FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

In a subsequent chapter of this work, the plan for raising potatoes will be given in detail. For those who have not already done so, it will be found highly advantageous to adopt it. The potatoes, when properly cultivated, yield a valuable return, and are not subject to the same complications as are most other vegetables. They require less labor, and are more susceptible to disease. They can be raised with greater ease, and are more easily preserved. The following is a brief outline of the plan:

1. Selection of the land. The land should be level, well-drained, and free from stones. It should be thoroughly plowed and cultivated. The soil should be rich and well-manured. The potatoes should be planted on a bed of manure, and the land should be kept free from weeds.

2. Planting. The potatoes should be planted in rows, 30 inches apart, and 12 inches deep. The rows should be 3 feet apart, and the plants should be 9 inches apart along the rows. The potatoes should be planted with the eyes upwards, and the tops should be kept moist and well-manured. The soil should be kept free from weeds.

3. Cultivation. The potatoes should be cultivated frequently, and the weeds should be kept under control. The soil should be kept free from weeds, and the potatoes should be cultivated with a hoe or a plow. The potatoes should be dug when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist.

4. Harvesting. The potatoes should be harvested when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist. The potatoes should be stored in a cold, dry place, and the tops should be kept moist.

In conclusion, raising potatoes is a profitable and successful enterprise. The potatoes require less labor, and are more susceptible to disease. They can be raised with greater ease, and are more easily preserved. The following is a brief outline of the plan:

1. Selection of the land. The land should be level, well-drained, and free from stones. It should be thoroughly plowed and cultivated. The soil should be rich and well-manured. The potatoes should be planted on a bed of manure, and the land should be kept free from weeds.

2. Planting. The potatoes should be planted in rows, 30 inches apart, and 12 inches deep. The rows should be 3 feet apart, and the plants should be 9 inches apart along the rows. The potatoes should be planted with the eyes upwards, and the tops should be kept moist and well-manured. The soil should be kept free from weeds.

3. Cultivation. The potatoes should be cultivated frequently, and the weeds should be kept under control. The soil should be kept free from weeds, and the potatoes should be cultivated with a hoe or a plow. The potatoes should be dug when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist.

4. Harvesting. The potatoes should be harvested when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist. The potatoes should be stored in a cold, dry place, and the tops should be kept moist.

In conclusion, raising potatoes is a profitable and successful enterprise. The potatoes require less labor, and are more susceptible to disease. They can be raised with greater ease, and are more easily preserved. The following is a brief outline of the plan:

1. Selection of the land. The land should be level, well-drained, and free from stones. It should be thoroughly plowed and cultivated. The soil should be rich and well-manured. The potatoes should be planted on a bed of manure, and the land should be kept free from weeds.

2. Planting. The potatoes should be planted in rows, 30 inches apart, and 12 inches deep. The rows should be 3 feet apart, and the plants should be 9 inches apart along the rows. The potatoes should be planted with the eyes upwards, and the tops should be kept moist and well-manured. The soil should be kept free from weeds.

3. Cultivation. The potatoes should be cultivated frequently, and the weeds should be kept under control. The soil should be kept free from weeds, and the potatoes should be cultivated with a hoe or a plow. The potatoes should be dug when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist.

4. Harvesting. The potatoes should be harvested when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist. The potatoes should be stored in a cold, dry place, and the tops should be kept moist.

In conclusion, raising potatoes is a profitable and successful enterprise. The potatoes require less labor, and are more susceptible to disease. They can be raised with greater ease, and are more easily preserved. The following is a brief outline of the plan:

1. Selection of the land. The land should be level, well-drained, and free from stones. It should be thoroughly plowed and cultivated. The soil should be rich and well-manured. The potatoes should be planted on a bed of manure, and the land should be kept free from weeds.

2. Planting. The potatoes should be planted in rows, 30 inches apart, and 12 inches deep. The rows should be 3 feet apart, and the plants should be 9 inches apart along the rows. The potatoes should be planted with the eyes upwards, and the tops should be kept moist and well-manured. The soil should be kept free from weeds.

3. Cultivation. The potatoes should be cultivated frequently, and the weeds should be kept under control. The soil should be kept free from weeds, and the potatoes should be cultivated with a hoe or a plow. The potatoes should be dug when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist.

4. Harvesting. The potatoes should be harvested when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist. The potatoes should be stored in a cold, dry place, and the tops should be kept moist.

In conclusion, raising potatoes is a profitable and successful enterprise. The potatoes require less labor, and are more susceptible to disease. They can be raised with greater ease, and are more easily preserved. The following is a brief outline of the plan:

1. Selection of the land. The land should be level, well-drained, and free from stones. It should be thoroughly plowed and cultivated. The soil should be rich and well-manured. The potatoes should be planted on a bed of manure, and the land should be kept free from weeds.

