prevalence of the "one-third shrinkage rule." He understood that rule commonly prevailed among the buyers and sellers of American unwashed wool—so much so, that in the absence of a contract the rule would be un derstood to prevail as a matter of course

Mr. Montgomeny of Ohio, vigorously pointed out the evils which had resulted from this course, and from there not being any proper discrimination made by buyers in regard to either the quality or condition of wool. He said those who had struggled long in Ohio to keep up both, found themselves so heavily the losers, that they were compelled in self-defence to raise heavier wools and take less pains about their condition.

Mr. RANDALL of New York, said he had been asked to give his opinion on the practices of putting unwashed "tags" into washed ficeces, and "desd wool" into either washed or unwashed fleeces. He denounced both practices as frauds. On the subject of strings, he said a single twine would not hold one of our large fleeces together as had been stated to be the case with light German fleeces, but that it required three - and that the twine must be large enough not to cut the fingers of the tyer.

Mr. BLANCHARD assented to these views, remarking that the twine might properly be two-thirds the size of a pipe stem.

Mr. GREER of Ohio said that he had been informed that manufacturers preferred to have the tags put into the fleeces unwashed, if free from dung, rather than washed in a tub which felted and otherwise injured them; and that this course was accordingly pursued in some regions of Ohio.

Mr. Pops of Ohio said the worst conditioned Ohio wools bought by him came from those regions. Mr. Blanchard said he regretted to gay that Ohio wools were depreciating in the condition in which they were brought into market.

Mr. MONTGOMERY defended the wools of his State. He claimed that they had not generally depreciated either in quality or condition more than was inevitable under the present prices and system of doing business, and that they were still as fairly put up as the wools of any other State.

The CHAIR announced the fourth topic of discussion: "The wool best adapted to the various manufactures, especially that of worsted."

Mr. HAYES of Maes, spoke at length on this subject, submitting many statistics, and exhibiting samples of manufactured goods for inspection. He closed in a fine appeal for future harmonious co-operation between the wool manufacturing and producing interests and between their respective National Associa-

tions. On motion of Mr. Pottle of New York the Convention adjourned sine die.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Choice Miscellung.

E ME COYENT

AFOOT.

Ir life's a journey—as we see
'Tis indeed by many a token Oh, then, I trow, the road will be Not always smooth or always broken. But march we over rugged stone, Or march we over trodden gravel, With friends around us, or alone We must keep moving on our travel. Tramp, tramp, when skies are fair, Tramp, tramp, when storms are blowing;
If we find We lag behind,

A steadfast heart will keep us going.

Many a path will seem more plain. Many a knave will lie and cozen But hold thine own with might and main, And keep the track that thou hast chosen. It's in the light and in the dark. It's over hill and through the hollow; We'll fix our eyes upon the mark, And if we cannot lead, we'll follow. Tramp, tramp, when skies are fair, Tramp, tramp, when storms are blowing; If our strength Should fail at length,

A steadfast heart will keep us going. The horseman and the charioteer Go hastening by with mighty clatter; God speed them all! and if they jeer The tramps afoot, what does it matter? Grudge them not the present hour, Nor faint and murmur like a craven, For when the day has lost its power, There is for all a common haven. Tramp, tramp, when skies are fair, Tramp, tramp, when storms are blowing; As the light

Dies down to-night, A steadfast heart will keep us going. [Cassel's Family Paper.

#### HOW LOUIS NAPOLEON BECAME PRESI-DENT.

THERE is no character in modern or ancient history more curious than that of the present Emperor of the French. Just now, when his relations with Mexico bring him so prominently to our notice, it may be of interest to glance at some of the earlier events of his career.

Prince Louis Napoleon, as he used to be called—the son of Louis Bonaparte King of Holland, and Hortense the daughter of the Empress Josephine-had always been a schemer. He had indulged from his boyhood in dreams of empire. Being, according to statute, the heir of his uncle, the first great Napoleon, he was driven by the very exigences of his inheritance into contrivances to obtain the supreme power over France, which he without doubt persuaded himself was his right. Through long, silent years he studied, until he became learned in jurisprudence. He knew well how to veil his designs by high sounding talk about freedom and honor, and loyalty to the will of the many. Still for a long time he was not appreciated or considered a personage of much importance. It was, indeed, rather the fashion to laugh at him, and to regard him as harmless because of sheer want of capacity to do great things.

His attempt to rouse the enthusiasm of the French people, in 1836, covered him still more with ridicule. He presented himself before the army wearing the clothes of the first Napoleon, and, conscious that in point of hat, coat and boots he resembled perfectly the hero of Austerlitz, he imagined himself secure of welcome from the troops. He was utterly quenched, however, by a certain resolute Colonel Talandier, and was shipped off to America by a good natured King of the French, Louis Philippe.

In 1840 he made another attempt, this time carrying with him a tame eagle, which he had taught to perform some exploit that he trusted the people would receive as an omen. The eagle failed lamentably in its part of the programme; and again a firm, resolute officer forced his way to the theatre of action - a barrack yard-and disposed of the Prince, his fifty armed followers, his flag, his eagle, and his counterfeit staff, with as much ease as though he had been dealing with a band of strolling players. This time the would-be Emperor was tried for treason, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of Ham, from which he escaped, six years afterward, in the garb of a workman, and went to England.

He took advantage of the revolution of 1848, in which King Louis Philippe was deposed, to return again to France. "The third wins," says the old proverb, and this third time he found more favor in the eves of his countrymen. He was chosen a deputy to the National Assembly. Lamartine, always opposed to the Bonaparte dynasty, endeavored to effect his banishment, but was unsuccessful; and after a stormy debate, the Prince, at this time forty years old, was found to be the most popular candidate. The election was conducted with perfect fairness; the Prince became President, and perhaps, as he had already made two attempts on the throne of France, he had some right to infer that the millions of citizens who elected him to the Presidency were willing to make use of him and his well-known ambition as a means of restoring to France an imperial form of government. At any rate, he acted upon this inference and no more held himself bound to the support of the constitution by his oath of office, than did Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee consider themselves bound to the United States

An illiterate person, who always volunteered to "go round with the hat," but was suspected of sparing his own pocket, overhearing once a hint to that effect, replied, "Other gentlemen puts down what they thinks proper, and so do I. Charity's a private concern, and what I give is directly resolvable into the semidiametrical is 'nothing to nobody.'"

#### AUTHORS AND PRINTERS.

To those who are inclined to grumble because a slight mistake may happen to occur in any illegibly written article they may be disposed to send to some newspaper, we would commend the following from the "Reminiscences" of T. J. Buckingham: "Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits up till midnight to correct bad orthography and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers, in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer, in their own hand-writing, with many words—especially technical and foreign terms abbreviated, words mis-spelled, and few or no points, and those few, if there were any, entirely out of place. I have seen the sermons of divines sent to press without points or capitals to designate the divisions of sentences - sermons which, if published with the imperfections of the manuscript, would disgrace the printer's devil, if he were the author. Suppose they had been printed; the printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt—as an illiterate blockhead-a fellow better fitted to be a woodsawyer than a printer. Nobody would have believed such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of an author. And no one but a practical printer knows how many hours the compositor, and after him the proof reader, is compelled to spend reducing to a readable condition manuscripts that the writer himself would be puzzled to read." This, in whole or in part, will apply to at

least two-thirds of the writers for the press. Genius is too apt to consider itself too good to be troubled with the labor of finishing its work, notwithstanding it is the finishing hand that gives the master stroke. But too frequently, however, it is not laziness, it is ignorance that compels writers to leave their performances half done. Many who have something of a reputation as authors can neither punctuate, spell, nor write grammatically-to say nothing of their sprawling penmanship. And as might be expected, these are generally the ones to find the most fault, and put on the most disgusting airs -we say disgusting, because they are so to all sensible men, but those who assume them think them dignified! It is no small annoyance to have anything to do with such characters-and we have sometimes wished it was a penal offence to correct an author's manuscript. But we suppose we shall always be bothered with the stupidity of the wise.—Exchange.

