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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

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AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, 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 zealously advecates. 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 FAMIL

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW YORK STATE AG. FAIR.

EVENING DISCUSSIONS.

Nor the least profitable feature of our State Fair is the discussion of practical questions by the farmers who there congregate. Formerly the evenings were wasted in lounging about hotels, but now those who are really in pursuit of knowledge, hasten to the ing time, the seeds will ripen. place appointed for the discussion, where, without any pretention to oratory, all seem ready to give their views and experience upon any matter before the meeting. The debates partake of the character of a familiar conversation, and truth is well received, though presented in a homely garb. Occasionally some one tries to show off ability or science, but and as much of it, as any land in the county. finds the former is not appreciated as much by the audience as the speaker, and in the latter soon becomes befogged. Science is a dangerous thing to pastures. handle - like edged tools in the hands of children and he who tries to show more knowledge than he possesses, is very apt to get hurt. As we reached rely upon the local press for a report of the discussion

Previous to the discussion, Dr. ASA FITCH gave a brief lecture on the Army Worm, but presented no facts new to our readers.

Subject.-Barnyard Manure, and the best mode of applying. first be made so that it will not be washed away by his farm of 50 acres. It was natural to white clover, to absorb the manure. Next, in the spring of the year, the coarse manure should be put in piles with be ready to draw off. Would not put strawy manure under cover. Thought the manure best applied inches in height. on grass or wheat land. Would not, as a rule, apply it to corn. Would use the manure to make a crop of clover, and turn the clover under to make corn. Would apply manure to pastures and meadows in the

Moses Eames, of Jefferson, would apply manure to the surface. Apply it in the fall, but never when the ground is frozen. Preferred rotten manure mixed with earth. Manure is as important to the farmer as money to the banker. Had seeded gravelly ground well with manure alone, unrotted.

Mr. Andrews, of Connecticut, said that in his State they have a stony surface, and hard pan a few inches below. They put their manure under the shed, and apply it to corn in the spring. Apply on surface of sod, and then ridge, or turn two furrows together. Plow but three or four inches deep. Apply it unrotted.

Mr. PARKER, of Jefferson, thought manure should not be piled. Applies his in January, February, and March. Keeps it under cover until drawn. Had lost manure by plowing under in dry seasons.

Mr. FAXTON, of Utica, thought farmers did not understand the value of manure. Never saw land so good but what manure would make it better. He thought the greener it was applied the better.

Mr. Volney, of St. Lawrence, always cuts his hay before grass and other seeds have matured. In this way, he avoids weeds when he applies his manure. Applies in the spring, and always to grass land. Manure without foul seed, is 25 per cent. the better for it. Earnestly recommended cutting grass earlier. Was careful to save all slops, and everything he could for manuring purposes.

T. C. PETERS, of Genesee, believed that circumstances alter cases. Mr. Geddes' method might be right for him, but not for another man. Did not think manure sheds necessary, if manure is properly plied. Thought that stable manure should be applied to the current crop and straw manure rotted.

The following propositions were finally unanimously agreed to by votes of the meeting:

1. Stable manure is best saved by applying it to

the surface as soon as practicable.

2. Straw manure should be saved until rotted. 3. All manures are best applied on or very near the surface.

4. For hoed crops, and especially corn, manure can be applied deep to better advantage than for any other crops.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

This evening Dr. FITCH occupied about thirty minutes in describing the Grain Aphis, with which three years since. His land is flats, and in part the farmers of this and neighboring States have become well acquainted the present year. We have already published all the information to be obtained on the subject, and therefore will not republish facts already familiar to our readers. The Doctor expressed the opinion that it would not be numerous next year, on account of the numerous enemies that were preying upon it. The subject for discussion was the farmer. The best way to apply manure is on the following:

Is it advisable to cultivate Dairy Farms, so as to secure fresh pastures, or are permanent pastures most profitable? And how can noxious weeds be excluded from pasture lands

Mr. Burrows, of Lewis, thought the propriety of breaking up pastures depends upon soil. His farm is on the west side of Black River, natural to grass, and was benefited by breaking up. On the east side where grass does not take readily, would not break up. Moss accumulates in old pastures and injures the feed. Cows prefer pastures that have been newly seeded down. Canada Thistles and White Daisies were the most troublesome weeds he had to contend with; but by constantly working, prevented their increase, although they might be gaining a little. Had an instrument made like a chisel, with a long handle, with which he cut up the weeds.

Mr. VANDYKE, of St. Lawrence, found Yellow Dock the most difficult weed to subdue. He pulled it without cutting the roots. If allowed to grow until hay-

Mr. Burrows, of Lewis, had a pasture of 600 acres. which, when it came into his possession, was overrun with briars. It then only kept ten cows. He procured sheep and they subdued the briars. June grass came in very thick, and this pasture now keeps from 25 to 30 cows. It makes as good butter and cheese.

Mr. MILES, of Lewis, concurred with Mr. Burrows. His cows would leave the old June grass for new

Mr. Lyon, of Lewis, thought gravelly or sandy loam requires breaking up oftener than limestone land. On the sandy soil in his section, the first year the fair late on Tuesday night, we are compelled to broken up, there was a good deal of sorrel; but the second year, a fine crop of white clover. Always sow white clover, either for pasture or meadow, with red clover and Timothy. Would break up light land every third year.

Mr. WALWORTH, of St. Lawrence, got his land clean before sowing, and then destroyed every weed that appeared. Cut grass in flower, and if he found GEORGE GEDDES, of Onondaga, President of the a weed, then carried it out of the lot if it took ten Society, said that to save manure the barnyard should minutes to do it. Scarcely a weed could be found on the rains. Next, enough straw should be obtained but seeded with red clover and Timothy. Used manure as a top-dressing. Cows at first refused to eat grass from top-dressed land, but in five or six square sides and flat top. Early in the fall it would weeks they relished it as well as before. Cows generally prefer white clover when it is about six

> Mr. WALKER, of Oswego, had found good effects from breaking up old meadows. Would never let land remain in grass more than eight years, then break up and crop two years, and seed down again before the vegetable mold is taken up by heed crops, as it is essential in bringing on a new crop of grass. Work all manure in in the spring. Got it in with the cultivator. Took great pains to eradicate weeds - white daisy and yellow dock - by digging them up. Got rid of sweet elder, which was very troublesome, by summer fallowing, plowing three times.

Subsoiling very beneficial. Mr. GEDDES, of Onondaga, President of the Society, said that what he saw and heard in traveling over this county, was the cause of the introduction of the present question. It occurred to him that farmers did not plew enough. In walking over a fine new pasture with a gentleman, asked him if an acre of such pasture would support a cow, and was answered in the affirmative. Inquired if it would do so next year, and doubt was expressed. When he inquired if it would do so the third year, there was a decided answer in the negative. In fact he had made various inquiries with reference to pastures of different ages, and ascertained that the older they were the greater area it required to support one cow. Hence he originated the question before the meeting. In making out the Agricultural Report of Onondaga county, he had ascertained that in Fabius, their chief dairy town, it requires, on an average, three acres to support a cow; while in Camillus, their chief grain town, a cow is supported on a little more than an acre and a half. This goes to show that it would be better for dairymen to raise more grain. In addition to improving their pastures, they have the grain, straw, corn stalks, &c., to feed. The weeds, too, would thus be more effectually eradicated. If the gentleman from St. Lawrence who has no weeds on his farm, would come to Onondaga and put fifty acres in a similar condition, they would surely send him to

Mr. Walworth said he would be willing to pay a dollar apiece for all that could be found in his pasture. Mr. HALSEY, of Cayuga, was satisfied that old pastures make better butter, but that new will sustain more stock. Did not think white clover makes the best quality of butter.

Congress.

one or two years before turning into pasture. Thought his pastures improved every year after seeding. The best pasture he has is sixteen years old, and it now gives much more feed than that seeded overflows.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Syracuse, was not a farmer, but was well acquainted with the dairy business in Cortland and Chenango counties. Had known old pastures where it required three acres to keep a cow, broken up, when the same land would keep twice the number. Plaster was indispensable to the dairy surface, early in the autumn, and bush it in.

Mr. Ellison, of Herkimer, found that by the application of plaster, old pastures may be made to produce as much as by plowing. He sowed a great deal. Eradicated white daisies completely by its application, and could get rid of them in no other way. The cattle always prefer pasture land where plaster has been applied. Does not think frequent plowing beneficial. White clover produces the best butter and cheese. Makes meadows improve with age, and has them first rate thirty years old. Applies his plaster early in the spring.

Solon Robinson, of Westchester county, had grass land on primitive rock, which, three years ago, grew more white daisies than all things else combined. Would this season have given a dollar for every white daisy that could be found. He had put on manure, plaster and salt. The salt had done more good than manure, plaster, and everything else. Salt will eradicate daisies. Plaster lessens them; salt finishes them up. He usually puts ten bushels of salt on an acre, but any quantity from five to twenty bushels will answer. Applies in the spring or fall, though it may be sown on pasture land at any time.

Ex-President Conges, who presided over the evening meetings, summed up the discussion, as was his custom, and made two propositions, on which he asked the vote of the meeting. He stated that grass and clover exist in the soil, not in the form of seed, but in the germ state, and inert; and that as soon as suitable food is furnished, these inert germs start forth and produce plants. The subject of permanent pastures has attracted a good deal of attention in England, and it was found that permanent grass land produces more grass and the grass produces more fiesh than land where breaking up is necessary. But they also found that no permanent grass land could be kept fertile without top-dressings of fertilizing matter. He therefore offered the following propositions, which were adopted:

1. All pasture lands that cannot be easily cultivated, may be improved by top-dressings of manure, plaster, salt, ashes and other fertilizers, because ese are unfavorable to the growth of favorable to the growth of grass.

2. On land which is arable and easily cultivated. the dairyman will obtain the best results by rotation of crops.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Agriculture of New York—is it paying a fair compensation for the capital and labor employed?

D. PARKER, of Watertown, would tell his own experience. Commenced life at \$6 a month, and had hammered and pecked ever since. Had had a hard time of it, but managed to get a living and pay all honest debts. Run in debt for a farm, but had been enabled to pay for it. Kept no account with the farm; if he did, thought it would run him in debt. It is now worth \$4,000 more than he bought it for fifteen years ago.

JOHN J. THOMAS knew of several cases of success ful farming in his neighborhood - of young men who without means had brought farms, improved them, and paid for them. One remarkable case was that of George N. Chase, who bought a farm of 150 acres at \$50, six years ago. He knew nothing of farming, stated himself that he could not tell wheat from barley, but commenced to learn and work. Laid fifteen miles of tile drain, and had been since offered \$100 per acre for his land.

PETER Hodson, of Cayuga county, twelve years ago bought a farm of 100 acres at \$100, and had since added forty more. He had paid for it from the land, and laid twenty-one miles of tile drain, and built a \$12,000 barn. These men pursued a mixed husbandry -raised corn, wheat, and seeded down to clover with barley or oats. Manured well and turned under clove. Special attention was given to tile draining.

Mr. Fish, of Herkimer, thought the question was hardly comprehensive enough. The State of New York has improved in wealth, and agriculture is the basis of all prosperity. Success depends on two points—the capacity of the soil and the capacity of the man.

Solon Robinson stated that the object of the question is to ascertain whether farming is as profitable as other business - whether it will pay the young men to keep at work on the farm. A young after a few years of success he turns out a bankrupt. The farmer, if he does not live so fast, makes a comfortable living for his family and is in no danger of ness twenty years, are able to retire worth \$50,000.

Mr. Ellis, of Herkimer, said if merchants would live with the same economy that farmers do, they

Mr. STANLEY, of Lewis, after seeding land, mows | those mentioned by Mr. Thomas. One of his neighbors made from 600 to 700 pounds of cheese from each cow kept. They were crosses between Ayrshires and Devons. A good cow costs no more to keep than a poor one. The town of Fairfield, in Herkimer county, plows less land than any other town in the United States, and produces more butter and cheese.

Mr. CORNELL, of Ithaca, had taken pains to procure the agricultural statistics of Tompkins county, and these went to prove that the farms of that county paid an annual interest of ten per cent. on their value. We think these figures will need some revision before they will show the facts. Statistics are worse than useless unless they are prepared with the greatest care. Mr. C. said the farmers of Tompkins county were growing rich, living in better houses, riding in better carriages, sending money to the West, and loaning it on bonds and mortgages.

SOLOMON WALWRATH, of St. Lawrence, had kept an account of all he raised, and expenses, for ten vears, but farmers do not generally do so, and when thev make statements of crops or profits, they usually guess at it, and always guess too high. Farmers of St. Lawrence are prosperous. Farms have risen in the last fifteen years from \$15 to \$60 per acre.

JOHN J. THOMAS said that farmers sometimes think they do not get the interest on their farms, but forget they are getting a living for themselves and families from their land.

Mr. Vick, of Rochester, thought the farm should pay interest on its value besides giving a living. The farmer, and his boys, and his wife, earn their living by their labor-in the way designed that man should get his bread, by the sweat of the brow. The same labor in any business or trade, would afford a living; therefore whatever capital the farmer has invested in land and buildings, should give a profit equal to simple interest, above an economical living.

THE PRESIDENT, in closing the discussion, said that in estimating the value of a business we must not forget to look at its permanence. A business that affords a large profit for a year or so, and then nothing until the profits of previous years are sunk, cannot be called profitable. He also stated that after expenses, taxes, &c., are deducted, the ordinary rate of interest falls far below seven per cent.

The meeting decided the question in the affirmative by a unanimous vote.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES. THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

I HAVE preferred to speak of this Fair retrospectively, even at the risk of being called "behind hand" with my report. I have preferred to get away from it, where I might look back upon it dispassionately and without any unpleasant medium through which its deformities might be magnified. Indeed, I have not much to say about it; for I was early taught that it is better to say nothing where nothing good can be said. And yet, a false impression must not obtain. from what I have written, for there was much on the fair grounds at Brighton worth writing about.

THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS - A RAPID REVIEW. In order that I may know when I get through, I will briefly speak of the exhibitions in the different classes. And in doing so, I cannot undertake to catalogue the many meritorious animals or articles that may have come under my notice. Space will not permit it.

1. In Class A (Cattle) there were nearly or quite 400 entries, embracing Durhams, Devons, Alderneys, and a few Herefords. This number of entries embraced a larger number of animals than the like amount would have done at any previous exhibition, because of a modification of the rules admitting animals to competition.

Never before have I beheld such rings of com peting animals as obeyed the summons when the Durhams in this class were called, embracing the royal heads of the royal families of Short-horns in the State, with the maternal beauties, combining the parentage of worthy sons and daughters of worthy sires and dams, - never has competition in this class of animals been closer or more excited, - never was the judgment of awarding committees more severely taxed. Among the Durham herds represented 1 may name, as a guarantee of the character of the stock present from this State, those of Brown, Bone, and Hes, of Sangamon Co.; Hill, of Cass Co.; Sisson, Mitchell, Martin, and Whitney, of Knox Co.; Spears, of Menard Co.; Wentworth, of Cook Co.; Kearshaw, of Du Page Co.; Bell, of Logan Co.; Cloyd, of Champaign Co.; Withers and Shorthose, of McLean Co.; &c., &c. Those who know anything about the herds in Illinois, know that I have named the best herds in the State; and they were largely represented here.

The Devons exhibited embraced the large and fine herds owned by C. D. Bent, of Iewa City, Iowa; a man goes to New York, and if successful in getting herd of fine animals from London, Canada West, into business, may make twenty thousand a year, but owned by Wm. H. Locke, who has recently purchased several thousand acres of land in Champaign Co. in this State, whither he intends removing; John Wentworth's herd, &c., &c. The show of bankruptcy. Very few merchants, after being in busi- Devons was a good one, embracing nearly 100 animals.

There were but few Alderneys, and no Herefords from this State. There was one herd here from Ohio. would not become bankrupt. Knew of several cases If I am correctly informed, it was here last year and among the dairymen of Herkimer county, similar to the year previous. This year no premiums were

offered for Herefords owned out of the State, whereat said exhibitor was exceeding wroth. The fact is, most Agricultural Societies offer large premiums for all classes of thorough-bred stock; and the efferings for Herefords have been co-equal with those offered for Durhams or Devons. Men belonging to the same class that he does, have found it profitable to itinerate with their herds of Herefords and Ayrshires, and attend these fairs. Their stock being transported free, fed free, and there being a moral certainty that they would win prizes, it has hitherto proved profitable. But so far as this State is concerned, such men-such professional exhibitorswill go begging for premiums hereafter.

There were a few Alderneys and a few monster fat cattle exhibited. In this State there are few Alderneys kept. I learn that some of the dairymen of Wisconsin are breeding from them with good resultone man with whom I talked at the Milwaukee fair. asserting that his Alderneys gave cream, compared with the milk of most of the native cows.

There is a good deal that might be said of the different breeds of cattle and their adaptation to different localities in the North-West; and it must be said; but I prefer to say it in connection with the localities where the herds are kept, as I may visit them hereafter. It is true of cattle, -as it is of sheep, or of any other products,—there is no reliable rule which does not consider circumstances. The kind of vegetables to grow, must depend upon the soil, character, and distance of the market; so the kind of stock. Cattle. sheep, swine, or horses must depend upon the object one has in keeping it-upon the character of the demand that exists for it. If men will only study this, they will not be continually "breaking up" in one kind of business, trying again and again, "tearing up" in another, to test some new scheme. The fact is, before a man acts in anything, he must clearly conceive what he wants to do, and why he wants to do it. He will make few mistakes or failures then. Is not that good economical gospel?

2. In Class B (Horses) there were about or over 500 entries! And when one remembers the amount of horse slang, horse talk, horse yarns, -- the scrubbing, brushing, washing, oiling, swearing, jockeying, betting, bullying, bluffing, - the amount of horse idolatry thus concentrated on a single fair ground, is it any wonder that the grounds became submerged, and a dead sea? Just think of it, reader!- between thirty and forty stallion roadsters came in competition with each other, and were in the ring at the same time, from which a single committee of five were to choose the two best; and yet their choice must be in consonance with the pleasure, prejudices, and preferences of half a thousand (more or less) hooting, howling, horselaughing, horse-jockeying, half-horse men and boys in the amphitheater yonder, jealously watching the motions of said committee, or all pandemonium would be let loose. The horse influence at this fair was overshadowing, overwhelming, and ministered as much as the bad weather to its failure.

One thing I mention here, that it may serve to provide against similar mistakes hereafter. No entry fee was charged. Stalls, good timothy hay, and plenty of water were provided for all stock entered, free of charge. Here comes Sam the Shrewd, leading all his neighbors. He looks through the stalls, and selects a half dozen and marks them; goes to the business office and enters one team for the premium offered for the "best mares of all work," another for that offered for the "best draught horses," another for "the best roadsters," &c., &c. The entries count up hugely. More stalls are required. The fair is to be a big thing-of course it is!-look at the number of entries. Having made these entries, he gets his cards, and ties them to the head-stalls of the respective teams of his respectable neighbors; they pay their "quarter apiece" to get into the grounds, put their teams in their stalls, have brought all the grain they may need to feed them, in their wagons, have hampers of food for themselves, and hay and clothing enough to enable them to sleep comfortably any where. Thus provided, they "stay a day or two," look at the fair as long as they choose, hitch up their teams, pull off the cards with the number of their entry, and go. They forfeit the premiums-of course they do; but mind you, they have not won them yet, and had no intention to try to do it when they made the entry. They have had a good comfortable place for their teams and themselves, free of cost, as long as they chose to stay. What more did they want? It is true I am letting out a class of secrets for the benefit of the great fair-going public; but I do so in order to explain why there was such an enormous show of horses at our State Fair. The condition of the track prevented a particle of good trotting being done. One real race was gotten up one day, of which more hereafter.

There were many good animals on the ground; but there is no class of animals that I speak of with so much diffidence as horses, and none that I admire

more. But I give notice I am no horseologist at all. 3. Class C (Sheep.) There were about 200 entries in this class, embracing representatives from the best herds in the State-Spanish and French Merinos, Saxons, South-Downs and their crosses with French, Hampshire Downs, Cotswolds, Leicesters, &c., &c. but echo the voice of all sheepmen when I assert (as I predicted before the fair) that there never was so large or so good a gathering of sheep from the flocks of this State as were on the grounds at Brighton last week. And when I have said this, it is all I have to

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say here. Sheep discussions will be in order hereafter.

4. In Class D. (Swine,) there were about 150 entries, embracing Berkshires, Suffolks, Byfields, Yorkshires. Chester Whites, Grass-breeds, and the different crosses — a very large and very excellent exhibition.

5. In Class E (Poultry,) there were but few entries, and but little interest seems to have been attached to this department. And yet it is a very important one. The writer's note-book contains some facts by which he hopes to make its importance more apparent.

6. The number of entries in Class F (Mechanic Arts and Agricultural Implements,) amounted to nearly 400. The exhibition in this department was of corresponding magnitude and interest, all classes of implements used on our prairies being largely represented. - Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Cornshellers, Corn and Stalk Cutters, Corn Planters, Corn Huskers, Corn Hoes, Corn Cultivators, Corn Plows, Drills, Plows, Harrows, Rollers, Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators, Wind Mills, Pumps, Water Drawers, &c., &c., in endless variety. There were some novel things here, and one good project has grown out of this exhibition, of which I shall say more.

7. In Class G (Farm Products,) there were about 175 entries. Large exhibitions of farm and garden products were made by Jonathan Periam, of Calumet; Emery, of the Tremont Gardens: and Wilber. of Momence. These were the three great rival vegetable exhibitions, and without them the space in this hall would have been barren enough. There were some good samples of wheat on exhibition, good butter, good cheese, honey, &c.; but there ought to have been at least ten times as much in this hall, (if it could have been got in,) in order to make it a true index of the farm products of this State.

8. Class H (Horticulture and Floriculture.) The number of entries was only 140. There was a great deal of fine fruit exhibited—the bulk of it from this State, some of it from Wisconsin, and a little from Michigan; but for the first time in the history of the State Society, the show has been exclusively Western! Had the Fair been held three weeks later, a much larger and better exhibition would have been made; but it was too early to show fully matured and colored fruit from this part of the State. There were Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, and Grapes, that we would have gladly compared with fruit from other States, had it been here. The floral exhibition failed because it was held too far from the gardens of our florists.

9. In Class I (Fine Arts,) there were less than 100 entries; and the exhibition was not worth talking about, except locally. There was one exhibition made in this department that deserves mention. I refer to the plans, specifications, and elevations of school houses, made and exhibited by a resident architect here, who has made this branch of his business his special study for many years, having in view particularly the health, comfort, and pleasure of teachers and pupils, as well as an eye to ornamental architecture. I refer to this matter here without his knowledge or consent, because it is an important one to the West, where hundreds of costly school buildings are being built every year. The name of this architect is S. P. Randall, of Chicagoa man whose honesty and reliability I can indorse. This is no personal puff; neither is it paid for. I believe I am doing school directors in the West a greater service than I am doing the architect, by saving what I have said.

10. In Class K (Textile Fabrics,) there were, perhaps, 150 entries. The usual amount of embroidery and fillagree work was exhibited - some fine fancy things, doubtless, that cost ten times their value in labor. The Sewing and Knitting Machines in this hall were the attraction, and were constantly surrounded by crowds. People are falling in love with muscles of steel, latterly. It is getting natural. To decide which of the 16 machines on exhibition was best, cost considered, was a nice point for a committee to settle. I do not think they settled it.

11. In Class L (Natural History,) there were 20 entries, embracing two very large Ornithological Cabinets. Two large Geological collections were exhibited by two rival Geologists-A. H. Worthen, of the State Geological Survey, and J. H. McChesney, of the Chicago University. These collections embraced rare minerals and fossils, and as an exhibition it Walsh, of Rock Island, and Dr. Chas. Helmuth, of this city, exhibited very large Entomological collections. That of the former embraced about 4,000 species of insects, mostly obtained in this State. Mr. Walsh is one of the most enthusiastic entomologists in the country—especially is he getting to be authority in the West. A Herbarium of Illinois Plants, by Dr. Geo. Vasey, of Ringwood, McHenry Co., and another by M. H. Bebb, of Springfield, were on exhibition. The presence of such a collection of plants shows only what is being done in the West. It instructs but few: and the few could be better instructed with much less risk to collections which have cost labor, time, and money to collect, prepare, arrange, and name. There were coals and conchological collections of interest to the enrious or studious.

12. There was but one entry of Plowing and Spading Machines, in Class M. What the result of that trial was, the writer hereof cannot say; but from the character of the weather, and condition of the soil in the vicinity of the Fair grounds, the propelling power may have been water.

13. Then there were supplemental entries of Cannon, (rifled and breech-loading,) Carbines, Rifles, and all sorts of death dealing Roplements. But this only amounted to a fizzle. The enormous premiums offered as "Citizens' Prizes" would have been won had there been a chance given to do it; but there was not.

