

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
CONDUCTED BY D. D. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.
CHAS. D. BRADTON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

THE TIME OF TRIAL.

FOR eighty years our country has enjoyed unexampled prosperity. In that time we have made most rapid advancement in all those pursuits that elevate the individual and the nation. We have subdued the forests and the prairies, and made pleasant and happy homes for our own people, as well as for those of other lands. We have provided moral, intellectual, and spiritual education for youth, to an extent perhaps unequaled in any country of any age. While the people of other nations have been ground down with taxation, and robbed of the fruits of their industry, to keep up a splendid government of showy drones, and their sons have been dragged from the home-circle to fight the battles of crowned heads, we have enjoyed the proceeds of our toil, only furnishing a very small portion of our income to sustain a cheap and economical government, while no one has dared or desired to claim from our sons unwilling service. So marked has been our prosperity, that millions have flocked to our shores, to share the blessings we enjoy. Ever sympathizing with the suffering of other lands, we have extended to these a welcome hand, while our ships have been often sent to carry instruction to the ignorant and food to the starving. With such blessings it would seem all men might be content; but ambition—a desire to lord it over others—the same principle that makes princes and paupers, kings and peasants, in other lands—has existed here, for human nature is the same everywhere. This principle caused trouble and civil war in heaven; and the fallen hero of that first great war has his friends and emissaries in every land, delighting in oppression, and reveling in misery and cruelty. Nothing causes them so much annoyance as to see the people enjoying the blessings of liberty and equality, and living in peace, like one happy family. CAIN is the natural father of this tribe. Had ABEL been mean and miserable, no hand would have been raised against him; but CAIN could not endure his peace and prosperity; hence his death. The progress of our country has been a constant annoyance to the despots of our own and other lands. Unfortunately, at the establishment of our government, the fathers yielded a little to this class, hoping and believing that the good sense of the people, the best interests of the country and humanity, and the glorious principles on which the government was founded, would in a little while cause the practice of all to agree with our avowed principles, and that we should then stand forth as a light among the nations. But, instead of following the general example, the few despots have been chafed and annoyed at our increasing strength, and in various ways have sought our ruin. For years the country has been kept in turmoil by their cunning and desperate plans, and unholy threats. Texas must be obtained to add to their strength, and Cuba and portions of Central America, while Kansas must be brought under their sway. They have sought to bring the whole power of the government to their service,—and in too many instances have been successful,—while in many cases our public men have acted like slaves at the feet of the despots. But the right time, in their opinion, having arrived, they undertook a bold move—no less than to force nearly one-half of this country into a rebellion against the established government, seize our national property and our capital, destroy all who opposed them, and on the ruins of our glorious free government set up a despotism—place their feet upon the necks of the people, and rule with a rod of iron.

At this state of things the tyrants of the world rejoiced—there was joy in despotic courts, and a carnival in the lower regions. Some were surprised that England and other countries should show so much sympathy with so dark a cause—that English lords and commoners should urge at once, in the British Parliament, the immediate recognition of a Southern Confederacy. But despotism is the same everywhere; and wherever a man lives who

is not willing to give to others the privileges he asks for himself, there you will find a despot—one who at heart despises a free government, and sympathizes with the present effort to destroy this happy land and trample under foot the great principles upon which it is founded.

This contest is now raging between freedom and despotism. Our relatives, our children, our friends, have left the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and are now armed and battling in defense of free government; and from them and from the constituted authorities we receive another call for help. Six hundred thousand more men are needed at once, and are now being formed into regiments. One of about every five of our able-bodied working men, all over the country, are thus compelled to leave the fields of usefulness for the "field of glory." This abstraction of so large a portion of the producing class must result disastrously to the industrial interests of the country, unless the necessary steps are taken to make this loss good. Improved labor-saving machines will help in a measure, but every one who can must work, and work with a will. The young can do something, and the old can do much; and he who helps to keep up the supply of food and clothing, is doing something, and much more than many imagine, to give strength to our country and success to our arms.

The wheat and hay is about all harvested; and though in some fields the yield of the latter is quite light, on the whole we have no reason to complain; for the wheat is superior in quality while the yield is unusually large. Our two main crops are therefore out of the way, and now we must prepare in earnest for sowing winter wheat. The success in the present year will encourage those who have been rather doubtful whether it would pay to engage again in wheat-growing on an extensive scale, and we anticipate that a larger breadth will be sown this fall than for many years previous. Corn is coming along rapidly under the influence of the present warm weather; yet a good deal will be poor, and in this section we can hardly expect an average crop. Potatoes are looking well, and, from examination, we are satisfied the yield will be good. Thus far we have seen no sign of the rot or disease in the leaves, nor are they troubled with insects as for several years past. White Beans are being grown most extensively, and are doing well. With fine weather, and care in harvesting, we think more will be saved in Western New York this season than in any three years previous. This we judge only from the large quantities we see growing on almost every farm. On the whole, we need nothing but a good deal of earnest work on the part of all, and the close of summer will find us with abundant crops well secured.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE GREAT REAPER TRIAL AT DIXON.

I've been thinking, the last ten minutes, how I should tell the RURAL reader the story of the trial of Reapers and Mowers, of Headers and Binders, &c., &c., at Dixon, under the auspices of the Illinois State Agricultural Society—its Executive Committee being the awarding committee. What to say is the question. I question the profit of occupying space with the mass of details my notebook contains, inasmuch as they are, necessarily, incomplete. I have therefore resolved to condense the matter at my disposal as much as may be.

THE WEATHER

Was all that could have been desired. The week before, an unprecedented amount of rain had fallen in almost all parts of the State. At least fifty miles of Railway on the line from Chicago to Dixon and Fulton city was more or less damaged by the flood, and trains had ceased running for a time. The breaks had not all been repaired on the day the Trial commenced. Passengers and freight were delayed, and several machines had not arrived the first day of the trial.