#### SLIGHTLY INCONGRUOUS.

THE December number of "Hours at Home" contains a very interesting article, by Col. J. G. WILSON, on "Pere La Chaise," the noted cemetery of Paris. The author, in his travels, has picked up an epitaph which illustrates the struggles between grief and commercial enterprise. It is from "Pere La Chaise:"

"To the memory of M. Jobert,
A most excellent husband.

His inconsolable widow still carries on
The Grocery Business in the Rue St. Denis,
No. 242."

The two following obituaries are from Rot-

"To-day died our much esteemed friend, Mr. —at the age of 39 years. K. W. H. VAN —. August 7, 186... R. L. VAN —. N. B.—Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the Medical Glass Shop."

"It has pleased Almighty God to deprive me and mine by death of my beloved marriage-partner, ——, at the age of nearly 47 years, ———.

August 9, 186-. — Widow ———.

P.S.—The business will be carried on upon the same principles as before."

We sincerely hope that the above gratuitous advertisements will not carry custom to these enterprising people.

## CHANCE CHIPS.

He that loves himself has only one joy; he that loves his neighbors has many.

MENTAL ABSTRACTION—stealing the ideas of another, and fancying them your own. Much adversity is requisite to make us hate life: a beckon from prosperity will recall this

hatred instantly. OF all monarchs, Nature is the most just in the enactment of laws, and the sternest in pun-

ishing the violation of them. To take events cheerfully, and to promote the happiness of others, is the way to insure an

enduring spring of existence. PLEASURE is a ball that a child runs after so long as it keeps rolling, but which he kicks away from him the moment it stops.

When fame is regarded as the end, and merit as only the means, men are apt to dispense with the latter, if the former can be had without it.

An Irishman, on being asked which was the oldest, he or his brother, replied, "I am the oldest. but if my brother lives three years, we shall be both of an age."

"Pa," said a little boy to his father, "has magot bees in her mouth?" "No, my son, why do of her and said he was going to snatch the honey from her lips;" and she said, "Well, make

AN English periodical contains the following statement of a brief and plain formula. by which all knotty questions, especially those of a theological nature, may be rendered as transparent differentiating the several intercolumniations resulting from the latent combustion of an infinitesimal and supererogatory vicissitude, Chrononhotonthologos can be sympathetically inoculated with that perpendicular quintessence which imponderability of Abracadabra.'

# Padies' Department.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A SUNNY MEMORY.

GOOD-NIGHT! 'Twas a little word and softly spoken, But it fell from a mother's lips, And that little word, its charm unbroken From memory never slips.

Good-Night! 'Twas a simple word and softly said,-But it came with a sweet caress; And the love it woke in my youthful heart Can never, no, never grow less!

Good-Night! 'Tis a tender word, and I hear it now, Tho' the years are long and sad Since it left me, a joyous and happy child, With thoughts that were always glad.

Good-Night 1 The twilight around me in purple mists Falls from the far-off skies; And once again in a blissful dream I may look in a mother's eyes:

Good-Night! Yes! once again at the still night-fall, I may hear that tender word That since that summer, so long ago I have never, oh, never heard!

#### FEMININE TOPICS.

THE person who declared that there was a 'skeleton in every house," probably had reference to hoop skirts: and he might have said there were several skeletons-according to the number of females over two years of age-in every house.

A FELLOW in Cleveland, named George W Smith, stole a guitar from a young lady boarding at the same house he did; was arrested with the instrument in his hand; was committed to prison; has since "got religion" and been visited by the young lady prosecutor, and they are going to be married.

To prevent the frequency of "breach of promise" cases in the English court, a bill will soon be introduced into parliament, enacting that a promise of marriage, to be held binding, so that the breach of it shall constitute a ground of action, must be given in writing, and attested by two competent witnesses.

A GERMAN servant girl fell out of a third story window, in Cleveland, O., the other day, and would have been killed, had not a gentleman caught her in his arms.

She asked him if he "wasn't ashamed of himself," and told him to be off "with his inpertinence."

A CELEBRATED Earl of Chesterfield, in the latter part of his life, called upon Mrs. Ann Pitt, the sister of Lord Chatham, and complained of his bad health, and his incapacity to exert his mind properly. "I fear," said he, "that I am growing an old woman."

"I am glad of it, my Lord," she answered "I was afraid you were growing an old man which you know is a much worse thing."

MR. Good, who is actively engaged collecting a list of the names of the dead on Antietam battle-field, and other information for the use of the trustees, has discovered that a woman acting as a Union soldier in uniform was killed in that great battle. We have not learned her name or residence, but presume Mr. Good has all the information by which her friends will be able to identify her remains.

THE growth of grace in the heart may be compared to the process of polishing metals. First you have a dark, opaque substance, neither possessing nor reflecting light. Presently, as the polisher plies his work, you will see here and there a spark darting out, then a strong light; till, by and by, it sends back a perfect image of the sun which shines upon it. So the work of grace, if begun in our hearts, must be gradually and continually going on; and it will not be completed till the image of God can be seen perfectly reflected in us.

A young LADY once presented me with a bookmark, having the inscription, "God bless you," and exacted a promise that it should be placed in my Bible, but never to remain a day opposite the same chapter. Faithful to my promise, I took it home, and rubbing from the lids of my Bible the dust of a week, I placed it in the first chapter of Mathew, and daily read a chapter, and changed its place. I had not read long before I became interested as I had never been before in the good book; and I saw in it the truth that I was a singer, and must repent if I would be saved. I then promised God that I would seek his face at the earliest opportunity, and, if he saw fit to convert my soul, that I would spend my life in his cause. It came; I sought his face. and received the smiles of his love; and now I have hope within me, "big with immortality;" and all do I attribute to that book-mark and the grace of God.—Ex.

TALLEYRAND was once in the company of Madam de Stael and another eminent French you ask?" "'Cause Capt. Jones caught hold lady whose name we do not remember. "You say charming things of both of us," said Madam de Stael to him, "which of us do you like best?" The wily statesman artfully replied that he was delighted with both. "Ah, but you prefer one of us," continued Madam de Stael; "suppose we were both drowning [in the Seine to-night, which of us would you help first?" "I wo'd as the generalty of stone walls:—"By quadruply give my right hand to Madam de Stael, and my left hand to Madam yonder." "Yes, but suppose only one of us could be saved, which would you attempt to rescue?" Talleyrand's diplomacy was pushed to its severest test, but not one whit discomposed, he turned to Madam de Stael, and replied "Madam, you know so many things you doubtless know how to swim."

# Aseful, Scientific, &c.

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A VENERABLE TOAD.

Most of your readers have no doubt heard sundry apocryphal stories of toads, who being in some antediluvian age accidentally embedded in the rock, refuse to make the same their mausoleum, but insist on coming out at this late

"Not like pale ghosts, or disembodied creatures, But with all their bones, and limbs, and features."