I have thus, as briefly as possible, reviewed the different departments. It will be conceded that I have given a list of material for a large exhibition. Well, the exhibition was large, and yet the Fair was a failure—worse than a failure. Why? I will briefly answer. Its location was a bad one in many respects. It was too far from the city, too inaccessible for crowds; there were too many well grounded prejudices against it among our citizens; but if none of of these three objections had existed, there was another,-it was too low, level, and wet, naturally. And inasmuch as it rained about four-sevenths of the time, and the grounds were perfectly saturated with and in some places submerged in water, these objections were made unpleasantly apparent. The great crowds kept away accordingly. Such as visited the grounds once, learned too much to go again. The management of the Fair under such circumstances, could, at best, be but poorly done. The of the Fair were incomplete and entirely inadequate; and this fact caused irritation, crimination, re-crim-

was too much horse racing, wire walking, beer drinking - too many side shows, hairless horses, fat women, fatter girls, bogus jewelry, liniment dealers, &c., &c. The fact is, visitors, exhibitors, hucksters, showmen, officers, and reporters got disgusted with the whole thing, with each other, and with Brighton particularly, and the Fair broke up the 8th day without having given any satisfaction to any body.

I dislike to tell such a story of the Fair; and I have delayed telling it as long as I dared; but truth will out. The discussion and history of these causes would involve personalities of no profit to your readers or any body else, and I have no stomach, heart, or conscience adequate to the work.

With different weather there might have been different results; but there would then have been very much of which the public would have justly complained. The lesson taught the managers of the Society has been a very impressive one. The moral which may be drawn from this exhibition and its results will hear to be written when it can be done deliberately.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE Annual Show of the Provincial Ag'l Associaion of Canada West, at London last week, was a grand affair — a great exhibition, large attendance, and altogether most creditable and successful. Though present only one day - the 24th - we had the good fortune to see, and were enabled to take brief notes of, the display in most departments, and will endeavor to give a summary of our observings. As time was limited, and notes taken while standing, our report is necessarily rough and imperfect - yet, though far from doing justice to the Exhibition, we trust it will convey some idea of the progress of the Farmers, Horticulturists, and Artisans of the Province, and the credit to which they are entitled for such well-directed and successful efforts to advance Improvement as were manifested on the occasion.

The Show Grounds, consisting of 26 acres, (including a beautiful pond, "Lake Horn," of some two acres,) pleasantly situated in the suburbs of the city, were admirably adapted and arranged for the purpose. The Exhibition Building (illustrated and described on our fifth page) and its varied contents, proved very attractive - the "cynosure of all eyes"while the lesser structures, tents, stables, sheds, pens, etc., were all new, substantial, convenient, and mostly well covered. From the entrance the whole premises presented a very fine appearance, and a closer inspection convinced at least one visitor that the Association was not behind our State Society in arrangements for comfort and convenience. But of the Show itself.

THE SHOW OF STOCK is always the leading feature at the Provincial Fairs, but was this year much larger than usual, in most departments. Indeed, the display so far exceeded expectation, that many stalls and pens were obliged to be hastily prepared, in addition to the large number completed before the opening of the Exhibition. Let us take a survey of the

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Horses were shown in goodly numbers, there being upwards of 450 entries in the several classes. With few exceptions, we had no opportunity of seeing them to good advantage. Blood Horses were J. Collins of Mt. Elgin, S. Baker of Simcoe, S. P. small in number, but some good animals were shown by J. WHITE of Bronte, W. SAUL of West Nissouri, T. C. HELLYER of Simcoe, and others. The Ag'l Horses made a better display, and included some fine animals. P. GOWLAND of York, D. Brown of Ions, Adam Smith of Brant, T. Brunner of Sterlingville, R. Eddington of Haldimand, Dr. Clark of Embro, J. CHOATE of Dorchester, R. Robson, C. WALKER, HENDRIG & Co., of London, and others, had fine animals in this class. Road and Carriage Horses were fairly represented, but as they were not exhibited on Tuesday, we could not judge of their style and action. Messrs. J. Armstrong of Union, J. DICKSON of Etobicoke, S. PETERS, J. COOTE, J. LAMB, W. FERRIS, and R. SMITH of London, C. Ross of Elgin, T. STRIPP of Belmont, Moore & Sons of St. Thomas, were among the principal exhibitors, though we could not ascertain names of owners in many cases. Of Heavy Draft Horses the show was not large but of good quality. G. MILLER and J. THOMP-SON of Markham, R. FERRIS of Richmond, HENDRIC & Co., and C. WAUGH of London, J. WALKER of Falhas never been equalled at any State Fair. B. D. kirk, J. CRAWFORD of York, J. Sheldon and E. LITTLE of Toronto, had good specimens. The Prince of Wales' prize (\$60) for best stallion for general purposes, was awarded to Jas. Armstrong of Union. CATTLE.—The show was much larger than usual, the entries numbering upwards of 700. Taking the various classes we never saw a better average display, for while the number of animals was large the quality corresponded. We sum up our glance at each class in this wise:

Short-horns were numerous and generally of good quality - quite a number of imported animals. Among the prominent exhibitors were F. W. STONE and J. ANDERSON of Guelph. J. WHITE, of Bronte. JNO. MILLER of Brougham. JNO. SNELL of Edmonton. H. WELFORD of Woodstock, G. BLACK of St. Marys. G. MILLER of Markham, R. PETTIT of Grimsby, J. LANTZ and G. Rosson of London, and several others. The show was superior, and very creditable to the breeders of this popular breed.

Devons were also in goodly array—there being 113 entries, and nearly as many in number as of Shorthorns. The herds of Messrs, W. H. LOCKE of Yarmouth, (who alone had 40 head,) JOHN PINCOMBE of London, C. A. WOODHULL of Komoka, H. D. SMITH of Aldboro', C. BEER of Katesville, J. Luckey of Lobo, C. Sifton of Lambeth, J. Mason of St. Marvs. D. TYE of Wilmot, Countice of Bowmansville, REA of Chatham, &c., were well represented. The display was very creditable.

Ayrshires were shown in unusually large numbers and of good quality. We never saw so large and fine a display in this class. Think the breed must be increasing in popularity throughout the Province, and that, judging from appearances, they bid fair to excel the Short-horns in public favor in a few years. Fine animals were exhibited by R. L. DENISON of Toronto, JAS. NIMMO of Camden East, R. R. WRIGHT of Cobourg, W. H. ESSERY of Arva, G. Morton of Leeds, J. JORDISON of Hamilton, and a number of other breeders. R. R. WRIGHT had a large and fine show

Of Herefords only a baker's dozen were shown, or seen by us — 8 by F. W. STONE of Guelph, and 5 by JAS. R. McMicking of Stamford. They were good animals. Where is W. H. SOTHAM, the Hereford

The Galloways appeared in goodly array - about fifty head. This breed was introduced into Canada only a few years ago, by Mr. RODDICK of Cobourg, and seems to have made rapid progress in public condition or stage of the preparations at the opening | favor. They are quite hardy, and well adapted to the climate. They are polled (hornless) and generally black - nearly as uniform in color as the Devons. ination, and an interesting muss generally. There We were unable to obtain names of exhibitors in this arranged we could not obtain a fair view. Mr. the State Fair.

class, but believe JNO. STEWART of Wentworth, J. BEADLE, of St. Catharines, however, kindly consented RODDICK of Brantford, J. NICKERSON of Norfolk, F. | to furnish a brief report of the display, which he has W. Thomson and J. Fleming of York, J. Lyons of | fulfilled, as will be seen by reference to his letter on Flamboro, and John McLean of Simcoe, were among them.

Of West Highlanders-a novelty in this country-Mr. LOCHLAND CORRIE of Westminster, exhibited 13 head, and Mr. L. Curry of Belmont, a less number. Most of them are black, low in stature, but heavy bodied. They are said to be very hardy, and probably well adapted to Canada.

Grade Cattle and Working Oxen were not either numerous or noteworthy; only a passable displayfar less in numbers, and poorer in quality, than we expected to find at a Provincial Show. Good grades, however, were shown by W. R. FRANK, A. ROUTLEDGE, J. STILES and S. PETERS of London, S. BAKER of Simcoe, A. Hogg and R. Hughes of Guelph, and some others.

The Fat Cattle were limited in number, and not remarkable -- though James Smith of Bronte, J. O'ROURKE of Shakspeare, W. ELLIOTT of Kingston, and J. Pearce of Tyrconnel, showed good beeves.

SHEEP.—As usual at Provincial Fairs, the show of Sheep, especially of Long and Middle Wool or Mutton breeds, was large and magnificent. There were | pleasant, gratifying, and instructive. over 750 entries. The Leicesters, Cotswolds, Cheviots, and other breeds and crosses, made a fine display. In the class of Leicesters, Messrs. J. SNELL of Edmonton, JNO. MILLER of Brougham, C. WALKER of London, and SIMON BEATTIE of Woburn, were the principal competitors. Of Cotswolds the chief exhibitors were F. W. STONE, J. SNELL and G. MILLER, though there were other good flocks represented. Good Cheviots were shown by D. ELLIOTT of Strahan, J. DIXON of Orono, T. GRAY of Oshawa, and G. MILLER of Markham.

The South-Downs were also well represented, the display comprising several imported or bred from the WEBB flock. Mr. STONE of Guelph, J. SPENCER of Brooklyn, J. Dickie of Dumfries, J. Pears of Woodstock, J. MAXWELL of Paris, Messrs. BETHELL of St. Catharines, and some others, exhibited good animals in this class.

Fine Wools were "few and far between." We believe the only exhibitors were JACOB RYMAL of Hamilton, E. ARKLAND of Oshawa, and J. W. MILLER of Niagara. The display in this class was meagre indeed-surprisingly so, as Merino wool is in demand for manufacturing purposes in Canada. The manufacturers greatly prefer it to coarse wool, and are obliged to obtain it in the States. Will it not pau our Canadian friends to bestow more attention to the fine or short wooled breeds?

Swine. - The most popular breeds of the genus Sus were represented by excellent specimens - the show being the largest, and of the best average quality, we have seen for years, if ever. The entries in this class (about 250) indicated considerable competition, and the hundreds of sleek and handsome big and little pigs received a due share of attention from spectators. Both the large and small breeds were shown in considerable numbers—the Yorkshires. Suffolks, Essex, Berkshires, &c., &c., and their crosses, being numerous and noteworthy. Extra fine Yorkshires and Large Berkshires were shown by C. A. JORDISON of Belleville, S. H. REEVE of Derry, KELLY of Paris, and many others; - Suffolks by J. MENN of Peel, G. SAVAGE of Somerville, J. McGLAS-HAN of Welland, J. E. Couse of St. Thomas, and others; - Improved Berkshires by D. Buchan and C. H. THOMPSON of Toronto, T. and J. A. PENTON of Paris, and J. Speirs of London; - while other breeds and crosses were largely shown.

POULTRY.-The display of Poultry was the largest and one of the finest we have seen any where for years - since the height of the "chicken fever." The Show embraced the usual variety of Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, &c., and was worthy of a more extended examination and notice than we were able to bestow.

GRAIN. ROOTS. AND VEGETABLES.

Grain and Seeds were exhibited on a large scale, compared with our New York display, though Canadians assured us the show was not equal to that of last year in either quantity or quality. Wheat (both spring and winter) barley, oats, peas, rye, and Indian corn, were shown in abundance, and there were many samples of superior quality. We had time, however, to give a glance at the fine display, and hence cannot particularize. Of the smaller seeds - such as timothy, clover, millet, Hungarian grass, flax, &c., -- there was also an excellent variety, much larger and better than we ever saw at any of our State Fairs. Would that our New York farmers might emulate their Canada brethren in this depart ment, and for once show what they can exhibit.

Roots and Vegetables were shown extensively and we thought of a quality highly creditable, though this is a branch in which our trans-Ontario friends are wont to excel. Potatoes, turnips, beets, parsnips, and carrots, were all displayed in profusion - while the show of cabbages, sousshes, tomatoes, and garden vegetables generally, was large and fine.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, HONEY, &c.

Dairy Products were shown in considerable quantity, and apparently of good quality. The display of both butter and cheese far exceeded our anticipations, in all respects. Two cheese, weighing about 1,200 lbs. each, made and exhibited by HIRAM RAN-NEY and Jas. HARRIS, of Salford, attracted marked attention and inquiry. The manufacturers propose to send the larger one (which is 4 feet 5 inches in diameter, and 19 inches thick,) to the World's Fair, and may send both. They are worthy of the honor. Mr. RANNEY also exhibited fine samples of Pine Apple and Stilton cheese.

In Honey the department was also quite attractive Honey in comb was plenty-and some clarified, of excellent quality, in glass jars. A colony of bees, to be seen at work in a glass-fronted hive, attracted no little attention.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The show of Ag'l Implements was quite meagre a slim affair compared with the exhibitions at our State Fairs - yet embraced a number of very valuable articles. The display of plows was very fairmostly of the long-handled Scotch style so popular among our Canadian neighbors and rarely seen in this State. There were also cultivators, drills, harrows, &c., of good patterns. Among the few novelties, a combined Gang Plow and Seed Sower, shewn by G. Huntington, of Norwichville, looked like an improvement of value. The rotating and jointed harrows attracted attention. Straw cutters, turnip cutters, &c., as well as various other machines and reflecting credit upon the manufacturers.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT was well repre-

next page.

Various other departments of the Exhibition were noted, but space forbids our giving particulars. The display of Domestic Manufactures, Fine Arts, Fancy Work, &c., far exceeded our expectations, not only in extent but quality, and was said to be an improvement upon former exhibitions. The "Palace" was full of useful and curious products and articles, and alone comprised a splendid display, aside from the grand show on the outside --- an exhibition decidedly commendable, and most creditable to the industry, the Province.

-Though pleased with the Exhibition, we are constrained to add that greater pleasure was experienced in meeting the farmers, horticulturists, and other producers in attendance. To many exhibitors and officers - and especially Messrs. DENISON and THOMSON of Toronto, and D. W. FREEMAN, Esq., of Simcoe - we are indebted for courtesies and attentions which will be long remembered. Indeed, our brief view of the Provincial Fair of 1861 was most

The Fair was a success in all respects - the attendance and receipts being unusually large after the first day. On one day alone, we learn that 26,000 admission tickets were sold at 25 cents each! We are not advised as to the aggregate amount of the receipts, but the figures must be large.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Remedy for Ringworm.

THE North British Agriculturist says that the disease locally known as ringworm or tetter, which shows itself about the head and neck of young cattle, in the form of whitish dry scurvy spots, can be removed by rubbing the parts affected with iodine ointment. The disease may also be combated by the use of sulphur and oil; iodine ointment is, however, to be preferred. As this skin disease is easily communicated to the human subject, the person dressing the cattle should wash his hands with soap and hot water after each application of the ointment.

Protecting Animals from Rain Storms.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman writes to that journal as follows:--"I believe that farmers generally are not aware how much loss they sustain in the flesh of their domestic animals, and how much they suffer, during cold storms of rain in the summer, or at any other season of the year. Warm showers never injure animals; indeed, they appear to have a good relish for such a sprinkling as they frequently get, provided it is not as cold as ice. Most animals will endure pretty severe cold, as long as they can keep dry; but as soon as their bodies have been wet and are kept wet, evaporation commences. And as evaporation is a cooling process. the heat of their bodies is carried away very rapidly, and the sudden transition from heat to cold chills them in a very short time, and injures them more than a severe storm in winter.

"Animals will endure a very sudden change from cold to heat, with impunity; but sudden changes from heat to cold are often attended with very serious consequences. We are apt to think, because it is summer, or not freezing weather, that a storm of rain will not hurt our animals. But could they communicate to us their feelings during a storm of cold rain, there would not be so much negligence about protecting them, especially during the cold and stormy days and nights of autumn.

"I well remember that, about twenty years ago, there was a severe rain storm in the month of June, and, although our sheep had been sheared more than two weeks, we thought they ought to be brought home to the barn. But many of them were so cold and feeble, in consequence of the rain, that it was necessary to go after them with a wagon. About the 1st of July, 1861, there was another very cold storm of rain, which swept away hundreds of sheep in the town where I reside. One farmer lost about sixty of his choicest sheep, although they had been sheared several days befere the storm came on. I have heard of more than three hundred lost during the storm.

"It is infinitely better for animals, to keep them in a stable or shed, where they cannot get a monthful of food for twelve successive hours, than to allow them to be exposed for only two hours to a storm of cold rain.

"When I was accustomed to keep sheep, I was always careful to let them have the benefit of a shed, if they needed it, not only in winter, but in summer; and it was very unusual that our horses and neat cattle were left for one hour in the field, during a cold storm. Cold storms not only make cattle look had, but they do really injure them, by rendering them stiff and dull: and they often contract a severe cold, which many times will superinduce catarrh and glanders.

"Young calves and colts often suffer extremely from exposure to cold storms, even in summer; and to shelter them will be time and money well appropriated. A merciful man regardeth the life of his beast ' '

BRIEF NOTES ABOUT THE COUNTY FAIRS .-- The exhibition of the Broome County Society, according to the local press, was "A Huge Success - Seventeen Acres of People" being present. As evidence of the enthusiasm, we quote from the Binghampton Republican:-"The State Fairs heretofore held at such small towns as Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Elmira, &c., and especially the "Agricultural Horse Race," at the latter place, taking the number of people assembled in any one day, are not worthy of mention in comparison with th tremendous outpouring of people on the Fair Grounds of the Broome County Agricultural Society. The lowest estimate of the number of people present was ten thousand. Such a procession of vehicles on the return of the people from the Fair, was never witnessed in old Broome. The weather was delightful, and the people were in a humor to be pleased with everything they saw." The gross receipts were about \$2,200. The Premium List amounted to \$1,100. --- The Annual Fair of Seneca County was held at Ovid. Although the weather was unpropitious,—as it rained more or less the day previous and on the morning of the first day of the Fair, and again about 10 o'clock of the third day,—the attendance was quite large. On the second day the number of spectators exceeded the general average. The entries amounted to nearly a thousand, and the display was very gratifying to all interested .- The Annual Fair of the St. Lawrence County Ag. Society came off at Canton the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult. The attendance and receipts during the first and second days were unusually large, and such as to render the Fair a complete success, but a severe rain Friday prevented a satisfactory closing up of proceedings. The show in most of the departimplements, and tools quite "too numerous to men- ments was not as good as last year, the State Fair having tion," were on exhibition, and generally of styles affected, in a greater or less degree, other Fairs in that section of the State. In horses, dairy products, and the flower and ornamental department, the exhibition was all that could be asked for. Floral Hall was decorated and arranged with great taste, and was replete with beautiful things. The

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dry Goods—Hubbard & Northrop.
Agents! Something New!—E. Rice & Co.
New Enterprises—Geo. Boweryem.
A Situation as Teacher Wanted.
Choice Apple Seedlings for Sale—Wm. P. Macomber.
Clinton Grape Vines for Sale—Geo. Beck.
Fruit and ornamental Trees—E. Moody & son.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Metropolitan Gift Bookstore — J. F. Hone

Rural Notes and Items.

A GREAT WIND AND RAIN STORM occurred in this region, and extended eastward over a large extent of country, on skill, enterprise, and artistic taste of the People of | Friday last. From all accounts the storm must have been the most severe and disastrous that has visited Western New York in many years. Prof. DEWBY states that four and a half inches of water fell during the storm of some twentyfour hours continuance - commencing on Thursday night and closing about 11 o'clock on Friday evening. Through Friday the rain fell in torrents, with a regular Norther 'blowing great guns." Great damage has been done swelling streams, sweeping away bridges, and flooding and undermining railroad tracks. The Genesee Valley has suffered greatly, and we have accounts of considerable damage in other sections, both near and distant. Uncut corn has been blown down extensively, and great fears are entertained that the superfluous water will accelerate the potato rot.

-- October opens bright and fair, with indications of a week or more of pleasant weather.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.— We had the pleasure of spending day in examining the various departments of this Fair, (held at Detroit, Sept. 24th to 27th inclusive,) and shall endeavor to give a report in our next, from notes taken on the grounds. Though the show was neagre in some departments, it was quite creditable in others-especially in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. We are indebted to Philo Parsons, Esq., of Detroit, the energetic Superintendent; J. B. CRIPPEN, Esq., of Coldwater; Mr. Secretary Johnstone, and other officers, for hospitalities and courtesies on the occasion—all which were as fully appreciated as they are gratefully acknowledged. Added to the gratification of seeing the exhibition, was the pleasure of meeting many of the mest enterprising farmers and stock-breeders of the Peninsular State -including a number of friends and acquaintances during our residence in Michigan.

- At the general meeting of the Society, held at the conclusion of the Fair on Friday the following excellent Board of Officers was elected for the ensuing year: President-J. B. CRIPPEN, Coldwater. Treasurer-Philo Parsons, Detroit. Secretary-R. F. Johnstone, Detroit. Members of the Executive Committee - T. T. Lyon, Plymouth, Wayne Co.; A. S. Berry, Adrian, Lenawee Co.; A. S. Welsh, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co.; Geo. M. Dewey, Flint, Genesce Co.; S. S. Sailey, Grand Rapids, Kent Co.; E. S. Moore, Three Rivers, St. Joseph Co.; U. J. Baxter, Jonesville, Hillsdale Co.; Ira H. Butterfield, Utica, Macomb Co.

THE DEATH OF JOHN AYRAULT, Esq., of Perinton, this county, is announced on another page, and will attract the attention of many friends and acquaintances. Mr. AYRAULT was one of the earliest pioneers of Western New York, having first visited this country with Gen. WM. WADSWORTH, as early as 1808. He was reared and married in Berkshire Co., Mass., and in 1817 removed to Livingston Co., N. Y., where he was for many years widely known as one of the most extensive and successful graziers in the Genesee Valley. About the year 1832 he purchased a large farm in Perinton, where he spent the remainder of his active and useful life. Under his careful and judicious management, the farm was regarded by practical agriculturists as a model, - while for many years his fine specimens of stock were among the most attractive at our annual County and State exhibitions. Mr. A. was a careful reader of agricultural books and periodicals, and judiciously applied the knowledge thus acquired in his practical operations. A man of strict integrity and honesty of purpose, he enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and esteem of community. His judgment was often sought in matters of reference, and from his decision there was seldon any disposition to appeal. He was the oldest and last of six brothers, one of whom was the late Hon. ALLEN AVRAULT. of Geneseo. We thus chronicle the departure of another of the enterprising band identified with the early settlement of the "Genesee Country"—one who has done much for the advancement of the material, mental, and moral interests of the people of Western New York.

THE "GREAT DISCOVERER" STILL REVEALETH THE SECRET! -The renowned discoverer of the "great discovery" of Terra-Culture — yclept Russell, alias Professor, alias Doctor Comstock - who long since "played out" in this and the New England States, is just now benevolently endeavoring to make profoundly wise and (imaginarily) rich the benighted farmers of Central Michigan. During our recent visit to that State we heard some rich and characteristic anecdotes of the astute "Professor," which we may relate anon, for they are altogether "too good to keep." Meantime we assure our readers hereaway, that the farmers of Michigan are so exceedingly obtuse that none of them have yet learned the Professor's Munchausenish secret of growing 360 bushels of shelled corn per acre!—and hence they will not. immediately supply "all the world and the rest of mankind" with that important cereal, thus monopolizing the market! In truth (we hope the learned Dr. will not quote our testimony in upport of his theory,) the sensible, practical, progressive cultivators of Michigan, are like unto those of Western New York in very generally neglecting the "great discoverer" and the tremendous secret he is groaning to reveal for the benefit of mankind, the civilized world, and --- himself. It must be some consolation to the possessor (?) of such vast wisdom that he is not the only philosopher whose discoveries have lacked appreciation by mundane mortals.

- By the way, and seriously, do our contemporaries of the local press in Michigan and elsewhere, who publish, as editorial, (and for pay) foolish commendations of Terra-Culture, written by the "Professor" himself, either really believe in the system, or think they are benefiting subscribers and community, by lending their columns and influence in support of a system long since exploded?

THE RIGHT SPIRIT .- In a recent private letter, an extensive stock-breeder manifests a spirit which we trust prevails generally among those who are laboring to promote improvement. After alluding to the times, and the fact that he has devoted many years of his life to a cherished object, he says: 'I cannot, because a cloud has passed up before us, consent to throw sway all nest improvement, and when the cloud passes over, have to begin where we were ten years ago. I do not expect to sell enough stock these times to pay the interest on my outlay, besides keeping expenses, but I have no doubt of our country standing and going ahead. And when the good time comes, I wish to be prepared to reap a reward, and fully compensate all who now give me a helping hand." Were all animated by a like confident and resolute spirit, we should hear little of the giving up of useful and progressive enterprises on account of the temporary (as we believe it to be) depression of the times.

RRICES OF WHEAT IN MICHIGAN .- On Saturday last (Sept. 28,) while traveling on the Michigan Central Railroad, we met Mr. Jas. Bull, of Detroit, who was obtaining the prices of wheat at the various markets on the road. He kindly furnished us the following list of prices paid that day:- At Niles, 80@85; Dowagiac, 75@85; Lawton, 75@85; Paw Paw, 75@86; Mattawan, 75@85; Kalamazoo, 75@88; Galesburg, 75@85; Augusta, 75@85; Battle Creek, 75@85; Marshall, 70@80; Marengo, 82@92; Albion, 82@92; Parma, 85@93; Jackson, 88@98; Grass Lake, 85@95; Franciscoville, 82@92; Chelsea, 86@92; Dexter, 84@94; Delhi, 80@90; Ann Arbor, 90@95; Ypsilanti, 88@92; Detroit, 92@\$1.03.

JACKSON COUNTY (MICH.) FAIR.-A report of some of the prominent features of this Fair, which we attended last week, is necessarily deferred. We have notes of the exhibition, and of improvements in and around the city of Jackson where our business career was commenced over twenty years ago - which we trust will not prove uninteresting. To us the progress of the Agricultural Interest, and the improvements in and about the towns and cities of the interior sented, but as the Fruits and Flowers were not all show of butter and cheese, it is said, was superior to that of of the State, within the past decade, seem wonderful indeed, and worthy of note.