2. Planting. The potatoes should be planted in rows, 30 inches apart, and 12 inches deep. The rows should be 3 feet apart, and the plants should be 9 inches apart along the rows. The potatoes should be planted with the eyes upwards, and the tops should be kept moist and well-manured. The soil should be kept free from weeds.

3. Cultivation. The potatoes should be cultivated frequently, and the weeds should be kept under control. The soil should be kept free from weeds, and the potatoes should be cultivated with a hoe or a plow. The potatoes should be dug when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist.

4. Harvesting. The potatoes should be harvested when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist. The potatoes should be stored in a cold, dry place, and the tops should be kept moist.

In conclusion, raising potatoes is a profitable and successful enterprise. The potatoes require less labor, and are more susceptible to disease. They can be raised with greater ease, and are more easily preserved. The following is a brief outline of the plan:

1. Selection of the land. The land should be level, well-drained, and free from stones. It should be thoroughly plowed and cultivated. The soil should be rich and well-manured. The potatoes should be planted on a bed of manure, and the land should be kept free from weeds.

2. Planting. The potatoes should be planted in rows, 30 inches apart, and 12 inches deep. The rows should be 3 feet apart, and the plants should be 9 inches apart along the rows. The potatoes should be planted with the eyes upwards, and the tops should be kept moist and well-manured. The soil should be kept free from weeds.

3. Cultivation. The potatoes should be cultivated frequently, and the weeds should be kept under control. The soil should be kept free from weeds, and the potatoes should be cultivated with a hoe or a plow. The potatoes should be dug when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist.

4. Harvesting. The potatoes should be harvested when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist. The potatoes should be stored in a cold, dry place, and the tops should be kept moist.

In conclusion, raising potatoes is a profitable and successful enterprise. The potatoes require less labor, and are more susceptible to disease. They can be raised with greater ease, and are more easily preserved. The following is a brief outline of the plan:

1. Selection of the land. The land should be level, well-drained, and free from stones. It should be thoroughly plowed and cultivated. The soil should be rich and well-manured. The potatoes should be planted on a bed of manure, and the land should be kept free from weeds.

2. Planting. The potatoes should be planted in rows, 30 inches apart, and 12 inches deep. The rows should be 3 feet apart, and the plants should be 9 inches apart along the rows. The potatoes should be planted with the eyes upwards, and the tops should be kept moist and well-manured. The soil should be kept free from weeds.

3. Cultivation. The potatoes should be cultivated frequently, and the weeds should be kept under control. The soil should be kept free from weeds, and the potatoes should be cultivated with a hoe or a plow. The potatoes should be dug when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist.

4. Harvesting. The potatoes should be harvested when they are ripe, and the tops should be kept moist. The potatoes should be stored in a cold, dry place, and the tops should be kept moist.
rains are made subservient to the double purpose of cooling the arid surface and conveying warmth to the deeper recesses of the soil, we can advert with some confidence to the benefits resulting from the use of manure. Mr. PARKES is strongly of opinion that where a very large amount of manure is used, the increase of temperature is altogether to the disadvantage of the growing crops. He says:—

"Our readers may think that what we and our forefathers have done was of no vulgar consequence, but let them reflect what it has done for the support of our agricultural population, and what it will do for our manufacturing and commercial interest. For every gentleman who, at his matutinal or ante-natal call, makes his first look an inquiry after the weather, can see a reason for the study of that subject. It can not be the soil that makes the weather; but the weather which the farmer makes, he is the man to study.

For several past years the Morgan has been a very interesting account of five experiments in Gravel Spring, Ill. Mr. McCann says he got three pieces of board, of which he has ample time to do. In short, he believes in unceasing improvement, and that next season a very considerable success will be a success, and that next season a very considerable success will be.

For several years past the Morgan has been the largest number of valuable, useful horses, and burr grass became the covering of many acres of land, where previously there had been noth-
FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS.

FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.
Blind, dumb and contrary "human nature."
The Reviewer,

ST. PAUL’S EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS: New Translated

MAIDEN FAIR

MAJOR AND MINOR DUTIES FOR INFANTRY, WITH STANDING

THE EDUCATOR.

MAJOR AND MINOR DUTIES FOR INFANTRY, WITH STANDING

MACRAE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

MAIDEN FAIR

LUCY DAVES.

SCIENTIFIC, USEFUL, &c.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

SCIENTIFIC, USEFUL, &c.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

SCIENTIFIC, USEFUL, &c.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

SCIENTIFIC, USEFUL, &c.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

SCIENTIFIC, USEFUL, &c.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

SCIENTIFIC, USEFUL, &c.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

SCIENTIFIC, USEFUL, &c.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.
Since the formation of this army he has been proud of, and with God's blessing, we will contend its destiny should be accomplished. In the Col. H. F. Clark, Chief of Commissary: Surgeon, of the Army of the Potomac.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 7, 1863.


