

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

(SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.)

VOL. XII. NO. 38.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.
CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.
CHAS. D. BRADGON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it assiduously advocates. AS A FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other Journal, rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

AGRICULTURAL.

INQUIRIES AND NOTES.

Fall Plowing Clay Land.

ENS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have a piece of clay land, strong and rich, producing a heavy crop, if the plants once get a start, but it is so stiff that if the weather is unfavorable, and the ground dry and baked, it is sometimes impossible for tender plants to break the crust, and they therefore perish. It is also very unpleasant to work, and sometimes I think the more it is handled the worse it becomes. Would fall plowing be any advantage? It has been recommended, and I would like advice.—CLAY, Niagara Co., N. Y., 1861.

A CLAY soil is much ameliorated by fall plowing, if it is done when the ground is in the proper condition. Plow when pretty dry, and leave it rough during the winter. The frosts will break and completely pulverize the toughest clods, and make the whole quite mellow. In the spring it should not be touched until dry, when it may be plowed again and harrowed before planting. Before doing this it would be well to give a good coating of long, unfermented manure. A dressing of ashes after harrowing would, in a measure, prevent baking of the surface. If a course similar to this is pursued for a few years, the character of the soil will be materially changed for the better. It is assumed, of course, that the soil is thoroughly drained; for unless this is the case, all attempts at improvement will be useless. An undrained clay soil will always be cold, late, and hard to work, no matter what may be done for its benefit in other respects.

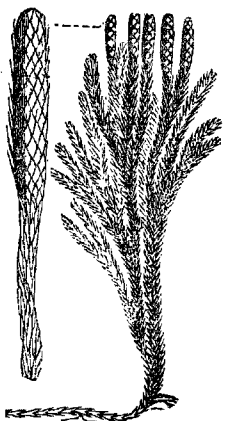
Weeds—What are They?

ENS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Accompanying this you will find a plant, the name of which I would like to ascertain. It grows in pastures, and being creeping in some places, is quite troublesome. I would also like to know what are properly called weeds. Must a plant be hard to eradicate, or injurious to crops, to give it a claim to this reproachful name?—W. T., Sodus, N. Y., 1861.

ANY plant that is not valuable either for use as food, clothing, or medicine, or for its beauty, is called a weed, as the term is popularly understood. But to the farmer and gardener everything is a weed that is out of place, or growing where it is not wanted, and where it is liable to do more hurt than good. Rye is a weed when growing among wheat, and often we see fields whitened with the flowers of buckwheat, growing from scattered seeds of the last crop; and these are nothing less than weeds in appearance and effect—invasers of the soil, and robbers of the legitimate crop.

One of the plants sent is *Lycopodium clavatum*, or Common Club Moss. It grows in open woods and rather shady pastures, and is quite common on the borders of Lake Ontario, and particularly so on the islands in the St. Lawrence River. It will not endure the bright sunlight, we judge from its habits, and therefore its eradication must be easy.

The other is a different variety of *Lycopodium*—*dendroideum*, or Tree Club Moss, and sometimes called Ground Pine. It is an elegant little plant, found growing some eight or ten inches in height, and found mostly in the woods. Our engraving shows its appearance and habit, and also a single spike.



The Potato Rot.

THE potato in this section of the country is an important crop; indeed, many farmers rely on it almost exclusively, perhaps too much so for the good of the soil and their own ultimate benefit. It is very easy to impoverish a soil by growing potatoes too frequently, and this is particularly the case with sandy ground, which of late, and since the prevalence of the rot, has been found to be the only soil to be relied upon for a crop of sound tubers. With a little stable manure every spring, and a dressing of leached ashes,

the fertility may be kept up, though after two crops it is better to sow grain, and clover to be turned under. The importance and the uncertainty of the crop cause extensive growers to look with concern for the appearance of the rot, which may sweep away their anticipated profits. In this section we have seen no cause for alarm, though many fields have not a very promising appearance. From Genesee county we have received several gloomy letters, that speak of fields entirely destroyed, not worth the digging, &c. Not having an opportunity to observe for ourselves, we cannot say how just are these complaints, nor how general the evil, and therefore hope for the best. There may be exceptional cases—the result of improper treatment—such as planting in a heavy, damp soil, the free use of fresh manures—or of some other cause that will affect but few. We have known an outcry raised in a neighborhood by failure in one or two cases, where no other result should have been anticipated. We cannot say that this is so in the present instance, but we will hope for the best until we hear further.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

WAYSIDE JOTTINGS.

AM now three miles west of Kenosha, or thereabouts. Here are good board fences along the road, and subdividing the farms. Here is a barley field—forty or fifty acres. Yonder a man cradling, and still further away a MANNY's reaper in motion and three or four hands at work. Barley over-ripe—badly crinkled. Young man says it is better to grow some barley than all wheat. I believe him. He does not know what it is worth. Last year we sold at 68 cents—it yielded about 33 bushels per acre. Not quite as good as wheat, but this year the grain is heavier and straw lighter. The six-rowed barley is mostly grown—a little two-rowed is mixed with it. Boys are binding it. Smells like "before the machine" in a down east barley barn. I would never grow it because of any pleasure I took in working in it.

I travel but a short distance south on the old stage road from Chicago to Milwaukee, and again turn west, leaving the ridge which divides the waters which flow into Lake Michigan and those which flow into the Mississippi. And here before me lies Pleasant Prairie!—stretching away to the North, West and South—a basin, dotted with groves clustering about homesteads, and checkered with the ripening harvests—a magnificent sight! Away, as far as the eye can see, is a fringe of green—a timber hill, which bounds it. We descend toward the bottom of the basin. The grain grows heavier and the farms larger.

A flock of grasshoppers! I wrote the above twenty minutes back, and now I am in the midst of a flock of grasshoppers that fill the air, fly in my face, thump against my hat and—there! look at those green oats over the fence!—hardly an oat to be seen! The straw stands bare of its burthen! Even the May-weed by the roadside is being gruned by these industrious feeders.

Bare pastures, innocent of tree or shade, and this August sun beating upon the unprotected cattle—not a shadow in which they may stand to stamp off the flies. When groves are so easily grown, this is inexcusable. It is unprofitable too! It pays as well to regard the comfort of the animal as to provide food.

"Botheration," said a farmer we called upon. "Our crop is only half what it ought to be—the chinch bug, grasshoppers, and army worm will eat us out of house and home. The grasshoppers are eating up the oats and gnawing into the corn silks like the mischief."

The farmers here, many of them, believe that they cannot grow fruit on the prairie; but that the soil of the timber belts is better adapted to fruit growing. They recognize the necessity of protection.

"How much more a man can do now with such implements as this—standing beside a Buckeye mower—than he could ten years ago. I used to have three or four hands in the hay harvest, but this year my boy, twelve years old, and I, have harvested thirty tons of hay alone, in ten days, and done it easier than we could have done it without this implement and more help." And then, we thought, as we looked upon the complacent, smooth faced wife who, the husband said, was "a great hand to read," how much the women have cause to rejoice at any improvement that diminishes the number of hired hands and saves the labor of cooking. In the West this cooking for harvest help is an onerous tax upon the strength and endurance of women; and any method that can be adopted by which this burthen may be diminished, is worthy the attention of western farmers. The employment of tenants as hired men, providing men of families with homes and paying them a certain sum per year, they boarding themselves, is recommended. Men are more contented, and, having families to support, are more reliable than the adventurer with no incumbrances other than an extra hickory shirt and a pair of boots.

Talking about the Buckeye Reaper and Mower, since writing the foregoing, I have seen it work. It is highly spoken of as a mower. I have only seen it at work as a reaper. Its cuts wide—wider than Manny's, I believe, and is too heavy work for a medium sized single team. Compared with the

Manny reaper, it is much harder work to get the grain off from it, and it is not laid in so neat, trim gavel.

I have traveled across lots, through woodland and over prairie, and I come upon a man raking Club and Fife wheat, mixed. It is in the "Openings," and he is at work in an orchard. He complains of all the bugs the world is heir to—at least of most of those which infest wheat. The orchard has but little fruit, and if one crop of small grain is equal to a fire, as some of my orchard friends assert, he is burning his trees up fast, and they certainly are going!

On this low, level timber land, near the Des Plaines river, I find a fruit orchard, and have heard from the neighbors that the owner "takes great pains to grow fruit." I find him in the field, tell him that I want to talk fruit with him. He insists that "fruit is an up-hill business"—that the climate does not appear to be adapted to it—the wind blows it off or blasts it, or the winter kills the trees—in short, it is a doleful story he tells. He calls the White Doyenne and the Bartlett the best pears to plant for market, and had he a thousand trees to plant, he would select no other varieties. The Seckel he calls hardy and good here. His neighbors have Brown Beurre, and with them it proves hardy and productive. The Flemish Beauty always bears. The Louise Bonne de Jersey is hardy on Quince stock and very productive—had to build frames under his trees last year to support the fruit, but they bore to death. He neglected to thin them out. This year the most of his trees have the leaf blight.

Apricots on plum stocks are hardy, and but for the curculio could be grown in any quantity." Then fence the pigs under the apricots and keep the fowls there too, and the "little Turk" will leave. But that costs labor and trouble, you know, and we find some of these Badger State men will not take the trouble to grow fruit. His plums are troubled in the same way—can grow any quantity of them but for the curculio. "The rabbits killed fifty pear trees last winter and winter before last for me." Yes, but cannot that be prevented? "Yes, take it in time, it could be done I s'pose." Aye, could be done take it in time! That is the way to do things generally! It will be seen that this man who decries this as a fruit country, acknowledges that some kinds of fruit do well here. He looked the writer straight in the eye and asserted with remarkable boldness and emphasis that the Roxbury Russet and Rhode Island Greening would not do at all here! This was a startling announcement, to be sure, to a man who had heard and read the assertion from long before he ever saw a prairie to this hour! Such orchardists would be wiser if they were to get away from home occasionally and talk with western orchardists more.

To a Massachusetts woman.—Do you like living in the West better than in New England? The question seemed a painful one for the moment; and the mental balances seemed to require adjustment. Finally: "Yes, I do not know but I should have liked living here better, had we been as successful as we expected; but you know crops have been poor; and when they were good, prices were low, and we had got too much involved—purchased too much land and ran in debt for it. Although I like the West, yet if I could choose such a place as I would like, would rather spend my days in Massachusetts." But the good woman knows she cannot choose, and she is content where she is. But let me say to the eastern reader, who may some day desire to immigrate hither, that the great source of discontent is disappointment. Too many come here with too large expectations, and entirely too large ideas of their own importance and capacity to operate here; and before they know it they have spread themselves over so great a surface, that they are altogether too thin to resist misfortune. It is a great deal better to grow large by degrees—to limit or curb ambition for a time, until something is known of the road one is to travel; for no matter what may be said of the ease with which fortunes are made in the West, they rarely cling to men who have not made them by "hard knocks"—by industry and economy.

Two miles and a half north of the State line, close to the Des Plaines river, I find Mr. H.—a well to do farmer with 320 acres of good land. He came here in 1835 and made his claim. He is from Connecticut—a lover of red cattle with white, handsome horns; for he remembers, when but a boy, that he attended a Fair at which he saw a large number of yokes of oxen—all red, trim and handsome—"not a white hair on them!" He has always liked red cattle since, hence prefers Devons or their grades. He breeds accordingly. Witness how profoundly early impressions mold our lives!

We go to see the sheep, he asserting that he is gradually going out of cattle and grain raising, and into sheep. His flock is composed of Spanish Merinos and their grades—a healthy, good-looking flock, with some fine lambs among them. His pasture consists of fifty acres, on a portion of which are small groves of second growth oak and hickory, from which the under-brush has been cleared and the grass grows nicely. It ought to be divided into two parts, so as to afford a change of pasture; sheep do better—enough better to pay the trouble. Our friend said he knew it, but "hadn't time." I may be permitted to assert that taking time to do these things or hiring them done, pays quite as well as growing ten to fifteen bushels of wheat per acre and selling it at

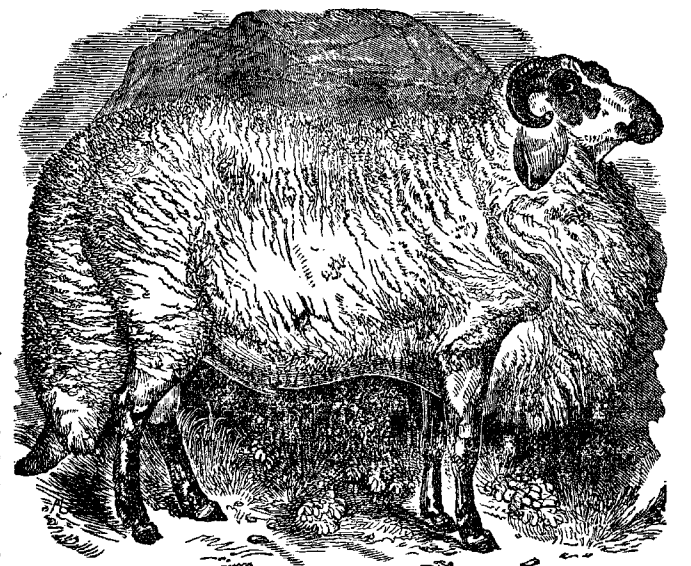
ASIATIC FAT-TAILED SHEEP.

In our issue of the 24th ult. will be found an inquiry from a subscriber in Crawford county, Pa., for information in relation to the Fat-Tailed Sheep, their peculiarities, value, &c., and also a request for an engraving illustrating their form. After answering other inquiries, we promised to, "at some future period, turn our attention to the bearer of the oleaginous narrative." This promise we now purpose to redeem.