HORTICULTURAL.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

WE have just passed through what is supposed to be our equinoxial storm. The heavy rains of the few past days have injured our fall flowers, and the high winds did injury to fruit. In some orchards a third of the crop is on the ground, and some of our best pear trees are nearly stripped. With us, Seckel and Flemish Beauty suffered most. About ten days since, we had a white frost, but not sufficient to do injury. Grapes are ripening much better than we anticipated, and the Isabella, in good situations, where the vines have been properly pruned, will perat \$2 per barrel. Flemish Beauty and Louise Bonne de Jersey pears are pretty plenty in our streets, though they bring a high price.

The few weeks of pleasant weather before winter should be improved in dressing beds of herbaceous plants, transplanting to the border such as have been grown in seed-beds the past summer, and making beds of tulips, hyacinths, and other bulbous roots. Next spring, when such things are about to blossom, hundreds will send their orders to the nurseries, and feel disappointed that they are not filled. If you them lying on the ground, are almost invariably want a show of flowers next summer, this is the time to make beds. Send on orders to nurserymen and florists at once. Much work can be done in the garden in the fall. Have everything in the garden cleaned up; make all changes of walks that may be needed; spading and trenching can better be performed now than at any other time. See that the celery is earthed up properly. You have now no It is a fatal error in almost all cases in the West. time to lose, for winter may commence in earnest in three or four weeks. Last season hard frost came | fruit country. so suddenly that many lost their celery. Winter fruit should be picked before hard frost. Apples will endure more freezing than almost any other fruit and the longer they remain on the trees the better. Where persons have only a few barrels, they may be a little venturesome, but orchardists, with large crops that must find a market before winter, should gather early. A few specimens allowed to remain on the tree until after several hard frosts, will be found to be of much higher flavor than those gathered earlier in the season.



Our nurserymen are taking up and changing their Chrysanthemums for flowering. Those who want a good show of flowers for the house about Christmas time, cannot do better than to purchase the Chrysanthemum. They are of almost every desirable color. and the Pompone race as perfect as a daisy, of one of which we give an engraving, while the old Indian Chrysanthemums are large, loose, and showy. A good Chrysanthemum, with hundreds of flowers, is a Such men have failed in every sense of the term, thing of beauty" not often equaled.

PROVINCIAL FAIR OF CANADA WEST.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker: -- We are having a fine display here this season, and we Canadians are showing the world we can do some things as well as you. if not a little better; but you can beat us all out at bragging, so I'll not try. And now to my promise to tell you about the fruits and flowers. First, you may know the season has been very unfavorable, and such things as peaches were not to be expected, and yet we did have some very fine ones, and they were not grown in Ohio either. Of flowers, there was a fine display of Asters, Verbenas, Foliage Plants. Fuschias, Pansies, Gladiolus, and Dahlias, all of which exhibited much skill and care on the part of the producers.

Messrs, Bruce & Murray, of Hamilton exhibited fine specimens of Tritoma uvaria grandiflora, in bloom: some six varieties of Gladiolus, and one hundred of Verbenas, and a fine sample of the Pam-Das Grass. Mr. GEO. LESLIE. of Toronto, had a fine show of Dahlias and Phloxes. In fruit there was a very large, and considering the season, a very fine collection. An almost endless variety of apples of all sizes, from the huge Alexander to the little Lady Apple; and pears, from Duchesse d'Angouleme to Seckel. Plums, also, of fine size and delicious flavor, many of which were grown in the colder sections of the Province, showing that the Plum will make an excellent substitute for the Peach in those cold latitudes. And finer and larger grapes of the hardy kinds, suitable for out-door culture, could certainly not be desired, from the Ontario, far exceeding the Black Hamburg in size, to the little but delicious Delaware. Hot house grapes, also, in great abundance, and among these the Bowood Muscat and Muscat Hamburg, the first yet exhibited that have been grown here. It is not possible for me to give you a complete list of exhibitors in this department, but I may say that W. LESLIE, of Toronto, had a fine general collection; Mr. Arnold, of Paris, especially fine in hot-house grapes; Mr. REID, of Port Dalhousie, in out-door grapes; and Dr. BEADLE, of St. Catharines, sent his usual general collection of fruits. Messrs, Ellwanger & Barry, of your city, contributed much to our display, in both fruit and flowers, particularly in Roses, for which we all tender them our hearty thanks.

The Exhibition has been a grand success, and the crowd seems as great as that of last year. D. W. BRADLE. London, C. W., Sept. 25th, 1861.

ORCHARD CULTURE IN ILLINOIS.

A CANNY young Scotch Southron, with whom I was talking about fruit, said, "Orchards appeared to do well here until they came to be seeded down. as they ought to be, when the bark louse infested them and destroyed them."

The young man's "as they ought to be," I suppose to be but the echo of the opinion of the mass of farmers here; for their practice is to seed down their orchards: and they wonder at their unproductiveness, greatly. The only really healthy, productive trees I have seen, have been such as are cultivatednot simply by digging up the sod close about the body of the tree, but by systematic culture of the entire surface, in small hoed crops-potatoes, beans, or even corn. If the trees make too rapid growthfect their fruit. Good winter apples are now selling if they have made an abundance of wood, or too much to allow the development of fruit buds, and it is desired to throw them into bearing, clover is sown in the spaces between the rows-but not close about the trees-and the nortion seeded is moved a few years. This generally results in fruit, where before the only product was wood.

Another thing: I find few stilted trees bearingand a much less number that are healthy and thrifty. The low heads, trees whose branches start from within two feet (or less) of the ground, many of productive. I write this after having visited hundreds of orchards in which all sorts of systems of pruning and culture, and no systems at all, have been practiced; and invariably the low headed, cleanly cultivated trees, are healthy and productive.

It is a grave and very general error among farmers to suppose that the orchard may take care of itself. And if it does not this is at once branded a poor

There is one other common expression that we hear from the owners of these grass-grown orchards. If we talk with them of the experience of the best orchardists, and refer them to the published reports of Horticultural Societies for information-for the experience and practice of those who have been successful-we are answered, "Well, you know we farmers don't have time to keep posted in these matters-we have too much to do, and can't keep track of all these things." And we hear this balderdash until we find our fist clenching and itching to beat common sense into somebody! Why, we told a man to-day that we could sit still and with a pencil make more money for him in an hour than he would in three days by active out of door labor. He wanted to know how. We proved to his satisfaction, in ten minutes, that his crop of fifty acres of wheat was really less valuable, less profitable than his ten acres of young (five years old) orchard trees-taking his own estimates of the product of each as a basis. And his orchard was only half-scarcely that-cared for. In less than three-quarters of an hour we showed him how he might double the product of the soil in wheat, at less than as much again expense as it cost to get his present crop of ten bushels per

Men do not have time to get out of the old beaten track which leads straight to an exhausted soil, small crops, a mortgaged farm, and ultimate foreclosure! They do not have time to carefully examine and "figure upon" any new glittering scheme that is presented for their adoption; but they rush headlong into it, and never get out of it!

All through the country is this lesson taught: Men have invested all they had in a single enterprise in which they had previously no experience, and have lost all-or might as well have lost it, for it is now subject to interminable litigation. The high price of produce, the ease with which crops could be grown here, and the low price of land, led hundreds of men ignorant of agricultural processes. practically, to immigrate hither, invest their all in a piece of land, run in debt for tools and stock, expecting to get their money back with the first crop. Entirely inexperienced, the first crop failed, the second was little better, but prices were worse, and the income no larger than the first year. Interest and ill-success gnawed like a canker upon the endurance and courage of the tyro of a farmer, breeding discontent and utter disgust with the business. and are glad to get back to their early occup if not to their early homes. They are the men who cast dark, deep shadows westward. No sun illumines the West for them. It is a gloomy, barren waste.

But there are plenty of men who do "get along." They are of a class who know what they are aboutwho are educated in their business—who spend the same time that a merchant does to find which are the most profitable forms of investment of time. labor and money. The question settled, the work is pursued with system and energy, and success almost invariably results.—c. D. B.

HAWTHORN FOR HEDGES.

EDS. RUBAL NEW-YORKER:-I once more take up my pen to renew the subject of live fences, notwithstanding the continued opposition of the Agricultural Press generally, to the plant I advocate, as witness the last Genesee Farmer, where an article inserted from the Country Gentleman is, I consider, unfairly given. Why not give J. J. T.'s remarks concerning the plant on the premises of E. T. T. MARTIN. He says Mr. MARTIN, finding the woolly aphis had attacked it, cut the plants down, burnt the brush, then "the stumps were white-washed to destroy the remainder, (soap would, perhaps, have been better,) and are now sending up a thick growth for a young hedge, the insect having disappeared." Now for this aphis. I have never found them injure or increase unless where black ants are in abundance. I have found soap suds good, but think a slight sprinkling of slaked lime better. Even road dust is good. I only wish that some candid opponents of the hawthorn would visit this place. If they did not acknowledge the advantages of this plant for hedging, it must be from stubbornness.

I recommend persons that have everything to learn to procure small plants of the hawthorn, as they can be planted with the same ease and in same manner as cabbage plants, with a small stick to make the holes. pressing the dirt firmly with the feet on each side of the line, and raking off evenly afterwards. If large plants are preferred, it would be well to order them trimmed, root and top. By this, much expense may be saved in transportation, and time saved in planting. For fall planting, I trim the roots less than for

spring planting. For line fences, the plants should not be less than eight inches apart—twelve would not be too much and should be planted uncut, either in root or top, unless needful to get it in good position. The reason for this forbearance is, to give all assistance to

clean, straight growing plants, than with bushy ones. Another thing - having the plants so distant from each other, gives the weeder the opportunity of using the hoe where the hand has to do the work on hedges where the plants are only four inches apart.

In planting, I generally advise leaving one plant next to the gate posts uncut, and also at the corners of fences, as these places are more subject to injury than other parts are. This method I have found a perfect remedy. Letting such plants grow untrimmed, these may in five or six years be ornamentally cut into shapes to suit the fancy, either as vases, birds, or animals, or left, as I leave mine, in a state of nature.

Trimming hedges is often done without any regard to reason. I have seen fine hedges ruined by being cut at the wrong season. In fact, I know from experience that this is the great reason of failure.

I have had a life-long experience in the hawthorn. and can surely say I never saw as fine plants of the same age in Europe, of as thrifty growth, as I have grown them here; and I think I may safely defy any person to prove a failure in this country, where the hedge has been properly planted and cultivated, that has not originated from improper trimming. I may at a future day say something more on this subject; but I cannot refrain from inviting certain agricultural publishers who have explored the West in vain to find a good hedge fence, to see now what their own State can produce.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will renew your visit and give your readers your opinion. Our Fair is on the 8th and 9th of October. This will be a good time to view our fences redolent in nature's livery of deep, rich green, and tempting scarlet fruit, unless the frosts are earlier than usual.

THE PRICKLY ASH .-- I think, from Professor Ton-REY'S statement, this plant would be only suitable for a fancy hedge, as it is thornless. Whether it roots horizontally or not, I cannot say, as it does not grow in this vicinity. I am glad to see inquiries and experiments, as I feel positive it will conduce to the adoption of the hawthorn eventually. Your correspondent H. E. G. can obtain a good hawthorn hedge that will be a barrier that will strike terror into the trespasser in less time than I think he can get the plants together for twenty rods of hedge of "the W. M. BEAUCHAMP. prickly ash."

Skaneateles, N. Y., Sept., 1861.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-H. E. G. inquires as to the probable result of a hedge grown from prickly ash plants or seed. The result I think would be in almost every case a row of bushes that a pig would regard with contempt. A farmer not two miles from here has tried it. His would not stop an ox. Very likely the work was not well done, but I believe the prickly ash to be of too feeble growth and too apt to lose the lower branches ever to make a fence that would stop sheep or pigs.

Will any one tell what is the best hedge plant for Western New York? Will the honey-locust (Gleditschia triacanthos) make a good hedge?- J. G. F., Stafford, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1861.

CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.

MESSES. EDITORS .- It is a fact well known that when an inquiry is made concerning fruit or flowers, or any thing beneficial to community, the answer is, look in the RURAL NEW-YORKER. I want to say a few words to my brother farmers, and to my lady friends. How many farmers are there in Niagara or Orleans county that have a bed of strawberries or a bush of raspberries? They think it is a great task to cultivate a bed of these delicacies. Now I wish to give them my experience. Three years ago I set one thousand plants of the Hovey's Seedling on a fine piece of land, tended them with care, and had no fruit -- not a berry -- vines long and thrifty -- and was sorely disappointed. Was laughed at by my neighbors for embarking in the strawberry business. I said but little, but concluded to make some inquiries and see what was the difficulty. One day, being on the cars coming from Rochester home, we stopped at Albion to do a little trading, and, in passing a grocery, I saw some of the largest, finest, and most delicious strawberries I ever saw or tasted. I made inquiry, and found that they were grown by Mr. H. M. MURWIN, one mile from Albian. I soon finished my business and called on Mr. M.; found him (where it would have made you laugh, Mr. Editor,) on the finest strawberry bed I ever saw. The vines loaded down, and the earth completely red with fruit. It was a splendid sight. I assure you. I had a very pleasant talk with Mr. M., and found him well informed in the culture and sexual character of the strawberry, and soon learned what the trouble was with my own plants, and learned more in half an hour's conversation with that gentleman than I ever knew about plants before. I bought of Mr. M., in the fall, four hundred plants, set them as directed. kept the weeds down, and kept off all runners, and the next season I picked from my vines eight to ten quarts every day for twenty-three days. Only think, when you come in from the hay field all fatigued, what a glorious sight to see four or five quarts of great, ripe, luscious strawberries set before you. I tell you it relishes better than salt pork. And you can have them if you set good plants and spend two days labor in each year on the bed. I visited Mr. M. again this season, and saw some new French strawberries, ahead of any strawberries that I ever saw. I picked one dozen of the berries, and the largest one measured eight and a half inches around. I am in for a few dozen plants of this variety. They are of a sweet, delicious flavor, and they yield twice as much, we should judge, as the Willson, growing side by side. Mr. M. says he shall not set any other sorts, as they bear transportation better than other sorts. Niagara Co., N. Y., Sept. 5th, 1861. R. L. VINGENT.

BEST TIME TO PLANT STRAWBERRIES. EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER :- Having noticed

several queries and discussions as to whether the spring, summer or autumn is most suitable and most successful for the transplanting of strawberries, I have deemed it beneficial to those interested therein to express my settled conviction on the subject, resulting from a long experience. I am positive that the month of September is preferable before all other periods for the State of New York and the States to the north of it, and from the 20th of September to the 1st of November for the States adjoin ing on the south, as far as the Potomac, and the months of October and November for the more southern States. The great advantage is, that the plants set at the periods named will become well and firmly established, and will usually form several runners before the winter sets in. They are, consequently, well prepared to sustain themselves during the severe weather, and will be sure to produce a fair crop the ensuing season. I have been amused increase the enlargement of the plant, and prepare it at the doubts of some persons whether they can for early plashing. This is much easier done with succeed in the culture of strawberries in Vermont,

New Hampshire and Maine. Why, sir, the strawberry is found growing abundantly further to the north than any other of our garden or orchard fruits. Around Hudson's Bay it is found in profusion, and RICHARDSON, the explorer, found it plentiful in the Arctic region. On the Pacific it is found as far north as the Russian possessions, and it abounds around Puget Sound and at Vancouver's Island, and along the entire shores of Oregon and California. The strawberry will, therefore, succeed as well in our Northern States and in the British Provinces as it does around New York. WM. R. PRINCE. Flushing, L. I., September, 1861.

Morticultural Aotes.

Notes on the Botany of Japan. There is a place amed Ah-sax-saw, on the eastern side of Yeddo, which is renowned for its large Buddhist temples, its tea-houses, and its gardens. The gardens were reported to contain an extraordinary collection of chrysanthemums, and I was therefore in duty bound to pay them a visit. M. L'Abbe Gerard, of the French Legation, who had visited the place on a former occasion, was good enough to accompany me. A sharp ride of an hour and a half brought us to Ah-sax-saw. Its massive temple was seen looming at the further end of a broad avenue. An ornamental arch or gateway was thrown across the avenue, which had a very good effect; a huge belfry stood on one side, and a number of large trees, such as pines and Salisburia adiantifolia, surrounded the temple. Each side of the avenue was lined with shops and stalls, open in front like a bazaar, in which all sorts of Japanese things were exposed for sale. Toys of all kinds, looking glasses, pipes, and gimcracks of a like nature, predominated. Had it been covered over with glass, it would have been a good represen! tation of Lowther Arcade, or some place of that kind at home. Crowds of people followed us as we entered the avenue, who had evidently seen little of Europeans before; but, although somewhat noisy, they treated us with the most perfect civility and respect. On our arrival at the head of the avenue, we found ourselves in front of the huge temple, and ascended its massive steps. Its wide doors stood open; candles were burning on the altars, and priests were engaged in their devotions. It was the old story over again unmeaning sounds, beating of drums, tinkling of bells, &c. which I had so often heard when a guest in the Buddhist temples of China.

The temple has numerous tea-houses attached to it for the accommodation of visitors and devotees. Adjoining them are many pretty gardens with fish ponds, ornamental bridges, artificial rockwork, and avenues of plum and cherry trees, which seem the favorite ones at all the teahouses and temples of Japan. This place is most famed in the vicinity of Yeddo for the variety and beauty of its chrysanthemums. At the time of our visit, they were in full bloom, and most certainly would have delighted the eyes of our Salters, Brooms, and Birds, had they found themselves so far away from Hammersmith, the Temple, or Stoke Newington. I procured some extraordinary varieties, most peculiar in form and in coloring, and quite distinct from any of the kinds at present known in Europe. One had petals like long thick hairs, of a red color, but tipped with yellow, looking like the fringe of a shawl or curtain; another had broad white petals striped with red, like a carnation or camellia, while others were remarkable for their great size and brilliant coloring. If I can succeed in introducing these varieties into Europe, they may create as great a change amongst chrysanthemums as my old protege, the modest "Chusan Daisy" did when she became the parent of the present race of pompones.-R. F., in London Gardeners' Chronicle.

New Top Onion. — I inclose a specimen of a variety of nion which needs but to be known to be universally cultivated, instead of the black seed. The onions are of good size. three to four inches in diameter; the seeds are small onion produced at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 from a single onion Nearly all onion growers have failed sometimes with the clack seeds. But here there can be no failure, as every one knows that a live onion will grow in the spring, whether it is in the ground or out. These little onions may be sown by nand or with a drill, same as the black seeds, with the exception that no allowance need be made for any contingency, as every seed is a live onion at the start, and you are as sure of crop as you are of sunshine and rains? Are they new to you? I procured a few of them last spring from my neighbor Deacon DENCE, who informs me they were brought from England quite recently. Further than this, I am not able to trace their history.—I. W. BRIGGS, Macedon, N. Y.

Do POTATORS MIX IN THE HILL?-This seems to be a question not satisfactorily decided. In digging our notatoes this fall, we found one which seems to settle the question - a perfect June potato and a common Mercer joined together. I would send you the specimen, but I propose to plant each section by itself to prove or disprove the fact.—I. W. BRIGGS, Macedon, N. Y., 1861.

We don't know as this proves anything. We have often known fruits and vegetables to assume strange forms. Until more is known of different varieties of potatoes, their names, characteristics, and origin, it is useless to say much about mixture.

CREMONT PERPETUAL STRAWBERRY .- In a late number of the RURAL, you inquire for information in regard to the Cremont Perpetual Strawberry. I fruited it several years. It requires hill or row cultivation, is not "perpetual," but bears a large crop of large berries, large as Triomphe de Gand, and of good flavor. It appears to be hardy with me (as does the Hooker.) but requires more care than cultivators generally will bestow on strawberries. We picked forty bushels of berries this summer from sixteen different varieties, and find the Wilson to produce the most, though not of the best flavor.-SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y., 1861.

Inquiries and Answers.

PLANTS FOR NAME.—Will you give the common and botanical name of the inclosed flower in your next paper, and oblige—M. B. G., Canandaigua, N. Y., 1861. Euphorbia variegata.

INCLOSED you will find a specimen, of which I should like to know the name, botanical and common. The seed came from Germany, and the plant is new to me, though it may be common. It has blossomed all summer. The stems, several, radiating from the same root, are ascending, rather weak, but not twining. Some of the pods are two and a half inches in length.—C. M. M., Meridian, N. Y., 1861.

This is a plant common in wheat and rye fields in Germany and Switzerland, called Wicken, at once recognized by natives of that country, but we have not been able to ascertain its

I SEND you the leaf of a shrub which I have had growing ton or twelve years. It is now about ten feet high; has never blossomed or produced flower buds. It has very ornamental foliage, is an exotic, and will not bear much frost. If you will please tell me what it is, I shall feel greatly obliged.—E. R. DODGE, Jericho, Vt., 1861. Aucuba Japonica, or Gold Dust Tree.

I SHALL be greatly obliged if you will favor me with nam for the inclosed flowers. 1. The white flower is a perennia blossoming profusely from early summer until severe frest 2. The other two are annuals, for which I hear a differen name in every separate garden.—E. A. C., Hudson, Mich. 1. Achillea ptarmica pleno. 2. Chrysanthemum coronarium

PERFECTED TOMATO. - Will you, or some of your numerous readers, through your columns, give us the address of C. H. F., Salem, N. Y., 1861.

The wild parsnip is poisonous, but not the cultivated.

The principal seedsmen in the country will have seeds of this tomato for sale the coming winter. It is now becoming common. We cannot give Mr. LESTER'S postoffice address.

To Make Plum Trees Bear.—Will the editor of the Rural, or some of its contributors, inform me what I shall do with my plum trees to make them bear fruit? The trees tre of a large blue variety, and are twelve years old. They et full of fruit every year, and it nearly all falls off when he size of peas.—L. P. Holden, Chelsea, Will Co., 111. We suppose it must be the curculio that destroys your nluma.

WEED FOR NAME.—Will you please give this weed a name, and oblige? It is spreading very fast on one of my neighbor's farms.—H. SMITH, Wales, St. Clair Co., Mich., 1861.

The specimen is too imperfect, being only a part of a flower stem. Please send a perfect plant with leaves.

Domestic Gronomy.

CAKES, CUSTARDS, ETC.

APPLE TOURTE OR CAKE (GERMAN RECIPE.)-Take ten or twelve apples, sugar to taste, the rind of one small lemon, three eggs, one quarter of a pint of cream or milk, one-quarter of a pound of butter. three quarters of a pound of good short crust, three ounces of sweet almonds. Pare, core, and cut the apples into small pieces; put sufficient moist sugar to sweeten them into a basin; add the lemon peel, which should be finely minced, and the cream; stir these ingredients well, whisk the eggs, and melt the butter; mix all together, add the sliced apple, and let these be well stirred into the mixture. Line a large round plate with the paste, place a narrow rim of the same round the outer edge, and lay the apples thickly in the middle. Blanch the almonds, cut them into long shreds, and strew them over the top of the apples, and bake from one-half to three-quarters of an hour, taking care that the almonds do not get burnt; when done, strew some sifted sugar over the top, and serve. Time, one-half to three-quarters of an hour.

VERY GOOD OLD-FASHIONED BOILED CUSTARD .-Throw into a pint and a half of new milk the very thin rind of a fresh lemon, and let it infuse for half an hour; then simmer them together for a few minutes, and add four ownces and a half of white sugar. Beat thoroughly eight fresh eggs; mix with them another half pint of new milk; stir the boiling milk quickly to them, take out the lemon peel, and turn the custard into a deep jug; set this over the fire in a pan of boiling water, and keep the custard stirred gently, but without ceasing, until it begins to thicken; then move the spoon rather more quickly, making it always touch the bottom of the jug, until the mixture is brought to the point of boiling, when it must be instantly taken from the fire, or it will curdle in a moment. Pour it into a bowl, and keep it stirred until nearly cold, then add to it by degrees a wineglassful of good brandy and two ounces of blanched almonds cut into spikes, or omit these at pleasure. A few bitter ones, bruised, can be boiled in the milk, instead of lemon peel, when their flavor

STEWED APPLES AND CUSTARD, Take seven goodsized apples, the rind of half a lemon or four cloves, half a pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pint of water, half a pint of custard. Pare and take out the cores of the apples, without dividing them, and, if possible, leave the stalks on; boil the sugar and water together for ten minutes, then put in the apples with the lemon rind or cloves, whichever flavor may be preferred, and simmer gently until they are tender, taking care not to let them break. Dish them neatly on a glass dish, reduce the sirup by boiling it quickly for a few minutes, let it cool a little, then pour it over the apples. Have ready quite half a pint of custard. Pour it round but not over the apples when they are quite cold, and the dish is ready for table. From twenty to thirty minutes to stew the apples.

APPLES A LA PORTUGAISE.-Take eight good boiling apples, half a pint of water, six ounces of sugar, a layer of apple marmalade, eight preserved cherries, garnishing of apricot jam. Peel the apples, and, with a vegetable cutter, push out the cores; boil them in sugar and water, without being too much done, and take care they do not break. Have ready a white apple marmalade; cover the bettom of the dish with this, level it, and lay the apples in a sieve to drain; pile them neatly on the marmalade, making them high in the center, and place a preserved cherry in the middle of each. Garnish with strips of candied citron or apricot jam, and the dish is ready for table. From twenty to thirty minutes to stew the apples.