THE SCALE OF POINTS.

I arrived at Dixon in company with other Chicago reporters late the P. M. of the 22d of July—the first day of the trial. Reporters very soon discovered an air of dignified reticence pervading the presence of members of the Board—that said Board had resolved to run the machines without the assistance of any other man, or class of men, not even reporters—that not only were all data acquired by them, as the trial progressed, to be withheld, but the scale of points, to which the members were to direct their attention in gathering these data, upon which to base their decision, was also withheld. This caused considerable comment among both exhibitors and reporters. No valid reason was given for this course—only one plausible one was proffered, and that, analyzed, amounted to nothing. One rampant reporter for a daily paper asserted that he had come to a conclusion, which was, that the reason why the scale of points was withheld, was because the Committee had not fixed upon any. I do not indorse this conclusion, however, for the reason that, contrary to its declared intention, the Board permitted the scale of points to be published immediately after the trial. This was done, I suppose, in order to overthrow the "conclusion" referred to. While I am charitable enough to believe that some scale had been fixed upon, I do not think the Board

succeeded in convincing said reporter that the scale, as published, was not gotten up after the trial had progressed, in order to overthrow its "conclusion." But enough. It is a simple matter to generalize the essentials to a good reaper and mower. They are simplicity, durability, adaptability and efficiency.

1. Simplicity of design and construction.
2. Durability of parts and of the whole combined.
3. Adaptability of parts to each other, and of the whole to the perfect performance of the work to be executed.
4. Efficiency to do the work required, in all conditions of grain and grass, of soil and surface.

In the absence of the well digested scale the Committee was supposed to possess, and of facilities for acquiring data except in a general way, I am compelled to make my record refer to these general requirements.

THE MOWERS.

The following is a list of the machines entered in competition for the premiums offered for the best mower, and tested as mowers in competition for the premium offered for the best combined reaper and mower:—1. Wood's Two-wheel Mower, by W. A. WOOD, Hoosick Falls, New York. 2. Wood's Jointed-bar Mower, by same. 3. The Ohio Mower, by E. BALL, Canton, Ohio. 4. The "Excelsior," by CLINE SEIBERLING & HOWER, Doylestown, Ohio. 5. Kirby's Mower, by D. M. OSBORNE & Co., Auburn, N. Y. 6. Curtis' Cam Mower, by GEO. S. CURTIS, Chicago. 7. "Cayuga Chief, Sen.," by SHELTON & Co., Auburn, N. Y. 8. "Cayuga Chief, Jr.," by same. 9. John P. Manny's Senior Mower, by JOHN P. MANNY, Rockford, Ill. 10. J. P. Manny's Junior Mower, by same. 11. "Buckeye, Sen.," by H. H. TAYLOR, Freeport, Ill. 12. "Buckeye, Jr.," by same. 13. Rugg's Mower, by G. H. RUGG, Ottawa, Ill. 14. Esterly's Mower, by GEO. ESTERLY, Whitewater, Wis. 15. Cogswell's Patent, by THOS. H. MEDILL, Ottawa, Ill. 16. Seymour, Morgan & Allen's, Brockport, N. Y. 17. McCormick's, by C. H. MCCORMICK & Bro., Chicago.

WHERE THE TESTS WERE MADE.

The trial of Mowers was commenced the 22d, continued the 23d, and completed Saturday, the 26th, the 24th and 25th having been employed in testing reapers, headers, and binders in the grain. The mowers were all first tried in a fine field of timothy, which would yield from a ton and a half to two and a half tons of hay per acre. A portion of this grass was lodged—the greater proportion stood up nicely. The surface was all that could be desired—smooth and dry. It was sufficiently rolling. The meadow was divided into lots of an acre each, with appropriate numbers and guides. Each machine drew for a number, which determined what field it should cut. The headlands had been cut, the machines took their position, and it was announced by the committee that the draft of the machines would first be tested.

THE DYNAMOMETER TEST.

To fix the relative draft of each machine, Gibb's Dynamometer was used. It was put on the machines at starting to cut out their lands, when each machine must necessarily gather all it could and cut all it could gather. No one could take exception to this application of the test. But, contrary to former precedent, each driver rode his respective machine and drove his own team, instead of walking and driving from the ground. By the careful oversight of the Committee this fact need not affect the draft materially either way. The heavier the driver, the greater the draft. The more ambitious and hard-bitted the team, the lighter the draft. Again, some of these machines were put into grass for the first time—were entirely new, and the parts had not been worn. They therefore worked heavier than the machines taken from the field where they had been used some time. But these considerations are of no use to me, inasmuch as I could not obtain the figures showing the relative draft as given by the dynamometer. They are only important as points not to be overlooked by the Committee in arriving at the true, or at least the approximate result of this test. Dynamometer tests are necessarily imperfect, and only possess a relative value.

THE RACE OF THE MOWERS.

The test of draft having been completed, the different fields cut out, the teams were again put in position to complete the cutting of the acre on time. At a given signal each team started. The time test was magnified too greatly by some of the competitors, as entering largely into the ultimate result. Some teams walked and some trotted—most of them were hurried. Some ambitious drivers sought to gather too much, and the sickle or knife left broad, ragged, unseemly fringes—such as are left by the old-time mowers when they neglect to "toe out." These drivers doubtless regretted their ambition after their fields had been raked. Machines that did good cutting, to their full capacity, had their work condemned by the unthinking, because of this careless way of driving.

The Committee gave the drivers no directions—no rules for driving. They were directed, each to cut his acre in his own way—as quick or slow as he chose. The Committee required that in case a machine was stopped for any cause, it should remain still until some member of the Committee had visited it and learned the cause of the stoppage. The timer

for each machine was directed to keep the aggregate time consumed in cutting the acre, including the time of stoppages, and separately, the time the machine might stand still from any cause.