From the earliest days of which we have any reliable history, a race of sheep have existed in Asia, having a peculiar development of fat in the hinder part of the body. In the North and South of Asia, in Palestine, and even in the Northern parts of Russia, a breed called Fat-Rumped is the most common and most ancient. They have slender legs in proportion to their bodies, a high chest, and tolerably fine wool mixed with hair. The body of the ram, and sometimes of the ewe, swells gradually with fat toward the posterior, where a solid mass of fat is formed on the rump, divided into two hemispheres, which take the form of the hips, with a little button of a tail in the middle. This breed often weighs 200 pounds, of which weight the soft oily fat alone constitutes from twenty to forty pounds.

The FAT-TAILED sheep is even more extensively diffused than the preceding; and it is by some supposed that the broad or fat-tailed sheep is merely a variety of the fat-rumped, the strange collection of adipose matter having only shifted its situation from the posterior part of the haunch to the tail, which may have been at first accidental, and perpetuated by accident or design.

Dr. RUSSELL, in his history of Aleppo, gives the following account of it, as it appears in Syria:—"The dead weight of one of these sheep will amount to 50 or 60 lbs., of which the tail makes up 15 or 16 lbs.; but some of the largest that have been fattened with



care weigh 150 lbs., the tail alone composing one-third of the whole weight. This broad, flatish tail is mostly covered with long wool, and, becoming very small at the extremity, turns up. It is entirely composed of a substance between marrow and fat, serving very often in the kitchen instead of butter, and cut into small pieces, makes an ingredient in various dishes."

Dr. RUSSELL further remarks:—"Animals of this extraordinary size (150 lbs.) are, however, very rare, and kept up in yards, so as to be in little danger of hurting their tails from the bushes. The shepherds in several places in Syria fix a thin piece of board to the under part, which is not, like the rest, covered with wool, and to this board are sometimes added small wheels; whence, with a little exaggeration, we have the story of the Oriental sheep being under the necessity of carts to carry their tails. But the necessity of carriages for the tails of the African sheep, mentioned by Herodotus, Rudolphus, and others, is real. The tail of that animal when fat actually trails, not being tucked up like those of the Syrian sheep."

sixty or seventy cents. But I did thank Mr. H. for taking time to fix up and clean out that grove. It was "a big thing" done.

Did you ever see a man who was not proud of, and prompt to show a good cellar, if he had one? I never did; and I never yet visited a farm where, if there was such a thing as a cistern, I was not informed of the number of barrels it would hold. It does men good to tell of such achievements, in detail; but it is a greater gratification to womankind to "have such things about the house."

There are bark lice on the apple trees. The owner complains that he is about discouraged, yet he acknowledges he has not paid any attention to the orchard the past two years. It is seeded, and the grass grows in most cases "plumb up" to the bodies of the trees. They have received no culture, the old bark has not been scraped from them, and they have not made growth enough to shed it. It is a question with the writer whether in this case the lice are not the result rather than the cause of unhealthy trees. M. H. calls our attention to a few trees about the base of which he has placed a quantity of leached ashes and spent lime. Says they seem to be growing and making new wood rapidly. So they do, and the lice are still there. Wonder if they will not leave soon.

Going south on the east side of the Des Plaines, I find some one has been hauling coarse manure on the meadow and spreading it. It is a good practice to do this on dry soils at this season of the year. It protects the roots of timothy and clover during the next two months. There are hundreds of stacks of straw in the country that could be employed in no better way than this. Yes, there is one other thing it is profitable to do with them—protect the young grass of the new seeding, by a light mulch of this straw as soon as the grain is off the ground or in shock. And if the drouth early in the season has destroyed the young plants, it is good practice, if the ground is in condition to seed, to re-sow with timothy or clover on the stubble, before putting on this mulch. This is the practice among some of the best farmers in some localities—among farmers noted for having good meadows and pastures. Now is the time to look after these items—as soon as the harvest is secured.

I cross to the west side of the Des Plaines, and find a broken country timbered with burr oak. The soil is excellent, and crops generally good. The few fruit trees planted are bearing well, particularly where they are cultivated at all. Grain, wheat, and oats, cover the surface. There are few fields of corn, but little grass except on the marshy bottom lands, and the buzz and hum and click, click, of a score of reapers come to me on the heated August air. And it is hot!

"Hi! Hello, Meester!" and we turn to see a tub of a Welsh woman waving her apron and beckoning to our agreeable self. When woman calls, we obey! and forthwith turn towards the front gate, which is nothing but a pair of bars.

Well, madam?

"Do ye want work?"

Nothing harder than traveling afoot such a day as to-day. Why, did you want help in the house?

"Nay, nay; but me mon has a new reaper and has na enough help to bind his crop. I did'n know but ye wanted work? Beg ye pardon; I see ye're a gentleman!"—and away she went without allowing me to thank her for the compliment. But the woman had unconsciously given expression to a sentiment which seems to underlie the current of farm life, which is too plainly indicative of the respect too many farmers have for their business. She was provoked apparently that she had been so presumptuous as to ask a gentleman if he wanted work! The more I think of it, the more I don't relish the compliment! There may have been a good deal of stinging sarcasm intended. Am half inclined to apply it in that way.

Four or five miles from the line dividing Wisconsin and Illinois, in the latter State, I sit down in the shade of a red oak to advertise this locality; and this is done, because there is a class of immigrants that will be suited with no other, as I have had opportunity to learn in my travels. Here are big, red, sandstone "hard-heads" in any quantity, and of sizes to suit the most incorrigible lover of such ware. And here, too, are stumps and roots, and logs and "grubs," with a stiff clay soil and hard enough "hard-pan" beneath it—so that many an eastern man need not "break any associations" with friends of this character, in removing hither; indeed, the "custom of the country" is very like some parts of "down east." Ah! down the road yonder is a half wall of these stone with posts and two boards! And, as I live, yonder are two old-fashioned frame gates suspended from a 10 by 12 beam, one end of which is loaded with stone to make it balance! And yonder, out of doors, stands a lever cheese press, with a substantial hewed oak log for a base, and a long heavy lever bearing upon blocks which rest on the "follower" of the hoop, one end of said lever being fast, and the other end supporting a "five-pail kettle" full of stone!—a constant pressure being kept up. Again, there stands a grindstone, out of doors, but over it is a neatly-fitting board cover, to prevent it "hardening" in the sun. Things are picked up. There is literally nothing lying around loose. I believe the man is a Yankee, and am going in to see. As I pass the door to go to the barn where I see him at work, I look into the house, which has the air of a down east kitchen. Yes, sir, he is from Vermont!—has been there twenty-four years, but has not lost his early thrifty habits, although he says he has been here "long enough to become a pretty good Hoosier." "Train up a child in the way he should go," &c.; or, better still as a quotation here, "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." But before I close the paragraph, let me call the attention of the RURAL reader, East or West, who lets his grindstone stand out of doors, to the Vermonters' contrivance for protecting his—a roof or frame-work of boards,

which he sets on the frame which supports the stone when he is through using it.

—Have been puzzling my brain the past three days to discover the difference in appearance between the Club and Fife wheat as it stands ripe in the field.

—Have found, thus far, in my travels in Illinois and Wisconsin, but one small piece of Chinese Sugar Cane, and that was in McLean Co., Ill.

—Wheat and most other small grain crops stand in the fields here, generally, until they are threshed—stand in shocks.

—We are told that PROCTOR PUTNAM has a fine flock of Spanish sheep, and urged to go and see him.

—As soon as the queen is safely among them, return the hive to its original position and ladle the bees into it, or near its entrance, and they will soon go up, thus effecting a change of queens without loss of time.

—Mr. PUTNAM believes in sheep as a farm stock. He finds and has found that they pay.

I should have said that Mr. PUTNAM'S flock sheared 54-16 pounds per head last year.

A CHEAP MANURE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I do not know as I ought to have a hearing in the columns of your valuable paper, as I am not among the many thousands of its subscribers;

As the object of your paper is to get and give such information as will benefit the public, I would like to relate my experience in one branch of farming.

izers is the cheapest and best for me to use. Having ascertained, to the best of my ability, I prefer the American Compost Fertilizer to any that I have tried;

REMARKS.—The above appears a little like attempting to grind an ax, on our grindstone, for the benefit of the manufacturer of a particular fertilizer.

The Bee-keeper.

Italian Queens in Common Hives.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In answer to many inquiries as to whether a stock of common bees, occupying a box hive, can be successfully Italianized without first transferring them to movable frames,

When found, destroy her, and having the Italian stranger ready, drop her down among the bees. None will molest her, for the same reason that none will offer any resistance to the operator—because they are now all filled with honey to their utmost capacity.

As soon as the queen is safely among them, return the hive to its original position and ladle the bees into it, or near its entrance, and they will soon go up, thus effecting a change of queens without loss of time.

THE best position for an apiary is one fronting the south-east. It should be so placed that the flight of the bees is not obstructed; though this is not absolutely necessary, as they will always manage to find their hives.

Singular Fact.

On the 12th of November, 1855, Mr. F. A. Herling, of Weissensfels, passed a strip of woodland, where wood choppers were at work clearing off the timber.

To Strain Honey.

BEES make no honey late in the season, therefore take it away early. Select, and mash by hand, and strain through a sieve.

Transferring Bees from Box Hives. BEING a subscriber to your valuable RURAL, and knowing it to be open for question, I venture to ask one.

THE Baron de Berlepsch has had colonies in his apiary which increased eleven pounds in weight in one day.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Eating off Clover in the Fall. THE Canadian Agriculturist well observes:—"Irreparable injury is sometimes done to meadows and clover lands by hard stocking late in the fall or early in the spring.

Barley for Fattening Hogs. THE Maine Farmer publishes a communication from a correspondent at Rockland, in regard to the relative value of corn and barley for the purpose of fattening hogs.

Cleaning Land of Stones.

SPEAKING of the ill effect of the entire removal of stones from some soils, O. W. TRUZE, in the New England Farmer, says:—"There were but a few stones upon a moist loam, rich soil, laying upon a gravel pan almost impenetrable to water, but when the loose ones and those that the plow came in contact with, were dug out, the soil seemed entirely changed.

The Fermentation of Milk.

ACCORDING to the experiments of Mr. Hoppe, milk contains its peculiar ferment ready formed, which is destroyed at the temperature of boiling water, but it is again formed by the action of atmospheric oxygen; and also that the fermentation, once begun, proceeds spontaneously, without the assistance of atmospheric oxygen.

Price of Potatoes.

THE following table, carefully prepared for the American Agriculturist by Mr. Henry B. Walker, a large dealer in New York, will be found interesting and useful.

Table with columns for Average Price per Bushel and rows for various months from Jan to Dec.

How to Manage Bones.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Journal of Agriculture gives the following as his experience, every other year, for the past ten years; that being as often as he could collect bones enough to fill a tub:

With a sledge hammer break the bones into pieces of one, two or three inches; take a hoghead tub, put in two or three inches of hard wood ashes, the same depth of bones; then ashes and bones until full; pound or press solid as convenient; fill with water or urine, all that it will absorb.

How to Clear Land of Brush.

OUR pastures are encroached upon by shrubs and trees of inferior growth, making nesting places for weeds, and shading much land which otherwise would produce grass.

In many sections there are large quantities of land now comparatively useless, that will, if the brush is destroyed, be valuable for grazing.

result that I wish to recommend the practice to others, and also draw out the experience and opinions of others. Now is the time, as soon as the ground is dry enough.

Hints on Building Stables.

THE American Agriculturist treats the subject in this wise:—"The recent improvements in American architecture have not reached the stable, to the extent that could be desired.

The fault often lies in two directions. The stable may be too tight, or too open. A horse needs light, as well as air and suitable warmth and food,—the vegetable structure hardly needs light more than he does.

Now, the "improvement" is simply this; ventilate the stables. Ventilate, both in winter and summer. The outer air should be brought in at certain places near the floor, but not in the immediate neighborhood of the horse, so as to cause hurtful drafts of wind immediately upon him.

Inquiries and Answers.

A JUMPING COLT.—I have a span of colts, one of which jumps. How can I fix him so that he will behave himself? I have put fetters on him, but do not like them.

STRAW AS A FERTILIZER.—I would be very glad to obtain a little information in regard to the use of straw as a fertilizer. In this section of the country, there is a good deal of coarse straw, considered unfit for feeding.

PRICKLY ASH FOR HEDGES.—Will you inform me as to the probable result of a hedge fence grown from Prickly Ash plants or seeds? The Prickly Ash is a very hardy bush, grows well almost any where, and cattle, horses, and all kinds of stock farmers wish to fence against, shun it.

Who has tried this plant for a hedge? Will not our friend test the matter?

SCRATCHES.—Not seeing any recipe for the disease known as the scratches in horses since I have taken the RURAL, it would benefit me some if you would give a remedy that can be relied upon, as I am somewhat of a dealer.—A SUBSCRIBER, N. Y., September, 1861.

We give several modes, either of which he can test to his own satisfaction.—In its early stages, diet, cleanliness, and ventilation, require the attention of the groom.

JOHN JOHNSTON gave his manner of treatment in the RURAL for March, 1860, and we reproduce it. Mr. J. says:—"Take sugar of lead and hog's lard, and make a salve. Wash the legs of the horse clean, and when perfectly dry, rub in the salve.