HOUSEWORK AND WAGES.

Women, especially those who do housework, make complaint that they do not receive near as large wages as men, and there is a great and sufficient reason why this is so. Men who learn any business or trade, have to serve an apprenticeship, and become good and competent workmen before they can offer their services for wages. Women who learn trades: have to do the same. They have to give time and use measures to fit themselves to do their work

But housework is not thought to require any fitness or understanding. A girl will offer to do your housework who does not know how to do one single piece of work properly, and is better qualified to waste her time and destroy your property than anything else, and you must give her just as high wages as though she were a real help to you. If not, you are branded as hiring her to do "the meanest of all work for the meanest of all pay." A man, if he is nothing but a hodcarrier or a ditcher, is expected to understand his work and the best method of doing it. Now, if girls or women want good wages for housework, they must first learn how to do it. They must know it makes a difference how a table is set, a floor swept, a bed made, dishes washed, &c. And it makes a vast difference whether they heedlessly waste or injure whatever comes under their care. Plenty of women would be glad to have a girl who knows how to earn two and three dollars a week. and would freely pay it; but girls will never earn it by flying, and slamming, and tearing around, nor by thinking this little thing, and that, and the other are but trifles-no matter if they are broken or ruined. Girls would do well to practice the golden rule in housework, and do as they will like to be done by when the responsibility of housekeeping and the comfort and happiness of a family come to rest upon them. It is well to "set reason to work," especially before we condemn others. QUEECHY.

CAKES AND PIES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As domestic recipes seem to be the rule, and as I can stir up a good mess of cake, I send you a few of mine for your readers: CUP CAKE.—Three teacupfuls flour; three eggs;

two cupfuls sugar; one cupful butter; one cupful milk; pearlash; half a gill of wine or brandy. Pound Cake. -- One pound flour; one pound sugar;

one pound butter; eight eggs; rose water or mace to your taste. SODA FRIED CAKE.—One cupful of milk; two cup-

fuls sugar; three eggs; two teaspeonfuls cream tartar; one teaspoonful soda. CRULLERS.—Four tablespoonfuls sugar; two tablespoonfuls butter; two eggs; half a teacupful cream;

half a teaspoonful saleratus; flavor with nutmeg. LEMON PIE.—To one grated lemon add one cupful sugar, one cupful water, one tablespoonful flour, one

egg. A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Owasco, N. Y., 1861.



Padies' Department.

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

FLOWERS in their sweet array! A gift of blossoms for the soldier boy. The proud, the young, the ever full of joy, Who says "Good-by" to-day!

"To-day!" Oh, words of dread! The shining blue that roofs us seems to me All celd and dim-a sad voice hath the sea-Beauty and song are dead!

Hark! how the bugles ring! "To horse!" is chiming through that flery call. Mount, and away from pleasant hearth and hall: No time for faltering!

Flowers in their sweet array, Red, White, and Blue, I give to thee, my own, To wake fair thoughts of me when thou art gone Far from my smi es away.

Lilies, as sea-foam white, The crimson blushes of the regnant rose, The small, sweet violet, whose blue flame glows With much of heavenly light.

The red rose proudly tells Of knightly prowess and of guerdon meet; Of endless love whispers the violet sweet; Woe for the lily-bells!

Glory, and Love, and Death! The Red, the Blue, the White! Oh, love of mine, Following the Flag, whose spotless fame is thine, Be strong in hope and faith! The violet blooms for thee;

Go win thy red rose 'mid the hattle smoke: Brave traitors steel with steadfast heart of oak, The Right is Victory! If for the common weal-

Ah, wee for mel-it be thy hap to die. Drifts of white lilies o'er thy head shall lie, Thou warrior true and leal. Cohocton, N. Y., 1861. LAURA E. W.

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

REAL music always affects the heart. It inspires, cheers, or subdues the feelings, never leaving them in a state of indifference. We hear a bird at summer's sunset and stop unconsciously until its gushing song is ended. From the woodland where the shadows sleep come the spirit voices of the winds. and we hush our every breath to listen to the mysterious murmurs, that bear the thoughts away in wild and pensive wanderings. The tempest winging its black way over the arch of heaven, holds the soul in awful waiting, while the thunder, rain, and winds unite in sublime harmony to elevate the soul. When nature sings, she touches the heart, whether her cadences are heard in the little blue bells, shook by the minstrel winds, or in the majestic measures of the midnight storm. The power of swaying the feelings of men by music

is the gift of nature. By patient drilling and longcontinued application, the mere theory of music may be learned; but, after all, nature is the best teacher. Men may puzzle their brains to invent unusual and unnatural strains; they may be able to accomplish astonishing feats in mechanical execution, and vet leave those who listen to their performances wholly unmoved. Many seem to believe they can counterfeit true feeling, and they make desperate efforts to move others; but while their auditors should weep, laugh, or become inspired with deep feeling, they either coldly criticise, or affectedly applaud. Miss FANNY FLARE, at a crowded evening party, is invited to entertain the company with music. She is considered a connoisseur, and has been invited with a special eye to her acquirements in this direction. With an air of condescension she seats herself at the piano,-which, by the way, has been selected more for its costly material than the quality of its sound,and starts off most terrifically, as if to test the powers of endurance possessed by the instrument, and causing one to feel some alarm for its safety. Then something very pathetic is introduced. That it is so we judge from the various motions and wry faces visible to the eye, and the long tremulous whines that greet the ear. The white, bejeweled fingers almost fly up and down the octaves. Some of the keys, squawk, some rattle, and others bellow. We are reminded of the musician spoken of in "Salmagundi" who broke eight pianos in learning to perform a single piece. When Miss FANNY FLARE rises from the instrument, what are the feelings of her listeners? Those who are easily caught by pretension and glitter will call it "very superior," "divine." "exquisite;" but the better judging part of the company will, in their own minds, deem it affected and absurd. Her personal appearance is freely discussed. and all are ready to acknowledge that time and expense could not have been regarded in her musical education.

Let now a master hand touch those keys, and the simplest strain will seem to be invested with new power to charm. How softly and sweetly the voice harmonizes with the instrument, and yet how full and rich is it in compass. The singer has the feelings of the company at perfect command. They do not think of the performer, but of the music. It sounds as though any one might sing or play it, so simple is it in construction, and so devoid of intricate and farfetched combinations. Who has not been charmed with the singing of children? One traveler tells of hearing in Europe several thousand children all singing together, and he observed that the effect was wonderful. The artless, unaffected melody of their voices touched every heart, for they sang as nature taught them. Not that cultivation is unnecessary. The science of music should be studied carefully and well; but if there is a false standard of excellence to which people slavishly bow, that standard should be pulled down and a better one erected in its place. Butler, Wis., 1861. MINERVA OSBORNE.

Scolding.-If laughter begets fat, it is no less true that scolding is the parent of meagreness. Who ever saw a plump termagant? The virage is scraggy -scragginess is the badge of all her tribe. It would seem that the attrition of a fierce exacting temper gives sharpness to the human frame as inevitably as a gritty grindstone puts a wiry edge on a broadax. Artists understand this fact, and guide their pencils accordingly. They invariably represent ladies supposed to be given to "the rampage" as remarkably high in bone. Shrews are thus depicted in comic valentines, and all the illustrators of "Curtain Lectures" have presented the "rib" of Mr. Caudle without a particle of fat. Lavater, referring to female firebrands, says flatly to their faces that their noses are sharp. We have a dim idea that he mentions some exceptional cases of ladies with snub noses. who are given to snubbing their husbands; but these form a mild variety, and only a small proportion of the genus scold.

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

What a different expression the world wears to us at different times, according to the state of our minds. When the blessing of perfect health is ours, and every thing goes well with us, how at seasons our spirits will rise and our pulses bound with pleasure. How bright and beautiful the world seems then; the very air seems exhilerating, the flowers seem to nod and smile at us, and the birds express in their sweet notes the happiness we feel. Care sits lightly then; we think it will never more weigh us down to the earth. But the brief delightful hour passes, and attention to our every day affairs succeeds, but at no distant day we have emotions of a different kind. A rainy day perhaps, ill health, care or unkindness, depresses our spirits until in contemplating the dark side of life we cease to remember the great blessings of our lot. How gloomy the world looks at such an hour. It is then a vale of suffering and tears. The will seems to lose its power of control over the imagination, and for a time we are overwhelmed by the sad pictures it conjures up. But this despondency soon gives place to other feelings, and we look back at that time with wonder what could have effected us so much.

There are some whose lives seem so staid and calm that they never vary from the same even tone of feeling; sometimes incapacity, for deeper feeling produces this, and sometimes it is the result of a happy combination of qualities, or an uncommonly well disciplined mind; but we think the majority of people have their bright and dark hours; that the world does not always present the same appearance, but varies somewhat according to the condition of the mind.

Geneva, Wis., August, 1861.

HOME-WORK AND OFFICE-WORK.

THE end of education, says the Saturday Review, is to fit its subjects for that station and those duties in which the chances are that their future life will be spent. As things are, it is likely, while the sexes retain their present equality, that our girls, whem it is sought to put down to the desk and counter, will have to abandon them when they become wives and mothers. In other words, their future life is to be wives, and not book-keepers and accountants. All the time, therefore, that they employ in the countinghouse, is so much time lost; it not only does not fit them, but positively unfits them for their future duties. We all know that factory-girls make the worst wives; and if the ideal of the advocates of women's work were carried out, all classes of society would but repeat, under modifications, the type of a factory-wife, Given a factory-girl and a domestic servant, and which does the working-man choose? This single circumstance disposes of all the fantastic claims which are urged for introducing unmarried females to business. We utterly deny that a girl in a respectable family does not earn the honorable title of a worker, though she only be employed in assisting in housekeeping and at the family work-table, just as fairly and as completely as if she walked to a solicitor's office for an eight hours' daily task of copying briefs and making out bills of costs. We decline to limit woman's work to that narrow and unnatural estimate which confines it to an equivalent for a day's pay. It is not always, and not generally, the duty of every girl to "go out" into the world-

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

"OUR JESSIE."

THE name of one Northern woman is recorded who, without making a fuss, or having it announced in the newspapers, is doing her duty at her husband's side, and does not complain of weakness or fatigue, or find it necessary to leave him to go to fashionable watering places, or keep posted in the fashionable world. This honored name is that of Mrs. Fremont -"Our Jessie" of long ago, the wife of a Presidential candidate, the admired of the highest circles in London and Paris, as well as in America, and now the active, industrious secretary of her husband, his confidential adviser, his invaluable reporter, who takes notes of important statements and facts during the General's interviews with the officers of his command, attends to much of his business correspondence, and in every respect supplies the place of a thoughtful, industrious, second self.

That is a wife who is worth cargoes of the puffed, and painted, and bedizened women, who, got up after the style of the latest fashion plate, think they form the completest model of an ancient muse or modern grace. It is to be hoped "Jenkins" won't get his eager eye upon Mrs. Fremont, because the beauty of her work is that it is done in a quiet, unostentatious manner, from her pure, womanly instinct of love and duty, and it would destroy its great charm to have it hawked and placarded like a new patent machine. There is no danger, however: the perfumed, patent-leathered, and kid-gloved Jenkins delights in what is brilliant, flashy, and meretricious, and would not dream of assisting even "Our Jessie" to overhaul her husband's papers in his dingy western office.

THE SOURCE OF HOME HAPPINESS.

Man presides over the warfare of life; to woman it is left to regulate its peace. Man provides the means of comfort. There are few stations in life where man is not in some respect a worker - glad to seek rest and cheerful enjoyment when the toils of the day are past. Whether it be the bustle of business or the cares of State, the fatigues of sport or the labors of professional duties, to every man there is given work for the day; to woman it is left to offer him a pleas ant home in the evening, or to chase him into dangerous scenes abroad. It is not enough that the easy chair, the warm fireside, the good meal, are prepared for the master of the house; bright faces and cheerful words, agreeable amusement and a community of feeling, can alone make the parlor more attractive than the club-room or the theatre. To this end, forbearance and love are the necessary agents. Without these, no home can be happy, and the bonds of conjugal happiness are wanting. In a true wife will center all those sweet and tender affections which bind a man to the love of his companion and his home -"the only bliss that has survived

We hear a great deal about the duty of filial obedience, but who says anything about paternal obligation? Neglect of children is a common sin in these times, and not so much among poor people as among the rich. It is not enough to bequeath money to children. Give them counsel, example, discipline that is, give them a share of your time.

Love is of such superlative worth that it is more honorable to be its victim than its conqueror.

Choice Miscellang.

OCTOBER. CHILD of the grand old Autumni October floateth by, A regal grace on her sun-kissed face And light in her beaming eye; Over her polished shoulders, To the dull and fading grass. The golden brown of her hair flows down, As her springing footsteps pass. She will breathe on the dim old forest, And stainings of crimson light, Like the blushes that speak On her own bright cheek, Will fall on the leaves to-night; And the mellew light of the dawning. When the first faint sunbeams play. And the flushes that rest On the sunset's breast. She will leave on the trees to-day. She will tap at the cottage window, One tap with her fingers cold, And the fire will be bright In the hearth to-night, As it was in the nights of old; And hearts will draw close together, In the light of the cherry flame,

While fend lips will bless

For their happiness The sound of October's name Then she'll touch the tree tops softly, And a carpet all fresh and sweet, In colors as bright As the rainhow's light. Will fall at her fairy feet: Sometimes she woos the Summe By the light of her magic smile, Sometimes she calls At the frost-king's halls, And bids him reign awhile.

Then when the hills are woven With many a tinted strand. When a vail of romance (Like the bright cloud's dance,) Is wrapped over sea and land, Like a dream that is wild with splendor Like the sun at the close of day, Like the visions that rest In a maiden's breast, October will float away!

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

HONEST ISAAC, THE OLD SINGER. Ir was a pleasant July morning when two of us

(F. G. and the writer) started homeward. A dozen long miles were stretched before us, and a broiling sun was stooping over us. We gave the stage coach and the plank road a broad margin, and "struck" into the woods, where we easily found the old road, now so seldom used it is overgrown with wild grass and embroidered with flowers. A little stream that tumbles down a shelving bank has made a channel in the middle of the forsaken highway, and looks like a naked artery pulsing with vitality. Berries ripe and red hung like rubies set in emerald upon the bushes. We halted under the silent shade of the spreading trees, and fared sumptuously on fruit sweeter than ambrosia. We teld stories, quoted poetry, related experiences, moving along slowly through the quiet woods. On the verge of the forest, in a settlement dotted with a few farm houses, we noticed the bowed figure of an old man coming toward us with a firm, heavy step. He was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a straw hat torn at the rim. His linen was scrupulously clean, and the patches on his vest and pants were certificates of good housewifery, for they harmonized in color with the rest of the raiment, and the stitching was neat and uniform. He wore laced shoes that showed a closer acquaintance with oil than blacking. His calm, earnest, thoughtful face, lit up with a pair of gray eyes that looked out from an embankment of bushy brows, marked him as a "character." Let the reader picture to himself such a figure walking over the grass-covered path,-green fields on either hand, a musical brook flowing within sight, and hills rising in weird and wonderful beauty in the distance. the blue arch and bright sun overhead,—and he will reproduce the picture we saw framed in with hill and vale, and wood and wandering stream.

It was not the form, nor the gait, nor the dress, nor the position of the old man, that attracted our notice. Meeting a farmer in the country on a summer morning, is not a rare occurrence, but this man is an original, striking, peculiar character. He is known for leagues and leagues about as an honest, faithful preacher. He has not been ordained by the laying on of hands,—he does not belong to any religious party; that is, he is not a member of a church. He preaches, nevertheless, and speaks with considerable unction; but he is not remarkable for his eloquence, or his logic, or his philosophy; his wife takes the palm from him in these respects.

He is a singer. He sings the Gospel. He sings his hearers into the Kingdom of Heaven. When he meets his neighbors on the highway, instead of saluting them with the commonplace "How-de-do." he greets them with a song, -a song that rings with pure metal .-- and he sings with the "spirit and the understanding." The particular time to which I refer he was unusually happy, and he sang as though his sun-browned throat. like the tower of classic story, chimed with golden bells. His soft, sweet, mellow voice rang out full and clear upon the air. and his emotional nature made the words palpitate with life and feeling. It was the voice of one not crying, but singing in the wilderness, and was in perfect harmony with the picturesque scenery and the calm beauty of such a summer morning. It made a deep impression upon mv mind. and will long be remembered with emotions of pleasure. It had a refining, elevating, exhilerating influence. No lover of sweet sounds could fail to be charmed by the purity and suavity of his voice. He is evidently a man of one idea, and that idea is "religious music;" but his music is not mechanical, "like the tune played on a barrel organ." If a farmer talks about his crops, a speculator about his trade, a physician about his patients, a woman about her children, an author about himself, it is what we expect, yet we are willing to have them change the subject: but when a man breaks up the monotony of common occurrences by singing naturally, as the lark sings, we are not in haste to have him fold his wings, drop down to the earth, and become earthy in his talk. Singing is a part of honest ISAAC'S nature. If he meets you in the field, he sings; if he accosts you at his own door step, he sings; if he overtakes you on the road to town, he sings; if he attends a religious meeting, he sings; if he calls on you to pay a visit, he sings; if he overhears men in a quarrel, he sings them into harmony of feeling; if one neighbor attempts to slander another, he drowns the black speech in song. He sings because this

one idea has got into his heart as well as his head. GEORGE W. BUNGAY. (Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker,) WORK.

"Six days shalt thou labor."

THE wickedness we are especially warned against committing on the Sabbath is work; as, according to the above command, the particular sin of secular days is idleness. Other commands to do or forbear certain acts are absolute and without reference to times or seasons: we are not to suppose it is more unlawful to speak falsely or profanely, to take what isnot our own, or to deprive another of life on the Sabbath than on any other day of the seven. Whatever is in itself right, is always right; as, whatever is in itself wrong, is always wrong. "Virtue is its own reward." But work is not its own reward. We work, not for the sake of work, but for the sake of something else; and we rest that we may be able to work again. Thus, neither work nor rest is in itself right or wrong; only becomes so by Gon's special command, to labor on certain days and refrain from labor on certain other days.

The public conscience is often enough and with commendable zeal and emphasis addressed on the wickedness as well as impolicy of Sabbath labor. But is not the command to labor six days as imperative as that to abstain from work on the seventh? If so, is there less sin in disobeving the former than the latter? Is he who despises and refuses obedience to the law of labor less culpable than he who violates the law of rest? Does not the positive command "six days shalt thou labor," as firmly and authoritatively set apart such portion of time to physical or intellectual exertion as the command to abstain from work on the seventh day makes the Sabbath sacred to rest? Yet, the occasional transgression of the law against Sabbath labor is sure to be met with deserved reprehension, while the far more common sin of habitual idleness passes comparatively unrebuked. But it is not only as a duty-as the fulfillment of

an obligation -- that the rightfulness of labor presents itself to our view; as a means of happiness, useful employment is of the first importance. Industry is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life. Willing industry rather, for, to work merely because necessity compels, is slavish. And yet we may well question whether they whose lot is hard, compulsory toil, enjoy less than those mis-called fortunate ones whose lives are a succession of idle, vacant hours. Thousands whom pecuniary independence has deprived of all outward incentive to exertion and whose education has not taught them to find pleasure in useful occupation, become discontented, unhappy; and thinking the world would be better without than with them, wish themselves dead. Give them something to do; open to them a channel for their talent; make them feel that their efforts are needed, that a career of usefulness is before them, and how pleasant life becomes! how glad they are to live!

INTELLECT DEVELOPED BY LABOR.

South Livonia, N. Y., 1861.

Are labor and self-culture irreconcilable to each other? In the first place, we have seen that man, in the midst of labor, may and ought to give himself to the most important improvements, that he may cultivate his sense of justice, his benevolence, and the desire of perfection. Toil is the school of these high principles; and we have a strong presumption that, in other respects, it does not necessarily blight the soul. Next, we have seen that the most fruitful sources of truth and wisdom are not books, precious as they are, but experience and observation; and that these belong to all conditions. It is another important consideration, that almost all labor demands intellectual activity, and is best carried on by those who invigorate their minds; so that the two interests, toil and self-culture, are friends to each other. It is mind, after all, which does the work of the world; so that the more there is of mind, the more work will be accomplished. A man, in proportion as he is intelligent, makes a given force accomplish a greater task, makes skill take the place of muscles, and with less labor gives a better product. Make men intelligent, and they become inventive; they find shorter processes. Their knowledge of nature helps them to turn its laws to account, to understand the substances on which they work, and to seize on useful hints, which experience continually furnishes. It is among workmen that the most useful machines have been contrived. Spread education, and, as the history of the country shows, there will be no bounds to useful education.

THE SCHOOL IN THE HOUSE .- Every family is a school. All its members are teachers, all are scholars. Without text-books, all study, and by instinct all learn. Looks, smiles, frowns, caresses, reproaches, shrugs, words, deeds, make up daily household lessons, from which each learner derives first impressions, next convictions, and then character. What the school in the house should be, may oftentimes be best known by noticing what it is not. If domestic courtesy, and family politeness, and mutual forbearance, and considerate patience, and benefiting love are not in the house, there will be, in their stead, rudeness and selfishness, and impatience and strife. These last are scorpions whose deadly venom is sure destruction of domestic peace, concord, and happiness. Christian parents, you are teachers at home! Let your children learn what practical piety is from the benignity of your tempers and the blamelessness of your examples.

THE SMILE .- There are few persons capable of smiling gracefully. A really graceful smile, emanating from the heart, playing lightly and in beauty around the lips, casting an expression of pure benevolence over the countenance, and bearing-as such a smile will—the mark of intelligence and a frank, open disposition, is a rare gift indeed, and proclaims the possessor a member of the aristocracy of Nature. Without the stars and ribbons, the marks of her royal favor, he may stand perhaps on a higher pedestal than many who bear such brilliant decorations. Never take the trouble of asking a bond from a person who can really smile; and dread no deception, for no ordinary observer will ever be imposed upon by a sneer, grimace, or distortion of the lips.— Home Journal

THE weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop, by continual falling, bores a passage through the hardest rock; the hasty torrent rushes over it with hideous uproar, and leaves no trace behind.

Do good for thine own satisfaction and care not what follows. Cause no gray hairs to any one; nevertheless, for the truth even gray hairs are to be disregarded.

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] "PEACE LIKE A RIVER."

BY ADELAIDE STOUT.

Come and walk at the twilight hour Adown by you quiet stream; Thy weary spirit fain would know What th' words of Our Father mean "Peace like a river" I will impart. His word hath said to the "troubled" heart.

Come and rest by the river marge,

Deep in its channel it ever rolls

And see how its waters glide: So clear, the snow of the lily gleams Adown in the crystal tide. A beautiful type in purity Of peace, O, Father, that flows from Thee. Come and list at the quiet hour To the river's undertone:

With still voice all its own Ceaseless and deep as that river's flow. The "peace" thy children, O, GoD, shall know! That peace is a "river of life." And it floweth ever "free." Wilt thou faint in a "weary land".

While the "Spirit" cries to thee, That "those who come to the river shore And drink of its waters, shall thirst no more?"

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] SONG OF REDEEMING LOVE IN PROSPERITY.

O, WHEN the light of the Sun of Righteousness shines into our hearts, it is easy to sing the written song of our redemption. The winds of heaven breathe upon the Æolian harps in our souls, and our living spirits echo the music sweet and low. Our hearts are full of song. We can sing of the loving kindness of our GoD, who hath led us out of the greatest of troubles by "the pillar of cloud." No good thing hath been withheld from us, and our cup of joy is filled to overflow. Mile-stones of mercy mark our pathway, and joy and gladness make us to run up the heavenly way with willing feet. We rest in the bowers of balm by the way, and lie down on beds of spices, till our garments smell of the spikenard and aloes, calamus and cinnamon, and frankincense and myrrh. Sing, in this the day of our prosperity, for our joy must have its utterance. Rise and fall the scale of praise, for our gratitude must have its expression.

Our graces are fresh and green, because of the frequent waterings of the dews of divine grace; our experiences are blessed, because of the many seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; our labors are light, because of the timely assistance of the Holy Spirit; our hopes are bright, because of the rapturous glimpses of glory we get from time to time. Our hearts feast upon the bread sent down from heaven: our souls are filled with the good things of the kingdom. And can we not sing over these vernal graces --- over these sweet experiences -over these labors light -over these hopes bright? Can we not sing over the spiritual feast - over the oup of mercies? Aye, we can, and we will, "sing unto the Lord a new song."

Ransomville, N. Y., 1861. W. E. KNOWLES.

RELIGION.

Some men only think of religion as something which gives them a title to heaven—as if the devil were some sneaking thing going about to snatch from man his title to a property. Or as if a man had an estate to which another claimant arose. The case is contested, and the man who holds the estate is adjudged to have it rightfully. He goos back homeis the estate improved? are the fences repaired? are the fields more fruitful? No, it is the same thistlegrown estate that it was; but the man rejoices and says, "Now I know it is mine; for I have got a title."

Other men look on religion as a provision for the future; like a little estate laid by snugly for them, to which, if anything should happen, they may retire by-and-by, and enjoy themselves.