The latest story of the kind that I have heard is told by the Leed's "Mercury," England. The account is substantially as follows. The workmen engaged in the Hartlepool Waterworks, recently found a toad embedded in a block of magnesium limestone, at a depth of twenty-five feet below the surface of the earth. The cavity in which he had been confined was no larger than his body, and presented the appearance of being a cast of it. The toad was full of vivacity on its liberation, but seemed to find some difficulty in performing the process of respiration. A minute examination of this antique batrachian elicited the fact that its mouth was completely closed, and that a certain "barking noise," in which it indulged proceeded from the nostrils. The claws of the fore feet were turned inwards and the hind ones were of extraordinary length, and unlike those of the present English toad. An eminent local geologist ventured the opinion that the animal must be at least six thousand years old.

#### A MAMMOTH BRIDGE.

An enormous bridge is now being constructed for the London and North-western Railway Company across the Mersey, between Runcorn and Liverpool. The bridge consists of three wrought-iron trellis girder openings, 305 feet in width each, and 75 feet above the level of the river at high water, thus permitting any vessel of ordinary size to pass under it. On the Lancashire, as well as on the Cheshire side of the river, the girders are supported by huge abutments crowned with castellated turrets, rising nearly forty feet above the railway level, whilst in the river the girders are supported by immense stone piers. Having passed the Mersey, the railway is carried through the town of Runcorn by a viaduct of thirty-two arches. By this addition to the railway, eight miles are saved between Liverpool and London.

#### ARTIFICIAL GEMS.

A new artificial gem has of late become quite popular in Paris. It is a beautiful red-colored stone, called "rubasse." When placed in ammonia the color departs, and the gem becomes a simple piece of rock crystal. It is said to be merely a piece of quartz, whose minute fissures are filled with a solution of carmine. M. GANNAL, the French journals say, has succeeded in obtaining crystals having all the properties of the diamond, through the mutual reaction of phosphorus, water, and bisulphide of carbon on each other. These crystals cut glass, scratch the hardest steel, and in brilliancy and transparency are in no way inferior to the best jewels.

An English paper recently contained a description of a fossil spider discovered by Professor F. Romer. The fossil was found in a piece of shale from the coal measures of Upper Silesia. The specimen is perfectly preserved, and shows the four pairs of feet with all their segments, the two palpi, and even the coriaceous integument of the body and the hairs attached to the feet. Spiders have not hitherto been found in any rocks older than the Jurassic, but by this discovery their presence in Paleozoic rocks is

### ICE MANUFACTORY IN NEW ORLEANS.

A NEW ORLEANS paper gives a description of a new process of making ice adopted in that it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual city at the Louisiana Ice Works.

In a strong iron cooler a given quantity of liquid ammonia is introduced; and by the means of a slow fire the ammonia gas is held in solution in the water. This gas is separated from the water, and is conveyed with a series of iron worms, which are surrounded by a constant current of water. The gas, running through the worms, becomes liquified by the action of the running water and the pressure of the boiler, and flows into a receiver.

From the receiver, the liquified gas flows into a series of worms, which constitute the refrigerator or freezing bath, where, by a rapid evaporation, extreme cold is produced. To utilize this cold, the iron worms are surrounded by a strong solution of common salt, which absorbs all the cold produced in the worms. Placed in the spaces between the worms, are suspended forms or molds of any size desired, filled with pure water. This water immediately absorbs the cold from the salt bath, and the result is the formation of ice. From the refrigerator the same gas which has produced the cold is pumped into a vase, when it is recondensed with liquid ammonia. This again goes through the same process as before, with but little loss.

Such being the case, it will at once be seen that the same ammonia can be used for an indefinite period, with only the loss of gas that may occur in breaking a pump, or by leakage. The temperature at which the ice is made is from 12 to 15 degrees below zero; but 40 degrees of cold can be easily produced by the apparatus. The apparatus now in operation consists of three separate machines, each producing 4,800 pounds of ice in twenty-four hours, and consuming two and one-half barrels of coke. The labor of twenty men is required for each apparatus, whatever may be its size. The only extra cost is fuel. So that the larger the machine the less the ice.

# Domestic Geonomy.

CURING HAMS.

As to curing hams, doctors disagree. I believe I have made as good hams as ever were eaten, by using 6 lbs. salt and 4 oz. waltpetre to 100 lbs. pork, putting the salt dry upon the meat, as soon as possible after it was dressed. We have also made excellent hams in a pickle made as follows:

Weigh the hams or shoulders and take 8 per cent. of the weight, that is, 8 lbs. per cwt. rock salt, and put it in a kettle of water and heat it, and skim off all the scum that will rise. Then add 1 quart of molasses, 2 lbs. of white sugar, 1/2 1b. of saleratus, 1/2 lb. saltpetre, 1 or 2 oz. allspice for 100 lbs. of meat. Boil all together and skim again, and let it cool, and pour it over the meat, adding water enough to cover it.

To those who prefer sugar-cured hams we offer the following recipe:

To cure a ham of 15 lbs. weight requires one lb. of good brown sugar, 2 oz. refined and ground saltpetre, 1/2 lb. of ground sea-salt. First application—saltpetre, and cover the face of the ham with sugar a quarter of an inch thick; on the fifth day rub the skin side with sugar. Second application —saltpetre and a mixture of three parts of sugar and one part of salt; on the seventh day rub as before. Third application half sugar and half salt; in seven days rub as before. Fourth application—same as last; in seven days rub with half sugar and half salt; clean the flesh side of the ham. Fifth application -very good molasses (not sorgo) as long as the meat will absorb it. Saturate the ham with sugar as you would in preserving fruit; the salt is only to flavor it; for hams intended for boiling, and which require more salt, you may use salt according to your judgment, and gain more time. The ham is now cured, and for purposes of boiling it will be found delicious.

One word more about the special advantage of curing with sugar; fat cured with salt is repulsive to weak stomachs, consequently a large portion is trimmed off hams intended for the American market that in England is always retained, for two reasons-economy and preserving the juices. Stomachs that reject fat when salted, find it palatable when cured with sugar.—Solon Robinson.

HOW TO MAKE BUCKWHEAT CAKES .- The season for buckwheat cakes has arrived. A writer in the American Agriculturist recommends the following method for making cakes:-"The finest, tenderest cakes can be made by adding a little unbolted wheat (or Graham) flour to the buckwheat. Less than a quarter will do. Mix with cold sour milk, or fresh (not sweet) buttermilk, which is best. The soda (emptyings are dispensed with,) when put in cold water, will not act satisfactorily. Bake at once. The heat will start the effervescence, and as the paste rises it will bake, thus preventing it from falling. Hence the culminating point of lightnoss is attained. The batter rises snowy and beautiful, and the pancake will swell to almost undue dimensions, absolutely the lightest and tenderest that can be baked, with not a touch of acid. More salt, however, must be added than usual, to counteract the too fresh taste, when soda alone is used. Thus the bother of emptyings is all dispensed with. Pancakes in this way can be baked at any time, and on the shortest notice. We keep our flour mixed, the Graham with the buckwheat, ready for use.

A GOOD PICKLE FOR HAMS .- Our correspondent who wants "a recipe for pickle for hams," is answered as follows: -To 1 gallon water take 11/4 fbs. of salt, 1/4 fb. of sugar, 1/4 oz. of saltpeter, 1/2 oz. potash. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold pour time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpeter, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean.-N. Y. Tribune.