The result of the trials of the mowers in this manner, in point of time, character of the work done, apparent ease with which it was done, was various of course, and without figures, which could be obtained only by the Committee, must necessarily be judged of superficially.

The race was exciting—too exciting between certain machines, to be profitable. Time was made by some machines without in the least demonstrating the adaptability of the machine to different kinds of work, and to the cutting grass in its different positions in the field. While some of the machines that have a good reputation among farmers did very poor work, others gathered up the lodged grass, shaving it off smoothly and leaving a clean stubble when raked off, which the ambitious racers certainly envied.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF MOWERS ACCORDING TO THE QUALITY OF THEIR WORK.

I propose, for the purpose of brevity, to divide the above named machines into three classes.

1. The first class comprises those machines (and in the order named,) which did the best work, with the greatest apparent ease of draft and adaptability to the work to be performed. 1. The Cayuga Chief, Sen., and Jr. 2. John P. Manny's, Sen., and Jr. 3. Wood's Two-wheeled and Jointed-bar Mowers. 4. Buckeye, Sen., and Jr. 5. Kirby's Mower. 6. Ball's Ohio Mower. 7. Seymour, Morgan & Allen's Mower. 8. Curtis' Cam Mower.

2. The second class comprises those machines which have a pretty good reputation as Mowers, but which did second class work, and did not seem so well adapted for mowing as those named in the first class. 1. "Excelsior." 2. Rugg's Mower. 3. McCormick's Mower. 4. Esterly's Mower.

3. The third class includes machines which could not be regarded as having done work of a character nor in a manner to commend it to favor. I have but one machine to name here—that is Cogswell's Patent.

THE MOWERS IN PRAIRIE GRASS.

Thus far I have referred to the work of the mowers in the field of timothy above described. No one regarded the test thus given the machines as a severe one. "Can your machine cut prairie grass?" we heard scores of farmers ask the garrulous agents of the different machines; "for, if it will, it will cut anything, and no mistake." Most agents answered affirmatively; some with positive emphasis. Others coolly waved the question, asserting that they supposed the matter would be tested before the trial was over.

On Saturday P. M., 26th of July, it was announced that the trial in the field would close by a grand demonstration on the part of such mowers as chose, in a field of prairie grass. This field embraced all kinds of surface, and the different species of wild grass usually found on the upland prairie, along the borders of the sloughs, and in the sloughs. The surface was smooth and rough on the upland, boggy and soft in the sloughs and along the slough borders. The matted blue grass, lodged and twisted, and bedded close to the ground, mingled with the wiry sedge, which will resist almost anything but sharp steel; the dry bottom grass of last year's growth, rapidly becoming a part of the soil,—and very useful to the Committee as an aid in clogging the mowers,—and the bogs and hummocks, and roots which must be cut off because it was impossible to cut over them, combined to render this test of the strength and capacity of the machines a very severe one. But it was just what the farmers and the Committee wanted to see, and precisely what the competitors, who had confidence in their machines, desired to exhibit.

Of the machines enumerated above, the following were absent from the field during this test. "Excelsior," Rugg's Mower, Esterly's Mower, and Cogswell's Patent. All the machines which appeared in the field did good work. Some of them did better work and with greater ease than others. Some of them clogged when stopped in the matted blue grass, and were directed to start without first backing, and without a sudden jerk. This test was of no great practical value, except that it determined the relative motion of the knives and the relative efficiency of the smooth edge knife and the serrated sickle in grass. No lots were assigned the machines in this field. Each followed the other around the entire field, up the rolls, down the slopes, through the sloughs, and over the bogs, shaving the grass off closely and nicely. Some of the lighter machines failed to do as even work as the heavier ones, and the jointed-bar machines accommodated themselves to surfaces better than the stiff side-draft machines.

My notes upon the different machines tested here, taken at the time, are as follows:—Curtis' Cam machine was driven down the center of a boggy slough, doing most excellent work with great ease, apparently. Superintendent CARPON led the way, and remarked, as the machine followed him, that "any machine that could follow him and cut a swath, could cut any kind of grass, in any spot a farmer would be likely to require it to work." When the test of stopping and starting in a difficult place was applied to this machine, it started with ease, while

the McCormick machine clogged repeatedly, and could not start without backing to get up motion.

John P. Manny's Senior machine did most excellent work, drawing light, cutting wide, and accomplishing everything required of it, in good style. It did better work and is a better mower, for the farmer, than his Junior machine, although the latter acquitted itself well in all tests. Seymour & Morgan's, for some reason, did better work, comparatively, in the prairie grass than it did in the timothy. It is a good mower, and did not fail to do the work required of it, surely and well. The Kirby machine did good work. Wood's Self-Raker,—a very light machine—is not so good a mower, in all respects, as his Hand-Raker. It failed to start when stopped in the blue grass. The hand-raker went through in good style and did good work. Ball's Ohio Mower is a popular and a good machine. It did good work. The "Cayuga Chief, Sen., and Jr.," did not fail to do capital work wherever placed. The "Buckeye, Sen., and Jr.," both cut well in tame and prairie grass; but clogged when stopped and started in the blue grass. Backing the machine a few inches, it went through without difficulty.

WHICH IS THE BEST MOWER?

I cannot tell. It is rarely the case that so many good machines are found competing with each other. Each of the machines enumerated above has its peculiar merits. Some of them doubtless combine more good qualities than some others. The reader, with the writer, must look to the report of the Committee for the data necessary to render a comparison valuable. Individual opinion or judgment without the sustaining power of figures and facts might be declared invidious, as it certainly might be unjust. I shall therefore reserve my own opinion until I may have opportunity to review the report of the Committee.

THE REAPERS.