A Toledo, Ohio, correspondent of the RURAL says any person having a horse troubled with the scratches, will find, by taking a soft or fresh corn-cob, and using warm dish-water, or warm water and Castile soap, (I prefer the former), and rubbing the affected part with the cob, dipping it frequently in the water, until he has the scrub all off and perfectly clean, then drying it with a cloth and applying the following salve, rubbing it well, that it will take but a few dressings until the horse is perfectly cured.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Brilliant Leaves of Gen. G. W. M. Nutt. Pratt's Cheap Boot and Shoe Store. Carpetings for Sale Cheap—Howe & Rogers.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE CORN CROP.—Contrary to the general expectation, the corn crop has thus far progressed finely, no "untimely frost" having checked its ripening.

AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.—President LINCOLN has appointed the following Commissioners to represent the interests of American exhibitors at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be held in the city of London, September, 1862:—Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State; Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of Interior; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution; B. F. Johnson, Secretary of New York State Ag. Society; Robert B. Minturn, of New York; J. Dawson Coleman, of Pennsylvania; John H. Klippart, of Ohio; Jas. E. Partridge, of Maryland; Rich. Wallace, Mayor of Washington; W. W. Seaton, of Washington; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census Bureau.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—It is said that the great building for the World's Fair next year is nearly completed, (at South Kensington, England.) Of the thousands of columns, girders, brackets, and railings of cast iron, nearly one-fourth are already actually in their places.

FAIRS NEXT WEEK.—Changes and Postponements.—Some of the best Local Ag. Societies in this and other States hold their annual exhibitions next week.

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.—A circular from Mr. Secretary JOHNSTONE states that the preparations for this Exhibition (which takes place at Detroit, Sept. 24-27), are on a scale which will render it equal in every department to any Fair that has ever been held in the State.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—Great preparations are being made for the sixteenth annual Provincial Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada, which is to be held at London next week—from the 24th to the 27th inst.

THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, held at Chicago last week, did not open very favorably in consequence of bad weather; Chicago papers report, however, that the weather was fine the middle and latter part of the week, and the attendance and receipts large.

THE POTATO ROT IN CANADA WEST.—We have some reports of the appearance of the potato rot in Canada West, as well as in this region. The Perth Courier of the 15th ult., says that "it seems now to be beyond a doubt that the potato rot has made its appearance, and is likely to prove very destructive in this section of Canada.

CROPS AT THE SOUTH IN DANGER.—A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., 15th inst., says that serious fears are entertained for the crops of the South. The rains of August are reported the heaviest and most general ever known, and very disastrous. The Savannah Republican claims fair rice crops, but admits that continuous rains have damaged it somewhat. The Baton Rouge Advocate says that the cotton crops of that vicinity are literally covered with the army worm, and that the fate of the crop will be sealed in a few days, for the rains and heavy atmosphere are favorable to the workers.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE FRUIT CROP.

The fruit crop in most sections of the country is unusually light. Of grapes we have but a few in Western New York, and in the vicinity of this city not one-tenth of our usual crop.

The orchards are giving only half a crop of apples, but as far as we have observed they are unusually fine. They will no doubt bring a good price.

STRAWBERRIES IN ENGLAND.

The Strawberry season, with the exception of the Alpines, is now over here. The strawberries that I recommend are much the same as last year's:

1. Hautbois.—The Black Hautbois, small, but the muskiest and richest of all strawberries, and Belle Bordelaise, the most certain and most accomplished of its race.

2. Pine-flavored.—The Bioton White, and Britany White Pine, slightly roseated, are good, ornamental, and interesting.

3. Alpines.—There is nothing better than the old white. The whites are, in all instances, larger and better, and better croppers, than the red.

4. Other Strawberries.—I still recommend May Queen as first early, ripe here the 30th of May.

Now, a word about Foreign Strawberries. My valued friend, Mr. Gloede, says we are bigoted and prejudiced against foreign strawberries.

Let us hope, then, that with these admissions, we shall free ourselves from the charge of prejudice. La Reine, last year, (also raised by De Jonghe), I thought a high-flavored, heavy-cropping strawberry.

THE CARNATION AND PICOTEE.

In England the CARNATION and PICOTEE are great favorites, particularly the Carnation. They are found in the collections of the most celebrated florists, in palace grounds, and in cottage gardens.

cision. To one fact we wish to call particular attention, and that is, that the best English Carnations are, or were some years ago, grown by cottagers, principally mechanics, who make this flower a specialty, or a hobby, and devote all their leisure moments to its careful cultivation and improvement.

Perhaps we are partial to the Carnation, from the fact that we have grown it from our earliest recollection, and thus this beautiful flower has become associated in memory with the pleasant past; but in our opinion nothing excels it, if we except the acknowledged Queen of Flowers, the Rose.

The Carnation was formerly divided into three distinct classes, viz.:—Bizarres, Flakes, and Picotees. Bizarres are distinguished by having two colors, and Flakes by having only one color, upon a white ground,—these classes being subdivided into pink, crimson, scarlet, and purple Bizarres; and purple, pink, scarlet, or rose Flakes.

We give an engraving of a good Carnation as grown in England for exhibition, our cut being taken from a colored plate of a flower which took a first prize. It is called Emperor, and is a scarlet Bizarre.

THE CARNATION—CHARACTERISTICS OF EXCELLENCE.

The stem should be tall, strong, and perfectly erect, not less than two feet in height, the calyx long, firm, and entire; the petals broad, smooth, and free from indenture on the edge.

THE PICOTEE—CHARACTERISTICS OF EXCELLENCE.

A first rate Picotee should present a full, round flower, with broad and well formed petals; the color, whatever it may be, confined to the edge of the petal, and the lower part of the petal of a pure white;

THE PINK—CHARACTERISTICS OF EXCELLENCE.

The stem should be strong, erect, and not less than one foot in height; the calyx smaller and shorter than that of a Carnation; the petals large, broad, and substantial, the edges lightly fringed or serrated;

PROPAGATION BY SEED.

In early spring, prepare a bed in the garden three or four feet wide and any desired length, by digging deep, and incorporating thoroughly with the soil a sufficient quantity of well rotted dung and sharp sand, to render the whole perfectly light and friable.



PRIZE CARNATION.

always more vigorous than those raised from either pipings or layers, but they rarely bloom the first season. They may occasionally throw up flower stems in the fall, but too late to form flowers, as they get nipped by the frost long before arriving at maturity.

Horticultural Notes.

IS THE HEATH A NATIVE PLANT?—The recent discovery of a locality where the Scotch Heath (Erica vulgaris) is found growing wild, has created quite an interest among botanists and cultivators generally.

Whether indigenous or introduced, is a question which most concerns botanists. Cultivators will look upon its discovery as a most important event, for it at once introduces an entirely hardy heath to our gardens, and henceforth it should be cultivated by all who would possess one of the most beautiful plants.

GRAPE CULTURE.—The uncertain maturity of grapes in this climate, especially in backward seasons, has induced me to endeavor, by practical experiment, if possible, to obviate the difficulty.

Table with 2 columns: Fruit Name and Price. Includes Apples, Bartlett Pears, Virginia Pears, Seckle Pears, Cooking Pears, Peaches, and Peaches, Morris Whites.

IPOMEA LEAHI.—One day, on descending to the base of a rocky cliff on one of those low hills, I found the ground for some distance in front of the cliff covered with that most beautiful climber Ipomea Leahi in full bloom.

THE HORTICULTURIST.—By the September number of the Horticulturist we learn that PETER B. MEAD, favorably known as an amateur horticulturist, and editor of that journal for the few past years, and GEORGE E. WOODWARD, have become editors and proprietors.

RANDOLPH PINE STRAWBERRY.—The RURAL NEW-YORKER of July 20, after a long visit to Randolph, N. Y., comes to hand with the refreshing intelligence that W. R. PRINCE originated the Randolph Pine Strawberry!

We stand corrected. The Randolph Pine we fruited the past season from plants sent us by Mr. HOBBS. The variety left with us by Mr. LANGWORTHY, and which originated with Mr. PRINCE, was the Ladies' Pine.

FRUITS RECEIVED.—From President ANDERSON, of the Rochester University, a beautiful, large fall apple, with a yellowish-white skin and red cheek. It was obtained by Mr. ANDERSON, while on a trip to Portage, of WHEELER BISHOP, of that place.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This flourishing Society will hold its annual exhibition, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of September, at the Academy of Music, in that city.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.—From WILLIAMS, RAMSDEN & Co., Danville, N. Y., wholesale Catalogue of the Faulkner Nurseries, for autumn of 1861 and spring of 1862.

Inquiries and Answers.

BLACK HAMBURG GRAPE IN OPEN CULTURE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.—Hoping that the information hereby solicited may be thought of interest to others as well as myself, I venture to ask for the simplest and cheapest method of converting grape juice into wine.

Now, Mr. Editor, if the Black Hamburg, as above assumed, has fallen a victim to disease from liability to disease, will seedlings from this specimen of mine, now for many years healthy, vigorous, unailing, and full bearer, produce a sub-variety free from the defects of the common exotic, and possessing all the adaptation of a perfectly acclimated and indigenous grape.

The process of making wine is very simple. Bruise the berries and press out the juice, which should be put in a clean cask. If the grapes are not well ripened and rich in sugar, add a pound or so of sugar to the gallon.

ELDERBERRY WINE.—Scald and strain the berries, and to two quarts of the juice add two quarts of water; then add three pounds of brown sugar, and let it boil one hour.

Domestic Economy.

ELDERBERRY WINE.

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In compliance with the request of one of your correspondents, I hereby send you a recipe for making elderberry wine. I have tried it, and find the wine "not bad to take."

To three quarts of water, put one quart of juice and three pounds of sugar. Put it in a keg, leave the bung out, and it will work itself clear,—from the bung. The keg should be full. The juice is more easily extracted by warming the berries, by pouring warm water over them.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In your issue of August 24, I find an inquiry from "A. CHESTER, Rome, Ohio," for a recipe for making elderberry wine.

ELDERBERRY WINE.—Pour a gallon of boiling water over every gallon of berries, let it stand twelve hours, then draw it off and boil it with three and a half pounds of sugar; when boiling, beat in the whites of a few eggs to clarify it; then skim it clear, adding half an ounce of pounded ginger, with some cloves and cinnamon, to every gallon of the wine.

ELDERBERRY WINE.—I saw in a late RURAL a request for a recipe to make Elderberry Wine. I have one I know to be good, and so send it. Take the largest stems from the berries, put them into a kettle with water sufficient to scald them.

ELDERBERRY WINE.—Scald and strain the berries, and to two quarts of the juice add two quarts of water; then add three pounds of brown sugar, and let it boil one hour. Put it in a stone jar, and when cool put in half of a yeast cake; then toast a slice of bread, spread it with hop emplings, and lay it on the top; let it work ten or twelve days; then bottle and cork tight.—E. D. WRIGHT, Orleans Co., N. Y.

A BATCH OF PIES AND CAKES.

MOCK APPLE PIE.—One teacup of bread crumbs; two of water; one and a half of sugar; one teaspoonful tartaric acid; a little salt; cinnamon or extract of lemon. Boil five minutes, then pour boiling hot into pie plates lined with paste, cover with the same and bake immediately. They should be eaten the same day, as they will not keep well.

BREAD PIE.—Soak light bread in hot water, make it quite thin, add a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut for each pie, have ready your plates lined with paste and put it in a half inch thick, sprinkle over each pie a teaspoonful tartaric acid and two-thirds teacup sugar. Flavor with nutmeg.

COFFEE CAKE.—One cup sugar; one of molasses; four of flour; one of butter; one of strong coffee; one egg; one pound of raisins; one teaspoon soda; two of cream tartar; one of cloves; one of nutmeg.

FRUIT CAKE THAT WILL KEEP THE YEAR ROUND.—Half pound flour; half pound sugar; six ounces butter; one pound currants; one pound raisins; some citron and cloves; four eggs; one gill of brandy; one teaspoon soda.

COOKIES.—Break an egg into a teacup; put in three tablespoons melted butter; one of sour milk; a bit of soda; then fill with sugar. Mix soft and bake in a quick oven.—B. A. S., Avoca, Steuben Co., N. Y.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—Dr. Page, of Washington, communicates to the Republican of that city the following simple remedy, long known in family practice, and which was recently tried in the camp of the New York 22d regiment, where there were from eighty to one hundred cases daily, and with rapid cures in every case:

Recipe.—In a teacup half full of vinegar, dissolve as much salt as it will take up, leaving a little excess of salt at the bottom of the cup. Pour boiling water upon the solution till the cup is two-thirds or three-quarters full. A scum will rise to the surface, which must be removed and the solution allowed to cool.

Dose.—Tablespoonful three times a day till relieved. The rationale of the operation of this simple medicine will readily occur to the pathologist, and in many hundred trials I have never known it to fail in dysentery and protracted diarrhoea.

GINGER BEER QUICKLY MADE.—A gallon of boiling water is poured over three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, one ounce of ginger, and the peel of one lemon; when milk warm, the juice of the lemon and a spoonful of yeast are added. It should be made in the evening, and bottled next morning in stone bottles, and the cork tied down with twine.

CHILLBLAINS.—The RURAL will please say to that class of its numerous readers, and the world at large, who are troubled with chillblains, that saltpetre dissolved in warm water—make it strong—and applied with a rag to the parts affected, will cure the chillblains and no mistake. Try it.—X. Y. Z.

STRAW FOR BRAIDING HATS.—Will the RURAL allow some of its many readers (if any are disposed or can) to inform me which is the best and most durable straw for braiding hats, and how it is prepared. They will confer a great favor, and oblige—MRS. ALICE A. DENNIS, Clarksville, 1861.