CODFISH, EGG-SAUCE .- A fresh codfish is cut into slices; put into a pan with water to cover it, and set on the range to cook until done. For the egg-sauce, take one tea-spoonful of butter, the same of flour, and mix ever the fire. Add half a gill of warm milk, one gill of warm water, salt to taste; stir constantly while [cooking; let it boil up once. The yolk of one egg then broken into a dish and the butter, &c., poured slowly over it, stirring at the same time; place on the fire and boil up once. The fish is now placed on a dish, and the sauce strained over it. One egg boiled hard and chopped fine is placed on top of the fish. ... This is a very nice dish.

POTAGE WITH PUMPKIN.—Cut up about oneeighth of a small pumpkin in thin slices and put it in a pan with a little salt and water, enough to cover it; cook ten minutes; turn off the water and sift the pumpkin through a cullender, as it is not entirely cooked; only the very soft part passes through; set on the fire with one teaspoonful of butter. A slice of bread is then cut into small squares and put into a little butter to try brown, then placed in a dish. Now pour into the pumpkin one pint of warm milk, add two teaspoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt, pour the whole over the bread. A pint of broth from the "Alphabet Kettle" will be found a valuable addition to this potage.

To Cure the Sting of a Bee.—Rub the part stung with a wet cloth and apply indigo.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Anral Acw-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 30, 1865.

#### MEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### Affairs at Washington.

THE Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, has become a part of the Great Charter, as will be seen by the following "official" from Secretary Seward

To all whom these presents may concern, greeting: — Know ye, that whereas the Congress of the United States on the first day of February last, ssed a resolution which is in the words following, namely:

A resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurling, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution:

ART. 13, SEC. 1 .- Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the parties have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place explicit to their invided. place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, it appears from official documents on tile in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the Constitution of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the Constitution of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the Constitution of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the Constitution of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the Leviller of the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the United States proposed as a foresaid has been ratified by the United States proposed as a foresaid has been proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia, in all twenty-seven States; and whereas, the whole number of States in the United States is thirty-six; and whereas, the before specially named States whose Legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. ber of States in the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, William

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, william H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved the 20th of April, 1818, entitled "an act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become railed to all intents and purposes, and part of the valid to all intents and purposes, and part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State. Both Houses of Congress have adjourned to

the 5th of January. Gen. Van Valkenburg of this State, has been

appointed Minister to Japan. General Mitchell has been appointed Governor

of New Mexico by the President. A building in Washington in which ammuni-

tion was stored, was blown up on the 20th, and seven persons employed about the building-all discharged soldiers-were killed.

The President, in a communication to the Senate last week, gave a cheering and encouraging view of the general state of affairs in the South, and expressed the opinion that the late Rebel States would soon restore their State Governments and be in a condition to resume their relations with the Federal Government.

In the election on the question of negro suffrage, held in Washington on the 21st inst., 7,000 votes were cast against the measure, and only 75 for it. Its friends generally abstained from voting-preferring to await the action of Congress. A petition to Congress is being circulated favorable to the measure.

By order of the President. Secretary Seward has informed the Provisional Governor of Alabama that as that State has complied with all the conditions specified as pre-requisites of recognition, his duties are at an end, and he will turn over his office to the Governor elected by the people. Mr. Seward has also sent a similar order to the Provisional Governors of South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia,

The Evening Post correspondent says the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives have agreed to report, at an early day, an amendment to the Constitution providing that the number of voters in the States shall form a basis of representation in Congress.

The Secretary of the Interior, in reply to an inquiry from General Howard, decides that the Freedmen's Bureau cannot hold, and the Government cannot set aside, unoccupied Government lands in Florida or any other State for the use or benefit of freedmen. He further says, however, that all homestead and pre-emption laws are as applicable to freedmen as to any other class of persons.

### News Summary.

THE cattle disease is increasing in England. The pork-packing business of Chicago has reached the aggregate of \$30,000,000 a year. Brigadier-General Edmond Schriver of Troy, has been promoted to be a Major-General in the

regular army by brevet. It is stated that the Imperial troops in Mexico are gradually approaching Vera Cruz, with a

view of embarking for Europe. The apple speculation has resulted disastrously. The heaviest dealer in New York

has failed, leaving many of his creditors minus. Two million and a half pounds of cotton, damaged by fire, was sold at aucton in New York on the 20th inst., at 141/2 cents per pound.

On the 19th, a commissary warehouse, filled with Government stores, at Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, U. T., was destroyed by fire. Loss over \$1,000,000.

Southern Items.

Advices fram Florida and North Carolina are encouraging. The freedmen are settling down and becoming industrious.

Many of the Southern members of Congress elect, have gone home to wait until the question of their admission is decided

The pirate Semmes has been arrested at Montgomery, Ala., by orders from Washington, and is on his way to the North under guard.

The North Carolina Legislature has adjourned to the 1st of February, without having passed any law for the government and protection of the freedmen.

The re-building of the "burnt district" of Charleston, S. C., is about to be commenced, and it is supposed that about two hundred buildings will be completed by the first of next July.

Advices from Savannah, Georgia, represent affairs in that State as, being in a terrible condition. Bands of self-styled regulators have been formed, who are guilty of worse crimes than those they pretend to be engaged in suppressing. Their shooting and hanging of negroes are of such common occurrence as scarcely to excite remark.

MEXICO.-Juarez has declared himself President of Mexico until another popular election can be held. Maximilian is begging soldiers from his Austrian brother; perhaps longing to succeed his Belgian father-in-law. Napoleon is intimating that with reasonable opportunity, he will withdraw his troops. Monthelon is in New York, pouting over the House resolutions.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND THE VARIOUS Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers are liable, relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. The freedom from al deleterious ingredients make the Troches a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

THE best Holiday Gift for the children will be a year's subscription to the Little Corporal, published in Chicago by ALFRED L. SEWELL Col. Forneys's Press pronounces it "the great children's paper of America." Only one dollar.

### The News Condenser.

- The California State debt is \$4,784,130.
- Dr. Barth, the African traveler, is dead.
- Gen. Grant has returned to Washington.
- Three new oil strikes are reported in Kentucky. - The debt of Virginia is \$41,000,000; assets \$22, 000,000.
- Missouri counts up 50,000 emigrants in the last two months.
- They are treating sick cattle in England with homeopathy.
- Mrs. Grinder, the Pittsburg prisoner, will be hanged January 19.
- Mr. Bright has been making a strong reform speech in England.
- The Sisters of Mercy have started a \$20,000 con vent at Bangor, Me. - A pair of ear-rings given to a Russian bride in
- London cost \$40,000. - Provisional Governor Johnson of Georgia has
- asked to be relieved. - Four children were burned to death at a recent
- fire in Raleigh, C. W. - The Indiana Legislature is talking about licens
- ing railway engineers. - Earl Dudley just married, gave his bride a dis
- mond valued at \$150,000. -- The population of Portland, Me., is 30,124, an in
- crease of 3,782 since 1860. - National Thankegiving Day was generally ob
- served in Petersburg, Va. - The Richmond city government has resolved to organize the police ferce.
- Gen Grant proposes to visit New Orleans and Rio Grand within a few weeks.
- Fifteen hundred more people left California in October last than arrived there.
- Counterfeit 5s of the Fort Wayne, Ind., National Bank are in circulation at Boston. - lt ls stated that Miss Anna Dickinson contem
- plates a lecturing tour in England.
- A Texas paper says two epidemics prevail in that State, and one of them is marrying. - Some people think the government is responsible
- for money sent by mail, but it isn't so. - Christopher Gray of Brooksville, Me., was 103
- years old the 2d day of last September. - Another slight shock of an earthquake was felt
- in San Francisco Wedesday night week - The number who took books from the Charles town Public Library last year was 78.057.
- The finest deposit of block marble in this country
- has just been discovered at Williamsport, Pa. - A grand Catholic jubilee is to be held on the 18th
- centenary anniversary of the death of St. Peter. - A national convention of soldiers and sailors is to be held in Washington on the 4th Monday in Jan-
- uary. - The Indiana Legislature has repealed the blue law, prohibiting the immigration of negroes into the State.
- The Treasury Department is making preparations to commence payment of gold coupons due in January. - The English Lords of the Admiralty have decided
- that Admirais shall retire from active service at the age of 70. - The workmen of Lowell, Mass., have formed an eight-hour league which is to "ignore politics and
- politicians. - Anax, the French giant, stands eight feet in his stockings, weighs 420 pounds, can lift 600, and is daily growing more powerful.
- A number of persons were drowned near Bangor, Me., on Thursday week, by the breaking of ice on which they were skating.
- Applications for pardon at the rate of from 300 to 500 per week are received at the Adjutant General's office. But few are granted.