A fine field of wheat of about two hundred acres had been secured for the trial of Reapers. Some of the grain was pretty badly lodged. It would yield from twelve to twenty bushels of grain per acre—the field would hardly average more than fifteen bushels. The same machines enumerated above as competing for the premium offered for the best mower, with the exception of two or three of the Junior mowers, were put on trial as reapers, either in competition for the premium offered for the best reaper, or for that offered for the best combined reaper and mower. Here the surveys had been made as in the grass. The field allotted to each machine was nearly two acres. The same method of testing the draft was adopted. Fewer machines were put in the field at once, in order that each member of the Committee might witness the working of each machine.

THE SELF-RAKING REAPERS

Were first started. These attracted great attention, and were watched, and their work critically examined, by the hundreds of farmers present, attesting the vital interest Western farmers have in every thing that saves manual labor—that supplies the place of the muscles and nerves gone to defend the country.

Wood's, McCormick's, Seymour & Morgan's, and Cline Seiberling & Hower's "Excelsior," were the competing machines as self-rakers. The grain they were tested in was the lightest and stood up the best of any in the field. The cutting was equally well done by each machine, with a difference in time. McCormick's machine was drawn by four horses. Its raker is attached to the reel-bar, and, with each revolution of the reel, sweeps the grain from the platform, leaving it on one side, in long gavels. The grain is laid off evenly and in a position relative to the following binder, convenient for him to gather and tie. But this sweeping rake is an awkward concern. The driver has no control over it at all. It revolves, with the reel, and with each revolution a gavel is laid off, whether the grain be light or heavy.

Seymour & Morgan's machine delivers the grain at the side, in much the same shape as McCormick's. Its rake revolves and sweeps the platform of the grain in much the same way. But, unlike McCormick's, the driver can easily regulate the size of the gavels. In all respects it is a much better raker than McCormick's, and the machine, as a combined machine, is an excellent one. It did good work in all places, is adjustable, light of draft, well built, and efficient.

Wood's Self-Raker was the rival of the last named machine. Its raking attachment is ingenious, and can be applied to almost any machine, I am told. The grain is delivered at the side in a compact gavel. The only fault that can be found with this raker, is that the gavels are delivered so that the binder, in following the reaper, comes directly to the tops of the grain, or end of the gavel, instead of the side; and the raker invariably draws the top grain of the gavel after it a little. Compared with the work of hand-rakers, these faults (if they may be called faults) are of little importance. The compactness of the gavel, and the perfect control the driver has over the rake, regulating the size of and depositing the bundles when he chooses, combined with the ease of draft and efficiency in cutting, render this machine a very valuable one for the farmer. I apprehend the premium to the self-rakers will be given to either the Wood or Seymour

Ladies' Department.

"WHEN OUR SHIP COMES IN."

BY G. F. ORNE.

A LITTLE child dwelt by the flowing sea, And her home was the home of poverty;

Gay strangers came in rich robes dight, But the little maiden shunned their sight;

When the strangers were gone, said the mother mild, "What was it dismayed thee, my darling child?"

She held up the skirt of her faded frock, Sadly rent by the jagged rock;

Her mother smiled with a grave, sweet grace, As she smoothed the curls from the half-grieved face,

"When our ship comes in!" said the little one, And away to the highest rock she ran,

Long and often she watched in vain, No ship for her sailed over the main.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] A MAIDEN'S REVERIE.

How cool these rain drops are; what a musical patter they make on our old door-stone,

Dropping my head on my idly-clasped hands, and looking dreamily through the glistening, dripping vine leaves,

Just as softly and caressingly as now the clouds of the summer sky dropped their pure baptism on my brow in the long-past days;

There are times when many hearts, weary of their cares, pains, and unanswered hopes,

God sends to the outer world wild storms and fierce dashes of rain; and though trees are uprooted by the one, and leaves beaten and torn by the other,

And yet I hear to-night a calm and peaceful heart. I look upward as my childish eyes could not;

Ah, no. "Would I were a child again," is no song for me. The hardly conscious happiness of an unawakened and untried heart,

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE NORTH.

We have, many of us, sighed for an opportunity to extend our sphere of usefulness; and is there not, at present, ample scope for that indulgence?

before us in sustaining and encouraging those who have left home and friends to secure to us and future generations that liberty for which our forefathers pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

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

It was only a trifle of time it took to put a handful of sweet peas down under the brown earth-mold by the door-sill, arrange the strands for their support, and guide up the first frail tendrils.

Only a trifle of self-denial it required to pass by the showy millinery establishment of — with a two year old bonnet on and a five dollar bill in your porte-monnaie,

Only a trifle of forbearance did it need to skip those angry words that rose so hastily to the tongue when the "girl" disobeyed your wishes;

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

COULD I but see your dear face, mother, and listen to your kind voice to-night! But so many miles are between us, and time is so tardy in flight!

I want, oh! I want you, my mother! I'm "sae weary" and "fu' o' care"; it would rest me to sit at your feet, and feel your soft touch on my hair.

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

It was about five o'clock in the afternoon when I arrived at the hospital. Soon after my entrance, I was stripped, and bathed in a large tub full of tepid water, shown to a bed, and a nice clean white shirt and a pair of drawers were given me.

I COMPARE the art of spreading rumors to the art of pin-making. There is usually some truth, which I call wire; as this passes from hand to hand,

Choice Miscellany.

THE FRIEND IN CHEERLESS WEATHER.

BY WILLIAM E. KNOWLES.

THERE never is a lack of friends When fortune smiles and gold is plenty; But let loss strike the dividends,

THE LESSON OF THE STORM.

Who can gaze upon the rising storm without feelings of sublimity and awe. The dense black cloud rising step by step in all its solemn majesty—

The storm king rages in all his fury, until slowly and gradually the clouds begin to disappear, the sky is bright and clear, and the earth radiant with the golden beams of the sun.

Why this despondency, ye care-worn pilgrims of earth? Why this fear and trembling at the passing waves and billows upon life's tempestuous sea?

Life is what you make it. If you are searching for the thorns which fortune has cast in your way,

OUR LANGUAGE.

A LITTLE girl was looking at the picture of a number of ships, when she remarked, "See what a flock of ships."