BLEACHING WOOLEN YARN.—Noticing in a late issue of the RURAL an inquiry how to bleach woolen yarn, I send my recipe:—Smoke it in a barrel with roll brimstone.—MARY A. C., Clarksville, 1861.

Ladies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]
"EVERY DAY A BURIAL DAY."

BY NELLE RUSH.

EACH day within our hearts a grave
By unseen hands is made,
A cell by pensive memory shut,

THE SOCIETY PIE.

"Oh! dear," said JOHN HOWARD, entering the kitchen where DINAH, the cook, was busily engaged in making pies...

made an' covered widout a sigh, in dere eagerness for wealth, where dey buried Sweet Hopes, an' Peace...

Choice Miscellany.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]
I'M GROWING OLD.

THE silvery crown of age is on my brow,
Its touch is soft, but cold—I feel it now.

VOICES OF THE WAVES.

OFTEN have I sat and viewed the boundless expanse of the mighty deep, reaching far away into the azure blue to meet the bending sky...

friends and foes forget their injuries; innocence lies encircled by the arms of wickedness; and virtue, like a gem, slumbers by the side of haggard vice...

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]
THE LAND OF REST.

"There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."
FAR above this world of sorrow,
Far beyond this mortal shore,

Useful, Scientific, &c.

ABOUT SLEEP AND EARLY RISING.

AMONG the many readers of the RURAL some have raised large families, and are men and women of good sense and large experience, whose views on the subject of early rising or of sleep might benefit us all.

Perhaps no one doubts that early rising is more promotive of health than sleeping away the best hours of day. But are these not conditions to be considered? Before you rouse the sleeper, put on your reasoning and thinking cap.

Again, must children, who are growing rapidly, be allowed to sleep in the morning? HORACE MANN, I think, who was pretty good authority, and devoted many years to the study of the mental and physical conditions of children, said that children will not take more sleep than their natures require, and should not be wakened; and that sleep is better medicine for the sick, or weary, or feeble, than food or air, provided they sleep where the surrounding air is kept pure and healthful.

Please, some of you who can, express some opinions on this subject for general edification of all concerned.

QUEBURY.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

ME. J. A. DEBRAME, of New York, has lately made some interesting experiments with a cannon, having six revolving chambers and a skeleton, or ribbed barrel. Four of the chambers are always open to the air, so that each has sufficient time for cooling.

Many persons suppose that the expansive power of the powder follows the ball up to the muzzle, and that a portion of the expansive power would be lost if there were any holes in the barrel. From the experiments made by Mr. DeBrame this opinion appears not to be altogether correct.

The inventor has taken two of Hall's carbines, identically alike, opened the barrel of one and left the other untouched, and has found that the projectile was thrown with at least as great force from the open as the closed barrel.

PARENTAL DUTIES.

VERY many American fathers are strangers to their children; they know nothing of their childish hopes and aspirations; they give them no sympathy, and receive in their turn distrust instead of confidence. How large is the proportion of the educated classes, of the active professional and business men, who never give even an infinitesimal fraction of their valuable time to the healthy mental and moral development of their children?

Of the mothers in this station of life, we would speak in all charity. Some of them, with true womanly spirit and fortitude, take upon themselves the burden so thoughtlessly cast aside by the fathers, and with that large faith and hope, and the self-sacrificing love which is only found in the maternal heart, throw around their children the saving and forming influences so essential in early life; others struggle for a time with the difficulties that surround them, and then yield to the current; while many, we fear, give as little thought as the fathers to the infinite responsibilities resting upon them.

In no sense do such parents considerably shape or guide the destiny of their children. They grow

up under the evil influences that abound in our cities and villages, with shattered morals, ill-regulated desires, and unbalanced physical and intellectual development—an easy prey to the vices, excitements, disappointments or anxieties of life. Attention on the part of parents, and a proper discrimination in the training and education of children, would save many from moral and criminal degradation, and from intellectual as well as moral ruin.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"INVINCIBLE BANNER! the Flag of the Free! O, where treads the foot that would falter for thee? Or the hands to be folded till triumph is won, And the Eagle looks proud, as of old, to the sun? Give tears for the parting—a murmur of prayer—Thea Forward! the fame of our standard to share! With welcome to wounding, and combat, and scars, And the glory of death—for the Stripes and the Stars!"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The National Loan—Popular Subscribers.

In our last issue we gave a brief description of the manner of receiving the loan, in the Sub-Treasury, New York, by letter and otherwise, and now photograph some of those who are classed as "popular subscribers."

There were about one hundred visitors to-day, and their subscriptions ranged from fifty dollars upward. That short, stout, broad-faced gentleman, richly dressed in black, with a gold-headed cane, gold spectacles, and a general banking air about him, comes bustling into the room from his easy carriage down stairs, and is evidently a millionaire. He says "twenty thousand" quite coolly, and rolls off to the cashier's desk hurriedly, but with the dignity of well-lined pockets. Next comes an old woman, poorly dressed, bent down by age, and looking like the keeper of an apple-stand or a corner grocery of peanuts and dirty candies. What can she want there? Down go those withered hands into her bosom; tremblingly they emerge again, grasping an old stocking, from which she pours upon the table—a thousand dollars. She has not yet spoken a word, and while you look at her, wondering where she can have procured that amount of gold, the clerk has counted up her savings, and she makes room for a dapper little "cash," who carries a small bag of gold in his hand and tries to look unconscious that he thinks himself a shrewd business man, and imagines he cannot be humbugged. Next comes a veritable Bridget, with her fifty dollars. How in the world could she know of the loan and of its advantages? Seeing her in the intelligence office, or answering her advertisement in the Herald, you would never think of employing such a creature; but she has her wits, you see. Mark the shrewdness with which she watches the making out of her certificates, ready to burst out in vehement harangue at the slightest blunder. Next comes a former Comptroller of this city, now totally blind, and led in by his daughter. A few words and this sad couple retire.

Here is a negro, a colored man, an African, or whatever he prefers to be called, and instead of the fifty dollars you expect him to subscribe, he puts down over seven hundred, and does it with that affected carelessness and careful affectation which Jerry Bryant used to mimic so imitatively. Following him is a lady, sweeping her long trail past you, and displaying rich diamond rings as she unglances to write her draft. Then comes a clerk, who subscribes thousands of dollars for his employers, and then, after a moment's hesitation, one hundred dollar for himself. In walks an elderly gentleman, evidently from the country and not in very good health. He tells Mr. Cisco that he has not left his native town, in New Jersey, for five years before, but has taken this long and fatiguing journey because he thinks his country needs his savings. There go, past the office door, a long procession of men and boys, carrying canvas bags and paper bundles of gold. This is the three and a half million dollars from the banks. Next you see a chambermaid with her fifty dollars; then another merchant with his five thousand; then a laborer or a mechanic, with his one or two hundred; then another capitalist with his ten or fifteen thousand; and so the loan comes in by person after person. Here is a man who has one hundred and fifty dollars to subscribe—the extra fifty for a friend. It may all be put in one note and his friend's fifty indorsed on the back, but he will not hear of this. The notes must be made out separately, in spite of the long troubles and complications of the double entry, for his friend wishes his name to appear also as one of those who "stand by the Union." Next is a lady who comes from the back country, and brings a letter of introduction to Mr. Cisco. She wants to know how she is to invest her money to aid the country. Then comes the inevitable Irishman and German, who say exactly what they do not mean, but whose business the quick clerks dispatch before the inexplicit, episodic and curiously intermingled story of the depositors is half finished. Here is a clergyman from the Sixth avenue, who says ten words about his business and fifty

about his determination to sustain the Government. Then comes Bridget, the mechanic, the apple woman, the lady, the clerk, the chambermaid, Patrick, the capitalist, the Long Island farmer, the Jerseyman, the colored man, the German, the widow, the clergyman, and people of all classes and conditions, over and over again, and so the loan is paid in.

THE LOAN RECEIVED.—Going behind the cashier's counter, now, we see the money received and watch how it is treated and where deposited. On the floor, lying in heaps, each bank's payment by itself, is the three and a half million dollars we saw paid in just now. That will be all counted in the morning, and all deficiencies will be rectified by the banks. In almost every one of these payments some bad money will be found. How it is discovered the counters cannot tell you. It is a sort of instinct with them, and they are proud that, after years of practice, they have never yet been deceived. These gold pieces look and feel all right to you, and would pass current anywhere. They have passed through the banks, you see. Mr. Cisco, Jr., feels one as it slips through his fingers, hiding itself among half a dozen others. He declares it bad, but cannot tell why. You doubt the correctness of his judgment. Chip! He has cut it in halves, and there, you see, it is filled with platinum or some other metal, and more than half its value is gone. These out pieces are sent back to the banks, to prevent any dispute, and they are always promptly replaced.

All this money and that received from individual depositors, is placed in a room-like safe, properly counted, wrapped up and labeled. The cashier flings open a cupboard door and says "there is thirteen hundred thousand dollars which the Government has not thought fit to use yet." In other cupboards there are hundreds of thousands more, and bars and bags of silver and gold lie scattered about with apparent heedlessness, but real order. How light your pocket-book feels as you look upon these mines of wealth, and how glad you feel that you are not so rich as to have to take care of such heavy weights upon your mind and heart. Poverty looks like virtue in the treasury vaults, and opulence seems beggared.

Well, here the money remains till it is wanted at Washington. We do not care to trace it in its circuit through the pockets of contractors, officials, soldiers, sailors, mechanics, merchants, manufacturers and laborers back to the banks and the Sub-Treasury again. So that it prove the sinews of war to the Government, we shall all be satisfied, and each will be proud that with his purse, if not with his sword, he has done something to save and restore the Union.

An Appeal for the Popular Loan.

SECRETARY CHASE has issued the following Appeal to the citizens of the United States in behalf of the National Loan:

Your National Government, compelled by guilty conspiracy culminating in causeless insurrection, is engaged in a war for the security of liberty, for the supremacy of law, for the defense of the Union, and for the maintenance of popular institutions. For the means to defray the necessary expenses of the war, your Congress has directed that an appeal be made to you by opening a subscription to a National Loan of \$50,000,000.

Already enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, have manifested their clear sense, both of duty and interest, by a subscription of \$50,000,000. Congress, under which this subscription was received, wisely provides, however, that advantages as well as patriotic satisfaction of participation in this loan shall be offered, not to capitalists of great cities only, but to the people of the whole country. In order to secure a substantial reward for their public spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of the Government, Congress has directed that an interest of 7-10ths per cent. be paid on the several amounts subscribed, an interest not liable to State taxation, but constituting for the subscribers a revenue, not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary investment.

And, in order to afford all citizens equal opportunities of participation in these advantages, Congress has further directed that subscribers be received for sums as small as \$50, as well as for large amounts; and that should the subscriptions exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be preferred in its distribution. Each subscriber, on payment of his subscription, will be entitled to receive Treasury notes equal in amount, in such denominations as he may prefer, whether of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, or \$5,000. The interest at 7-10th per cent. annum, will be, on the notes of \$50, one cent; on 100, two cents; on \$500, ten cents; on \$1,000, twenty cents; and on \$5,000, one dollar each day. All the Treasury notes issued will bear date on the 15th of August, 1861, and will carry interest from that date. Each note will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached from the notes and presented for payment separately. Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he prefers to do so, may pay one-tenth at that time, and one-third every twentieth day thereafter.

At each payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 15th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amount of interest thus paid will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon on the 15th of August, 1861, and will carry the punctual payment of the interest and the gradual reduction of the principal, Congress has provided by law for an annual revenue amply sufficient, not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of extraordinary expenditures.

It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of the loan, but that an adequate and specific proportion of the annual productions is set apart by taxation for the redemption of this pledge. Prompt payment beyond a contingency is thus insured. For can this be done in any other great and important enterprise? When compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contest, or with the amount of property and productions.

The objects are Union, permanent peace and security at home, and respect abroad, which are imperilled by this unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehends at once their magnitude. They rise above party—they belong to no Administration—they concern the whole country during all time, under every Administration, and in every relation, both foreign and domestic. And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the prosperity and productions of the country. The real and personal values in the United States reach the vast aggregate of \$16,000,000,000, and in the States now loyal to the Union this aggregate is \$11,000,000,000.

The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons, conversant with such investigations, at more than \$400,000,000, while the well-considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute, warrants the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage, and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the ensuing spring; in which event, the cost beyond the revenues will hardly exceed the cost of the \$250,000,000 loan authorized by Congress, and with a due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditures of Great Britain or France in two years of peace.

And it is not unreasonable to hope that the auspicious result of peace may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the States in insurrection—that they will review their action, weigh their own welfare, consider the disposition of all the people of the whole country to recognize all their constitutional rights, and to allow the Government, and renew their allegiance to the Union, which in an evil hour they have been tempted to throw off. Will they not reflect that the war into which the

Government has been constrained is not a war for their subjugation, but a war for national existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the States in insurrection as the States which have remained loyal? However this may be, the duty of the National Government, as the constitutionally constituted agent of the people, admits of no question.

The war, made necessary by the insurrection, and reluctantly accepted by the Government, must be prosecuted with all possible vigor until the restoration of the just authority of the Union shall insure permanent peace. The same good Providence which conducted our fathers through the difficulties and dangers which beset the formation of the Union, has graciously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation.

The crops of the year are ample; the granaries and barns are everywhere full. The capitalists of the country come cheerfully forward to sustain the credit of the Government; already, and even in the advance of this year, men of all occupations seek to share the honors and advantages of the loan.

Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the rebellion and the derangement of business occasioned by it, were the people of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great contest than now.

Under these favoring circumstances and for these great objects, I shall, in pursuance of the act of Congress, cause books of subscription to be opened as speedily as practicable, in the several cities and principal towns of the United States, in order that all citizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so.

Meantime, those who prefer that course can remit any sum which they may wish to invest in the loan, to the Treasury of the United States at Washington, or to either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or to the Depository at Cincinnati, where certificates will entitle the holders to Treasury notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people, it is not to be doubted, will promptly respond to the liberal wisdom of their representatives.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

A Provost Marshal on Religious Journals.

THE St. Louis papers publish a correspondence which has just taken place between Rev. Mr. McAnally, editor of the Christian Advocate at St. Louis, and the Provost Marshal, Major McKinstry. Mr. McAnally, apprehensive that his paper would fall under the ban of the Marshal, wrote a very polite note to that officer, inquiring "if he intended to suppress the Christian Advocate," and assuring him that he (McAnally) was not the proprietor, but the editor; that he did not want to violate any law "if he knew it," and that he would be delighted if the Marshal would accept a copy of the paper every week for his private reading. The Marshal replied as follows:

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL, St. Louis, Aug. 25, 1861.

Sir:—Your letter of the 24th inst. has been received at my office, and has had my attention.

In reference to the course of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, of which you are the editor, permit me to say that in my judgment, in these times of political excitement and heated discussion and civil war, it would be more becoming, as well as more consistent, that a public newspaper belonging to and advocating the doctrines and principles of the Church of Christ, should abstain from publishing articles of a political character, calculated to inflame the passions of men, and evidently hostile to the Government of the country.

You say, sir, that the opposition to your paper "originated and is kept up among bigoted religious sectarians, and is religious, not political." Permit me to inquire how, if this is the fact, the opposition to your paper arises among all true patriots, whether members of your church, or in any way interested in it or not? I would suggest that, if your paper is designed to be the religious journal you represent, and is owned by, and is the organ of the church, it would be the part of a true patriot for you to omit hereafter from its columns all secular matter, and allow the Christian Advocate to be in future what it claims to be—a purely religious journal, advocating the importance of the great truths of the Scriptures, and their claims upon men, and omitting to discuss questions which to your views are ephemeral and unimportant.

In reply to your offer to furnish me with future or back numbers of your paper for examination, I would say that I have seen and perused the paper heretofore, and am aware of the nature of its contents.

You say that you violate no law, if you know it. Did it ever occur to you that patriotism is enjoined in the Bible, and that the publication of seditious and treasonable language, particularly when cloaked in the garb of religion, is one of the most heinous and aggravated forms of violation of the Divine Law?

But in these times men are not in all respects permitted to carry out their opinions; and in the opinion of the Provost Marshal, it will be in much better taste, and much more conducive to good order and propriety, for you to discontinue in the Christian Advocate the publication of all matter of a secular nature. Let your journal be a religious paper, as it professes to be, and it will never come under the discipline of this Department.

With the kindest feelings for yourself personally, and the best wishes for the success of the cause of religion and piety in which you are engaged, I am, Very respectfully, yours,

J. MCKINSTRY, Major U. S. A., Provost Marshal.

Rev. Dr. McANALLY, editor St. Louis Christian Advocate.

Our Army in Western Virginia.

THE telegraph last week reported Gen. Rosecrans at Sutton, a town on the line from Clarksburg to Gauley Bridge, some sixty miles south of the former, twenty-five north of Summersville, where Col. Tyler's recent affair took place, and fifty from Gauley Bridge. He is still, it seems, moving along his whole line and personally inspecting every point. His forces are in three divisions and are thus described in a recent letter from Grafton:

FIRST DIVISION.—The Railroad division is under command of General Kelly, whose duty it is to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Wheeling to Cumberland. The whole number of men guarding the road, including one regiment at the Potomac bridge, amounts to about 3,000, who are distributed as follows:—At Cumberland, one company; New Creek, one company, infantry, Howe's battery artillery, (one company,) and one company of cavalry, (the Ringgold cavalry, of Washington county, Pa.); at Potomac bridge, twelve miles from Oakland, one regiment; at Oakland, one company; at Cheat river bridge, two companies; at Rouelsburg, two companies; at Grafton, four companies of infantry and two of cavalry; at Weston, one company; at Fairmount, one company; at Mannington, one company; at Wheeling, three companies. The balance are scattered at various bridges along the route, and the whole body is continually changing, as their services may be demanded, to different exposed points.

SECOND DIVISION.—The second, or main division of the army, occupy from Beverly to the Cheat Mountain Pass, and number about eleven thousand men, under command of Gen. Reynolds. The advance post, on Sunday morning, the 1st inst., of Gen. Reynolds' army occupied a position within several miles of the advance of Gen. Lee's army, although the main bodies of the two armies are about sixteen miles apart. Gen. Reynolds occupies a strong position, and is waiting an attack from Lee, who has an army variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000 men, but what his line force is we have no data by which we can form a correct estimate; but it is here thought that he is waiting a junction from Wise and Floyd before he will risk an attack on Gen. Reynolds, who is well known to Gen. Lee as being one of the

most able men in the Union army, and was formerly Lee's preceptor at West Point. Here, we consider Reynolds' position a safe one, and, if acting on the defensive, he can repel any force the rebels can bring to bear on his forces.

THIRD DIVISION.—The third division of the army is now at Gauley bridge, on the north branch of the Kanawha, under the immediate charge of Gen. Cox, and numbers about five thousand men; but Gen. Rosecrans left Clarksburg on Sunday with a reinforcement of two thousand five hundred men for Cox's division, under the command of Brigadier-General Benham, who is one of the most distinguished officers in the American army. For twenty-six years he was a Captain of Engineers, and was for ten years a commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. He was twice breveted for his bravery in the Mexican war, and was the Engineer attached to Gen. Morris' staff at the battles at Phillipa and Laurel Hill, and led the advance of Gen. Morris' army at the battle of Carrick's Ford, where the rebel General Garnett was killed. Gen. Rosecrans has ordered him to the command of the advance column of the army in its operations against Gen. Lee. He and Gen. Rosecrans are now at Weston, and in a few days will be at the head of Cox's army, when an advance movement will be made towards Gen. Reynolds. The two bodies will then unite for either defensive or offensive operations, and the good people may rely on it that they need have no apprehensions that Western Virginia will fall into the hands of the enemy, although I admit that there should be a few thousand more men on the line of the railroad between Grafton and Cumberland, which is now the only weak point, as its great importance renders it liable to attack.

Gen. Rosecrans travels with a "telegraph wagon" at the head of his train, containing ladders, tables, wire, instruments, and everything necessary for immediately opening an office anywhere. The whole is in charge of a confidential operator, acquainted with the Government cypher; and the General no sooner orders a halt than the wire is cut, the connection formed, and the operator commences receiving the reports from all parts of the extensive department, and the orders from the War Office at Washington. The army telegraph lines follow the common roads to the principal points in our possession through the country, and a strong force is ready to stretch up the wire as the army moves forward. A letter from Gen. Rosecrans' party, in his present march along the line, dated Weston, says:

"Hardly had the ground for the encampment been selected till a table was set out by the roadside, under the telegraph line, the wire was cut, a connection was effected, and the confidential operator (Mr. Brown, of Lafayette, Indiana,) was calling Clarksburg for dispatches, and receiving orders from the War Department, and reports from the Kanawha, before the General's tent was pitched."

The Hatteras Victory—How the Rebels Feel. THE Southern journals are in great distress because of the capture of the Hatteras Forts, and are bitterly lamenting their loss. We give extracts from such as have been received:

The Raleigh Standard remarks:—It is quite certain that, according to our predictions and warnings for months, our coast is menaced, if not successfully invaded. If we are not prepared fully to meet our foe at the entrance of our inlets, it is not the fault of the Standard. We have labored earnestly to direct the attention of the Government to the necessity of full preparation. If there be blame, let it fall where it ought. But we must not give way to complaint. We must up and at them, and drive them from our coast. Gov. Clark will do his utmost to effect that object speedily, and we have no doubt President Davis will promptly meet the case. There is no time for delay.

Under the existing state of affairs, the Raleigh Register feels warranted in entreating the most serious apprehensions for the safety of Newbern, Washington, and in fact the entire coast. The editor says:—Col. Campbell's regiment, recently stationed at Graham, and originally destined for Florida, was sent to Newbern on Wednesday. The Charlotte Artillery left their camp here on Thursday for the same destination. The Wilmington Artillery, now at Camp Boylan, and under marching orders for Virginia, have been detained here until it can be ascertained if their services are needed on the coast. Had the earnest and repeated advice of Gen. Gwynn, Capt. Crossan, and other officers been heeded, there would now be five thousand men on our coast."

Recent events coming home to our own State, says the Wilmington Journal, hovering over our own coast, threatening our own homes, approaching our own doors, will go far to show whether we were panic-stricken when we appealed so strongly for the construction of efficient works for the defence of our coast. Over and over again we have sounded the alarm, until we made ourselves odious to the complacent head men about the Capitol—a thing which we regretted, but for which we did not reproach ourselves. Can those who so vehemently did not like our course say that they have nothing with which to reproach themselves? If they do, who will believe them?

The Goldsborough Transcript admits ignorance of the designs of the enemy, but says "if they intend to demonstrate an invasion, let them come, if they can, we say—the Confederates will teach them how to go, as they have in every case of conflict, of any importance, since the first inroads of the ruffianly host. They have the advantage of us in the marine, that may skulk about the coast and annoy us—but let them come in contact whenever they dare, and we have no fears for the result. This event will perhaps give our boys something to do, who are ready and anxious to do something.

The Newbern News evidently thinks "the boys who are ready and anxious to do something" will have a chance, and calls upon the Carolinians thus:—Men of Eastern Carolina, arouse! We have warned you heretofore, but many of you heeded not. Now your property, your homes, and your families are in danger! Come, to your arms, and drive the invaders from your soil. A little preparation might have saved this disaster; but now it is too late, and we must make the most of it. Let the militia be called to aid the regular forces, and if the Hessians dare advance, let us make them rue it. We can, we must! To arms! To arms!

A copy of the Richmond Whig has a most sarcastic article on the capture of the Hatteras Forts, censuring, by implication, the Confederate authorities, and which commences in this style:—"Let us imitate the Nutmeg Chinese, by all means. The fort has been taken. Many hundreds of men surrendered. Valuable officers have become prisoners. A large amount of powder has been captured. The most important part of our coast for privateering purposes is in the hands of the enemy, and the gallant North Star is now liable to invasion. It is a small matter. It will take 30,000 men to regain the fort, but that is nothing. What do we want with it?"

It was built for fun, evidently. Had we been in earnest, some notice would have been taken of the Northern papers. It would be the height of folly and treason to accuse any member of the Cabinet of negligence in the premises.

We who live at the seat of government know too well the superhuman energy, sleepless vigilance, and miraculous promptitude of every department, to entertain for a moment a shadow of suspicion of any short-coming on the part of any one near or remotely connected with the administration. Pica-yune Butler can now leave as many men as he pleases in the forts of North Carolina. Of course we will whip them; for have we not the greatest of unarmed militia?"

Richmond and Memphis papers of the 6th, and Charleston and New Orleans of the 4th, and Nashville of the 6th inst., have been received via Louisville. The panic produced by the capture of the Hatteras forts continues to rage all along the Gulf coast. The papers clamorously demand the strengthening of the sea coast defenses of the rebel government. Their terror is greatly increased by constant reports of further aggressive movements of the Union army. Large numbers of families are flying from Wilmington, and all the women and children have been removed from Newbern. A regiment of infantry and two batteries hurried to the defence of the latter point.

Evidently, from the tone of the Richmond papers, the threatening of the Gulf coast will produce a change of strategy on the part of the rebel government, and offensive steps are not likely to be taken by the army of the Potomac for some time.

The Lower House of the North Carolina Legislature refused, by a large majority, to pass an act reconvening the Convention that passed the Secession ordinance. The refusal produced a storm of denunciation by the secession papers, which declare that it will produce internecine strife in the old North State.

Sickness still fearfully prevails in the rebel army in Virginia. At Lynchburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Leesburg, over five thousand men are in the hospitals. The small pox is raging violently. The medical authorities publish urgent appeals to physicians throughout the rebel States, to forward immediately all disposable vaccine matter to Richmond.

Commodore Barron and Stringham.

COMMODORE BARRON was almost born and rocked in the cradle of the United States Government. By that Government he was educated, clothed, and fed, and pampered, from early childhood to the date of his entrance into the service of the gang of rebels bent on doing their best to break up and destroy the Government. He has for many years assumed to be above other officers of the Navy of the United States, and other people generally, in military or civil life—a sort of upper-tendom F. F. V. He was a member of the Barron family, and managed to get his father's pension for serving in the Virginia Navy in the war of the Revolution, paid by the Government, in the sum of \$9,000, when the account was closed; and second, when Mr. Thomas Ewing was Secretary of the Interior, he was induced to re-open the account, and pay some \$47,000 additional pension money. The case was investigated by a Committee of Congress, and acted on, which had the effect to stop the payment of any more of that class of super-extravagant pension claims by the Interior Department. Commodore Barron was an active and a poisonous member of the never-to-be-forgotten Naval Board of Fifteen, which sat during the Pierce Administration, and struck down such officers of the United States Navy as the members had a grudge or old scores against, while they retained such favorites of, and toadies to, the members of the aforesaid Board of Fifteen, as they chose to retain, without any particular regard to merit, sobriety, or qualifications. By the action of the Board every one of its members obtained promotion. Commodore Stewart, "Old Ironsides," was retired, and Commander Barron was made a Commodore.