#### CLOSING NOTICES, REMINDERS, &c.

Close of Volume XVI - "Time Up.", - This number closes the Year and Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and terminates our engagements with a great majority of its supporters - all whose subscriptions now expire. As our terms are strictly in vdvance,-the cash system being the best for both Subscriber and Publisher,—all interested will bear in mind that a prompt and substantial invitation is necessary to secure an uninterrupted continuance of the RURAL's visits. Those whose time is up may know it from the fact that no numbers are given on address labels -except in cases of those who paid for over one year in advance at a time, who will find 832 after their names. Of course we expect all former subscribers to renew, and that many will induce their friends to take the RURAL for 1866.

The Title Page and Index, given herewith, compel us to omit several departments, abridge others, and defer some two columns of advertisements-but as the Index is indispensable, especially to the thousands who preserve the RUBAL for future reference, no one can reasonably object. By a glance, it will be seen that the Index, though mainly comprising practical and useful matters, indicates that the volume contains a vast amount and variety of valuable reading, and many appropriate and handsome engravings. reckon no subscriber can justly complain that he has not this year obtained full "value received" for his or her money,—yet we hope to do much better next year.

Your Name and Post-Office. - Those remit ting for the RUBAL, 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 as-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.

Bound Volumes .- We shall have but a few bound copies of the Rural for 1865 (Vol. XVI.) to sell, as we find the files saved for binding have been poached upon to supply urgent orders. What we have will be ready next' month, probably. Price, \$4. We will furnish copies of the volumes for 1861, and since, at same price-\$4 each and such volumes preceding that of ser as we have on hand at \$3 each.

The Rural as a Present.—Our readers a reminded that in all cases where a Subscriber sends the RURAL NEW-YORKER to a relative or friend, as a pres ent, we only charge the lowest club rate-\$2.50 a year. The lowest price for copies thus sent to Canada is \$2.70 and to Europe \$3.50. The Rural is a valuable gift, and one which reminds the recipient of the kind donor fifty-two times in the course of the year.

Form Clubs Now .- Don't wait for the close of th year and volume, but "pitch right in" and see how large a club you can raise before Christmas Day. If trashy papers and cheap re-prints get the start of the RUBAL you will be sorry, and so will - the Publisher! But they won't, if you are as kind and active as have been our friends in former years.

Encouraging. - The well-lined letters we are receiving now-a-days indicate that a good many people think the RUBAL NEW-YORKER is not extravagant in asking \$3 for fifty-two visits-considering present prices of pork, potatoes, butter, etc. We have hosts of encouraging letters from all parts of the country, and larger remittances than ever before.

Remit Early! - Agents will please send in their lists, or parts of them, as soon as convenient, in order 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 8 names at the club rate for 10, and after that fill out lists and secure extra copies, premiums, &c. Please report "progress," also, friends.

Our Terms are \$3 a year, and all persons (except Agents, Clergymen, Teachers, &c.,) who send less for a yearly copy of the RUBAL will only receive the paper for the time the money pays for at single subscription rate. The only way to get the RURAL for \$2.50 is to form or join a club of ten.

If You, Reader, cannot consistently act as agent for the RURAL, please hand this Supplement to some active friend who will be sure and give the matter attention - especially if there is not a wide-awake agent in your neighborhood.

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

Show Bills, Specimens, &c .-- We will cheerfully send our large Show Bill, printed in colors, and also Specimen numbers, to any persons disposed to use them as aids in forming clubs for the RURAL.

To Printers-Type for Sale. - The Type upon which the RURAL is now printed will be sold, deliver able next week, at half price. It has only been used this year, and its value may be inferred from appearance of this paper. It consists of Minion, Nonpareil Agate, and various kinds of Head Letter, &c. Terms Cash. Speak gaick. Address the Publisher.

- Most of the Type in the Index is older than that offered for sale. For the eight kinds see other pages.

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

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

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.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no cortificates of agency. Any person and disposed can ast as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Our worthy Mayor, Mr. Moore, must be gratified by the cordiality with which his brethren of the quill all over the country testify to the worth of his journal, the RURAL NEW-YORKER. No paper ever published in this country of any other has received so many complimentary notice as the RURAL, and they are not unmeaning puris, but as sear on their face the stamp of sincertly and give evidence that the writers are regular readers of the peridence that the writers are regular readers of the of and know its value. The RURAL occupies a field of a sown, has really no rivel and certainly no peer, and fills want in the household that no other journal can supply. We are gratified to hear that the indications now are that the circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, hither of the increased at the opening of the new volume for 18% Immense and without precedent, is likely to be still obtain mease clubs are forming all over the country to compete for the large premiums offered, and it is not improbable that the edition may be swollen to one hundred thousand copies per week. We hope it may. The more such papers are circulated the better for everybody.—Rochester Dathy Union and Advertiser.

### Special Aotices.

KITTATINNY-The largest, sweetest. hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way the best Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

### To Consumptives.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the proscription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will and a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Brow-CHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

The Wonders Accomplished Through The AGENCY of genuine Cod-Liver Oil in Scrofula, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Asthma, and even in Consumption, almost surpass belief. In John C. Baker & Co.'s "Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil" (each bottle of which is accompanied by medical guarantes of the highest order) the public have the best brand of the preparation known to the scientific world.

JOHN C. BAKER, & Co., No. 718 Market St., Phila For sale by all Druggists.

### CANCERS CURED.

CANCERS CURED without pain or the use of the knife. Tumors, White Swellings, Goitre, Ulcers, and all Chronic Diseases successfully treated. Circulars describing treatment sent free of charge.

Address Drs. BABCOCK & SON,

No. 27 Bond Street, New York. 809-tf

#### Markets. Commerce. &c.

### Rural New-Yorker Office, } Rochester, Dec. 25, 1865.

THE market remains quite firm this week with very little change, but a downward tendency. Pork is com ing in very freely and prices ranging lower.