And here we may add for the benefit of the foreigner who is mastering the intricacies of our language with respect to its nouns of multitude,

ROSES.

Who does not love them—those "stars of the lower world"—those rich censers in the temple of Nature? The sunshine loves them, though they steal its rich colors;

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—RALPH flung his laced jacket into a puddle, and for his reward got a proud queen's favor. A village apothecary had the good fortune to be visiting the State apartments at the Pavilion when George IV was seized with a fit.

breath into his very face. He paused, and smiling sadly in return, bent down as if to kiss them. He said nothing, but I knew the breath of the roses had found its way through the windows of his soul,

There was a rose in the garden of our hearts. When the June roses were young, and the birds were singing the prelude to the song of summer,

STONE FROM A GLASS-HOUSE.

DANDYISM, like the measles, should be gone through with in early life. On a fine, handsome boy, of sixteen or eighteen, it sits gracefully,

We regaled our eyes for a whole block, the other day, with a sight of a gentleman who had the moral courage to go out and face fashion in a bran-new-short-bob-tailed-coat!

I'm disposed to be lenient on the boot question; for, if I have a weakness, which is a matter of doubt among those who know me best, it is for a row of nicely fitting gaiter boots, all my own, and paid for.

FLOWERS AND FAITH.

THE vital instincts of flowers correspond to some characteristics of faith. They seek the light. Put a flower-pot on your parlor window, and its flowers will invariably turn towards the light without.

Flowers turn the face of their hearts heavenward. Thus uplifted and open, the sun shines down into their inmost being; the dew gently distills into their leaves and hearts' core,

EVERY MAN'S LIFE A PLAN OF GOD.

EVERY human soul has a complete and perfect plan cherished for it in the heart of God—a Divine biography marked out, which it enters into life to live. This life, rightfully unfolded, will be a complete and beautiful whole; an experience led on by God, and unfolded by the secret nurture of the world;

Sabbath Musings.

DEATH EVER PRESENT.

"In the midst of life we are in death." GOING daily from our hearthstones,

"In the midst of life," lo! always Death stands knocking at the door,— Cottage home or gilded palace,

Not the battle-field revealeth All the terror of its sway;

Check that mocked the summer roses With its bright, its healthful bloom,

Manhood, strong and vigorous manhood, Proudly sailing down life's main,

Aged pilgrim, slowly journeying Down the steep decline of life,

Childhood's smiles, so sweetly wreathing Fairest lips and sparkling eyes,

Going daily from our hearthstones, Going hourly from our hearts,

"Forest Cottage," Danby, N. Y. MARY A. B.

A HASTY SPIRIT.

MUCH of our unhappiness in this life arises from judging too hastily of the motives and feelings which govern others in their conduct toward us.

Experience teaches that we are prone to be governed, in the daily intercourse of life, more by passion and impulse than by reason; and when these passions do not act in harmony with reason and conscience,

Let each one of us be wise and examine his own heart, and if there be found a disposition to act without due reflection in pronouncing against the feelings which others may at times seem to manifest toward us,

HOUSE OF REFUGE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., 1862. E. M. C.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

ABOUT GUNPOWDER.

The principal gunpowder mills in the United States are Du Pont's, in Delaware; Hazzard's, at Enfield, Conn.; Lafin Smith & Boies, at Saugerties; the Oriental Gunpowder Company, of Boston; and the Schaghticoke Gunpowder Company, at Schaghticoke. Previous to the secession of South Carolina there were but two mills in all the Southern States; since that time, two more have been erected—one in Georgia, the other in Arkansas.

The materials and proportions of which gunpowder is composed, are seventy-five parts of saltpeter to twelve and one-half parts of sulphur and twelve and one-half parts of charcoal. These proportions vary slightly in different varieties of powder; and the standard proportions of different Governments vary also, but the proportions generally deemed best or "standard," are as we have given them. Saltpeter is almost entirely imported from India; where it is found in large quantities, and transported from thence to various parts of the world. Its price in the New York market varies from five to fifteen cents per pound; its average price perhaps nine cents. But, of course, our Southern friends get none from the New York market, or any other market while the blockade is effectual; and they are dependent upon the supply which they can gather from their own soil. The Hazzard Company inform us that when the saltpeter is received by them, it contains from six to eight per cent. of foreign substance, but after passing through their cleansing process it does not contain one-three-hundred-thousandth per cent. of impurities, as tested by chemical analysis. It is this nicety of preparation that constitutes much of the difference of the qualities of powder.

Sulphur is almost entirely imported, and mostly from the Island of Sicily, where it is found on the central part of the southern coast. It is also found in the craters of volcanoes; and the rebels may succeed in getting some from Mexico; they may also gather it in small quantities in the neighborhood of mineral springs from which sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved. The other ingredient, charcoal, is more readily obtained, but great care is requisite in selecting the wood, and in charring it after selection. In England, black dogwood is used for sporting powder, but willow and alder are generally used by our Government. These woods, however, are rendered unfit as the hardest charcoal, if they are charred at too high a temperature. They should be charred at a temperature of about 500 degrees, and when charred at this temperature, the coal will readily enter into combustion when heated to 680 degrees; if, however, it is charred at a higher temperature, it requires still greater heat to ignite it; and when charred at a degree required to melt platinum, it will enter into combustion but slowly at 2,800 degrees.

The saltpeter and sulphur having been refined, and the charcoal made from the right wood and properly charred, they are mixed together in the proportions already stated. The mixture is then placed on an iron bed, and sprinkled with water to prevent an explosion, and subjected to the pressure of large wheels weighing seven or eight tons each, by means of which it is solidified into a hard, brittle cake. It is then passed through a mill which reduces it to any size required; that now used in firing cannon is very coarse, some of the pieces being nearly as large as dove's eggs. It is then taken to the dry house, and dried by the heat of steam or fire. Afterwards it is bolted to free it from dust, glazed by means of friction, and packed in various quantities, from half-pound canisters to kegs of 100 pounds each.