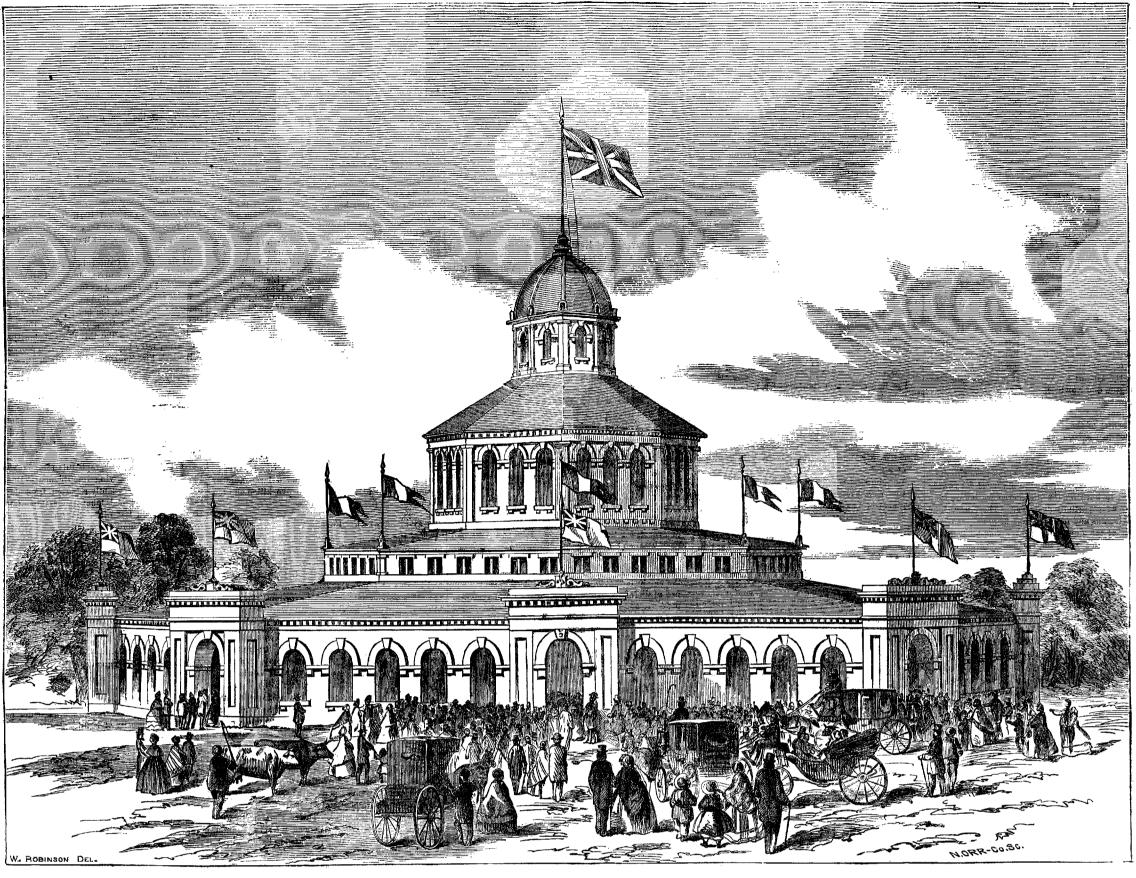
Still other men's religion bears about the same relation to their whole life and character that a farmer's garden does to his whole farm. Here he has finer vegetables and fruits, and if anywhere, flowers, while all the fields are full of marketable commodities. A great many persons have gardens of piety, while the large fields of their character are without a flower or fruit.

A man cannot parcel off a little place and say, 'Here will I have my piety, and out there I will have my business and politics; it may do in farming, not in religion. There must be a Christianization of the soul, and of each of its separate faculties. Worship must be Christianized. Under the ancient influences Churches have been darkened, and worship made sombre and gloomy. The outward life must also be made to conform to the inward, and both be regulated by the same divine law.—H. W. Beecher.

No BACKWARD MOVEMENT .- Man is constantly dvancing to the eternal world. He cannot go back to improve privileges that have been wasted. Life cannot be traveled again, and each foot-print is made to be seen by us no more. Onward we must go. He that comes after us may profit by our follies, and track our way, nearer and nearer to the beach where the ocean of eternity rolls,-he may see step after step in the sand till he comes to the last print, half washed away by the tide, where we plunged into the vast ocean and disappeared forever: but backward we cannot go, to pick up the golden gems which we once passed with indifference as they lay sparkling at our feet. Onward we are moving, and onward we must continue to move. How solemn, then, does life seem in its progress! And how loud the admonition to improve the golden moments as they fly, for saving the soul, blessing the race, and giving glory to God.—Standard.

THE TENDENCY OF SORROW. -- Nearly all sorrow has in it the same tendency. While it lasts it depresses action, crushes hope, and destroys energy, but it renders the sensitiveness more acute, the sympathies more genial, and the whole character less selfish and more considerate. It is said that in nature, but for the occasional seasons of drouth, the best lands would soon degenerate; but these seasons cause the lands to suck up from the currents beneath, with the moisture, those mineral manures that restore and fertilize the soil above. It is thus with sickness and sorrow-once surmounted, they fertilize the character and develop from the deep fountains of the human heart a joy and fruitfulness not otherwise attainable.

God hears no more than the heart speaks; and, if the heart be dumb. Heaven will certainly be deaf.



THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION BUILDING, LONDON, C.

ROBINSON, Esq., the Architect, gives a fine view of erected, and entirely completed in time for the Provincial Show of 1861. In connection with the account of the recent Exhibition, given on our second page, the illustration and following description of the "Palace" will no doubt prove interesting to many RURAL readers in both Canada and the States:

The ground plan of the building is a regular

THE above Engraving, from drawings by Wm. | upward of 24,000 feet, while the galleries give an | a thorough draft for the purposes of ventilation. | and runs to the height of forty feet above the ground | The building is designed and constructed with the new and spacious Exhibition Building, recently | wall is built of white brick, on a foundation of rubble masonry and concrete, and is twenty-one feet in height. The entrance to the building is through eight doorways, one at each angle, each eight feet wide and fourteen feet high. In the brick wall on each side of the octagons, and between doorways, are five spacious windows, making on the ground floor forty windows. The roof of this portion of the structure is covered with felting, gravel, &c.

rises to the height of thirty-two feet above the ground line, and 114 feet in diameter from opposite angles, giving a wall accommodation of more than 300 lineal feet, lighted with 48 windows, every alternate one ascent and descent to the upper portion of the building are provided for by two stairways, one being of the public, and leading in opposite directions, so Toronto Building.* The sheeting of the roof is

additional space of 4,000 feet more. The external The second tier of the building, containing the gallery, line. This tier supports the cupola, and is covered a view to the purposes for which it is erected, with a shingle roof. The interior view is clear, and and also with a due regard to economy. The is not intercepted by any timbers to the height of building is of the most permanent character, the eightv-seven feet. The full height of the building best stone, brick, and lumber obtainable being to the top of the flag-staff is 114 feet; the dimensions used in its construction, while the entire workbeing hung on a pivot to admit of ventilation. The of the cupola, twenty feet diameter by thirty-one in manship is of a superior order. On the whole, height; area of the ground floor and gallery, 28,000 feet, being about the same area as the Hamilton ing is alike creditable to the Association and the intended for the entrance and the other for the exit | Exhibition Building, and 4,000 feet less than the | Province. octagon, its dimensions, from opposite angles, being 186 feet. The space afforded by the ground area is ingress and egress to the building, besides securing | building is a continuation of the inside gallery wall, | is made for a band of music in a suitable situation. | The sheeting of the roof is painted a blue color, the timbers a drab. Provision | Association of Upper Canada have in former years been constructed in Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton.

it may be said that the London Exhibition Build

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

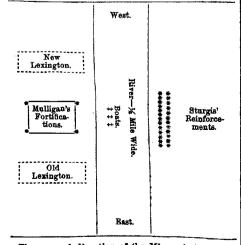
ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 5, 1861.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Lexington, Ma .- Interesting Facts.

THE rebels have captured Lexington, it is true, but we believe that Gen. Price and his command are destined very soon to have ample opportunity for judging what are the peculiar blessings attaching to a state of siege. The interest in the location is not lost, and we publish the following diagram and explanation of the position from the Missouri Democrat. It will be remembered that at the date of its appearance, Col. Mulligan was still fighting the traitors:



The general direction of the Missouri river at the city of Lexington is from west to east, as is marked. the city lying on the south bank. Old Lexington is the early settlement, situated back on the hill. It has been superceded by New Lexington, further up the river, where the steamboat landing now is. New Lexington is the main city. There are scattered houses along the bluff between the two, and both are now united under the one name of Lexington.

Col. Mulligan's fortifications are between the two

high, with a ditch of eight feet in width. These fortifications surround a college building, which has been used as quarters for the soldiers, and also been strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The line of the fortifications are extensive, and are capable of | include any mortars or howitzers with which shell containing a force of 10,000 men.

The main body of the army of Gen. Price is located at Old Lexington, from which point the attack has been made, though the Fort has been assailed on all sides. The occupants of the Fort had a skirmish on Thursday of last week with a party of rebels, not, however, under Price at the time, who sheltered themselves behind the houses in Old Lexington. To deprive them of this advantage the old town was afterwards shelled and burnt, by order of Col. Mulligan. New Lexington, or Lexington proper, is in possession of the rebels, but the city is not nor has it been the theater of conflict. Col. Mulligan could easily shell and destroy it, but this, of course, he will not do, unless under some contingency which is not now apparent.

The line of the fortifications runs down to the river bluff, and from the bluff to the water's edge there is a wide shelving beach. The boats reported to be captured, laid at the water's edge, within the directions of the lines of the fort, and on this beach is where a severe struggle ensued on Tuesday, for the possession of the boats. Col. Mulligan's force consists of his own regiment, Col. Marshall's cavalry regiment and Peabody's command of about six hundred Home Guards and Kansas troops, the whole amounting to from 2,500 to 3,000 men. As to their supplies of provisions and ammunition little is known. The assurance of an abundance of both would set the question of the result at rest, for Mulligan cannot be taken, whatever the force of Price against him, unless his powder and shot or his provisions grow short.

Gen. Price's strength is not ascertained, but may be put down anywhere between fifteen and thirty thousand men. He has plenty of artillery, but must be short of powder and shot, for he has had no adequate stores to draw upon since the Springfield battle.

As was stated yesterday morning, the Thirty-ninth Ohio, Col. Groesbeck; the Third Iowa, Col. Scott; the Sixteenth Illinois, Col. Smith; with a force of Missouri State Militia and Iowa State troops under Cols. Crayner and Edwards; about 3000 irregular and regular cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, left St. Joseph and Chillicothe, in two divisions, early on Sunday morning, and according to our best advices, arrived on the banks of the river opposite Lexington on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. The the West under Gen. Lane, because we are not reliacapture of the three boats by the rebels, of course by informed of their mevements. Whether these

if they gave Col. Mulligan any assistance at all on not, we think they are bound to have a victorious Thursday, it was from their artillery, the river at that | encounter with Gen. Price.

point being only a half mile in width. The character of that artillery, we learn, does not Faithful Among the Faithless. might be thrown over the bluff into the midst of Price's forces. If this be true, the only service that could have been rendered, was the command of the beach on the river side of the fortifications, and the destruction of the three boats in the hands of the rebels, should they have attempted to hold or use them. We learned yesterday, from high sources, that these re-enforcements would be augmented on Thursday or Thursday night by another division under Gen. Sturgis, who had been lying at Hudson City, and that the whole force on the north side of the river opposite Lexington would, on vesterday, number about six thousand men. Beyond the mere gratification at the sight of friends. Col. Mulligan had, up to yesterday, derived no benefit from their nearness, except that it stirred his heart, stiffened up the sinews of his gallant little band, and encouraged them to hope and hold fast.

Our readers will remember that late Jefferson City advices noted the departure from that place, on Wednesday last, of three steamers for Lexington. having on board the 18th, 22d, 24th and 26th Indiana Regiments: also that the steamers Desmoines and White Cloud, with troops from St. Louis, had passed up in company with them, making the total force under way to re-enforce Mulligan by river, about six thousand men. The boats left Jefferson City, we learn, at one o'clock P. M., on Wednesday. They probably reached the vicinity of Lexington on Thursday night or yesterday morning.

They would not, of course, attempt to land the troops at Lexington, nor would they be likely to disembark below and give battle to the largely preponderating forces of Price. In the absence of all information, we are only left to conjecture their movements; and the probabilities seem to be, that they will not give Gen. Price battle until they shall have communicated with Gen. Sturgis, transported his command to the south side of the river, and with a conjoined force of at least twelve thousand men, marched to the relief of Col. Mulligan. These troops are fresh, vigorous and enthusiastic, and we have no doubt that in an encounter under Gen. Sturgis with the rebel forces, at the odds of even three to one, will prove gallantly and gloriously victorious.

In this connection we purposely omit mention of the four or five thousand troops approaching from

COMMODORE STRIBLING, Flag-Officer of the East India Squadron, although a native of South Carolina, proves true to the Union and the old flag. A general order, issued by him upon the receipt of intelligence that Fort Sumter had been taken, and civil war inaugurated, has been brought to this country. He reminds officers and men of the solemn obligation of their oath of allegiance, adding:

I charge all commanders and officers to show in themselves a good example of virtue, honor, patriotism and subordination, and to be vigilant in inspecting the conduct of all such as are placed under their command. The honor of the nation, of the flag, under which many of us have served from boyhood, our own honor and good name require now, if ever, that we suffer no blot upon the character of our country while the flag of the Union is in our keeping.

The Navy - Additions to the Force.

WE learn from the New York Sun that about ninety vessels of various descriptions have been purchased by the Navy Department, and purchases are still being made by Mr. Morgan, the Government Agent. The vessels are sent to one of the Navy Yards as soon as purchased, to be fitted out, and receive their armament and stores, and be put in commission. Many of the purchased vessels are commanded by captains of the merchant service, who have passed the necessary examination before the Naval Board appointed for that purpose. We have given the names of the purchased vessels from time to time, as they have been fitted out. The Monticello, engaged in the affair at Cape Hatteras, was one of them. Up to this time, nearly \$4,000,000 have been paid for purchased vessels.

Eight sloops-of-war were ordered by Congress, and no time was lost in putting them on the stocks at the Navy Yards. Two of these sloops have already been launched, viz., the Tuscarora (13), built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the Kearsarge (13), built at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

The remaining six boats are now being built, and most probably will all be launched before the middle of the present month. Their names are:

	Tuns.	Guns.	Yards where Building.
Juniata	1.020	18	Philadelphia
Oneida	1,020	13	Brooklyn
Adirondack	1.020	13	"
Wachusett	1,020	18	Charlestown
Ossippa	1,020	13	Portsmouth

built by private contract. The dimensions of these boats will be, on the average, as follows:- Length over all, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; and depth of hold, 12 feet. They will be pierced for 12 guns, and will carry, in addition, one heavy pivot gun aft, and a rifled gun on the forecastle.

Five of these have been launched, viz .:

mes.	Where built.	By whom.
tawa, mbina.	New York,	J. A. Westervelt Thos. Slack.
neca,	"	J. Simonson. Webb & Bell.
ippewa, nona,		C. & R. Poillon.
Eighteen	are in the course	of construction,

, and are more or less advanced:

By whom.

ames.	II TIOLO DULLO	
apoma,	Wilmington, Del.,	W. & A. Thatcher.
issahickon,	Philadelphia,	John Lynn.
sioto,	i mindoipina,	John Birley.
		Hillman & Streaker
asca,	New York,	John Englis.
nadilla,		
wasco,	Mystic River, Ct.,	Mason, Fish & Co.
anawha,	E. Hadham,	E. G. & W. H. Good
yuga,	Portland,	Gildersleeve & Son.
uron.	Boston,	Paul Curtis.
nocura.	66	Curtis & Tilden.
ganiore,	**	Messrs. Sampson.
arblehead.	Newburyport,	G. W. Jackman, Jr.
ennebec.	Thomaston, Me.,	A. W. Lawrence.
roostook,	Kennebunk, Me.,	A. W. Thompson.
ineo,	Portland, Me.,	J. W. Dyer.
atahdin.	Bath, Me.,	Larabee & Allen.
enobscott,	Belfast, Me.,	C. P. Curtis.
nola.	Baltimore,	J. J. Abrahams.
inor a,	Darimoro,	o. o. moradams.

Where built.

Names.

rtis. rahams. In addition to these sloops-of-war and gunboats, seven ball-proof gunboats for the Western rivers are now being built; four at Carondolet, near St. Louis, and three at Mound City, on the Ohio, near Cairo. They are to be ready for delivery at Cairo, on the 5th inst. Their dimensions will be length over all, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 514 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. Each boat will mount 16 heavy guns, and will not draw more than 6 feet of water. All the upper portion of the boats, inclosing the machinery, will be covered with 21 inch iron plates. The cost of the seven will be \$623,000.

The Expedition to Ocracoke, N. C.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following particulars of Fort Ocracoke, recently vacated by the rebels, and afterwards destroyed by the federal fleet:

On receiving information that the fort at Ocracoke Inlet had been evacuated by the enemy, Capt. Rowan fitted out an expedition, consisting of the crew of the ship's large launch, numbering twenty-two men and six marines, the steamer Fanny, with sixty-six of the Naval Brigade, under Lieutenants Tillotson and Rowe, and a howitzer crew from our ship, with axes, sledge hammers, powder, shot, &c., the whole

ALL CONTRACTOR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

under command of Lieutenants James G. Maxwell and Thomas H. Eastman.

Our work was about to commence. Taking sledges and axes, &c., on shore, we commenced cracking the trunnions off, so as to render them forever unfit for service; but being such slow work, Lieut. Maxwell directed the gun which had not been spiked to be loaded with solid shot, pointed at the trunnions of a gun and then fired; by this means the work was soon accomplished; and the guns were forever rendered useless. After finishing this work, all the lumber, wheel-barrows, and about one hundred and fifty barrels were placed under and around the bomb proofs, and at night set on fire, which made the greatest conflagration witnessed since the burning of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

We started at 8 o'clock on Monday morning last. and reached Fort Ocracoke, which is situated on Beacon Island, at 11 o'clock. It is about twenty miles below Hatteras Inlet, and thirty miles from Beaufort. It commands the entrance to Ocracoke Inlet, is octagonal in shape, and was built by Colonel Morris, in the most scientific and substantial manner; in fact it was pronounced by the officers of the expedition as being far superior to Pickens, and, considering the depth of water, almost impregnable. Why it should ever have been evacuated was a matter of surprise to all who looked upon this splendid monument of engineering; and could only be solved by allowing for the limited supply of water on hand, and the impossibility of procuring a further supply, as there is no well on the island; all the water was brought from Washington and Newbern.

At equal distances inside the fort were the shell rooms, four in number and twenty-five feet square. In the center of the fort was a large bomb-proof, about 100 feet square, and capable of holding 3,000 men. In the center of the bomb-proof is the magazine, protected on each side with three large tanks, ten feet deep, filled with water, which were intended for drowning shell. There were platforms for twenty guns, but in burning the gun carriages before they left, they were partially destroyed. There were four navy shell guns and fourteen long 32-pounders in the fort; two of the guns had been carried off from the entrance of the fort by the steamer Abermarle, and taken to Newbern on the day before we arrived. All the guns except one had been spiked by the Confederates before leaving the fort. All of them had been received from Norfolk, and were marked U.S. 1847. The fort was commenced in May last, and all the free negroes, and as many of the white men of the State as could be spared from military service, were employed in building it. It cost \$200,000.

A light-boat, which had been used by the rebels for a store-ship, and run upon the shore before evacuating the fort, with the intention of subsequently towing her off and arming her, was also set fire to and

About a mile and a half from Beacon Island is the village of Portsmouth, which contained, before the bombardment, four hundred and fifty inhabitants, but nearly all had fled to the mainland, so that scarcely a hundred remained in the place. Here a camp, called Camp Washington, had been established, composed of the Roanoke Guards, Tar River Boys, &c., in all about five hundred, who could whip five Yankees each, but who came to re-enforce Fort Hatteras on the morning of the bombardment, and are now safe prisoners of war in Yankee Land. Lying on the beach in Portsmouth were three navy shell guns, and one mounted on a carriage near by. It was the intention of the enemy to have erected a battery, but the sudden visit of our fleet changed their mind, and the guns were subjected to the same course of destruction as those at the Fort.

Beaufort has been cased outside with railroad iron so as to render it impregnable; ten thousand troops have been quartered in and around it, and it is said to be now one of the strongest forts in the southern part of the United States. To-night another expedition is to start for Oregon Inlet and Roanoke Island. where there are batteries. It is about twenty miles above Hatteras, and is the key to Norfolk. Once in our possession, the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina is rendered useless to them for the present.

Department of the West.

the Kentucky Legislature, reported an amended bil from the Committee on Military Affairs, calling out leased on parole and ferried across the river. The 40,000 volunteers from one to five years, which was passed by a vote of 67 to 13. The Senate occurred in the bill by 21 to 5.

The Senate also passed, by 16 to 10, a bill providing that Kentuckians who have voluntarily joined the anti-force invading the State shall be incapable of taking any estate in Kentucky by demise, bequest, or distribution, unless they return to their allegiance within sixty days, or escape from the invaders as soon as possible.

Mr. Andrews, from the Judiciary Committee, reported among other things that the committee do not believe Congress has transcended any of its powers in the imposition of the tax to protect the Union, and the committee were discharged from further consideration thereof. Adopted, 67 against 13. In the Senate the vote was unanimous.

The people of Kentucky have at last appreciated their real condition. The Legislature of that State has finally performed its duty, and on Saturday the 20th ult., the following preclamation was issued by

Gov. Magoffin: Whereas, The following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they

will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That Gen. Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumbarland

command of the Department of Cumberland, be re quested to take instant command, with authority and ower from the Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

Resolved, That, in using the means which duty and

Resolved, That, in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinion; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinion, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander; and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to and shall content the fullest protection of the Covernment in receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties, and their

operty.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to spive all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command as may be necessary therefor, and that he

place the same under the command of Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentockian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defence of the Commonwealth. Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Ken-tucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the con-

tucky, the Governors objections thereto to the con-trary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said reso-lutions, and in obedience therety I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes con templated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MA L. S. GOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of Our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN. By the Governor:

The 35th Ohio regiment took possession of Ironton. Kentucky, on the 26th ult. The 14th Ohio regiment crossed the river on the 27th, and embarked on the Kentucky Central Railroad for the interior of the State. On the same day the 26th Indiana regiment marched into Louisville. Col. Harris' regiment, the Second Ohio, left Camp Dennison, for Kentucky, on the 28th. They were conveyed a short distance up the Licking, where they will remain encamped for the present.

The following is a portion of a note directed to Col. Blair by the Adjutant-General in St. Louis, by order of Gen. Fremont:-"In consequence of a telegram from your brother, Postmaster-General Blair. followed by a letter asking your release, for public reasons, you are hereby released from arrest, and directed to resume your sword and join your regiment for duty.

The following is the text of the original telegram sent by Gen. Fremont to Washington relative to the surrender of Lexington:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, }
St. Louis, Sept. 23, 1861.
Col. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General:—Have a telegram from Brookfield that Lexington has fallen into Price's hands, he having cut off Mulligan's supply of water. Re-enforcements, 4,000 strong, under Sturgis, by the capture of the ferry boats, had no means of crossing the river, and Lane's force, from the southwest, and Davis from the southeast, up-wards of 11,000 in all, could also not get there in time. I have taken the field myself, and hope to destroy the enemy either before or after a junction of the forces under McCulloch. Please notify the President.

J. C. FREMONT. Major-General Commanding.

The following account of the seige of Lexington is furnished to the St. Louis Republican by Henry Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington Saturday morning the 20th ult.

The Fort was surrounded on Friday afternoon. The men fought fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst during all that time. There were no springs or wells of water in the camp ground. The supply was from the river, and was cut off after a desperate fight on Wednesday.

The camp ground consisted of about ten acres, and was located a short distance from the river. There were breast works entirely around it, with the exception of the portion next the river. It was here that the hardest fighting took place. The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales and rolled them in advance, and under their cover gradually succeeded in getting a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely sur-

They made but few charges upon the breastworks. During the entire seige their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water, and having succeeded in this, they awaited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to a foe more terrible than the 27,000 rebels who surrounded him. After the surrender the rebels, mounted the breastworks and seemed mad with joy. As soon as the surrender took place, a party took down the Federal flag and trailed it in the dust. An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about \$250,000, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks and buried by Col. Mulligan on the camp ground, some time ago, On the 25th ult., Mr. Underwood, a member of but the rebels speedily unearthed it.

officers were retained. The loss of the enemy is not ascertained, but it is thought to be not less than 1,000 in killed and wounded. The first attack proved more disastrous to them than the long seige which followed. For a day or two prior to the last attack they were engaged in burying their dead.

By a dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, dated the 26th ult., we learn that Gen. Lane's command surprised a superior force of rebels at Papinsville, Mo., on the 21st, and after a severe fight routed them, losing 17 killed and a large number wounded. The rebels lost 40 killed, 100 prisoners, and all their tents, wagons and supplies. Lane is reported to be mov ing on Osceola.

The gang of rebels which recently sacked the town of Humboldt, has been defeated by a force from Fort Scott, and their leader, Matthews, killed. On his person was found an order from Ben. McCullough for the enrollment of the Quappaw Indians. Scouts at Fort Scott report McCullough, with 15,000 men, to be within thirty miles of Fort Scott on the night of the 21st ultimo.