. 1			
	Wholesale Prices Current.		
	FLOUB, FERD, GRAIN, Etc.	Straw 7,00@ 9.00	
٠.	Flour w't wh't \$11.50@13.751	FRITTIS VEGETABILES TO	
Į	IDO. Ted Wilest, \$9,666HP (5)	Annies green Sidea 195	
1	Do. extra State, 7.50@ 8.00	Do. dried. 29 p. 80 9c	
	Do. extra State, 7,50@ 8,00 Do. buckwheat, 3,75@ 4,00 Millfeed, coarse,14,00@00,00	Peaches 80@ 80c	
1	Millfeed, coarse, 14,00@00,00	Cherries 80@ 80c	
1	Do. 113630.000030.001	Piuma Som som	
ų	Meal.com.cwt 1.75@ 4.00	Potatoes who 40a 5H	
ı	Wheat red 1.91@ 2.00	Onions 0.62@ 0.75	
	Best white 2,10@ 2,50	Carrota 00@ 40c	
1	Corn.old. Wibu 8502 750	HIDES AND SKINS.	
1	Do. new 85@ 750	Green hides trim'd 75@8 c	
٠	Rye 86@ 85c		
٠	Oate 40@ 45c	Green caliskins14 @ 15c	
١	Barley 0,85@ 0,90	Sheep pelts, each, \$1,00@2.25	
H	Beans 1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts 00@ 00c	
1	MEATS.	SEKDA.	
ı,	Pork, old mess,\$28,00@28.00	Timothy, \$6 bu\$3.00@ 4 00	
	Do. new mess. 30,00@30,00	Clover, medium 8.00@00.00	
	Do. clear, 4 b. 18@ 19c	Do. large 9.00@00.00	
	Dressed hogs, cwt 11,00@18.00	Pease 1,25@ 2.00	
1	Beef 8.00@12,00		
ı	Spring lambs, 0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
ï	Mutton, # b 76 8c		
ı,	Hams 20@ 20c		
	Shoulders 142 150		
	Chickens 13@ 15c	Do. large egg. 12,50@00,00	
٠ أ	Turkeys 16@ 18c	Do. small egg 12,85@00.00	
. !	Geese, # D 12@ 14c		
1	DAIRY, Etc.	Do. chestnut 12,15@00,00	
	Butter, choice roll 35@ 38c		
. '	Do. packed 35@ 38c	Do. Char W bu. 15@ 16c	
•	Cheese, new, 14@ 18c	Salt, W bbl 2,80@ 3,00 Wool, W b 44@ 50c	
•	Do. old 00@ 00c	Wool, # b 44@ 50c	
	Lard, tried 18@ 20c	Hops	
	Do. rough 18@ 00c	Whitefish, 1 bbl 8,50@ 9,00 Codfish, 4 100 bs. 8,75@ 9,75	
ι	Tallow, tried 12@ 18c	Codfish, \$ 100 bs. 8,75@ 9,75	
	Do. rough 920 85c	Honey, box, & b. 200 25c	
•		Candles, box 1716 180	
	FORAGE. Hay #0 tun 10,00@16,00		
	HEA & PATT TO TO CONTRACTOR	10 pr. 1 gr. 1 6060 e0C	
į.	l		

### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK. Dec. 23.—Flour, \$7,15@11,50.; Wheat, \$1.-80@2.45; Corn, 91@86c; Rye and Barrey quiet; Oats, 49@62c. Pork, \$23@28,44; Lard, 15%@19%c; cut meats quiet; Butter, 20@42c; Cheese 14c.
Darssed Hoss—Sales at 12@13%c for city.
BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—Flour, \$7,50@11,50; Wheat, \$1,62@4.5; Corn, \$6,275c; Pass, \$2,624; Corn, \$2,624; Lard, 19,230c; Shoulders, 15c; Hams, 22c; Dressed hogs, \$11@11,50.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Flour, \$6.50318; Wheat, \$1,8562,75; Rye, 90265c; Corn. 88285c; Barley, \$1,25; Qata, 58c; Pork, \$30237; Shoulders, 172818c; Hans, 23c; Lard, 22c; Butter, 38244c; Cheese, 18209c; Eggs, 40241c.
CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Flour, \$5201.50; Wheat, 910281, 59; Corn. 35246c; Oats, 22207c; Rye, 50285c; Barley, 35c 241,22; Pork \$23228; Lard, 16217c; Butter, 17238c.

CATTLE MARKETS.—New York, Dec. 19.— Beef cattle range at \$6,180. Sheep, 33,6280. Swine, 93,62 10%.— Brighton and Cambridge, Dec. 20.—Sabe beef cattle at \$6,1440. Sheep and Lambs, \$6,80. Swine, 116,120.—Chienge, Dec. 19.—Beeves, 33,627%c. Sheep, 56,70. Swine, 73,990.

THE PORK MARKET.—Cinciunati, Dec. 19.— Dressed hogs have ranged from \$10@11 net, closing at \$10.50.—Chicage, Dec. 20.—Hogs in good shipping de-mand at 1@10%2.

WOOL MARKETS, Dec. 20.—There have been no changes in prices in the New York or Boston wool mar-kets since our last issue, and quotations remain the same as last week.

### New Advertisements

13" ADVERTISING TERMS .- From and after January 1st, 1866, the price of Advertising in the RURAL NEW-YORKER Will be FIFTY CENTS FEE LINE, (Agate space,) each insertion, in advance. Special (leaded, and following reading matter,) One Dollar a line

INLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS. Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds

FLORAL GUIDE FOR THE SPRING OF 1866,

Will be published the First of January. It will contain full descriptions of the choicest floral treasures of the world and the best vegetables, with plain directions for nature. Illustrated with a Colored Bouquette and Firty Wood England with a Colored Bouquette and Firty Wood England with a Colored Bouquette and Firty Wood England with the newest and best flowers and containing about seventy pages.

BY Sent to all who apply enclosing Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.

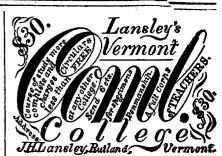
Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

#### DIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. WILLIAM HACKER,

Office 258 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Importer and Grower of Agricultural and Garden Seeds, Trees, Plants and Bulbs. Country Merchants, Dealers and Druggists supplied at the lowest rates. 827-13t

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUP-TURED.—Sent free. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.



835 PAYS FOR A FULL COURSE.—Piano Music, Oil Painting, Drawing, Latin, English branches, Mathematics, Telegraphing, Phonography and all business branches successfully taught by experienced instructors. Students enter Dec. 14, or any time thereafter. Both Ladies' and Gentlemen received. Previous education not considered. Address as above.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—A racy and sparking monthly paper. Only 30 cents a year. Club of ten, \$2. Specimens free. Address 841-2t BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

ALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—
\$1.50 A YEAR.—No. 2 West 48d Street, New York—Teaches how to get and keep well without medicine; how to be your own best physician. Healthy children should never get sick. If born unhealthy, or deformed, it is the fault of parents and is preventable. Treats also of farmers horses, overworking of farmer's wives and children, etc., etc.

PEAD "HUMBUG" OCCASIONALLY—We be guarantee you it will pay. Price 25 cents. Sent to any address in the United States free of postage. Orders for circulars must have stamp inclosed. E. McWHOOD, Publisher, (successor to S. F. French & Co.,) No. 72 Maiden Lane, New York.

# A WAY WITH SPECTACLES.

#### OLD EYES

MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine.

Address
E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

881-12t
1130 Broadway, New York.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SICK.—New remedies and new success. No patent medicine or mineral polson used. Thousands cured yearly. A permanent cure guaranteed in all cases (if treated.) Any disease treated (if curable,) peculiar to ladies and gentlemen or both; no matter what the disease is, or where located, or of how long standing. Inclose five cents for a large descriptive circular.

Address

BE I. HFALY,

881-6t

Amityville, Long Island, N. Y.

PERMANENT SHEEP LABEL—See Illustrated Advartisement in RUBAL, Dec. 18th, page 403.