Gunpowder seldom explodes after having been packed. The danger lies in the process of manufacture; and even here the danger is in the liability of the workmen, from familiarity with the process, to become negligent of duty. Each process has its peculiar danger. The old screw press was abolished and the hydraulic press substituted in its place, because the friction of the screw generated a heat which at any time was liable to explode the mill. Iron nails in the shoes of employes are carefully avoided; nor are they used in confining the heads of the kegs in which the powder is packed—wooden ones being used in their place. Although danger necessarily and always accompanies the manufacture of powder, the employes receive no higher compensation for their labor on this account, and workmen are readily found at a dollar a day. Notwithstanding the amount required for the present war, the manufacturers assure us that the business is now dull, less being used by the army than is ordinarily employed for sporting purposes and in arts of peace. Our mills produce annually a surplus for export, amounting in some years to two or three millions of pounds. Their ordinary production is more than the Government can possibly require, and the supply now on hand would suffice to send a bullet to the heart of every traitor in our land.

WHAT IS THE MOON?

THE comparative proximity of our own satellite, the moon, has necessarily rendered it an object of the greatest interest, and it has, perhaps, in a greater degree than the celestial orbs, been subjected to the scrutinizing observations of the telescope. Since the completion of the great instrument of Lord Rosse, that nobleman has frequently observed it; and its appearance, as seen by the great telescope, is thus described by Dr. Scoresby:

"It appeared like a vast globe of molten silver, and every object of the extent of one hundred yards was quite visible. Edifices, therefore, of the size of York Minster, or the ruins of Whistly Abby, might be easily perceived if they had existed. But there was no appearance of anything of that nature; neither was there any indications of anything like water, or of an atmosphere. There was a vast number of extinct volcanoes, several miles in breadth. Through one of them was a line in continuance of about one hundred and fifty miles in length, which ran in a straight direction like a railway. The general appearance, however, was like one vast ruin of nature; and many of the pieces of rock, driven out of the volcanoes, appeared to be laid at various distances."

We have here a strong, nay a complete confirmation of the most interesting recent discoveries of the continental philosophers, Mælder of Dorpat, and Beer of Berlin. The result of their curious and elaborate observations has been a map of what may now, without a figure, be called the geography of the moon, in which the surface of that satellite has been laid out with as much accuracy as that of our own globe. Of this map, a singular contrivance of human ingenuity, Dr. Nichol has given a reduced

OH! THERE'S MUSIC.—HEALTH TO THE FARMER.

OH! THERE'S MUSIC.

To be sung in as quick time as a distinct articulation will permit.

Musical score for 'OH! THERE'S MUSIC.' with lyrics: 1 Oh! there's mu-sic in the waters, playing on their silver flutes, With the autumn's night-wind sighing, softly o-ver ai-ry lutes; There is mu-sic in the o-ocean breaking on the isles a-far, Mu-sic in the sol-emn for-est, mu-sic in the watching star! We have listened to that

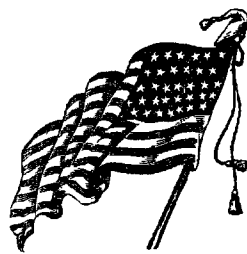
HEALTH TO THE FARMER.

Musical score for 'HEALTH TO THE FARMER.' with lyrics: 1 Health to the FARM-ER! may he flourish, Success at-tend him eve-ry-where; Well may the rain and sunshine nourish All his plants and tends with care. 2 Strength to the PLOW-MAN! when he go-eth To turn the fur-rows in the field; Peace to the sow-ER when he sow-eth, Hop-ing soon a-bundant yield. 3 Speed to the MOW-ER! when he steppeth, And stoutly sweepeth down the grass; Joy to the REAP-ER when he reap-eth; Cloudless skies his la-bors bless. 4 Health to the FARM-ER! and good weather, Who patient tills the fer-tile soil; Plen-ty at-tend him; may he gath-er Rich re-ward for no ble toil.

[FROM ASAPH, a collection of Sacred and Secular Music, by LOWELL and WILLIAM MASON.]

copy, besides a number of plates representing, on a larger scale, special parts of the surface. The general character of the moon is highly irregular, marked by huge mountains and pits, the height and depth of which have been accurately measured. About one-third part only of the surface presented to us is comparatively regular, this regular portion being plains, and not seas, as was formerly imagined. There is no appearance of water; and although astronomers are divided in opinion about the existence of an atmosphere, we are apt to conclude that the moon is not in its present state adapted for the abode of organized beings. With regard to the mountains, a great number of them are isolated peaks, such as Teneriffe. Mountain ranges, of which some reach a great elevation, are also present on its surface. At least three-fifths of its surface is studded with caverns, penetrating its body, and generally engirt at the top by a great wall of rock, which is serrated, and often crowned by lofty peaks. These caverns, or craters, as they are called, vary in diameter from fifty or sixty miles to the smallest visible space. And it is also remarkable that as they diminish in size they increase in number.—Selected.

Rural New-Yorker. NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"HARK! hark!" 'tis the shout of the nation rings out, And the soul of her song like an ocean is swelling; On the dream Of her night Breaks a beam Of the light, And her weary, wan watchers of morning are telling; From the sea to the lakes Every freeman awakes To hail the bright morn of her might as it breaks, And shout by the banner that Treason forsakes—'The Union—Now and Forever!'"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 16, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

From the Army of the South-West.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from the South-Western army to the Chicago Tribune, speaks thus of the health of the men, the crops and the country:

Near Farmington the water is highly charged with sulphate of soda (epsom salts.) In fact, the water through this whole region is more or less of this character. In washing the hands it is similar to water prepared with sal soda for washing. It has a sweet, pleasant taste, but not over conducive to health. The springs are the least objectionable.