After the attack upon and capture of the rebel forts at Hatteras Inlet, when the first salutations were made between the United States officers and Commodore Barron, he asked "how many were killed on the fleet?" The answer was "None." "How many were wounded?" "None, was the reply." "Why," he exclaimed, "you astonish me. I thought that to capture these forts it would cost a thousand lives, and it would be cheap at that."

When Commodore Barron and his officers descended to the deck of the flag ship Minnesota, where Commodore Stringham was stationed on the quarter-deck to receive him, General Butler presented Barron to the gallant old Commodore, saying, "Commodore Barron! Commodore Stringham." The latter, raising himself up to his full height, looked the traitor straight in the eye, and barely inclining his head, replied, "I have seen Mr. Barron before." Barron, who has always prided himself on the *hauteur monde*, fairly winced under the whole volume of honest sarcasm contained in that look and sentence.

Movements at the West.

KENTUCKY seems to be waking up. Gov. Magoffin issued the following proclamation on the 14th inst.:

In obedience to the subjoined resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are informed that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

This was after the proposition of the rebel General, POLK, who wished both the Federal and Confederate forces to withdraw, each giving bonds not to pass within the borders of Kentucky during the war.

A lot of medicines and soldiers' buttons, amounting to \$6,000, were seized in Louisville on the 14th. They were being smuggled to the rebel States.

In the Senate on the 15th, Mr. Whitaker introduced a resolution authorizing the Military Board to seize the State arms, wherever found, and to supply a sufficient police to protect the railroads.

General Polk has issued the following proclamation:

The Federal Government having, in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality, by establishing camps, depots of arms, and by organizing military companies within their territory, and by constructing military works on the Mississippi shore, immediately opposite and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity for the defence of the territory of the Confederate States, that the Confederates occupy Columbus in advance. The Major General commanding has, therefore, not felt himself at liberty to risk the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it. In pursuance of this decision he has thrown sufficient force into the town, and they are ordered to fly it.

It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is gratifying to the people of Columbus, and that on this occasion they assure them that every precaution shall be taken to insure them in the protection of their property, with personal and corporate rights.

Columbus, Sept. 4, 1861.

The Chatanooga (Tenn.) Gazette, of the 11th, says that a Union camp was forming about 10 miles north of Chatanooga. A huge Union flag had been raised with a sword suspended over it. About 300 men are encamped and drill regularly.

Advices from North-Western Missouri state that since the withdrawal of the Federal troops from St. Joseph, the rebels in that region have commenced arming again. Some 2,000 rebels are concentrating in Andrews county, under Maj. Potter, and about the same number of Unionists, composed of Missourians and Iowans, under Cols. Cronner and Edwards, are stationed in the same region. Both sides are preparing for battle, and one is shortly expected. Tom Haines, with 1,600 men, crossed the Missouri river at Arrow Creek, on Tuesday last, bound for Col. Price's army. Six hundred secessionists, under Col. Hull, were marching toward Glasgow on Wednesday, to cross the river and join Martin Green's force.

The rebels camp at Lick's Creek, Monroe county, was broken up by the Federal troops on the 8th, and it is reported that 500 rebels were captured. Another camp, at Spencerburg, Pike county, was broken up on the 9th, and 16 secessionists taken prisoners.

The fight at Boonville on the 13th, terminated in a victory to the Home Guards under Maj. Eppstein, who held their intrenchments. The rebels, 1,000 strong, were driven back, and were in the neighborhood of Boonville when the Sioux City passed. The Home Guards lost one man killed and four wounded. The rebels lost twelve killed and eighty wounded. Among the rebels killed were Col. Brown and Capt. Brown.

A reliable correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Ironton, on the 13th inst., furnishes the following intelligence:

A messenger from Col. Mulligan's command at Lexington, reports that Gen. Price's advance guard reached Warrensburg on Tuesday, and Claib. Jackson made them a speech. Gen. Price claims to have 16,000 men, and that his main body is approaching Lexington. This messenger brings an official account of a skirmish between the rebels and General Lane's forces, dated Fort Bledsoe, near Fort Scott, September 4th, the substance of which is as follows:

He says immediately after leaving Springfield, he dispatched Gen. Raines to clear the counties bordering on Kansas of the marauding bands which had been devastating that section of the country; that he himself advanced to Raines' assistance, and their combined force encountered, at Big Dry Wood Creek, the forces under Lane, Montgomery, and Jennison, and after a brisk skirmish of an hour and a quarter, the Federal troops retreated, and were pursued by his troops about three miles. He states his loss at three killed and twenty wounded, and says they buried three of Lane's men. He concludes by saying the enemy have continued to retreat northward from Fort Scott, which post they have abandoned, and adds, this relieves me of the necessity of pursuing them into Kansas, the soil of which I am unwilling to invade, unless her citizens shall provoke me to do so, by committing renewed outrages on the people of this State, and in that event I shall not only cross the border, but will lay waste their farms, and utterly destroy the cities and towns of that State.

The correspondent adds, while this shows that there has been more skirmishing in the border, it does not prove that the rebels have gained any advantage; but on the contrary, it would appear that they found a force too strong for them, and giving up their plan of advancing into Kansas, turned upon the weaker force at Lexington. Their design now is, evidently, first to take Lexington, and then bring Claib. Jackson here.

Jeff. Thompson has issued a proclamation, in which, as a retaliatory measure for Gen. Fremont's proclaimed intentions, he threatens for every member of the Southern forces, or citizen soldier of Missouri executed, to hang, draw, and quarter a minion of Abraham Lincoln.

Capt. Foster, of Col. Hawkins' Franklin County Home Guards, brought seven prisoners to St. Louis on the 13th, who were captured from Gen. Hardee's army. They report that a fight had occurred at Hardee's camp, between the Louisianians and Missourians, in reference to the conduct of the Missourians in the battle of Springfield—the Louisianians charging the Missourians with cowardice, and treating them as cowards. The Louisianians charge that while they were fighting, the Missourians actually stole all their horses and fled. Gen. Hardee is falling back on the Pocahontas, and the Missourians were dispersing.

These men left Gen. Hardee's camp with the intention of returning home under Gov. Gamble's proclamation, and becoming good citizens, but were informed here that the Governor's proclamation was abridged by the declaration of Martial law.

Department of the East.

A LARGE party started from Washington at 7 o'clock A. M. on the 11th for Chain Bridge, under Col. Stevens, of the New York Highlanders. As our skirmishers advanced the enemy's pickets retired beyond Loudonville, about seven miles from Chain Bridge. Our troops having accomplished their errand connected with the reconnaissance of the country, began to retrace their steps, when a large force of rebels, consisting of two regiments of infantry and Col. Stewart's regiment of cavalry, with a battery of four pieces, was seen approaching. The rebel battery opened with shell, which was replied to by Griffin's battery. Several rounds were fired, when our troops ceased firing for twenty minutes, to give the rebels an opportunity of meeting them on the open field, the rebels being in the woods. Our forces then resumed the action with shot and shell and soon silenced the rebel battery. The rebels scattered, and a number were seen reeling from their saddles. Three were killed belonging to the 15th Indiana regiment. Lieut. Hancock is supposed to be killed. There were two killed of the third Vermont regiment, and four wounded.

Gen. McClellan's dispatch to the Secretary of War is very brief. He merely says that Gen. Smith made a reconnaissance with 2,000 men to Lewansville and remained there several hours and completed their examination of the ground. When the work was completed and the command had started back, the enemy opened fire with shell, by which two men were killed and three wounded. Griffin's battery, he says, silenced that of the enemy, and our men came back in perfect order and excellent spirits. The General says our men behaved most admirably under the fire. He concludes by remarking, "We shall have no more Bull Run affairs."

The Sanitary Commission have strongly urged upon the War Department an increase of the Hospital accommodations here, to the extent of 15,000 beds fitted up.

Adjutant-General Thomas has decided that under no circumstances whatever will soldiers be discharged from the army on the allegation that they were minors when they enlisted.

By order of the War Department the grand Camp of Instruction at Hempstead, L. I., has been named in honor of the gallant Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott. Gen. Sherman has already taken up his quarters on the ground, and a telegraph office has been opened at his headquarters, thus connecting with headquarters at Washington and all parts of the country, which will be largely availed of by the officers and soldiers there encamped.

Gen. McClellan pardoned private Wm. Scott, of Co. K, 3d Vermont volunteers, who was sentenced to be shot for sleeping on his post while sentinel on picket guard. The General's orders are to the effect that the Commanding Officers of the Brigade, of the Regiment, of the Company of the condemned, together with many other officers and privates of his regiment, had earnestly appealed to the Major-General to spare the life of the offender, and the President of the United States had also expressed a wish that as this is the first condemnation in this army for this crime, mercy may be extended to the criminal. This fact, viewed in connection with the inexperience of the condemned, his previous good conduct and general good character, and the urgent entreaties made in his behalf, have determined the Major-General to grant the pardon so earnestly prayed for. This act of freedom must not be understood as a precedent for any future case. The duty of a sentinel is of such a nature, that a neglect by sleeping upon or deserting his post may endanger the safety of the command, and even the whole army, and all nations affix the penalty of death. The pardon was read to the regiment, which heartily expressed their appreciation of this act of executive clemency.

Southern dates to the 10th have been received. The army of Generals Johnston and Beauregard, lately known as the army of the Potomac, has been divided into two corps, the first commanded by Gen. Beauregard, the second by Gen. Johnston. Gen. Johnston ranks Beauregard by seniority, and has a right to the supreme command, but waived it and issued no order without full consultation and consent of Beauregard. The Richmond papers are full of doleful descriptions of the ravages of sickness in the army of the Potomac. The rebel corps most advanced towards the Union line are regularly relieved by forces from the center of the army. Gen. Beauregard allows no civilians whatever to visit the camps between Manassas and the Potomac.

In view of the increasing importance of Fortress Monroe as a basis of offensive operations against the Confederates, there is to be a large increase in the military and naval forces.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding left the Fortress on the 10th for Hatteras Inlet with reinforcements. The steamer Baltimore is also on the way with naval stores.

The appointment of Gen. Reynolds to the chief command at Hatteras Inlet, gives entire satisfaction at Old Point.

Under Gen. Wool's command, the army is obtaining a good degree of discipline.

Commander Roan has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. steamer Pawnee, Hatteras Inlet, Sept. 6th, of which the following is an extract: In a communication addressed to the Commander-in-Chief at Hampton Roads, I informed him that I forwarded seven of the fugitives in the Peabody, to be landed at Hampton Roads, supplying them with provisions to last them. Another of the fugitives of this party is retained to act as pilot in these waters should his services be required. From the best information I can obtain, ten regiments have been re-called to defend the State. The secessionists residing near the water are deserting their residences, and seeking shelter in the interior. The poorer classes are remaining; waiting for protection to avow their Union sentiments. A meeting was called in Washington village on the night of the 1st inst., when it was decided to defend that point.

A battle took place on the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., near Summerville, in Western Virginia. Gen. Rosen-cranz, after making a reconnaissance, found Floyd's army 5,000 strong, with 16 field pieces, entrenched in a powerful position, on top of a mountain, at Conifex Ferry, on the west side of Gauley river. The rear and extremes of both flanks were inaccessible, and the front was masked with heavy forests and close jungles. Col. Lytle's Ohio Tenth, of Gen. Benham's Brigade, was in the advance, and drove a strong detachment of the enemy out of their camp, this side of the position, the site of which was unknown. Shortly afterwards his scouts, consisting of four companies, suddenly discovered themselves in the face of a parapet battery and a long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battle opened fiercely. The remainder of the Tenth and Thirteenth Ohio Regiments were brought into action successively by Gen. Benham, and the Twelfth afterwards by Captain Hartaufl, whose object was an armed reconnaissance. The enemy played upon our forces terrifically with musketry, rifles, canister and shell, causing some casualties. Col. Lytle led several companies of Irish to charge a battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg. Col. Smith's 13th Ohio engaged the enemy on the left, and Col. Lowe's 12th Ohio directly in front. Lowe fell dead at the head of his regiment early in the hottest of the fire, by a ball in the forehead. McCullen's howitzer battery and Snyder's two field pieces meantime got into the best position possible, under the circumstances, and soon silenced two rebel guns.

Fire slackened at intervals, but grew more furious as night approached, when the German brigade was led valiantly into action by Col. McCook, under the direction of Adjutant-General Hartaufl, but after a furious fight of three hours, he ordered a recall of the troops, and the men lay on their arms within a short distance of the enemy, each ready to resume the contest next morning. The thief Floyd fled in the night, sunk boats in the river, and destroyed a temporary bridge which he made when he first occupied the position. The turbulence and depth of the river, and the exhaustion of our troops, made it impossible to follow him. He left his camp equipage, wagons and horses, large quantities of ammunition and fifty head of cattle. Our loss is 16 killed and 70 wounded, generally flesh wounds. The rebel loss is not ascertained. They carried their dead and wounded with them. Their loss was certainly serious.

Twenty-five of Col. Tyler's men who were taken by Floyd at Cross Lane were re-captured. Floyd's personal baggage with that of his officers were taken.

The following is Gen. Rosen-cranz' official report:

To Col. E. D. Townsend:

CAMP SCOTT—11 P. M. We yesterday marched seventeen and a half miles, and reached the enemy's entrenched position in front of Conifex Ferry, his advanced posts and pickets before us. We found him occupying a strongly entrenched position, covered by a forest too dense to admit its being seen at a distance of 300 yards. His force was five regiments besides the one drive in.