828-18t C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

### PENS! PENS! PENS!

GOLD PENS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS: On account of the near approach of the Holidays, we offer our large stock of Gold Pens and Pencils with Gold and Silver Extension, or Ebony Holders, of every description, at 30 per cent. less than the usual retail price, Send early for new Catalogue and Price 1 ist to R. M. MORE & CO., 830-4t Station D., New York City.

NEW JERSEY FARM FOR SALE—A
BARGAIN.—A Farm containing 120 acres in Gloucester county, 16 miles from Philadelphia, 11 miles to the
Delaware river or Steamboat Lauding, 5 miles to sloop
navigation, 1 mile to a marl bed, 1 mile to a village of 2,
600 inhabitants, or a Raliroad depot, fronting a turnpike,
and an elevation of 182 feet above the level of the Delaware river. Is well fenced—every field watered—no time
to lose. If you want such a farm come without delay,
J. H. COFFIN & CO.,
830-8t Franklinville, Gloucester Co., New Jersey.

PRIM Y KARE!—We want agreed when the company of the

TO THE LADIES—The American WashIng Preparation and Excelsior Soap has been theroughly tested during the year past, and found to be just
what we say it is—a saving of one-half the expense and
labor in washing, and makes the clothes last much longer. Also for cleaning paint and all household purposes,
cannot be equaled, as the numerous recommendations
daily tell us. Receipts for the above will be sent to any
address on the receipt of one dollar. Satisfaction guaranteed or the money refunded. Address J. THOMPSON
CREE, Rochester, N. Y., care of WILLIAMS. Rural NewYorker Office.

# 500.000 PATENT SAP SPILES.—Sam-830-4t E. MOSHER, Holly, Michigan.

A GENTS WANTED!—BROOM HEAD!—
New, valuable and salable. I want an enterprising man in each county (not already taken.) in New York State, to sell MILLER'S celebrated METALLIO BROOM HEAD, patented June 18th. 1863—by which everybody can make a broom without the aid of cord or trings of any kind. Will last a life-time. No humbug, but an article of real merit. Every farmer, and all who wish to make their own brooms cheap, should have one. Inclose a three cent stamp for circular to agents, giving full particulars, and address J. W. MABEE, P. O. Box 117, Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y.

100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION U Generals sent, post-paid, for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of gaphs of Robel Officers for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Statesmen and Generals for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actors for 25 cts. Address C. SEYMOUR, Holland, Eric Co., N. Y

Touch and examine an invention urgently needed by every body. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that retails easily for \$6, by R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chathan Square, New York.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP WITH B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POT-ASH, or READY SOAP MAKER, warranted double the strength of common potash, and superior to any other saponifier or lye in the market. Put up in cans of I pound, 2 pounde, 3 pounde, 6 pounde, and 12 poundes, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 73 and 74 Washington Street, New York.

THE BEST WORKING, the BEST MADE, and the most destrable COOK STOVE is the GOOD CHEEK, with a suding and dumping grate. Can be arranged for wood or coal. Eff Call and examine it at LEIN'S, 52311 Opposite the Osborn House, Rochester, N. Y. RARMERS, COUNTRYMEN, AND

## COUNTRY MERCHANTS, Can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Sor-ghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Oils, and other produce to JOSIAH CARPENTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT. No. 323 Washington St., New York, Near Eric Railroad Depot. To be sold at the highest market price. Every shipper to him will receive his val-uable Weekly Price Current of the New-York Market free.

# \$1.000.000 **WORTH**

Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are

SA VIDA CO - SA CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRAC

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Write for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. NEW-YEAR'S EVE.

E STEET

BY ARTHUR J. MUNBY.

OD-By, strange year, so flerce and yet so tender-So hat with battle and so blind with tears -To-day is thine; to-night the Almighty Lender Resumes thee back into the timeless years; Good-by!

Not in a waste of sheeted snow thou diest. Nor 'mid tumultuous echoes of the deep: Gray placid evening folds thee where thou liest, And modest airs caress thee into sleep: Good-by 1

How calm a death for such insatiate warrior? But sternest souls and maddest in the fray, Oft' ere they float beyond life's viewless barrier. Reveal to love their chasten'd eyes, and say Good by !

'So leave a blessing ere thou part for heaven; Tell the fond earth she is not always thus: Let some kind spirit with the morn be given, And not to her alone, but ah, to us-Good-by

To us, who long to go where thou art going To rise from self, and he forever free; To see the land with milk and honey flowing And say to memory as we say to thee,

# The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WHAT THEOPHILUS WAS GOOD FOR.

BY S. E. C.

"O THAT will be joyful, joyful, joyful! O that will be jeyful, To meet and part ne more!"

VRRY clear were the notes, as they floated out across the field on that autumn afternoon. They awoke the cattle dozing, dreaming by the pasture bars, and the squirrel, gliding across the brown rail fence, stopped and settled back upon his hannches to listen. Very soft and sweet they were, as they stole down the long hill, and into the open windows of a little white house, making a pale, sad face grow bright for an instant. as the words brought visions of that Heavenly country, upon whose borders the weary feet had even now begun to tread.

Whatever the thoughts may have been which were awakened by the song, it was well that the singer was not in sight. On the very summit of the long hill, leading idly over a broken-down fence is the awkward figure of Theophilus Dawson. His hat being without a brim, you at once have a full view of his face,-large, goodnatured, covered with freckles and framed in tangled masses of auburn hair; while the hand, stroking in an absent way an old white horse drinking in a trough by the fence, shows that he is not a stranger to toil.

I do not suppose the crimson-tinted clouds floating down towards the distant mountains. and to which his eyes were directed, awakened in his mind any enthusiasm.—unless indeed they suggested the idea of fair weather upon the next day. Nor do I suppose he was greatly moved by the words of the old-fashioned hymn; for he continued to sing:

> "To meet and part no more On Canaan's happy shore."

The old herse lifted his head after the first drink, and looked around him as if he realized something of the beauty with which twilight was clothing the world.

The little village of Glendale rested quietly under the shadows of its great trees, while the sound of the factory bells, floating out on the clear evening air, told that the streets were filled with weary laborers, their clothes scarcely better than the rags they sorted. The farmers were going home from market, their patient horses, with the check-rein loose, tugging away at the burdens behind them.

its bright green leaves, and meeting with so much success it made a bolder movement, hiding one side of the two-story, red house, the windows of which glowed and flushed with the reflected glory of the western sky. The poplar trees cast long, awkward shadows acress the garden, while the bucket, swinging from the old fashioned well-sweep, kept up its own peculiar music, creaking louder and louder, as if to drown the voice of THEOPHILUS. The little stream, that all daylong wandered singing, murmuring to itself in the fields about the old red tarm-house, became still and sullen on the bor. ders of the dark pine forest, while with many windings it seemed as if striving to avoid its fate; but finally glided into the underbrush, and was lost to view in that dark, mysterious forest, which to the children seemed the boundary line between the pleasant sunny fields of Glendale, and a vast terra incognita! All the uncertain stories they ever heard were associated with this forest; and so it seldom rang with their shouts, and wild flowers grew, bloomed and died, at the roots of the old trees, while year after year the wind swept through the forest, sounding like the roar of the ocean upon a desolate shore.