Gen. Lane has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Western Missouri, in which, after saying for what purpose he is there, and urging those in arms against the Government to disperse and come to him for pro tection, he uses the following language:

"Should you, however, disregard my-advice, the stern vicissitudes of war will be meted out to all rebels and their allies. I shall then be convinced your arming for protection is a sham, and rest assured, traitors when caught shall receive the traitor's doom The cup has been exhausted. Treason will hereafter

be treated as treason. The massacre of woman and children, by black hearted traitors lately burning bridges on the St. Joseph railroad, satisfied us that a traitor will perpetrate crimes which devils would shudder to commit. They shall be blotted from existence, and sent to that hell which yawns for their reception. The two roads are open to you. People of Western Missouri! choose ye between them; the one leads to peace and plenty, the other to destruction."

A gentleman who arrived in Washington on the 24th, direct from Kansas, states that the rebels were preparing to make a raid upon that State. They had notified the residents of the southern portion of Kansas of their intention. They assert that they mean to be avenged for the treatment which the border ruffians received during the Kansas difficulties. Proper steps will be taken by the Department of the West, in the premises.

The telegraph this (Monday) morning brings the following interesting items from Kentucky:

Agents are now stationed along the Ohio River, prevent smuggling of arms into Kentucky.

The Louisville Bulletin says that 500 treops from Terre Haute, Indiana, have gone up Greene River, and taken possession of locks 1 and 3. One shot was fired at them and the fire returned, killing a number

of their assailants. Many Union families had fled to Louisville from the Greene River country.

A regiment of cavalry from Ohio has gone into camp near Covington, on the Lexington pike. Cynthiana, Ky., is occupied by federal troops.

It is reported that some of the rebel Gen. Buckner's men were attacked at Mud River, forty miles from Bowling Green, under Col. Hawkins. The rebels were badly whipped. The Union men are coming to Hawkins' aid in all directions, with shot guns and rifles.

The Senate Committee report the arrest of Ewing and others, on unwarrantable ground, and have procured their release. The thanks of the Legislature were voted to the Ohio and Indiana troops for arresting the invasion of Kentucky.

Among the passengers by the train to Jefferson City on the 28th, were the following officers of Col. Marshal's cavalry regiment from Lexington:-Maj. D. P. Jenkins, Capt. James Foster, Paul Waters, John Burnap, and Lieuts. Porter, Yost, Knight and Blair. These officers were released on their parole of honor. They left Lexington on the forenoon of Thursday, coming in wagons overland to Sedalia. To their knowledge, up to Thursday, Price had not started any portion of his forces towards this direction, though it could have been done and they have been in igno-

Capt. Foster was informed on the morning after the surrender, by the rebel Quartermaster, that he had issued that day 34,000 rations, and the Captain thinks that the force has since been increased by additions from the country round about to at least 60,000. He represents that men are flocking in from all quarters. He heard nothing definite in regard to McCullough's whereabouts. The rebels told him his force was from 10,000 to 15,000. Officers think that McCullough is moving towards Jefferson.

Price's troops had devastated the country a circuit of over ten miles. Every corn field and mill had been cleaned of their contents. Fields that were a few days ago covered with ripe grain, are now made as bare as a desert. Dwellings that were filled with the comforts and necessaries of life have been stripped of their contents. Money, silver-ware, clothing, bedding, and everything was seized, owners insulted and maltreated, and threats made against the lives of all Union men, as well as those who remonstrated against their lawless proceedings.

A few menbers of Jackson's Legislature assembled in Lexington and had passed an ordinance of secession. When our informant left they were discussing an act of confiscation of property of all persons opposed to C. S. A. Other acts of a very severe character were also under consideration.

The following order has been issued in Kansas:

In accordance with Section 4th, Article 8th, of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, I hereby order every man in the State, between the ages of 18 and 45, capable of bearing arms, to immediately enroll himself in some military company, in accordance with the military laws of this State, and each com-pany is hereby ordered to hold itself in readiness for immediate marching orders Each man will furnish all the arms in his possession. The refusal of any man to obey this order, will be taken as evidence of

his disloyalty, and he will be treated accordingly.
J. P. Root, Lieutenant and
Acting Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

Department of Western Virginia.

In our last issue we gave a brief statement to the effect that the rebel commander, Gen. Lee, had attempted to force the passes and had been driven back. Herewith we publish Gen. Reynolds' official report:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE I V. M., }
ELE WATER, Sept. 17, 1861. To Geo. L. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant General Departmer

Sir: The operations of this Brigade for the past few days may be summed up as follows:—On the 12th inst., the enemy, nine thousand strong, with eight to twelve pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. R. E. Lee, advanced on this position by the Huntersville Pike. Our advanced pickets—portions of the Fifteenth Indiana and Sixth Ohio—gradually fell back to our main picket station; two companies of the Seventeenth Indiana, under Col. Hascall, checking the enemy's advance at the Point Mountain Turnpike, and then falling back on the regiment which occupied a very advanced position on our right front, and which was new ordered in

The enemy threw into the woods on our left front three regiments, who made their way to the right and rear of Cheat Mountain, took a position on the road leading to Huttonville, broke the telegraph wire, and cut off our communication with Col. Kimball's 14th Indiana Cavalry on Cheat Summit. Simultaneously another force of the enemy of about equal strength advanced by the Staunton Pike on the front of Cheat Mountain, and threw two regiments that the right and year of Cheat Mountain which to the right and rear of Cheat Mountain, which united with the three regiments from the other column of the enemy. (The two posts, Cheat Sum-mit and Elk Water, are seven miles apart by a bridle path over the mountains, and eighteen miles by the wagon road via Huttonville. Cheat Mountain Pass, the former headquarters of the brigade, being at the from the mountain, ten miles from the summit.)
The enemy advancing towards the pass, by which
he might possibly have obtained the rear or left of he might possibly have obtained the rear or left of Ellk Water, was met there by three companies of the 13th Indiana, ordered up for that purpose, and by one company of the 14th Indiana from the summit. These four companies engaged and gallantly held in check greatly superior numbers of the enemy, foiled him in his attempt to obtain the rear or left of Elk Water, and threw him into the rear and right of Cheat Mountain—the companies retiring to the pass at the foot of the mountains.

The enemy, about 5,000 strong, were closed in on Cheat Summit, and became engaged with detachments of the 14th Indiana, 24th and 25th Ohio, from the Summit—in all, only about three hundred—who, deployed in the wood, held in check and killed many of the enemy, who did not at any time succeed in getting sufficiently near the field redoubt to give Dunn's battery an opportunity of firing into him. So matters rested at dark on the 12th, with heavy forces in front and in plain sight of both posts, com-munications cut off, and the supply train for the mountain, loaded with provisions which were needed, waiting for an opportunity to pass up the road. Determined to force a communication with Cheat, I ordered the 13th Indiana, under Col. Sullivan, to cut their way if necessary by the mail road, and the greater part of the 3d Ohio and 2d Virginia, under Cols. Manon and Moss, respectively, to do the same by the path—the two commands starting at 3 o'clock A. M. on the 13th, the former from Cheat Mountain Pass and the latter from Elk Water, so as to fall upon the enemy, if possible, simultaneously.

Early on the 13th, the small force of about three

hundred from the summit engaged the enemy, and with such effect that, notwithstanding his greatly superior numbers, he retired in great haste and dis-order, leaving large quantities of clothing and equipments on the ground; and our relieving forces, failing to catch the enemy, marched to the summit, securing the provision train and re-opening our communica tion. While this was taking place on the mountain, and, as yet unknown to us, the enemy, under Lee, advanced on Elk Water, apparently for a general attack. One rifled ten pound Parrot gun, from Loomis' battery, was run to the front three-fourths of a mile, and delivered a few shots at the enemy, doing fine execution, causing him to withdraw out of convenient range. Our relative positions re-

above stated, and the enemy retired somewhat for the night.
On the 14th, early, the enemy was again in position

in front of Elk Water, and a few rounds, supported by a company of the 15th Indiana, were again administered, which caused him to withdraw as before— the forces that had been before repulsed from Cheat returned and were again driven back by a compara tively small force from the mountain. The 17th Indiana was ordered up the path to open communication and make way for another supply train, but, as before, found the little band from the summit had already done the work. During the afternoon of the 14th the enemy withdrew from before Elk Water, and is now principally concentrated some ten mile from this post, at or near his main camp. 15th he appeared in stronger force than at any pre vious time in front of the Cheat, and attempted af flank movement by the left, but was driven back by the ever vigilant and gallant garrison of the field redoubt on the summit.

To-day the enemy has also retired from the front

of Cheat, but to what precise position I am not yet informed. The results of these affairs are that we have killed near one hundred of the enemy, including Col. John A. Washington, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Lee, and have taken about twenty prisoners. We have lost nine killed, including Lieut. Junod, of the 14th Indiana, two missing, and about sixty prisoners, including Capt. James Bense and Lieuts. Gillman and Shaffey, of the 6th Ohio, and Lieut. Merrill, of the Engineers. I append the reports of Col. Kimball, of the 14th Indiana, Capt. Higgins, of the 24th Ohio, and Lieut.-Col. Owen and Col. Wagner, of the 15th Indiana.

Brig.-Gen. Commanding 1st Brigade.

GEORGE S. Rose, Assistant Adjutant General.

By telegraph from Grafton, Va., on the 25th ult. we learn that 500 of the 4th Ohio regiment, with one piece of artillery, the Ringgold Cavalry, 75 in number, under Col. Cantwell, and 400 of the 6th Ohio, Col. Hart, made an advance from New Creek on Monday toward Romney. They drove the enemy, 700 strong, out of Mechanicsville Gap on Monday morning, and advancing on Romney, stormed the town, causing the enemy, whose force numbered 1400 infantry and cavalry, to retreat to the mountains with a loss of about 35 killed and a large number wounded. Our loss amounted to five killed and ten wounded.

Department of the East.

On the 24th, a portion of Col. Geary's force had an action with 500 rebels on the Virginia side of the Potomac near Point of Rocks. The rebels were shelled on a high point on the Catochan Mountain and houses at the base. They were driven away by the rifles and battery of Col. Geary, and the houses burned. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded. None of the Federal troops were hurt. On the 25th, 5,000 infantry, three companies of

cavalry, and three batteries left Chain Bridge, under command of Gen. Smith, for the purpose of making a reconnoisance in the neighborhood of Lewinsville, and to obtain forage, &c. The result of the expedition was altogether successful. Several head of cattle and sheep, besides large quantities of hay, corn and oats, in wagons employed for the purpose, were brought into camp. At about 2 P. M., while our troops were at Lewinsville, a large party of rebels, consisting of about five regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, approached from the direction of Fall's Church. They opened on our men with their battery, and their firing was immediately responded to by Capt. Griffin's and Mott's guns. Thirty shots were fired from our batteries, which silenced the rebel cannon, and the enemy immediately retreated to Fall's Church. It is not known what damage is sustained on their side. One man of ours was slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell. The object of the expedition being accomplished, our troops fell back to their original position at the Chain Bridge, bearing with them a man representing himself as aid-de-camp of Col. Stuart, of Va., of the rebel cavalry, who was taken prisoner at Lewinsville. He was dressed as a civilian, with the exception of his hat, which he procured at Rull Run, originally belonging to one of

Recently released prisoners from Richmond represent the Union prisoners there who are wounded, most infamously maltreated by the rebel surgeons, who perform amputations and capital operations where there is not the slightest need, nearly all resulting fatally. The only persons showing any humanity towards prisoners are Georgians and Louisianians. The treatment of Virginia Unionists is stated to be infamous, neither sex nor age being

The steamer Delaware, Capt. Canan, arrived at the Washington Navy Yard about noon of the 26th, with a body of Marines from Philadelphia. The captain reports that the battery at Freestone Point was unmasked. He passed it in the morning, the wood having been all cleared away, and that it opened upon him, firing about seven shots, none of which took effect. They were all good line shots, but either fell short or went over, two just grazing his decks. Capt. Canan says about fifty vessels passed the battery, up and down, but none were fired at but the Delaware.

From the disclosures of a rebel officer, Lieut. Sherburne, who crossed the Potomac on a raft, it is ascertained that the battery on Freestone Point was commanded by H. J. Hartstein, formerly a commander in the U.S. Navy, and that there are two batteries on the Virginia side of the Potomac every two and a half miles from Occoquan to Mathias Point. The river is now considered by naval officers as effectually closed. Our Potomac flotilla is insufficient to clear it of the numerous batteries on its banks. A land force is indispensably necessary, and it is believed that within a few days, perhaps a few hours, the rebels will attempt to cross the lower Potomac into Maryland. They will meet a warm reception, but it may be necessary to strengthen our forces in that direction.

Early in the forenoon of the 28th, the pickets from Gen. Smith's division advanced to and now occupy Fall's Church. Neither this nor the preceding movements met with any opposition whatever, as the rebel army had on Friday night retired from the whole line of their positions near Washington. Upton's Hill, this side of Fall's Church, is included among the points now held by the Federal forces. The works of the enemy at the places they had left were, in a military point of view, almost worthless, being nothing more than rifle pits of common construction,

The advance of General Smith on Fall's Church from the Chain Bridge was accompanied by events of the most deplorable character. Having passed Vanderworks' and Vanderberger's houses, on their way to the former place, and half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder, Col. Owens' Irish Philadelphia regiment, in the darkness of the night, mistaking for rebels Capt. Mott's battalion, which was in advance, sustained by Baker's California regiment, Baxter's Philadelphia Zouaves, and Col. Friedman's cavalry, fired a full volley into the forces last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number. mained unchanged until near dark, when we learnt | The California regiment not knowing whence the the result of the movement on the mountain, as firing came, returned it with marked effect.

The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageable, and the tongues of the caissons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road. Lieut. Bryant, having command of the first section, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister, and soon had them ranged to rake the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends. All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained, and confidence re-established. Many conflicting stories prevail as to the parties on whom the blame should rest, but Gen. Smith immediately ordered Col. Owens' regiment to fall back to camp.

The killed and wounded of Capt. Mott's battery are as follows:

Killed-Timothy Ray.

Wounded - Corporal Bartlett and private Cilley, who probably died, as they were not only run over by the gun carriages, but trampled on by the cavalry

Of Gen. Baker's California regiment:

Killed-Edwin Morris, Joseph Paschall, Joseph White, and Sergeant Alexander Phillicer.

Wounded - Barry Chitan, slightly in the knee; Sergeant Brands, in the head; Wm. Ogden, also in the head; Timothy Gregory, shot in the leg; R. G. N. Blakely, shot in the thigh; G. W. Martin, Martin Glenning, Luke Budebin, and Atwood Morris.

Baxter's Fire Zouaves-none killed. The wounded are Sergeant Gray, shot in the head; Benjamin Flood, do.; Lieut. Sheves, shot in the leg and head; Geo. Hargrans, shot in the leg.

None of the wounds will probably prove fatal. In Col. Ewing's Philadelphia regiment, Sergeant Gillian was killed. The wounded were removed to the hospitals in Georgetown, where they are receiving the best attention.

We received by telegraph this (Monday) morning the following gratifying intelligence:- During last week it was so frequently reported from day to day that our troops had taken possession of Munson's Hill that, when last night this long predicted event took place, it found few believers among those least excited by sensation reports. A personal visit, however, puts the fact beyond doubt. The American flag now floats there. Detachments from Generals Richardson's, Keves' and Wadsworth's brigades, and Franklin's division, now occupy Munson's Hill, having in command Col. Terry of the 5th Michigan regiment. The rebels have retired about four miles back. All the rebel entrenchments fronting Arlington are abandoned, and are now occupied by the Federals.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Cabinet held a long session on the 25th ult., at which the disaster at Lexington to the Federal forces was the subject of discussion. The opponents of Gen. Fremont charged that he could have prevented the necessity of Mulligan's surrender by sending timely re-enforcements to Lexington. Recent advices received from St. Louis by Fremont's friends, however, state that he had no troops to spare, and that it was entirely impossible for him to strengthen Mulligan's position.

Gen. Fremont, a day or two since, made a requisition for \$500,000 to be paid immediately for the commencement of purchases of ordnance and ordnance stores in St. Louis. General Ripley has specially reported upon this application:

1st. That no authority whatever was known in the Ordnance Bureau for General Fremont making the purchases.

2d. That the vouchers accompanying the application show that excessive prices were paid for many of the articles.

3d. There is no evidence from Gen. Fremont's command that these arms have undergone inspection by a United States officer or Army Inspector at all. Finally, Gen. Ripley reports that unless purchases

and expenditures, like those of Gen. Fremont, are regulated and restricted by the War Department, the liberal appropriations of Congress will be wholly insufficient to meet the liabilities that can be rolled up against the Government. A dispatch went on the 25th from Secretary Cam-

eron to the Governor of Iowa, forbidding the drafting of troops, and expressing his unbounded confidence in the patriotism of the people, and intimating that the policy of the war would be to rely wholly on he nonpler love of freedom and the military a ment to the Union.

Intercepted letters written by a secession member of the late Marvland Legislature, show that the traitorous members of that body had formed an elaborate scheme for the passage of a secession ordinance, and an attempt to inaugurate an armed rebellion in the State against the power of the Federal Government. The summary measures recently instituted alone saved the State from the horrors of civil war.

Commissions have been issued to the Counts de Paris and Duc de Chartres, as aids to Gen. McClellan. They expressly stipulated that they will receive no compensation for their services. The following are the names of distinguished foreigners who have entered our service:

Colonel Liebenhoff,	Prussia.
Lieut. Oscar Brendener,	
Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest.	England.
LieutCol. Fitzroy de Courcy,	England.
Count de Paris,	France.
Duke de Chartres,	
Captain Vegesack,	
Captain Holtman,	Sweden.
Major W. A. Kirk,	
Colonel R. A. Rankin,	
The Indian Duncen has received inform	

Prince Salm-Salm. Prussis

The Indian Bureau has received information, which it considers satisfactory, that nearly all the Indians who have joined the rebels are half-breeds. The following important orders have been issued

from the Post Office Department: Ordered, first, that no newspapers or other printed matter be admitted into the letter pouches destined to the Pacific Coast—letters exclusively to be placed

therein.

Second — That separate bags be appropriated exclusively to newspapers destined for the Pacific Coast, excluding all other printed matter.

Third — That such letter pouches and newspaper bags be forwarded to California as usual, by the overland route. land route.

Fourth — All other printed matter of every kind destined for the Pacific Coast must be sent in bags to

the New York office, there to be delivered to the agents of the Overland Mail Company.

Fifth — Postmasters are requested to comply carefully with these orders until further notice. Any neglect therein to be immediately reported to the appointment officer

By order of the Postmaster General. JOHN E. KASSON,

First Ass't P. M. General.

The State Department has made satisfactory explanations to Lord Lyons in reference to the new passport system. The omission to inform him of the adoption of the new plan was purely accidental.

There was a long session of the Cabinet on the 28th ult., at which Gen. McClellan was present. What was the subject of discussion has not transpired.

The News Condenser.

- The freshman class at Williams' College numbers fifty
- Fort Lafayette contains 81 prisoners, guarded by 82
- soldiers. - Gold is held at fourteen to fifteen per cent. premium in
- the South. - The Postoffice Department is issuing two million postage stamps daily.
- James G. Berret has formally resigned the office of Mayor of Washington.
- Judge Wm. P. Briggs died at Montpelier, Vt., on the 21st ult., at the age of 70.
- The War Department has authorized a cavalry company to be raised in Oregon.
- --- The wife of Semmes, the captain of the privateer Sum-
- ter, resides in Cincinnati. - The West forever! A cavalry regiment was filled up in
- Michigan in three weeks! - A musket can, by turning screws and loosening springs,
- be separated into 47 parts.
- The news is confirmed that Spain is to join in the Anglo-French expedition to Mexico.
- The Prince of Wales has gone to Prussia to witness the military movements on the Rhine.
- Scott, late American Consul at Rio Janeiro, turns out to have been a thief as well as a traitor. - The Portuguese Government is patronizing the culture
- of cotton in its African dependencies.
- The price of land in London may be reckoned at considerably more than \$500,000 per acre. - A venerable pair of twin sisters, widows, 88 years of age,
- lately visited the camps at New Haven, Ct. The infallible London Times locates Fortress Monroe
- on Governor's Island, in New York harbor.
- Wm. Blanchard, the former publisher of the National Era, has been appointed Consul to Melbourne. - The Richmond Whig plaintively advertises for vaccine
- virus, and says a supply is of the utmost importance. Bank stock in New Orleans is from thirty to fifty dollars
- per share below the prices ruling on the 15th of March. — Miss Harriet Hosmer has completed her fine colossa
- state of Col. Benton, to be erected in bronze at St. Louis. - J. S. & E. A. Abbott, of Concord, N. H., are building a
- train of two hundred baggage wagons for the army of the West. - The Catholic priests of Chicago have advised all unem-
- ployed men in their congregations to enlist in Gen. Fremont's - A order has been issued preventing all civilians, officers
- and privates, not on duty, from visiting the outposts of the army. - Columbia College entered upon its one hundred and
- eighth academic year on the first Monday of the present month. - A large amount of property, belonging to Southern rebels, was seized last week in Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, and
- Oswego. - The one hundredth anniversary of the chartered existence of the town of Poultney, Vt., was celebrated on the
- --- Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, has gone West for a few weeks, to enjoy the autumn prairie
- North Carolina has raised 25 regiments and 4 battalions making in all 20,570 men. About 15,000 of these are in
- -There were shipped by rail and sea from Boston, last week, to places outside of New England, 11,984 cases of boots
- The King of Portugal has issued a proclamation strictly prohibiting privateering, or harboring of privateers, in his - The members of the 24th (Oswego) regiment have sent
- home to their families over \$15,000 since they have been in the service. - In the manufacturing town of Planen, in Saxony, a fire
- recently took place which lasted two days, and destroyed an entire district. - The force now employed in the Kittery (Me.,) Navy Yard is 1,700 men, and there are four war vessels in process
- of construction. - Mr. Charles Vassar, a prominent citizen of Poughkeepsie died on the 20th ult. He was the founder of the new Vassar
- Female College. - The health of the Federal army is described by a Chap lain as miraculous, and he praises the cleanliness and comfort
- -- The aggregate cargoes Erie canal boats can float in a season, from the lakes to the ocean, would load the combined

fleets of the world.

- An official report shows that two fellows have killed in Detroit 2,223 dogs, for which they present a bill against the city of nearly \$600.
- Dixon, Ill., was visited by a severe tornado on the 14th ult. Several buildings were unroofed and torn down. No person was injured. - There are 70 woolen mills engaged in manufacturing
- cloth for the Government, and the amount of goods ordered is about \$20,000,000 - The Miller family, which resides in Minot, Me., within a
- radius of two miles, has lost 14 children by diptheria within the last few months. - There are now in the U.S. Navy 9 captains, 14 com manders, and 37 lieutenants, from the seceded States. They
- are loval to the core. - Portsmouth, N. H., was never before so flourishing as it has been since the war commenced, on account of the Government works there.
- Paoli Lathrop, of South Hadley, Mass, on opening a bag of Patent-office wheat, imported from France, found it alive with small black bugs.
- The Government of the King of Italy has resolved to hold an exhibition of Art and Industry at Florence during September and October. - Another den of skillful counterfeiters has been broken
- up in St. Louis, an extensive haul of coin made, and six experts in the art arrested. - It spream from the returns made by the officers appoint
- ed to take the late census, that the population of Paris amounts to 1,700,000 souls. - There are 5,598 boats belonging to the Eric canal, or which 1,446 are of greater tunnage than the vessel in which
- Columbus discovered America. - In Highgate, Vt., with a population of not quite two thousand eight hundred, there are six hundred scholars and
- teachers in the Sabbath schools. - The Richmond Whig says that in two months the Confederate Government "will command Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri." Will they do it?
- Gen. Butler's decision, that slaves are contraband of war, was made within sight of the spot on which the first slave cargo was landed in this country.
- The mills at Manchester, Vt., have large quantities of cotton on hand, which has advanced in price, since it was Tallow, tried...... 626% Trout, half bbl.... 3.002 3.25 bought, about one million dollars.
- Richmond Jones, Jr., of Providence, R. I., engineer and superintendent of the Lopori land and mining company, was recently killed by the Apache Indians.
- Connecticut has five brigadier generals in the field, a follows: Gens. Totten, Mansfield, Benham, Sedgwick, and Wright. They are all West Point men. - For the last three weeks, Nantucket, says the Inquirer.
- has been flooded with sportsmen, who have made sad havon among the feathered race in that region. - Mrs. Gen. Scott is expected from France in ten days or
- a fortnight; and the General, with the devotion of a true cavalier, intends to go to New York to meet her.

THE WAS DE

- The Chicago Post says the books of the assessors are now made up, showing the valuation of real and personal property in that county to be a little over \$85,000,000.

A NEW QUARTER!

Now is the Time to Procure Subscribers!

WITH this No. commences a New Quarter of the RURAL NEW-YORKER-affording a good opportunity for renewals, or for trial or yearly subscriptions to begin. See notice of "Fall Campaign" on last page -wherein the ensuing quarter is offered, on Trial, at only half price. Now is the Time for Friends of the Paper to make an Effort in its behalf. While we are doing our utmost to render its pages interesting, instructive and useful to readers, and beneficial to community—and at the same time advocating what we conceive to be the Best Interest of the Country. in sustaining "the Union, the Constitution and the Laws," regardless of consequences, as we risk losing many subscribers thereby -- we appeal to all who think the RURAL is doing GOOD and maintaining the RIGHT, to give it their encouragement and support.