At 3 o'clock we made strong reconnaissance and attacked the position on flank and front, but night coming on and our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods and posted

them in order of battle behind the ridges immediately in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms till morning. Shortly afterwards a runaway contraband came in and reported that the enemy had crossed the Gauley during the night by means of a ferry and bridge which they had completed. Col. Ewing was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he did at about 7 o'clock, capturing a few prisoners, two stand of colors, a considerable quantity of arms, with quartermaster's stores, messings and camp equipage.

The enemy have destroyed the bridge across the Gauley, which here reaches through a deep gorge, and our troops being still much fatigued, and having no material for the immediate re-placing of the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp our troops and occupy the ferry, and capture the camp, sending a few rifled cannon shots after the enemy to produce a moral effect.

Our loss will probably amount to 20 killed and 100 wounded. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but from report, it must have been considerable.

W. S. ROSENCRANZ.

The telegraph from Clarksburgh, on the 13th inst., says:—The rebels commenced an advance on both points yesterday A. M. towards Elk Water and Chief Mountain Summit. They succeeded in surrounding the fort on the summit and cut the telegraph wire. They continued to advance on Elk Water until within a few miles of our troops, when a few shells from Loomis's battery dispersed them. Skirmishing was kept up all night. This morning a regiment was sent to cut their way through to Summit, and succeeded, the rebels retreating in all directions. Two rebel officers spying around the camp at Elkwater, this morning, were surprised by our pickets and were shot. The body of one was brought into camp and it proved to be that of Col. John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon.

A balloon reconnaissance on the 14th inst. developed the fact that the body of the enemy that advanced last night fell back behind Munson's Hill; that there are also large masses of rebels at Centreville and Fairfax, and that the main body of the rebel army has fallen back to Manassas, and is now encamped there. Some think the rebels are breaking up camp between here and Manassas, and made the move forward to engage our attention while they removed their cannon towards Manassas. The general belief is, however, that they intend to give battle somewhere upon our lines within forty-eight hours.

By telegraph from Fortress Monroe on the 14th inst., we learn there was a prospect of an engagement the night previous at Newport News. About 4 P. M. the steamer Yorktown came to within three miles and opened fire upon the camp, and the blockading squadron, consisting of the Savannah, Cumberland, and the gun-boat Louisiana. She fired twenty-five shells, one of which exploded near the Savannah, and the others fell considerably short. The guns of the Cumberland and the Savannah could not reach the Yorktown, but a couple of shells from Sawyer's gun on shore caused her to retire. One of the shells exploded three-fourths of a mile beyond the steamer. A Frenchman managed to escape from the Yorktown. He states that she has been watching for some time for an opportunity to run the blockade, and that the loyalty of many of the crew was suspected.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning. The former had sustained but little damage in the collision with the gun-boat Flag. The Spaulding brought the remnant of Col. Webb's regiment and nearly one thousand stand of arms which were captured at Hatteras, and a dozen prisoners who were taken from the prizes taken at Hatteras Inlet.

Our troops at the inlet have mounted all the guns and rendered those effective which had been spiked by the Confederates before their surrender. No intelligence of importance has been received from the sound or from the main land. Gen. Reynolds has arrived at Old Point, and will proceed to-morrow by the steamer Spaulding to assume command at Hatteras Inlet.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Government is in receipt of valuable information by the last steamer, relating to the present stock of cotton in English warehouses, and the prospect of a supply from other sources than the rebel States. This information leaves no room to doubt that the Manchester Mills will be able to run on full time for an entire year, even without touching a pound of the new crop. The information obtained from the Spinner's Association has greatly and agreeably surprised the manufacturers, and led them to soften down very much in their demand for a speedy termination of the war.

Government is about to investigate the alleged frauds committed upon it by the sale of horses furnished for it by Pennsylvania contractors.

The following order has been addressed to the Paymaster-General by the War Department:

You will arrange for the payment of volunteers as directed by the provisions of the act of Congress relating thereto, dated July 24th, and as amended August 16th, 1861, viz:

When organized and accepted by the Governors of the several States, without regard to date of mustering into the service of the United States, provided payment has not been made the respective States for which the Government will eventually be liable.

When volunteer regiments have been accepted by the War Department upon what is termed independent acceptances, you will allow pay from the date of organization of each company with minimum number, with general satisfaction in each case to be furnished by our Department before payment is made.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

A telegram to the Post-Office Department from St. Louis, says that no mails have yet passed over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and that the prospect of renewal of the service on the route is bad.

The Government has been paying out more than \$2,000,000 per day, for several days, on account of the war.

The 6th Auditor has received answers to circulars sent to prominent Union men in Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland, from which it appears that a very large number of mail contractors in these States are rebels. No money will be paid those who are disloyal.

Mr. H. Bird, late a clerk in the War Department, had arrived at Richmond, and offered to supply the rebel government with information as to matters at Washington, but was arrested as a spy. He has been suspected here of having left his post in the War Department to furnish the enemy with information of our movements.

The Postmaster-General has assumed as an additional protection to the postal revenue, the exclusive issue of the stamped envelopes containing the new imprint of the dissolving lines. This envelope cannot be manufactured by the ordinary machinery, and is not therefore liable to imitation by the insurgents.

The Government has received advices from Trinidad, dated August 7th, which show that on the 30th of July the privateer Sumpter sailed boldly into the harbor, and reported herself to the authorities of that island as being on a cruise. She was last from Puerto Cabello, and since she succeeded in getting out of the Mississippi river, had already captured no less than eleven American vessels. The Sumpter had

landed eight prisoners in a destitute condition. Contributions were made for their immediate wants, and care would be taken of them until they could be shipped to the United States. The Sumpter remained there to the 6th ult., and was allowed to supply herself with coal and other outfit. The British flag was hoisted on the Government flag-staff for her arrival, and the officers of the British vessel Cardenas appeared to be on admirable terms with those of the Sumpter. The merchant who supplied the coal did it with the consent and approval of the acting General. There had been no American Consul at Trinidad for many months.

The Secretary had addressed the following letter to Daniel Lord, Esq., of New York:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, September 10, 1861.

SIR:—I have received your letter of yesterday, relating to Algeron S. Sullivan, a political prisoner, now in custody at Fort Lafayette. This Department is possessed of reasonable correspondence of that person which no right or privilege of a lawyer or counsel can justify or excuse. The public safety will not admit of his being discharged. In view of the many representations made to me in this case, I pray you excuse me for giving this letter to the public.

With great respect,
Your obdt' servt,
WM. H. SEWARD.

About the 1st of October the Post-Office Department will substitute the ruled envelope for the unruled, without additional charge to the public.

Dispatches from Washington during the past week, stating that Gen. FREMONT had been superseded in the command of the Western Department, caused great excitement throughout the North, but these are now declared to be false. On the 11th inst. the President mailed the following letter to General F., at St. Louis:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11th, 1861.

Major General John C. Fremont:
SIR:—Yours of the 8th, in answer to mine of the 2d inst., is just received, assuring me that you upon the ground could better judge of the necessity of your position than I could at this distance. On seeing your proclamation of August 30th, I perceived no general objection to it. The particular objectionable clause, however, in relation to confiscation of property, was the liberation of slaves. It appeared to me to be objectionable on account of its non-conformity to act of Congress passed the 8th of August, on the same subject. Hence I wrote to you, expressing my wish that that clause should be modified accordingly. Your answer just received expresses the preference on your part that I should make an open order for the modification, which I very cheerfully do.

It is therefore ordered that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held, and construed as to conform with and not transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6th, 1861, and that said act be published at length with this order.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

The President and Secretary of State have been in receipt of a number of petitions from New York and Philadelphia calling for the expulsion of LL. D. Russell, the *Times* correspondent, on the ground that he is a public enemy who should not be tolerated in this crisis of our affairs.

The National Loan is succeeding beyond expectation. Several hundred subscription agents were appointed last week in nearly every loyal State, including Virginia and Kentucky. A considerable number have already accepted and sent in their bonds. The others will probably be at work this week. The subscriptions of the people have exceeded nine millions, and their co-operation will doubtless enable the banks to take the next installment of fifty millions, and supply all the money necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war. The Administration feels the importance of justifying by vigor and integrity the confidence manifested by the masses. Wasteful expenditures and corrupt contracts, by which alone the security of the working men who invest their earnings in the loan can be impaired, will be vigorously suppressed.

Mr. Tassara, the Spanish Minister, has called to assure the Secretary of State that the report from Charleston that the Captain General of Cuba has issued a proclamation recognizing the rebel flag, is untrue. What has happened is, that vessels from any port in the United States, in possession of the rebels, coming into a port with irregular papers, are admitted, *ex necessitate*, without notice of their regularity, just as they have been admitted into other ports since the rebels obtained possession of the Custom Houses in the insurgent States. It is needless to say that no such vessels can be abroad without escaping the blockading force. There is no recognition of a rebel flag in Spanish ports, or in any other ports.

The people of Washington were astonished one day last week, to see one of the beautiful wooded hills in the vicinity of that city suddenly bald-headed. It appears that an immense earth-work has been erected on the hill top, and in one night the forest which masked it was cut away. Where, in the evening, there had been, to all appearance, only a peaceful grove, there appeared next morning a fort.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department on the 14th inst.:

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE,
HATTERAS INLET, SEPT. 10, 1861.

SIR: I have to state, for the information of the Department, that I have taken a valuable prize this morning, now called the Susan Jane, of Nevis, W. I. This schooner was called the Charles McCree, and she cleared at Newbern, N. C., two days before the blockade went into effect on this coast. She took a cargo of spirits of turpentine to the West Indies; at Nevis Island obtained an English register, but without a bill of sale, or indorsement of any kind on the part of the master or agent, and without any other paper required under the English law. She sailed from Nevis to Halifax, N. S., and then took on board an assorted cargo, consisting of blankets, cloth, iron, steel, brogans, &c., all of which were purchased in New York and Boston, as is shown by bills of lading from different leading houses in those cities. I send the prize to Philadelphia or New York, at the discretion of the prize master, Lieut. Crosby, so he may be authorized to enter the port most accessible at this stormy period of the year. I send all the papers found on board of the prize, in charge of Lieut. Crosby, to be handed to the proper authority officer; also Capt. Ireland and four of the crew. I shall detain for the present two passengers, believed to be supercargoes, and also the mate, when his duty is completed.

I have to request that Lieut. Crosby may be permitted to return to his important duties at this place as Post-Captain, under the orders of Gen. Wool. I send Lieut. Crosby on board the prize, because he is an important witness of what occurred after we boarded the schooner. This vessel, unlike the three already captured, stood in under belief that the forts were still in the hands of the enemy. The Pawnee, showing no colors, was taken for an English cruiser, and vessels were not hoisted until they were inside the bars. We are beginning to see signs of the enemy on the southwest side of the entrance, where it is believed a picket guard is stationed to watch our movements. I inclose a letter found among the papers of the so-called Susan Jane, which may give the Department some idea of the policy pursued in Nova Scotia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. ROWAN,
Commander United States Navy.

To GEORGE WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The list of vessels captured at Hatteras Inlet is as follows:—Schooners Susan Jane, Ocean Wave, Harriet Ryan, and Mary Ware.

The News Condenser.