If THEOPHILUS had been anything of a genius, he could not but have felt, as whistling his favorite tune he went leisurely after the cows, that the world he looked out upon was beautiful, But he was not a genius. Although his mother, when she gave him his name, confidently hoped he might be a minister, yet her visions vanished when he grew up the good-natured, awkward boy of fourteen. Year after year, in the little red school-house, he bent over his worn-out arithmetic, never ciphering farther than interest, and always beginning back again at the com-

The state of the s

shook their heads, and said, "A clever boy, but | cant place which the map-maker had omitted. not good for anything !" And so THEOPHILUS lived on in the two-story red house, growing every day more awkward, and as the teacher said more stupid; but with his warm, generous heart always sharing in the sorrows of the little boys at the school,—fixing the strings of their kites, and making them whistles out of the willows that grew in abundance by the brook. There was one thing only that he seemed to excel in, and that was singing; and when at home one summer afternoon, as he followed the patient brown-eyed cattle across the fields, you might hear his voice ringing out the words of many a patriotic piece, or old-tashioned bymn.

It was a goomy day when the brave Massachussetts boys were murdered by an infuriated mob in the streets of Baltimore. Those were gloomy days that followed, when the call for volunteers rang through the North. How it thrilled the hearts of the home-loving New England men! How it swept across chords that until then they never knew they possessed!

wide awake as on one April night. In the across the little streams,—every where, were the | till twenty years afterwards. hand-bills calling for volunteers. The "Stars and Stripes" waved from the top of the flagstaff, and the village hall was crowded. Already the roll is almost full. One more name! "Only one more," they say. A pause-no one responds. Then from the farther end of the dimly-lighted room, an awkward figure makes its way through the crowd, and writes a name on the roll. There it stood, in a cramped, old-fashioned hand-THEOPHILUS DAWSON.

One cheer went up that the list was full

"Antietam" was a fearful battle. There the light of many a home went out, to be seen no more on this side of the grave.

It was after the battle. By this I mean, the warring with weapons of man's device, not the battle between life and death; for that still raged upon the gloomy field, and behind the broken limb of a tree a boy has crawled away to die. The cap has fallen off. The face looks familiar. Can that be the same boy that was leaning over the broken fence of the old red farm-house, so long ago? Yes, the very same. A wounded comrade has crept to his side to offer him a drink of water from his canteen. There is no need. He sees that the feet blistered by many a weary march, are about to touch the borders of that country where no one shall hunger any more, neither thirst any more.

He creeps closer to him and says: "Can I do anything for you?"

The dying boy reaches for his knife, and severs one of the tangled locks of his auburn hair:

"Give that to mother, and tell her I was happy when I died."

A glorious smile lights up the rough, sunburnt face, and the white lips move with the

"On Canaan's happy shore!

Hark! Do you not hear the angels tune their harps in that bright immortal land, for a welcome home? No, nothing but the groans of the dying, and the wailing sound of the wind through the southern forest. It is because your finite mind cannot reach the Infinite and Eternal. What though the heart beat under an humble form !it left that form to moulder in a trench upon the field at "Antietam," and the spirit,-sanctified, glorified-shall shine as a star in that far-off land, forever and ever.

We take up the song where the dying boy

left it: "O that will be joyful, joyful, joyful!"

Yes, it will be joyful, when the great victorious army, travel-stained and worn, crossing the river one by one, are mustered within the golden gates of the Eternal city, to hear from their great Commander the words: "You have The woodbine, as if ashamed of the broken | fought a good fight, you have finished your fence that stretched down the long hill even to course." There will be no awkward forms, for the pasture bars, attempted to cover it with all have received bodies fashioned like unto His glorious body. No garments stained with the battles of earth will be there, for unto all that overcometh are given white robes. There will be no need there to sing, "O that will be joyful," for they that have gotten the victory sing a new song: "Blessing and honor and glory and power and might be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever and ever."

## ROLLING UP THE WAR MAPS.

"ROLL up the map of Europe," said the younger Pitt, when he saw all his plants frustrated by the victories of Napoleon, and then turned his face to the wall and died. It is with a very direcent feeling that we have just entered upon a little eremony, which will be observed in many newspapers this season. We are rolling up our war map of the Great Rebellion. To say nothing of the number which had become distributed about the various parts of the establishment, we found that ninety-three maps had accumulated under our elbow for immediate reference. If Kirby Smith had stuck out, as he threatened, we might have had a hundred; but we excuse him.

This collection of maps, as we turn them over have rather a hard look, for some of them are over four years old, and but few of them were handsome in their best condition, being produced in a hurry to meet a temporary demand. Indeed, we well remember the vexations to which they have put us on this account. Here is one, for instance, which located Fort Darling on the wrong side of the James River and deranged a whole campaign (in our understanding.) And then a map would generally come out after the interest in a particular battle was all over, but when the next one occurred, it was mencement of the next term. The neighbors provokingly sure to be at some little insignifi with they have paid being given.

In some cases an elaborate map would appear of a certain locality expected to be the scene of great events, and then the war would never go there; while in others, the map covered such a limited area, that the campaign traveled off the edge in less than a week. However, we have no fault to find now. As we turn over these sheets, familiar names strike the eye -- names destined to shine forever on the page of history-and thrilling associations are re-awakened. But they have had their day and generation, and as we roll them up, we fervently trust that they will never be anything better than waste paper, except possibly to the antiquarian.— Bost. Jour.

#### A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

One hundred years ago there was not a single white man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana or Illinois Territories. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of America, was as little known as the mountains of the moon. It was not until Never was the little village of Glendale so 1760 that the hunter of Kentucky, the gallant and adventurous Boone, left, his home in North streets, posted up upon the brown barns of some | Carolina to become the first settler of Kenoutlying farm-houses, on the wooden bridges tucky. The first pioneer of Ohio did not settle

> A hundred years age Canada belonged to France, and the whole population of the United States did not exceed two and a half millions.

> A hundred years ago the Great Frederick of Prussia was performing those exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a singlehanded contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three great powers of Europe combined.

> A hundred years ago the United States were the most loyal people of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which, within a score of years thereafter, established the Great Republic of the world.

> A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America—with combined circulation not exceeding 2,000. Steam engines and cylinder presses had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered the remarkest conception of man.

When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that the century which has passed has been allotted to more important events in their bearing upon the happiness of the world than almost any other century since the creation.

Who can foretell our development and national greatness a hundred years hence? — Ex.

Before you buy "foreign perfumes," ask the dealers to show you their European invoices. They can't do it. Reason why: Importations have ceased under the present tariff. The articles are counterfeits. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," a finer extract than Paris ever produced, now reigns supreme in this market. Sold everywhare.

SEVERE COUGHS AND COLDS are being rapidly produced by the sudden changes of weather we are now experiencing, but Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant will as promptly cure them. Sold Everywhere.

# Corner for the Young.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 830.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma: - The Fenian Brotherhood.

Answer to Anagram: I would not stay forever here

In this sad world of care and pain, I would not have life linger on Or give my thoughts to earth again.

I long to close my tearful eyes, Recline my weary, aching head Upon the couch where all is peace, And rest among the early dead.

Answers to Enigmas, &c., in No. 881. Answer to Biblical Enigma: -The Urim and Thummim. Answer to Puzz'e:

O may those hearts by love united, And mingled into one, Ever keep the vows so fondly plighted, And dream of them alone. So may our Love shine on forever Like hope's undying ray, Which grief, or dark misfortune never Hath power to take away.

Answer to Asnagram:

Open the casement, and up with the sun ! A very good precept, and oh what fun! But to lie in bed till the sun is high, Is all a hoax, between you and I

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER. THE LARGEST-OIRCULATING
Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.

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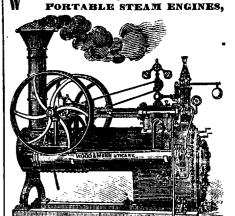
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