Thanks to those who are generously aiding the RURAL by the exercise of their influence - a portion of whom have to-day (Oct. 1,) favored us with over one hundred and fifty new subscribers! Will not others kindly strengthen our hands, in like manner, at a season when the people have leisure to read, and really need such a paper as the Rural in

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 (out of New York city.)

In addition to its immense circulation among the best ortion of the Rural Population, (more particularly in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c.,) it is taken by thousands of Business and Proessional Men in Villages and Cities from Canada to California, and Maine to Minnesota. Hence, it is THE medium through which to reach, at once, Tens of Thousands of the most enterprising, progressive and wealthy Farmers, Horticulturists, &c., and hosts of Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men. Its pages are unquessionably the best and cheapest channel on this Continent for the Business Cards and Announcements of all who wish to address the Agricultural and Horticultural Fublic,—such as Dealers in Implements and Machinery, -Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Flowers,—Seeds and Fertilizers,— Improved Stock, Real Estate, &c., -as well as for leading

Publishers and Booksellers, (especially of standard and practical works,) Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers, Educational Institutions, Land, Insurance and other Companies, Agencies, &c.; and indeed for all who wish to secure large and wide, and hence profitable publicity. The fact that but limited space is devoted to Advertising, and that a rigid censorship is exercised over that department (our aim being to keep the WHOLE PAPER free from quackery, humbug and deception,) renders the RWRAL far more valuable as a medium of making known matters of value and utility—for its announcements are generally so new and of such character as to be read and heeded by all interested.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. - Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must pecify the OLD address as well as the NEW to secure compliance

Special Notices.

THE METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 26 Buffalo street, Rochester, N. Y. Among the Prizes distributed at this popular establishment for month ending Sept. 30th, were 22 Gold and Silver Watches, 11 Gold Guard Chains, 7 large sized Silver Ice Pitchers, 8 Silver Cake Baskets, 21 Silver Cups, 11 Gold Bracelets, 8 Gold Necklaces, 22 Setts of Jewelry, 31 Setts Silver Tea and Tablespoons, 18 Setts Silver Forks, besides over 1,500 other articles of value. A Gift varying in value from 50 cents to \$100.00 accompanies each Book sold. Descriptive Catalogues ailed free, upon application

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, October 1, 1861.

FLOUR.—There has been no advance in flour since our last. out prices are very firm. We quote inferior Spring at \$4,75, because some few dealers have a very poor article in the market at that rate, but a medium grade will readily bring \$5.00 pe barrel.

Grain-No change in Wheat, Corn, or Oats. Rye is 5 cents per bushel better than last week. Barley is coming in in small quantites, but not enough to fix the market. Provisions of all kinds are as last anoted

DARY, &c.—Roll Butter remains at 10@11 cents per pound. Firkin has advanced slightly. Cheese has put on 2 cents per pound for the week. Eggs are up to 11 cents per do Honey is worth 12@14 cents per pound. DEED FRUITS are in better demand, and are advancing

dowly. ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES. FLOUR AND GRADE | Eggs dozen 10011c

EDOUR AND GRAIM.	TORRE, CONDUITOR TOTAL T
Flour, winter wheat,\$5.25@6.50	Honey, box 12@14c
Flour, spring do, 4.75@5 00	Candles, box 19(2)10%c
Flour, buckwheat 2.00@2.00	Candles, extra 12@12c
Meal, Indian 1.00@1.12	FRUIT AND ROOTS.
Wheat, Genesee 1.00(a)1.25	Apples, bushel 38@50c
Best white Canada 1.20(a)1.25	Apples, dried \$1 to 5@51/20
Corn, old 00@45c	Peaches, do 12@12c
Corn. new 00(a)45c	Cherries, do 127012c
Rve. 60 lbs. 49 bush. 45@50c	Plums, do 00@10c
Oats, by weight, 25@25c	Potatoes 30@38c
Barley 45@50c	HIDES AND SKINS.
Buckwheat 00@00c.	Slaughter.A 8%@4c
Beans 1.25@1.50	Calf 5@6c
MEATS.	Sheep Pelts 31/a 75c
Pork, Mess\$14.50@15.00	Lamb Pelts 31@75c
Pork, clear 17.00(a)18.00	SEEDS.
Pork, cwt 5.00@5.50	Clover, bushel\$5.00@ 5.25
Beef, cwt 4.00@5.00	Timothy 2.00@ 2.50
Spring lambs, each 1.25@1.75	SUNDRIES.
Mutton, carcass 4@5c	Wood, hard\$3.00@ 5.00
Hams, smoked 9@10c	Wood, soft 3 00@ 3.00
Shoulders 6@6c	Coal, Lehigh 7.00@ 7.00
Chickens 9@10c	Coal, Scranton 5.50@ 5.50
Turkeys 10@11c	Coal. Pittston 5.50@ 5.50
Geese 40@50c	Coal, Shamokin 5.50@ 5.50
Ducks ₩ pair 38@44c	Coal, Char 10(2.121/c
DAIRY, &C.	Salt, bbl 1.38(a) 1.42
Butter, roll 10@11c	Hay, tun 7.00@10.00
Butter, firkin 8(a)100	Straw, tun 5.00@ 6.00
Cheese 6@8c	Wool, ∰ lb 28@35c.
Lard, tried 9@9c	Whitefish, halfbbl 3.000 3.00
Tallow, rough 4@4%c	Codfish, quintal 4.00@ 4.50

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Serr. 30. —FLOUR—Market without material change in prices, but with a less active business doing for expand to one consumption. Sales at \$5,200,3,35 for rejected; \$5,220,5,36 for auperfine State; \$6,500,67 for extra do; \$5,220,5,35 for auperfine Western; \$5,600,68,50 for common to medium extra round hooped and \$8,000,65,50 for trade brands do, —market closing of the consumption of the consumpti

70c for State and for Western, and 75c for North River. Barley steady, with sales at 67c. Barley mailt is nominal at 70c.—Peas quiet and nominal at 80c.—The for Caradian. Corn market may be quoted to better, with a pretty active business doing for export and a good home and speculative demand. Sales at 51. (252c for unsound mixed Western, 53054c for Easthus at 51. (252c for unsound mixed Western, 53054c for Easthus at 51. (252c for unsound mixed Western, 53054c for Sales at 51. (252c for white Southern. Date in moderate request with and 50c for own title Southern. Date in moderate request with a 51. (250c for white Southern. Date in moderate request with 150c at 730.0335 for Canadian, and 340.355. (5c for Western and State. Provisions — Pork quiet and scarcely so firm. Berf least \$14.00. (2014.82 for mess; and \$9.750.01 for promise) and \$12.750.350 for country prime; \$5.000.50 for country mess; \$9.00.01.25 for re-packed mess; and \$12.750.350 for extra mess. Prime mess beef is dull and nominally unchanged at \$17.013. Beef hams quiet; sales at \$12.00.350 for country in the state of the form of t

ALHANY, SEPT. 30. — FLOUR AND MEAL — Our market for Flour opened steady but quiet, and throughout the morning only a limited business was done at the closing prices of Saturday.

	aay.
,	Common to good State,
.	Fancy and extra State, 5.40@5.60
٠	Common to good Western, 5,20(a)5,50
.	Common to good Western. 5.20/205.50 Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c., 5.60/206.75
3	Extra Ohio
.	Common Canadian,
	Extra Canadian, 5,75@6,50
	Fancy Genesee
,	Extra Genesee and city brands
	Corn Meal is in fair request and is selling at \$1@1,12 \$2 100 h
)	GRAIN-There is less activity in Wheat, but the market rule
	firm; sales white Michigan at \$1,37. Corn quite, with but li
ì	tle offering of strictly prime; sales mixed Western at 53c. Ry
	quiet, but steady. Barley firm and in moderate request; sale
	winter at 61c; four-rowed State, in car lots, at 64@65c. Oa
	without material change in value, with but a limited inquiry
	Galag State at 991/a

Sales State at 32½c.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 30.— PLOUR.— Market quiet for want of shipping facilities. Sales to-day at \$3.50@3,75 for fine Indiana; \$4.50@4,75 for extra Wisconsin; \$4.75@5,00 for extra Indiana and Ohio, and \$5.22@5,75 for good to choice double extras. GRAIN.—Wheat, quiet. The sales were Chicago spring at 95@ 96c; red winter at \$1.05½@1.0(5; Milwaukee club on private terms Corn, dull; sales at 33c. Oats, quiet and nominal at 25c. Barrley nominal at 45@5,00 according to quality. Rye, sales at 49c. Peas nominal at 50c for prime. Beans, quoted at 75@31.12½. SEND.—Market quiet and nominal at \$4.37½@1.57½ for Timothy as to quality. Clover dull, and not wanted. Provisions—Market heavy; mess pork quiet at \$13@315.50, and light do. at \$12@12,60. Mess beef in light supply and market quiet at \$7@11 for ordinary to choice. Sugar cured Hams, in sacks, quiet at \$2.65½c. Lard at 8c. Cheese at 7@9c for old, and 6@6 6c for new.

TORONTO, SEPT 28.—FLOUR—Flour begins to participate in the general improvement, and there is at length considerable animation in the market. We are very glad to perceive this change in the trade, and hope our millers, many of whom deserve great sympathy for their heavy losses during the sum mer, will be able to make good their deficiency. We quote at Callows:

serve great by the able to make good their denoted.

follows:
Superfine, \$4,45@4.50
Fancy, 4.77@4.80
Fancy, 5.00@8.50
Fancy, 5.00@8.50 Supertine, \$4,48(24,40)
Fancy, 47(264,49)
Fancy, 5,00(26,59)
Extra, 5,00(26,59)
Double extra, 5,00(26,59)
Double extra, 5,00(26,59)
Double extra, 5,00(26,59)
Double extra, 5,00(26,59)
Oatmeal is quiet and without change at \$5,00(26,76,76)
Grain — There has been a fair attendance of farmers in our market during the week, and not only for wheat but for other articles a good deal of money has been carried into the country. Fall wheat has been in active demand, with liberal supplies, at \$1,50(2,11) for common to good, and \$1,10(2),15 for good to prime. There is not much of the latter quality, and the average price of the past few days has not been over \$1,11 per bushel. Spring wheat is also in good request at \$20,98c. for the beat, and 90c for inferior. The sample is more uniform than winter grain, and the range of prices consequently not so wide. Barley is sought for, and not less than 60,000 bushels have been sold by farmers during the week. The rates have somewhat improved upon the closing rates of our last review, and now seem pretty steady at \$40,250 ep bushel. Peas are in moderate request, and are pretty firm at \$80,20c. The supply is yet small. Oats in good consumptive demand at \$7c for new, and 29c for old \$9 bushels. Other articles are quoted as follows:

14(2) 16
Butter, Fresh \$7 h.

Butter, Fresh & fb	14(a) 16
" Tub No. 1	10(2), 11
" No. 2	8(a) 9
Cheese	. 700 8
Eggs, & dozen,	10(a) 12
Chickens & pair	25(0) 30
Surgerns & ben	2004 00
Ducks	40@ 45
Turkeys, each	50(a) 75
Potatoes, per bushel	20(0) 25
Apples, P barrel, Beef, —No. 1st and 2nd class #100 hs,	\$1.75@2.50
BeefNo. 1st and 2nd class #9 100 ths	\$4.50(0.5.00
"inferior	3.60(200.00)
Calves, each,	3 00(2)5 00
Cheen	2.000
Sheep,	3 00(0/4.00
Lambs	1.76(0)2.00
Sheepskins,	50@ 60
Hides, P ib	
	. 00(@) 43/2
Calfskins	. 0 0(a) 8
Calfskins	. 0 0(a) 8
Calfskins	00@ 8 10,00@14,00 8,00@9.00
Calfskins	00@ 8 10,00@14,00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 25.— The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: BEEF CATTLE.

Ordinary quality.

Common quality.

Inferior quality. First quality,
Ordinary quality,
Common quality,
Inferior quality, \$45.00@50.00 40.00@45.00 30.00@35.00 22.00@28.00 | Prime quality | SHEEP AND LAMIS. | Prime quality | Sheep AND LAMIS. | \$4.50\(\text{Q5.50}\) | Common quality | \$2.25\(\text{Q4.3}\) | 2.75\(\text{Q3.25}\) | Common quality | 2.25\(\text{Q3.25}\) | 2.25\(\text{Q3.25}\) | Common quality | \$2.25\(\text{Q2.75}\) | SWINE. | \$4.62\(\text{Q4.75}\) | \$4.62\(\text{Q5.75}\) | \$4.62\(\text{Q5.75}\)

First quality, 47 hb. 4 @4%c Other qualities, 34@34c Other qualities,

ALHANY, SEPT. 30—BEEVES—We have the same old story to repeat to-day—the market is over-supplied and prices are down again. On Saturday the drovers were pretty stiff, each hoping and prophesying that there wouldn't be more than 3,000 head here, but train after train began to come in, until the total for the week was run up to 4,590, which is at least 1,500 more than is needed. Of course, with so many on sale, the market became flat, and remained so till the close, at a decline of 1,600 kg, all around. Most of the sales have been made to the New-Yorkers, the Eastern men helding out till the last, for even lower rates, they having had very peor markets the past two weeks. The average quality is not above medium.

RECENTED—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

Cattle, 14,690 3,424 3,961
Sheep, 4,606 4,850 2,454
Hogs. 180
Prices—The market is inactive at the decline, and many of the drovers will be compelled to sell at a loss. Some shipped to New York last night (nearly 1,000 head went down by rail and steamboak,) hoping to save themselves by getting to market at the earliest moment:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium Extra	43%@4½c	(A) C
Extra	4%@4%0	4%(a)4%c
First quality	3%@3%c	3%@4 c
Second quality	3 (a)31/4c	8%@3%e
Third quality	2 @2¾c	23/4@0 c
SHEEP — The supply is good and	d the demand n	oré brisk than
was generally anticipated. The	inquiry for the	Eastern mar-
kets has freshened up, and the ma	arket is firm at	3c for ordinary
and 31/4@31/c 10 for good. Abo	out 1.000 head	were taken at
prices within these quotations.	•	
MILCH COWS-Nominally \$28@	38.	
BRIGHTON, SEPT. 25.—At ma	rket 900 Beeves	s, 300 Stores, 4,-
000 Sheen and Lamba and 800 Swi	ina	

000 Sheep and Lambs, and 800 Swine.
PRICES—Market Beef.—Extra, \$6.50; first quality, \$6.25; second do, \$6.00; third do, \$4.00; two years old, \$12@14; three years old, \$12@18 each.
Hides—\$4.006. Tallow, \$@552c.
CALP SKINS—\$3.00; \$1.00; \$0.50; \$2.00; \$1.00;

HEEP AND LAMBS—\$1.25@1,50; extra and selections, \$2,00@

\$4.00.
PELTS — 25c.@\$1.00.
PELTS — 25c.@\$1.00.
SWINE — Stores, wholesale, 4½@5½c; retail, 5½c; fat hoge, still fed, none; corn fed, none; spring pigs, wholesale, 5½@5c; retail 6½@5c.

retail 6%@8c.

OAMBRIDGE, Sept. 24—At market 912 Cattle, 700 Beeves, and 212 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen. Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old, not suitable for Beef. Frices—Market B-ef—Extra, \$6.0006 25; first quality, \$0.00 (£6.75; second d., \$6.00; third do. \$4.00@0.00.

WORKING OXEN—\$50, \$110@130.
COWS AND CALVES—\$20, 35048.
STORES—Yearlings, \$7@3; Two years old, \$11@14; Three years old, \$12@17.
SHEEF AND LAMBS—4.600 at market. Prices in lots at \$1.75 (@1.88 each; extra and selections \$2.00@3.00.
Spring Lambs—None
HIDES—4½@55 \$2 th. Tallow, 5@55c.
Palrs—26@52c Calf Skins, 7@8c \$1 tb.
Veal. Calves—\$000.

LILL	*****	1121212121213	
BOSTON, SEPT. 26	The mar	ket is very firm and	l prices hav
advanced about Sc P point a few weeks ago	the edge	os bee boom 6 to 73	tre lower
Point a rew weeks ago	TITE SOLVET	Pulled No. 1	e cent.
Saxony Fleece,		Tuneu No. 1,	30@
Full blood Merino,	51(@50	Do. No. 2,	16@:
Three-fourth do,	3/(@30	Texas,	9@
Half do,	3r@31	Smyrna, washed,	15@3
Common,	35(@36	_Do. unwashed	9@
Western mixed	25(a.32	Do. unwashed, Buenos Ayres,	9(0)
Pulled Extra.	40(@45	Crimea,	7@:
Do. Superfine,	35@38	Crimea, Canada,	3070
ALBANY, SEPT. 30.—The demand for Wool continues ver			

active, and the market is bouvant. The sales of Fleece during the past week aggregate 95,000 fbs., all on private terms. OINOINNATI, SEPT. 25.—A continued active demand, and 40c has been paid for fine clips. The lower grades sell at 36 assc.—Guzzie.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27.—The demand has kept up this week, and with those that have held good stock, an active business has been done. The market being nearly cleared of the mort saleable Wools in the hands of importers, there has been less doing in that quarter. Domestic Wools of the lower qualities continue to be called for, while fine Wools are almost entirely neglected, and are not worth more than coarse. Foreign wools are also in good demand, except fine Mestizs's for which there is no inquiry. Apart from the trade we have heard of nothing of importance changing hands.

İ	importance changing hands.		
	American Saxony Fleece 30 th	35(0)5	श्र
	American full-blood Merino	24(0):	46
	American half and three-quarter blood Merino	300	43
	Native and one-fourth Merino	290	ຄັ
	Extra. Pulled	25/015	27
	Extra, Pulled. Superfine, Pulled.	210	Š.
	Lamb's, Pulled	2000	, ž
	Lamb's, Pulled California, fine, unwashed	24(2))G
	Peruvian, washed Valparaiso, unwashed	260	2
	Valnaraiso, unwashed	11(3)	78
	South American Merino, unwashed,	3100	20
	Do. do. Mestiza do	10/202	20
	Do. do. Mestiza, do. Do. do. common, washed	10002	3
	Do. do. Entre Rios, do.	10(0.1	10
	Do. do. Entre Rios, unwashed,	10(0)	0
	DO. do. Cordova washed	200	10
	Cape Good Hope, unwashed,	A CUI	22
	East India, washed,	20(012	57 35
	African, washed.	16/20	3-7
	Do. unwashed,	1000	16
	Smyrna do	1723	10
	Smyrna, do. Do. washed	200	26
	Mexican, unwashed,	10001	12
		(4).	
-			-

Died.

In this city, on Monday morning the 30th ult., after an illness of about 24 hours, JOS. GLASER, JR., aged 25 years and 6 mos. AT his residence, in Perinton, Monroe Co., N. Y., Sept. 3d, JOHN AYRAULT, in the 74th year of his age. AT Sebringville, C. W., Sept. 10th, 1861, Mr. JOHN L. FORD, of Jackson, Mich., aged 36 years. His remains were taken to Jackson for interment.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance - THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. Special Notices, (following reading matter, leaded.) Sixty Cents a Line

Its immense circulation among the Producers and Bealers of the Free States, renders the RURAL NEW-YORKER by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class. This FACT should be borne in mind by all Wholesale Dealers, Manu acturers, &c., who must necessarily depend upon the People of the North for patronage.

CLINTON GRAPE VINES, at Twenty-Five Dollars per thousand, by GEO. BECK, Charlotte, N. Y.

400.000 Choice Apple Seedlings, 1 year, \$2 and delivered at depot, free of charge. WM. P. MACOMBER, Bloomington, Illinois. AS TEACHER.—A young man, 26 years of age, de-defines a situation as Teacher in a School,—city or country. He is fully competent to teach the usual English branches. Address "R. W. B.," 64 Rutger's Slip, New York City.

TEVE ENTERPRISES.—Any desired information about PRICES OF ADVERTISING, and of PRINTING, furnished GRATIS.

GEO. BOWERYEM, Commission Agent, New York.

A GENTS! Something New! - "Un-rivaled Coffee-Strainer," "Transparent Cones" for Kero-sene Lamps, "Patent Match-Safe," for vest-pocket; "Patent In-dellible Peucil, "to mark liver, Patent "Work-Holder," Downer's "Hemmer and Shield." Satisfaction given or money returned. Send stamp. E. RICE & CO., 83 Nassau St., New York.

TRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, &c.—The largest and most complete stock ever offered in Niagara county. For sale at war prices.

Local and Traveling Agents wanted to sell Trees from our Nurseries.

For Prices and Catalogues address

E. MOODY & SON, Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

HUBBARD & MORTHROP. Are now offering, at their

POPULAR SALES ROOM.

Nos. 69 & 71 Main St., Marble Buildings, ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

A CHOICE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

European and American Dress Goods,
Black and Fancy Dress Sliks,
Broche and Woolen Long Shawls,
Broche and Woolen Square Shawls,
Broche and Woolen Square Shawls,
Bombazines, Alpacas and Paramettas,
French Merinos, (Pest Assortment in Rochester,)
French and American Prints and Ginghams,
House Furnishing Goods, Woolen Blankets,
Lace and Muslin Drapery, (Yard or Set,)
Wrappers and Drawers, Ladies' and Gentlemen's,
White Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.

Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,

Tickings, Denims and Towelings, At LESS than the present New York prices.

Notwithstanding the general stagnation in almost every department of business during the last few months, it is with nuch satisfaction that we are able to record the fact that our efforts to maintain our former amount of business have been entirely successful, and in some departments the sales have increased over those of any previous year.

EVERY DEPARTMENT CONTAINS BARGAINS! Which we should be happy to exhibit, confidently believing that they would be appreciated by the most economical pur-chaser. We are also extensive manufacturers of

LADIES' CLOTH GARMENTS.

Every desirable grade of Cloth and Beaver CLOAKS, of the most approved and Fashionable Styles, are now offered by us in great variety. We are also prepared to

MANUFACTURE GARMENTS TO ORDER. AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE,

For those who prefer selecting their own Cloths.
We have taken great pains to perfect arrangements apper-taining to this popular branch of our business, and we are every month acquiring more and more popularity in the Man-ukaturing Denartment.

OUR PRICES, ALWAYS SATISFACTORY. HUBBARD & NORTHROP, 69 & 71 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y. .

A NOTED FARM FOR SALE.

The farm occupied by the subscriber for over fifty years, containing 200 acres of choice tillable land, under good cultivation, located three mile north of Lyons village, is now off-red for sale. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and most of the amount can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or address

SILAS PATTEN,
610-4t
Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.

HIGHLAND NURSERIES,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
PRICES lower than can be found elsewhere in the State, for
the same quality.
We invite the attention of Nurserymen and Dealers to our
large assortment of choice and well grown

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses, which we offer for sale lower than can be purchased elsewhere in this State. Our stock of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, CURRANTS, GRAPES, &c., &c., is large, of fine growth, and of choice varieties.

We also offer the finest seedlings of Apples, Pear, Plum and Angers Quince to be found any where.
Apple grafts furnished to order.
Packing done in the best manner.
610-41

CARPETINGS: 300 PIECES THIS DAY RECEIVED!

COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY the market affords. Prices varying from is. to \$5 the yard—making the most Extensive Assormment to be found in any house in this country, in Styles, Colorings, Elegance of Design, and Prices.

We have spared no pains to make our Stock the most arranctive ever offered in any one season, and we fully anticipate a large trade.

The time is passing when CARPETS can be sold at the present prices. ALL manufacturers have stopped their looms, and say they will not make another piece of goods until the prices advance.

Carpetings

Are made from IMPORTED WOOL, and the large demand for that kind of stock for Army cloth has greatly increased the price.

The ABOVE PACTS should be borne in mind by all who are about to purchase any kind of a CARPET, and at once make their selections. 100 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Just received, in all widths.

STOVE RUGS IN OIL CLOTH. Also,
50 PIECES DRUGGETS, In new and beautiful Colorings.

FELTINGS, DOOR MATS. STAIR CARPETINGS, STAIR-RODS, &c. In fact, we have made extensive additions in every department of our Stock, and will be SOLD AT PRIORS TO SUIT THE CLOSEST BUYERS.

610-eatf Carpet Ware Rooms, 35 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

Tat the following prices: The following prices:
Apples \$30 \times 1,000; Standard Pears \$200 \times 1,000; Dwarf Pears \$130 \times 1,000; Standard Pears \$200 \times 1,000; Dwarf Pears \$130 \times 1,000; Dherries \$50 \times 1,000; Plums \$200 \times 1,000; Peaches \$40 \times 1,000; Apple Seedlings \$3.00 \times 1,000.
For particulars send for our Catalogue.

607-tf H SOUTHWICK & SON, Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Everybody Going to PRATT'S

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

54 State St., Mansion House Block. Third Door South of Market Street.

Rochester Light Carriage Factory, No. 145 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

I have now rented a portion of the Carriage Fastory formerly occupied by Elliott & Lodewick, where I will manufacture all kinds of light Carriages and Sleights of the lightest and improved styles Great attention will be paid to all kinds of repairing. I will make to order any kind of Carriage wood-work for any other establishment, and will sell to them lower than they can manufacture. J. HUGH McDONOGH. Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1861.

TALIAN QUEENS.—Having imported per steamer New York, a lot of genuine ITALIAN BEES, (which arrived in a remarkably good state) I shall be able to furnish amateurs with pure genuine ITALIAN QUEENS. For price and other information, apply to price and other information, apply to C. WM. ROSE, 68 Exchange Place, New York. N. B.—This being the last and only importion this season, the public can rely on getting a perfectly pure breed. 610-4t

ITTICA UNION NURSERIES. NEW FIRM! LOW WAR PRICES!