The clearings and road-sides are flanked with blackberries, and hundreds of bushels are gathered daily, five men being detailed from each company daily for this purpose, and which is having a decided effect on the sanitary condition of the men.

WHAT IS WANTED.—The army needs potatoes, but more especially onions, as scorbutic symptoms are becoming too prevalent, and if not promptly arrested will seriously affect the efficiency of the army. A large number of basswood quartermasters and commissaries need weeding out, and their places supplied with active, business men. The Government supplies are abundant, but many of the regiments are suffering for want of them, on account of the inefficiency of these worthless scamps. In one regiment they had been without fresh beef for eight days, when there was plenty of it at Pittsburg Landing, only 25 miles distant. To-day a supply arrived. Fortunately, the clamors of the regiment have compelled the resignation of the official, and a live man has been appointed, who will take his place as soon as his commission arrives. This regiment moved to a new

camp on the 23d of June, and but 350 men were able to march a distance of six miles; the object was to give them an advanced position among the farmers, and where there was less competition with blackberry picking. In one week they were ordered to Ripley, 35 miles, when nearly 500 men shouldered their muskets. During the week no restrictions were placed upon the men—they went and came at their own pleasure. Blackberries, plums, onions and string beans became the staple food, the effect of which was magical. The whole army here is being rested from the severe labor that came near being more fatal to it than the enemy, and in a short time will be ready to entrench again.

THE CROPS.—The wheat and oat crops are ruined by the rust. The farms from Hamburg to Danville, Miss., a distance of thirty miles, are destitute of fences, and nearly all the inhabitants have left. The whole distance has been skirmished over by the contending armies. To the west of Danville the farms are undisturbed, and more than the usual amount of grain has been planted, but there is very little cotton, six acres being the largest field that I have seen. The farms are all small, and at least three-fourths of the last year's crop of cotton is yet on hand, the cotton burners not being able to find it, or being met with resistance. Not a farmer could be found who would burn his cotton, and thousands of bales were secreted, and are now finding their way to market. Yesterday not less than twenty tuns passed this point for Hamburg.

WILL THE PEOPLE STARVE?—One of the most foolish and ill-starred projects is to send food to Corinth for the starving rebels. It is true many families are short of food, but if they would work they can purchase all they need. From the first settlement of this section of the State thirty years since, there has not been a sufficient supply of food to sustain the inhabitants, nor will there be this year, but they have an abundant supply of cotton with which to purchase all they want. Of course the rebel who will not take the oath must starve, for he will keep his cotton hid. These rascals come up boldly and beg for some mythical starving widow or relation. I say, out upon such mawkish charity. They have their pockets lined with Confederate notes for the abundant crops of last year, which of course is like dead sea apples in their hands. The stock of young hogs is abundant, the corn crop is as good as usual, and more planted, and with the cotton on hand, if they starve it is due to their own want of energy and loyalty. If our people have any thing to give, let them send potatoes and onions to our soldiers.

The Vermonters in New Orleans.

An article in the Sunday Delta, of New Orleans, headed "Paying their Way," furnishes testimony that the 7th Vermont regiment have carried South with them into the war, the zeal and industry with which they prosecuted their business affairs among the Green Mountains of their own gallant State. This is the record; and Uncle Sam will please note that he has no better or more profitable workmen in his immense gang:

"A small detachment of the 7th Vermont took possession of Fort Pike on May 5th, when they found the fort dismantled and robbed of everything movable, the guns dismantled and spiked, and all the buildings either torn down or burned. During the two months they have garrisoned the fort, they have removed the spikes from all the guns, mounted them as far as they had the carriages, cleaned up the rubbish, retaken large quantities of the ordnance, quartermaster and commissary stores stolen during the interregnum, and captured any number of small boats, one launch, one schooner, one steam pile-driver, the steamer J. Morgan Brown, and were a party to the capture of the steamer Gray Cloud. These two steamers are valued at \$30,000 each, and are now used by Government as transports.

The capture of the J. Morgan Brown had somewhat of the 'dawn east' enterprise and novelty which characterized the movements of the Green Mountain boys under old Ethan. The steamer being in the service of the Confederates, was stowed away by its owners seven miles up a narrow, crooked bayou of Pearl river, hidden by overhanging trees, and forty miles from Fort Pike. Some cloudy intimations of her whereabouts being obtained from contrabands, an expedition of thirty men, in five small boats, under the joint command of Lieuts. Parker and Dickinson, was fitted out to search the wilderness. They stealthily passed the guerrilla pickets at Pearlington and the Jackson plantation, and rowed, between sunset and sunrise,

a distance which, with the opposing current, would make over fifty miles, found the skulker and took it without a chance for a fight, as the picket guard skeddaddled at their approach. They, however, had the precaution to remove a small piece of the machinery which was indispensable to steam locomotion, and so this little band was driven to desecrate the sacred soil of Mississippi, by performing a quantum of free labor within her limits. Accordingly, by dint of 'getting out lines,' rowing and poling; they dragged her safely out and brought her to Fort Pike in just forty-eight hours. They did not shun the pickets so obsequiously on their return; but instead of this Lieut. Dickinson went ashore at the Jackson plantation with a small squad, drove in the pickets, and brought away one of their hats with a Yankee bullet hole through it, two secession flags, and a quantity of the furniture belonging to the boat secreted there. He also took on the same scout \$2000 worth of rope and hose belonging to the secess gunboat Bienville. The Government will doubtless have plenty of use for this here.

They have lost only one man in all these transactions, though they have had two or three skirmishes. At one time twenty-two men, under Lieuts. Thrall and Dickinson, were attacked by a mounted guerrilla force of one hundred and thirty-five men, which was repulsed with the loss of three men and four horses. The Vermont boys had a single six-pounder gun, but no fixed ammunition, so they improvised a few charges of caustic by tying up twenty-two ounce bullets in a canvass bag and firing away in true underbrush style. Under cover of this fire they landed and took away a schooner tied up at the wharf and towed it to the fort. Lieut. Dickinson and one of his company were cut off by the sudden charge of the cavalry, but escaped uninjured by swimming to a pirogue and paddling down to the steamer with their hands, exposed all the way to their fire.