OF all the flags that float aloft
And fling it out, 'mid song and shout,
To wind and wave with waving shouts.
Then hail the banner of the free,
And give it three times round the field,
The Dunciad of the Sea.

The Army in Virginia.

The Confederates are marching upon the Rappahannock. The following orders have been published in the army:


A grand total of six hundred and nineteen.

The officers relieved as above will report in. The Adjutant General of the Army, W. T. Smith, left, and General Sigel, right.

December 23rd.

The following is the Official Order in regard to the instructions given for the attendance of the Secretary of War, Mr. Welles, at the Department of the Interior, on the 23rd instant:

WASHINGTON, DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, Jan. 20, 1863.

The orders referred to above will report in. The Adjutant General of the Army, W. T. Smith, left, and General Sigel, right.

The Secretary of War, in answer to the Sec. of State, says that, in the 28th, relative to the capture of Rappahannock, under date of January 10th, contains:

— The under-named officers relieved as above will report in.

— Give the seaport city of Galveston.

— The rebel newspaper says that of 10,000 men led in a forlorn hope, 1,000 were killed outright in an hour and forty minutes, and 4,000 captured.

— The order arming the blacks in Massachusetts for military purposes, and the resolution of the Senate to draw the blacks out of the service, are 86 different plates.

— Secretary Seward has notified the Medical Bureau of the War Department, to issue to Mr. M. Porter to act as provost marshal without the authority of Congress.

— The news from Berwick Bay last evening was made known to the people of Northern Virginia by a portion of the press, and reports of the capture of the Confederate fleet, and the capture of the rebel ship, the Hatteras.

— The rebel newspaper says that of 10,000 men led in a forlorn hope, 1,000 were killed outright in an hour and forty minutes, and 4,000 captured.

— The French have again been badly beaten by the United States, by a portion of the press, and reports of the capture of the Confederate fleet, and the capture of the rebel ship, the Hatteras.

— The market house at Zanesville, Ohio, was crushed in a collision with a railroad train last week.

— Secretary Seward has notified the Medical Bureau of the War Department, to issue to Mr. M. Porter to act as provost marshal without the authority of Congress.

— The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says that the Government is preparing to take immediate possession of the last rebel port on the Mississippi.

— The order arming the blacks in Massachusetts for military purposes, and the resolution of the Senate to draw the blacks out of the service, are 86 different plates.

— Secretary Seward has notified the Medical Bureau of the War Department, to issue to Mr. M. Porter to act as provost marshal without the authority of Congress.
Special Notices

FOR THROAT DISEASES

An affection of the larynx, nasopharynx, or larynx, makes the subject of the greatest concern to the medical profession; and the use of remedies for those persons suffering from such conditions, is one of the most important duties of the medical profession.

In such cases, the use of Meeh or Minion’s Patent Bronchial Troches, is recommended. They are in great demand, and their efficacy is well known.

Rye, 60 cts.
Buckwheat, 60 cts.

Buckwheat

MEATS—In this department of trade there has been a very

FALL WHEAT.—The receipts of fall wheat were but limit-
ed, and the prices are about lc better, viz., 90@95c

SPRING OATS, of which there were very few offered, sell freely at 38c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

INFERIOR QUALITY 25,000@28,000

Coal, Char 7
Salt, bbl 1,70
Straw, tun
Hay, tun

Dairy, &c.
Butter, roll 16@20c
Butter, firkin 16 to 18c
Cheese, 11@13c

CALF SKINS—None.

Veal Calves—None.

WORKING OXEN — 3 pair — None.

BOSTON, Jan. 29—There has been considerable excite-

ment in the wool market, and prices advanced 2@4c

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—There is no falling off noted

in the demand for the finer descriptions of Wool, and thelate advance has been well maintained, but the low grades

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The sales since Saturday last are very

large, principally of fleece Wool, the stock of which is now

ere after being damaged by water during a fire, will be sold a
discount of from...
Corner for the Young

By W. L. Havey

ILLUSTRATED MENU

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

For Moore's Rural New Yorker.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Illustrated Menu

1. Three-fifths of impudence, and an herb.
2. Three-fifths of impudence, and an herb.
3. Three-fifths of impudence, and an herb.
4. Three-fifths of impudence, and an herb.
5. Three-fifths of impudence, and an herb.
6. Three-fifths of impudence, and an herb.

CHARADE.

D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.

For Moore's Rural New Yorker.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Illustrated Menu

1. Three-fifths of impudence, and an herb.
2. Three-fifths of impudence, and an herb.
3. Three-fifths of impudence, and an herb.
4. Three-fifths of impudence, and an herb.
5. Three-fifths of impudence, and an herb.
6. Three-fifths of impudence, and an herb.