A large and select assortment of Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Downing's Mulberry, &c., &c. NO CHARGE FOR PACKING.

Full Descriptive Catalogue and Trade List sent to all applicants. Address

HEFFRON & BESS,

Sept. 21, 1861. (610-3teo) Utica, N. Y.

CAINCER. CULRE.—DR. N. BABGOCK'S
MEDICAL and SURGICAL OFFICE and great CANCER EMPORIUM. No. 892 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. Cameers and Tumors of all descriptions removed without pain, and without the use of the knife. Dr. BABCOCK would inform all persans afflicted with Cancers or Tumors of any description, that by addressing a letter to him, they will be turnished with a circular of his mode of treatment, the of charge.

Dr. BABCOCK is the original Cancer Doot r of New England, and the only one who removes Cancers without pain. All others are but imitators, induced by his success to profess themselves Cancer Doctors. Plenty of references to those who have been cured can be seen at my office.

White Swellings, Hip Diseases, Birth Marks, Scrofulous and Malignant Ulcers, Diseases of the Mouth and Throat, Electron of the Bones, Tetter, Scald Head, and all Diseases of the Skin, permanently cured.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

Dr. N. BABCOCK,
608-13t

No. 392 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

The undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for the fall trade, for his stock of pure Chester County Figs. These are selected with great care and chiefly from premium stock. Reference is made to purchasers of past seasons, in all sections of the Union. Price, \$10 per pair not akin, boxed and delivered in Philadelphia; payment in advance.

PASCHALL MORRIS, Agricultural and Seed Warehouse, 637-tf R120 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RARE CHANCE. A Large Lot of Trees, Shrubs, &c., for \$10.

A RARE opportunity for those wishing to purchase TREES and SHRUBS, for fall planting, is furnished by the subscriber, who offers the following assortment for \$10, all choice kinds, of first quality and warranted genuine.

\$10 COLLECTION.

FRUIT.

FRUI 4 Standard Apple Trees. 4 Pears, Standard or Dwarf. 4 Peaches, assorted. 4 Cherries. Cherries.

7 Grapes, hardy, of different kinds, as follows:—1 Delaware; 2 Concord; 1 Drana; 1 Isabella; 1 Clinton; 1 Catawba.

100 Raspherries, 4 choice kinds. fall bearing included.

350 Strawherries—25 Longworth's Prolific; 75 Wilson's Seedling; 50 Burr's New Pine; 50 Early Scarlet; 56 Triomphe de Gand; 50 Jenny Lind.

4 Gooseberries, 4 two varieties.

16 Currants—4 White Grape; 4 Cherry; 4 Red Grape; 4 Black, Nanlea.

ORNAMENTAL

6 Roses - 2 Hybrid Per

b Koses — 2 Hyorid Perpetual; 2 Summer; 2 Moss.

1 Spiræa Caelesa.

1 Spiræa Reevesti, fi. pleno.

1 Tartarian Honeysuckle,

1 Climbing Honeysuckle.

1 Weigels roses.

1 English Hawthorn, double pink.

1 Dielytra spectabilis.

1 dozen Herbaecous Plants, including some of the best
Phloxes.

Phloxes.

Persons wishing to substitute other varieties than these named, and of the same value, will be accommodated. TWENTY ROSES FOR \$5. Twenty good Hybrid Parpetual, Summer, and Moss Roses of the best and leading varieties, for \$5.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE.

40,000 good Manetti Stocks at \$12 % 1,000. 50,001 Apple Stocks at \$3 % 1,000. 5,000 Isabella, Clinton, and Catawba Grape, at \$40 % 1,000. 2,040 Concord Grapes at \$18 % 100. Strong layers from bear-

10.000 Fine Plum Stocks, cheap. All orders will be well packed in boxes, with moss, and elivered at the Railroad Depot, Express Office, &c., free of harge, according to directions.

507 JOSEPH BLAKEMORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELECTION NOTICE.—SHERIFF'S OF-Notice is Hereby Given, pursuant to the Statutes of this State, and of the annexed notice from the Secretary of State, that the General Election will be held in this County, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next; at the state of t

Dated, August 1st, 1861.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
Ablany, August 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe: Sir.—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Mon-day of November next, the following officers are to be elected,

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones.
A Comptroller in the place of Robert Denniston.
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R.

A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term. A Count Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Josiah T. Everest.

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

ber next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Seventh Andicial District, in the place of Henry Welles, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Senator, for the Twenty-eighth Senate District, comprising the County of Monroe. COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Three Members of Assembly,
A Sheriff, in the place of Hiram Smith.
A County Clerk, in the place of Dyer D. S. Brown.
A Superintendent of the Poor, in the place of Henry H. A Superintendent of the Poor, in the place of Heary H. Babcock.

Two Justices of Sessions, in the places of Alpheus S. Clark and Daniel B DeLand.

Three Coroners, in the place of Frederick Reichenback, Oscar F. Brown and James W. Craig.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE

KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL THIS admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1861. It is, if possible, made better than ever before, and well worthy the attention of farmers wanting such Machines.

It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind Grapes.

Price, \$40. For sale by dealers or the manufacturer.

W. O. HICKOK, 604-10t

ON GUARD.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

AT midnight, on my lonely heat, When shadow wraps the wood and lea A vision seems my view to greet Of one at home that prays for me.

No roses bloom upon her cheek-Her form is not a lover's dream-But on her face so fair and meek, A host of holier beauties gleam. For softly shines her silver hair,

A patient smile is on her face. And the mild lustrous light of prayer Around her sheds a moon-like grace. She prays for one that's far away-The soldier in his holy fight-

And bees that heaven in mercy may

Protect her boy and bless the Right! Till, though the leagues lie far between, This silent incense of her heart Steals o'er my soul with breath serene

And we no longer are apart. So, guarding thus my lonely beat,

By shadowy wood and haunted les,

That vision seems my view to greet Of her at home who prays for me.

The Story-Teller.

[From Godey's Lady's Book for October.]

BY EDITH WOODLEY.

JOSEPHA ASHTON'S NEW SILK DRESS.

Ir was late in October, and though the air was keen and frosty without, a bright, bickering fire diffused a genial warmth through the sitting-room of a rambling old farmhouse, which had evidently been constructed with a view to convenience rather than architectural beauty.

The room looked very cheerful in the ruddy glow of the firelight, which searched out every nook and corner, and would have made the one solitary candle in the well-burnished candlestick unnecessary, had it not been that one of the two persons sitting near the fire was busy with her needle. This was Josepha, the only daughter of Joseph Ashton, the proprietor of the adjacent farm, which, though hard and rockbound, was productive from being carefully cultivated. She was now seated on one side of a small light-stand. while opposite her, in a low rocking-chair, sat a comely-looking woman engaged in knitting a seamed stocking, which had arrived at that hopeful state toward completion called the "toeing off." The confidence and affection manifested by each toward the other might have made them mistaken-as, indeed, they often were-for mother and daughter. But Josepha Ashton had long been motherless. The rose bush which she and her brother George so carefully planted one bright May morning had the last summer for the eighth time shed its white blossoms on the turf beneath which their mother was calmly handed her a letter.

The ties which bound the two together-Josepha Ashton and Rhoda Ellis—sitting on either side of the light maple light-stand, were not those of consanguinity. They had first found root in the warm and kindly heart of her who now sat in the low rocking-chair, and who had watched with affectionate solicitude over Josepha's infancy and childhood. She had been in the family ever since Mr. Ashton's marriage, and, on account of Mrs. Ashton's failing in time saves nine." "Take a chair, Natty, and health, was soon obliged, in addition to the duties of domestic service, to assume those of the housekeeper, which were carefully and efficiently performed.

"What will George and Josepha do, if you go away," was the question which Mr. Ashton asked her when, soon after the death of his wife, she spoke to him about leaving.

"Sure enough, poor things! what can they do with nobody but a stranger to take care of them, and for them to tell their childish sorrows to?" And, as she spoke, tears sprung to her eyes.

"If you could only stay," said Mr. Ashton. "I can and will!" And Rhoda Ellis took off her bonnet and shawl in a very decided manner.

The subject was never again mentioned.

There were not wanting those who whisper among themselves that Rhoda Ellis would make Mr. Ashton an excellent second wife. The subject at last, after being a good many times discussed, was mentioned to her. The way, however, in which it was received prevented it from being renewed whenever she was present. There was a solemnity, even severity in the manner she spoke of what she termed their foolish and wicked gossip, which, if persisted in, might be the means of driving her from a place where she could minister to the wants of two motherless children who had learned to love her. It both surprised and abashed them, for they had not looked for anything of the kind from the lips of the easy, good-natured Rhoda Ellis. as she had always been called in the neighborhood.

"You might know, if you don't," said she, in winding up her remarks, "that Mr. Ashton has no thought of a second wife; and if he had, it isn't I, or, as to that, any one in this part of the country who could fill the place of such a woman as Ella Ashton was."

But Rhoda Ellis, to say the least, was one of the best of housekeepers, being always ready for the performance of whatever came within the province of her duties.

For the last two years she had been silently and gradually yielding the direction of the household affairs to Josepha, who was now eighteen. Rhoda was very proud of her, and she had reason to be.

"She has the same ways her mother had." she would often say; "and, if she isn't called handsome, her looks suit me."

And, as Josepha sat there, plying her needle, with the crimson flashes of the wood-fire brightening her complexion, rich and pure with the hues of health, and shimmering over her shining hair, parted back from her forehead with a wavy, undulating grace, almost any one who had seen her would have been ready to echo her remark. Yet, after all, it was her bright, sparkling smile which gathered the dimples round her red lips, and sometimes broke into one of those sudden ringing laughs, sweet as gushes of bird melody, that did more than aught else to brighten the faces and warm the hearts of the home circle.

This evening the lighting up of her countenance was more frequent and more brilliant than usual, for her mind was full of fond and pleasant thoughts of her absent brother, who was now daily expected. Now and then she spoke of him to Rhoda, who was quite as proud of him as she was of Josepha, and loved him almost as well. And she and his father and sister had reason to be proud of him; he had just left college, having graduated with the highest honors; and then he was so handsome, so frank, and | written."

so noble-minded; he was generous, too. It is true that he was apt to be thoughtless, which caused him in some instances to be too lavish when his father's somewhat straitened circumstances were taken into view; but these indiscretions were readily forgiven. "It does him so much good to be generous," Rhoda good if he had been sensible of the unceasing toil and careful economy to which his father, in his great reverence for learning, had cheerfully submitted to secure to him the benefit of a liberal education. It was very possible that, like the parents of Dominie like theirs, it was certainly not founded on any uncommon seriousness of disposition manifested by his son-that he "might wag his paw in a pulpit yet." Even Rheda Ellis, though not exactly conscious of it, was stimulated to exertion and sustained under many personal privations by a lurking ambition which pointed to a similar result. As for Josepha. with that cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits which are the natural gifts of youth and health, no toil was too severe, no self-sacrifice too great if they could be made conducive to her brother's comfort and enable him to maintain that degree of fitness and propriety in his dress which would impart respectability to his personal appearance and save him from being an object of mirth to his fellow students: for even her limited experience had taught her that a threadbare coat, a napless hat, and dilapidated shoes made their wearer, in the eyes of the gay and thoughtless, a legitimate subject for banter and ridicule.

"I have been thinking," said Rhoda, "that you had better buy the silk for your new gown before long; the last time we were over to the village we saw a piece of silk at Smith's store that would just suit you, and if you don't make sure of some of it soon, it may all be gone."

"I don't know but that I ought to give up having it," replied Josepha.

"Well, I know that you hadn't. You are eighteen now, and there isn't a girl in Mapleton but what thinks she must have a silk gown when she arrives at that age. Even Job Brockle's daughter had one then, though she has to earn every inch of her clothing by going out to work. And then we've both of us been trying so hard for full six months to scrape together the wherewithal to buy it with."

Just as she finished speaking, they heard some one enter the outer door, and the next moment that communicating with the sitting-room was unceremoniously thrown open, giving entrance to a lad of fourteen. He was tall of his age, had a thin, freckled face, large gray eyes, and a wide mouth. The habitual cast of his countenance was sad and wistful, but the moment he saw Josepha it was irradiated with a smile, the effect of which was almost magical, so entire was the transformation it wrought in the expression of his features, particularly of his eyes and mouth. With a shambling gait, greatly enhancing the general awkwardness of his appearance, he walked up to where she was sitting, and

"Thank you, Natty," said she. "Did you get it at the post-office?"

"Yes'm."

"And you've walked a whole mile this sharp, frosty evening to bring it to me." And as she spoke she glanced at his thin, insufficient clothing, which exhibited rents so large and numerous as to make it safe to conclude that whoever had the care of it didnot realize the truth of the old adage that "a stitch draw up close to the fire."

"I shouldn't mind goin' as fur ag'in," he replied, taking a chair and placing it near one corner of the fireplace, "for the sake of gettin' a few sich words as I'm al'ays sure of if I do anything to obleege you; and as for being cold, what do I care, when jest a glimpse of your face, which al'ays seems to have a whole heap of sunshine in it, makes me feel so glad and warm here"-placing his hand on his side-"that it's enough sight better to me than Mr. Hardley's new greatcoat is to him."

"I don't doubt it a bit," said Rhoda.

"Have you had any supper, Natty?" inquired Josepha, who noticed that his eyes often rested on a covered dish near the fire, containing some hash intended for her father, who had gone to the mill.

should eat much at night, 'cause she says 'twill make me sick if I do, and then there'll be a doctor's bill

Rhods Ellis put aside her knitting, for she understood the look which Josepha gave her, and left the room; in a few minutes she returned with a large plate in which were plenty of doughnuts, and a smaller one containing several thick, substantial slices of cheese. Having put them on a little round table, which she drew close to Natty's side she took from a cupboard a large custard pie, that crowning delicacy of a country bill of fare, at least in the estimation of the younger members of a family. Rhoda Ellis, who, had she possessed the means of following her own generous impulses, would have been the Lady Bountiful, not only of Mapleton, but the whole country, hastened to place a piece of the custard on Natty's plate, of dimensions so ample that the angle dipping into the heart of the pie had none of that provoking acuteness common to that particular part. With its rim of flaky crust and golden-hued surface, looking more delicious from being flecked with brown, the sight of it might have made the mouth of a boy of fourteen water who had been subjected to a regimen far less severe than poor

"There," said Rhoda, "you must eat all the pie. and as many of the doughnuts as you can: I'll warrant 'em not to hurt you. The cold, frosty air will take care of that."

A longing look at the tempting food, a bashful. sidelong glance at Josepha, who apparently was wholly absorbed in the contents of her letter, and then, taking heart of grace, he no longer hesitated to obey Rhoda's command.

"I told you that you must eat all of the pie," said she, seeing him, in the nice, gingerly manner which he thought so great a delicacy deserved, cut it into two equal parts, one of which he carefully put aside. "Yes, Natty, eat it all," said Josepha, looking up from her letter.

And he did eat it all, and by the time he had finished, his lips and cheeks, which had looked pinched and blue with the cold, had turned red, and his eyes looked bright and beaming. When he left, he had mittens on his hands and a nice warm comforter round his neck.

"Is the letter from George?" inquired Rhoda Ellis,

as soon as Natty was gone. "Yes," replied Josepha, rather absently, as if her

thoughts were busy on some perplexing subject. "I am afraid," said Rhoda, "that he isn't coming home as soon as he expected, or he wouldn't have

"Yes, he is. I will read the letter to you." And she read as follows:

"MY DEAR SISTER:-I am passing a few days with Anbrey Chester, who, as you have often heard me say, was my room-mate the last two years we were in College. I could not well refuse his pressing would say. It probably would have done him less invitation, as I would willingly have done, knowing as I did that accepting it would involve the necessity of inviting him to return my visit. I took an early opportunity to request that he would accompany me when I returned home, which he assented to without hesitancy, as I very well knew Sampson, Mr. Ashton might have a hope—though, that he would, from certain allusions I had heard him make relative to the charm of those social gatherings peculiar to the country, such as applebees, huskings, quilting, etc.

When at home, Aubrey is accustomed to living in almost princely style, which will suggest to you the necessity of doing what you can to make things decent and comfortable, for when the best is done that can be, the contrast will be sufficiently glaring. It is impossible for me to go into the minutiæ of what ought to be done, or even what cannot well be left undone. All that sort of thing I leave to the ingenuity of you and our good, kind Rhoda, possessing as I do unbounded faith in the abundance of your resources, which in time of need never appear to fail you, and which in the paucity of my own inventive powers I never should dream of. I will barely name one thing which cannot be omitted; the spare chamber, which, of course, must be appropriated to Aubrey's use, must be papered. It ought to be painted, too; but Rhoda's skill in the art of renovating is such that the painting may possibly be dispensed with. I dare say that paper which will answer the purpose can be obtained over to the village for a dollar a roll.

You may expect to see us in just a week from the date of this letter. I am aware that I ought to have let you know sooner; but, somehow, there have been so many things to engage my attention that time slipped away imperceptibly. I would say a few words relative to the expediency of some addition to your wardrobe did I not know that a girl of eighteen never fails to have such articles of dress on hand as are proper and becoming in a case of emergency."

Thus far Rhoda Ellis had preserved a grave silence, but this allusion to Josepha's dress was so great a tax on her equanimity that she could no longer retain the appearance of composure.

"I should like to know where he thinks the articles come from," said she, with a voice and look of great indignation. "I never knew anybody to be so thoughtless as he is. This is the second time we've got enough together to buy you a silk gown, and now 'twill all have to go into the spare chamber for the sake of one who is a stranger to us, and who has ways and means enough to enjoy himself without coming to such a poor place as this is."

"Don't think about the silk gown," said Josepha; 'I gave it up the moment I read the letter, and even before it came I hadn't, as you know, exactly made up my mind about having it."

"But you wanted to have it, for all that; I know all about it." And she gave her head a little toss, a way she had when anything occurred to make her angry, which, to her credit, was very seldom.

Josepha did not contradict her assertion; she did wish for the dress; and not only that, she needed it; but self-abnegation was a virtue which had already become familiar to her, and, after a short struggle with that desire which any young girl similarly situated would naturally feel to appear attractive in the eyes of others, she bravely and cheefully dismissed the subject from her mind.

"On the whole," said she, speaking up in her bright, cheerful way, "it is fortunate that we had some motive for getting the money together. Had it not been so, we should now be without the means of complying with George's request, and the room does want renovating and brightening up. I was thinking the other day, when looking at the dull, lead-colored paper, how gloomy it made the chamber

"Well, Aubrey Chester won't care whether it's the color of lead, or of gold. For my part, I think you are of much more consequence than the spare cham-

"Oh, I can do quite well with this," and Josepha rose as she spoke, and held up the winter dress she None to speak of; Miss Hardley ain't willin' I had been making for herself, in which she had set the last stitch. "Only see," she added, "what a warm, rich brown it is!"

"Well, it is a good color, nobody can deny that; and it's a nice fine, soft piece of cloth, too." And as she examined it, the look of good humor which, above all others, was the characteristic trait of her countenance, displaced the cloudshovering on her

A degree of self-complacency, too, might have been observable, and well it might be; for the cloth was of her own manufacture, and colored with moss Josepha had gathered, plenty of which could be found adhering to the large blocks of granite lying round the fields and pastures.

"As there's a good deal to do, and a short time to do it in," said Josepha, "we must set about it at once. If father isn't going to make use of the horse, you and I must go over to the village as soon as we can, after breakfast. I think it will be best to go round by Aunt Sally Farnsworth's - it won't be much further that way- and see if she won't come home with us, and help ahout papering the room. Aunt Sally is one of those who can turn her hand to anything, you know."

"Yes, and if we can only get that done, I sha'n't care for the rest. If money is hard to get at, where there's a farm as well cultivalted as your father always cultivates his, there's no fear but that there'll be a plenty to eat and to drink,"

"And that which is good, when you're about," said Josepha: "how is the maple-sugar - isn't that getting low?"

"No, we've a plenty to last till the time comes round to make it again."

Mr. Ashton's return from mill, with his wagon loaded with bags of wheat flour, and rye and Indian meal, was the signal for Josepha to put the tea to draw, while Rhoda hastened to make some toast. This, with the warm hash, some slices of cold ham, with the addition of doughnuts and custard-pie, such as had given strength to Natty, and rejoiced his heart, were ready by the time Mr. Ashton had stabled his horse and deposited his bags in the store-room.

Mr. Ashton's personal appearance was such as would have caused the eye of a stranger to single him out in a mixed assembly. While necessity had compelled him to labor almost unremittingly with his hands, the expression of his countenance, and those lines indicating intellectual power, showed that he had not suffered his mind to lie waste. As he took his seat at the table which had been placed in comfortable proximity to the fire, Josepha held up her brother's letter.

"From George," said she. "He says we may ex-

pect to see him next Tuesday." "We shall all be glad to see him."

He said this very quietly, but Josepha knew, by the ruddy glow which it sent to his cheek, that the thought of his coming warmed his blood. By the time he had finished his supper, she had, in her own pleasant way, omitting only the allusion to her dress, made known to him the different items contained in the letter.

"I shall be glad - heartily glad to have his friend Aubrey come with him," said he. "Besides, the hospitality which he has accepted, should be recip rocated; but as to the chamber, dingy as it is, I believe it must remain so; I've only the means of raising money enough to pay the taxes, and never in my life, except in case of sickness, have I suffered them to remain unpaid the first time they were called for."

"Papering the chamber is our affair," said Rhoda, who in her secret heart, notwithstanding her recent, somewhat angry demonstration, would have preferred living on bread and water for weeks, rather than to have George disappointed. "As long as I can get well paid for all the knitting I can do," she went on to say, "if it is a slow way of earning money, I guess when added to what Josepha gets by making netting fringe, which everybody, now-a-days, must, to be in the fashion, have to trim the window and hed curtains with, that we can buy a few rolls of room paper, and have something left in the looker."

'Well, daughter, you and Rhoda can do just as you think best about it," was Mr. Ashton's answer. [To he concluded next week.]

Wit and Humor.

VANITIES FROM "VANITY FAIR."

Literary Lynchings in the South .- The Charleston Mercury announces the "suspension" of a number of S. C. secession papers, and the "cutting down" of two, the Southron and the Enquirer. V. F. would suggest, as the best course with regard to the editors, that they be suspended and not cut down. Talking of suspension, three or four traitor papers in New York are "hanging by the eyelids."

" Cut this out."-For organizing an army, feeding, clothing, and equipping it, and going into war business, in general, the American people stand a loan.

Something of a Rush.-Which Summer Retreat was the most crowded this season? That from Manassas

A Good Name.-We are rejoiced to learn that Mr. G. F. Ketchum has been appointed Quartermaster of the Boston Light Artillery. Many of our contractors need a Ketchum very much, and a few of them a plain Ketch.

How would they like it .- There are a number of neavy guns now in the fortifications on Arlington Heights, and, at the risk of being thought traitorous. we must say that we wish the rebels would take the whole charge of them.

Sentiment by one in the paint business .- "We have got to put the rebels through the mills, don't you see, till we take all the grit out of them."

Southern Notes Depreciated .- According to the Nashville Banner, the treasury notes of the rebel Confederacy are "miserably executed." They are not so badly done as the fools who take them.

How they differ .- The man Jeff. Davis: A reckless one. The privateer Jeff. Davis: One wreck more.

Garments for the Seat of War-The breaches made by the artillery.

Bail required for the appearance of the Southern Loan-The Cotton Bale.

Why do our soldiers need no barbers? Because they are regularly shaved by the Government contractors.

What Sambo thinks of Bull Run-There's victory in de feet.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Vorber GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA

I AM composed of 28 letters. My 24, 12, 20 is a river in Asia. My 28, 6, 10, 14, 8, 17, 23 is a river in Asia. Mv 18. 26. 25, 9, 3, 2 is a river in Europe. My 22, 14, 16, 7, 20, 4 is a river in Asia. My 15, 1, 23, 25, 11 is a river in Europe.

My 5, 11, 18 is a river in North Carolina. My 7, 20, 24, 16, 27, 26, 10, 19, 2 is a river in South America. My 24, 27, 14, 25, 24, 21, 24 is a river in South America. My whole is a very useful and distinguished work.

Jersey, Ohio, 1861. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker A BOUQUET OF FLOWERS.

My 1st is to disfigure, a pronoun, and a kind of metal. My 2d is a hird and its heak My 8d is the organ of sight and a word denoting brilliancy.

My 4th is a blossom, a preposition, an article, and a space of time. My 5th is a race of men and a vegetable. My 6th is a bird and an instrument.

My 7th is a number, an exclamation, and an instrument to measure time.

My 8th is a quadruped and a cover for the hand. My 9th is elevation, a preposition, and my native State. My 10th is a flower and a feminine name.

Glendale, Ohio, 1861. Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

My first a baby does when you pinch it, My second a lady says when she does not mean it, My third exists and no one e'er has seen it, My whole contains the world's best half within it. Answer in two weeks

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

A PARK is to be surrounded with a walk which shall occupy just 25-64 of the whole number of square rods in the park. What must be the width of the walk, supposing the park to be 16 rods long by 12 wide? Castile, N. Y., 1861. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 610.

Answer to Biblical Enigma:—Have faith in God. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-David Livingstone. Answer to Charade:--Count Rod-e-rick. Answer to Mathematical Problem:-117 feet and 9 inches.

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