There are fifteen female rebels under arrest at Washington. Diphtheria is making fearful ravages in some towns in Vermont. The Memphis Bulletin is reduced to the size of a sheet of foolscap. Look out for new three dollar counterfeits on the bank of Hartford. The new Sultan is about to take a pleasure trip to Paris and London. Gen. Lyon's will gives all his property, some \$30,000, to the Government. The great hotels in New York are about to reduce their prices to \$2 per day. The salaries of the employes in the Patent office have been reduced 20 per cent. A bear weighing nearly 300 pounds was killed in Pittsford, Vt., Thursday week. The Erie canal has delivered at New York, since May 1st, 30,000,000 bushels of grain. Emigrants, to the number of 60,000, have arrived at New York this year from Europe. An attempt was made a few nights ago to assassinate Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia. There are 37 U. S. officers now in Cincinnati on business connected with the Government. The Boston Journal says that a lobster weighing 63 lbs. has been captured at Chelsea Beach. The first bale of new cotton was sold in Augusta, Ga., a few days since, at 12 cents per pound. The men of Col. Carr's (New York) regiment sent home to their families, last week, about \$7,000. Twenty-four bales of Nicaragua cotton have arrived at New York, the first shipment to this country. The Canadian papers state that desertions from the British army are becoming alarmingly frequent. The Democrats of Minnesota have united with the Republicans for the formation of a Union ticket. C. W. Rand, of Littleton, has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for the District of New Hampshire. Mr. Anthony Trollope, the popular English novelist, arrived at Boston with his lady in the last steamer. Eighty car loads of powder lately passed through Harrisburg, en route to Missouri, for Gen. Fremont's army. The Mexicans now claim Gen. Beauregard as a countryman, the son of one of their bandits named Boregallo. Chills and fever are unusually prevalent on the Mississippi, on account of the scarcity of catmeal and quinine. The cranberry crop of Massachusetts will be very small this year, in consequence of the ravages of the fruit worm. By an order of the War Department, the reward for the apprehension of deserters has been reduced from \$30 to \$5. A letter from Missouri states that as many as twenty-five thousand slaves, owned by rebel masters, will be set free. A re-enforcement of eight hundred troops was sent from Washington to Fort Hatteras, at Hatteras Inlet, on Sunday week. Thirty clerks are constantly employed signing the new issue of treasury notes. They labor until nine o'clock every night. The London Globe announces that the army in Canada is about to be re-enforced by 22,500 men during the present month. The number of slaves in Missouri, in 1860, was about 120,000, or a little more than one-tenth of the entire population. There is an English baronet in the United States service out West, young, rich, and warlike, and named Sir John Murray. The funeral of General Lyon took place on the 6th inst., at Eastford, Connecticut. Fifteen thousand people were present. Mrs. Mary Beers, aged 99, and the last Revolutionary pensioner in the county of New Haven, Conn., died on the 5th inst. The Adams Express Company have brought in all 95 car loads of war material through Columbus to Gen. Fremont at St. Louis. In Chicago, on Thursday week, nearly 400 hundred thousand old postage stamps and stamped envelopes were destroyed. The whole number of prisoners now in Fort Lafayette is forty-nine, three of whom are Baltimore Police Commissioners. The Governor of Pennsylvania has decided upon putting Fort Mifflin in complete order, and a number of men have been engaged. The privateer Jeff Davis was wrecked August 18th, on the bar of St. Augustine, Florida, and the crew have arrived at Charleston. Three hundred and thirty-three vessels entered the port of New York, and four hundred and twenty-two cleared, during last month. Brigadier General Slocum, of the Onondaga regiment, has been assigned to the command of a division in the column of Gen. Rosecrans. Forty thousand dollars, belonging to parties in the Confederate States, were seized last week at the Park Bank, N. Y., by Marshal Murray. Rev. Dr. Bethune is about to retire from his pastoral charge in New York. He will go to Italy, where he will make his future home. On Wednesday week the amount of money paid into the Sub-Treasury at New York, as individual subscriptions to the loan, was over \$300,000. The New Orleans Picayune says the heavy growth of grass in some of the streets in that city "would pay the mower for his trouble." Among the advantages of the conquest of Hatteras Inlet, is the command of the whole tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber regions of the State. Light-houses on Cape Florida and at Jupiter Inlet—the latter a new and costly structure—have been blown up and destroyed by the rebels. St. Louis is now the most orderly city in the U. S. The liquor stores have been shut up by the Provost Marshal, and there is no drunkenness. The prisons of Memphis are said to be full of Union men and women—some of whom were grossly ill-treated before and after incarceration. Another comet is reported to have been observed in England, about the 20th of August, whose right ascension is 13h. 64m., and declination 47°. A man called at a jewelry shop in Greenfield, Mass., last week, for a watch which he lost there twelve years ago to be repaired. The watch was found. The Federal Court at Clarksville, Va., adjourned on Saturday week. During the session one hundred and fourteen secessionists were indicted. It is supposed that the quantity of hops raised in this State, during the present season, will be from one-half to three-quarters the average growth. The colors of the 79th regiment N. Y. militia have been restored by Gen. McClellan. The standard was received with demonstrations of heartfelt gratitude. Advances from Michigan show that, in a few days, that State will have more than 16,000 men in the field, well clothed and fully armed and equipped. The first \$100 treasury note issued for the new loan will be sent to that patriotic shoemaker in Massachusetts, who didn't want to be hard with Uncle Sam. The City Councils of Philadelphia are doing a handsome thing for Generals McClellan and Anderson. At a cost of \$1,100, they are to present to each a sword.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: BEEF CATTLE. First quality, 7 1/2 cts.; Ordinary quality, 7 1/4 cts.; Common quality, 7 1/8 cts.; Inferior quality, 7 1/2 cts. COWS AND CALVES. First quality, 4 1/2 cts.; Ordinary quality, 4 1/4 cts.; Common quality, 4 1/8 cts.; Inferior quality, 4 1/2 cts. VEAL CALVES. First quality, 4 1/2 cts.; Ordinary quality, 4 1/4 cts.; Common quality, 4 1/8 cts.; Inferior quality, 4 1/2 cts. SHEEP AND LAMBS. Prime quality, 4 1/2 cts.; Ordinary quality, 4 1/4 cts.; Common quality, 4 1/8 cts.; Inferior quality, 4 1/2 cts. ALBANY, SEPT. 16.—BEEVES.—The receipts are very heavy, being 800 more than last week; and this fact, together with the decline in the New York market last Wednesday, forces prices down to the ruling rates two weeks ago. We think prices have receded at least 1/2 cts. live weight. The average quality is fair, but there is no premium bunches on the market. Heavy, as good as the best on sale last week. Some 500 to 600 were sent down to New York last night, and from 1,500 to 1,800 are expected to arrive in first hands. The Eastern buyers will take about 1,000 head. Receipts.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car: Cattle, 4,032; Sheep, 3,529; Hogs, 4,280. Prices.—But for the Eastern men, who are taking a fair portion and many of the best, there would be no activity, most of the New Yorkers, as is their custom, when receipts are heavy, waiting to run the chance of getting droves on commission. We quote as follows: Premium, 4 1/2 cts.; Extra, 4 1/4 cts.; First quality, 4 1/8 cts.; Second quality, 4 1/2 cts.; Third quality, 4 1/2 cts. THE WOOL MARKETS. NEW YORK, SEPT. 14.—The low and medium fleeces continue in active demand chiefly for speculation, and a fair inquiry prevails for the better grades. The stock of desirable fleeces in the New York market last Wednesday, forces prices down to the ruling rates two weeks ago. We think prices have receded at least 1/2 cts. live weight. The average quality is fair, but there is no premium bunches on the market. Heavy, as good as the best on sale last week. Some 500 to 600 were sent down to New York last night, and from 1,500 to 1,800 are expected to arrive in first hands. The Eastern buyers will take about 1,000 head. Receipts.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car: Cattle, 4,032; Sheep, 3,529; Hogs, 4,280. Prices.—But for the Eastern men, who are taking a fair portion and many of the best, there would be no activity, most of the New Yorkers, as is their custom, when receipts are heavy, waiting to run the chance of getting droves on commission. We quote as follows: Premium, 4 1/2 cts.; Extra, 4 1/4 cts.; First quality, 4 1/8 cts.; Second quality, 4 1/2 cts.; Third quality, 4 1/2 cts.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-York Office, ROCHESTER, September 17, 1861. The rates in all branches of trade are about the same as last noted. Barley has declined. Butter, Eggs, Hay, Straw, and Wool, have each advanced a little. The general tone of the market is dull,—nothing doing except to supply present wants. See table of quotations for specialties. ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES. FLOUR AND GRAIN. Flour, white wheat, \$3.00 @ 3.25; Flour, spring do, 4.25 @ 4.75; Flour, buckwheat, 3.00 @ 3.50; Meal, rye, 2.00 @ 2.50; Wheat, Genesee, 1.00 @ 1.20; Best white Canada, 1.00 @ 1.20; Corn, old, 1.00 @ 1.20; Rye, 60 lbs. 75 cts.; Oats, by weight, 25 cts.; Barley, 45 cts.; Buckwheat, 35 cts.; Beans, 1.00 @ 1.25. EGGS. Hens, 10 @ 12; Candles, box, 10 @ 12; Candles, extra, 10 @ 12; Apples, bushel, 50 cts.; Apples, dried 75 cts.; Peaches, do, 10 @ 12; Cherries, do, 10 @ 12; Potatoes, 25 cts.; HIDES AND SKINS. Slaughter, 50 cts.; Sheep Pelts, 3 @ 5; Lamb Pelts, 1 @ 2; CLOVER. Bushel, 45 cts.; Timothy, 2.00 @ 2.50. WOOD. Hard, 33 @ 35; Soft, 30 @ 32; Shingles, 7 @ 8; Coal, Scranton, 5 @ 6; Coal, Princeton, 5 @ 6; Coal, Shamokin, 5 @ 6; Coal, Char., 5 @ 6; Salt, bl., 1.25 @ 1.42; Hay, ton, 7.00 @ 10.00; Corn, 1.00 @ 1.20; Wool, 7 @ 8; Whitefish, half bl., 3.00 @ 3.25; Trout, half bl., 3.00 @ 3.25.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 16.—FLOUR.—Market 1/2 cts. better, with pretty good demand for export and for home consumption. Shipping brands continue scarce. Sales at \$4.50 @ 4.60 for superfine; \$4.50 @ 4.60 for extra; \$4.40 @ 4.50 for No. 1; \$4.30 @ 4.40 for No. 2; \$4.20 @ 4.30 for No. 3; \$4.10 @ 4.20 for No. 4; \$4.00 @ 4.10 for No. 5; \$3.90 @ 4.00 for No. 6; \$3.80 @ 3.90 for No. 7; \$3.70 @ 3.80 for No. 8; \$3.60 @ 3.70 for No. 9; \$3.50 @ 3.60 for No. 10; \$3.40 @ 3.50 for No. 11; \$3.30 @ 3.40 for No. 12; \$3.20 @ 3.30 for No. 13; \$3.10 @ 3.20 for No. 14; \$3.00 @ 3.10 for No. 15; \$2.90 @ 3.00 for No. 16; \$2.80 @ 2.90 for No. 17; \$2.70 @ 2.80 for No. 18; \$2.60 @ 2.70 for No. 19; \$2.50 @ 2.60 for No. 20; \$2.40 @ 2.50 for No. 21; \$2.30 @ 2.40 for No. 22; \$2.20 @ 2.30 for No. 23; \$2.10 @ 2.20 for No. 24; \$2.00 @ 2.10 for No. 25; \$1.90 @ 2.00 for No. 26; \$1.80 @ 1.90 for No. 27; \$1.70 @ 1.80 for No. 28; \$1.60 @ 1.70 for No. 29; \$1.50 @ 1.60 for No. 30; \$1.40 @ 1.50 for No. 31; \$1.30 @ 1.40 for No. 32; \$1.20 @ 1.30 for No. 33; \$1.10 @ 1.20 for No. 34; \$1.00 @ 1.10 for No. 35; \$0.90 @ 1.00 for No. 36; \$0.80 @ 0.90 for No. 37; 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NOT YET

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Oh! country, marvel of the earth,
Oh, realm, to sudden greatness grown,
The age that gloried in thy birth
Shall it behold thee everthron?

And now happiness itself was beginning to flood
my soul. I could interpret HARRY's words, and the
manner in which he said them, in only one sweet
way, and the

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

AT THE LIGHTHOUSE.

BY S. BELL.

"LILLY, do you hear the 'patter, patter,' of the
rain?"
"Yes, Suz, isn't it delightful?"
"It might be, under some circumstances, but just
now I'm thinking what a disappointment it will be
to me if we can't go to the lighthouse this afternoon."

retired village. I burst into tears the moment I
looked at it.
" 'Why, LIZZIE,' said I, 'what was the matter with
you? you look so sad in this.'
" 'I look just as I felt,' was her only reply.

A STRING OF PEARLS.

KNOWLEDGE is power, if you know how to use it.
EXPERIENCE of the past is the prophet of the future.
MEN overrate their talent, but underrate their in-
fluence.

Wit and Humor.

WAR WIT.

A GOOD SET OF RESOLUTIONS.—A Union meeting
was recently held at Owego, in this State, at which
the Hon. LYMAN TREMAYNE offered the following,
which, as they embrace everything necessary to say—
actions, not arguments, now, only being wanted—we
publish in full. They were received with rapturous
applause, and unanimously adopted:

CORNER FOR THE YOUNG.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 14 letters.
My 11, 7, 11, 4, 3, 4, 1 is an ancient city.
My 14, 6, 3, 10, 14 was the son of a Bethlehemite.

CORNER FOR THE YOUNG.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 14 letters.
My 11, 7, 11, 4, 3, 4, 1 is an ancient city.
My 14, 6, 3, 10, 14 was the son of a Bethlehemite.

CORNER FOR THE YOUNG.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 16 letters.
My 1, 7, 3, 9, 12, 4, 14, 10 is a rule of arithmetic.
My 5, 2, 15, 4, 16, 6 was the name of a prophet.

CORNER FOR THE YOUNG.

CHARADE.

To get my first but numerate;
My second to schoolboys give pain;
My third's a rowel found in fate;
My fourth all farm-yards do contain;

CORNER FOR THE YOUNG.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

In a pasture, Old Dobbin was tied to a stake;
Now the question is this—how much rope did it take
To permit the old horse, by grazing all round,
To eat all the grass off an acre of ground?

OUR FALL CAMPAIGN!

The Rural, on Trial, at only Half Price!

In response to late requests from Agents and
others, we would state that, in order to accommodate
those wishing to try the RURAL NEW-YORKER for a
few months—and also as a means of introducing it
more generally in many localities preparatory to the
commencement of a new volume—we have conclu-
ded to offer the paper from September 1st to January,
or from October to January, at ONLY HALF PRICE.

ABOUT ADVERTISING.

FACTS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

As the season for Trade is again at hand, we would remind
those who wish to do Business the present Autumn and
Fall, that the RURAL NEW-YORKER possesses extraordinary
advantages as an ADVERTISING MEDIUM, its actual circulation
exceeding by at least 20,000 that of any other paper published
in this State or section of the Union (not of New York city.)

BOOKS FOR RURALISTS.

- The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. may
be obtained at the Office of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. We can
also furnish other books on Rural Affairs, issued by American
publishers, at the usual retail prices,—and shall add new works
as published. RURAL Agents entitled to premiums, and
who are offered a choice of books, can select from this list.

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THE LARGEST CIRCULATED,
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY,

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

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papers sent to the British Provinces, our Canadian agents and
friends must add 12 1/2 cents per copy to the club rates of the
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