Their latest enterprise is in taking up the chain and anchors on a boom which secess built across the Rigolets to guard the approach of Yankees. They found there twenty large anchors and over twenty thousand fathoms of new chain. They had taken up nearly half of the boom when they were ordered to rejoin their regiment up the Mississippi. The fort is to be garrisoned by Capt. Buck's company of the 13th Maine regiment."

The New Postage Stamp Currency.

THE scarcity of specie,—caused by foreign drafts made through those who have invested in American stocks, and who are fearful concerning the stability of our government and the consequent value of their purchases—has compelled the authorities in the National Capital to issue a new currency, a description of which we copy from the Washington Republican of the 31st ult., as follows:

The designs for the postage-stamps to be used as currency were adopted on Wednesday last, and are now in the hands of the engraver. They are to be of four denominations, viz.—Five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents. They will be printed on the same paper that the Treasury notes are printed on, and will be ready for delivery in ten or twelve days.

The five-cent will be two-and five-eighths inches long, and one inch and three-quarters wide—color brown. On the upper corners will be the denomination, in white figures on a dark ground. In the center, occupying the position of a vignette, will be the five-cent postage stamp, with a figure "5" in geometrical lathe work on each side.

The twenty-fives will be the same as the above, except that the vignette will be five five-cent stamps overlapping each other, and the bill be three inches long.

The ten-cent will be the same length and breadth as the five—color green. The ten-cent stamp will form the vignette, with "10" on each side, the same as on the five-cent bill; and in all other respects it will be the same.

The fifties will be more in conformity with the tens, and the vignette will be five ten-cent stamps overlapping.

Over the designs, as above described, will be the words "Postage stamps furnished by the Assistant Treasurers, and designated Depositories of the United States;" and under them, "Receivable for postage stamps at any Post-Office." In the middle of the lower part of the notes will be "U. S.," in large letters. Large figures (in lathe work) denoting the denomination will be in the center of the back of each "stamp" or "note," surrounded by the words "Exchangeable for United States notes

by any Assistant Treasurer or designated United States Depository, in sums not less than five dollars. Receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars. Act approved July 17, 1862."

The notes will be executed in the highest style of the art, and every possible precaution will be taken to prevent counterfeiting.

Chivalry—Old and New.

VOLTAIRE relates that, in the great battle of Fontenoy, fought in 1745, between the French on one side and the English and their allies on the other, when the English Guards had advanced to within fifty paces of the position of the French Guards, the English officers raised their hats in salutation, which the French officers returned in the same style. Lord Charles Hay, who commanded the English Guards, then advanced to the front and called out, "Gentlemen of the French Guards, fire!" To which Count d'Autorche replied, "Gentlemen of the English Guards, we never take the first shot; do you fire."

At the late battle of Fair Oaks, before Richmond, Gen. Richardson, who was thrown forward to the support of Casey's division, says:—"Along toward the middle of the day the enemy, preceded by a column of thirty thousand of the best troops, with the dashing corps of G. W. Smith and Longstreet at its head, commenced a furious assault upon the most salient point of our whole line, viz., the redoubt and entrenched camp of Casey's division. * * * A singular circumstance occurred in this battle, which deserves particular mention. The first regiment of the enemy which came into action, wore blue clothes like our men, and as they came into action opposite the 81st Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Miller, they said, 'Do not fire, we are Owen's men.' Owen's regiment is one of Birney's brigade on my left. Col. Miller had his regiment at an aim, and now recovered arms. The enemy instantly poured in a deadly volley, by which Miller was killed. The left wing of the 81st poured in their fire, by which that regiment fell in piles. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant all fell; the balance of the regiment fell and broke."

Lord Charles Hay and the Count d'Autorche were among the bravest of the brilliant chivalry of their day. G. W. Smith and Longstreet are looked upon as among the *preux chevaliers* of the Southern chivalry of our own. But chivalry is changed.

Items and Incidents.

THE FEDERAL LICENSES DUE ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER.—On the first day of September next, the annexed account of license money will be due by the following described persons to the general Government:

Table listing various license fees: Apothecaries \$10, Lawyers \$10, Auctioneers 20, Livery stable keepers 10, Bankers 100, Manufacturers 10, Billiard tables (each) 5, Peddlers from \$5 to 20, Cartle brokers 10, Photographers 10, Claim agents 10, Pawnbrokers 50, Coal oil distillers 50, Physicians 10, Commercial brokers 50, Retail dealers 10, Theaters 10, " " in liquors 20, Circuses 50, Surgeons 10, Dentists 10, Tobacconists 10, Eating houses 10, Soap makers 10, Horse dealers 10, Wholesale dealers 10, Tailors 100, " " in liquors 50, Jugglers 30, " " in liquors 100. Rectifiers, for each license to rectify spirituous liquors in quantities not exceeding 500 barrels, of 40 gallons each additional 500 barrels, or any fraction thereof \$25. In addition to this, hotels must pay from \$5 to \$200 license, and steamers on which passengers are fed and lodged 25.

These licenses are all annual, and they embrace nearly every class in the community.

HARD TIMES AMONG THE REBELS.—The Richmond Examiner says, "Desertions are reducing our (the rebel) army, defying its discipline, corrupting the spirit and morals, and seriously endangering the fortunes of our cause." It calls upon "all ages and sexes in the country to assist the Government in reclaiming deserters and stragglers, and in maintaining the integrity of our army."

COOL.—Gen. Howard's right arm was shattered by a ball during the recent battles, and was amputated above the elbow. While being borne on a litter, he met Gen. Kearney, who lost his left arm in Mexico. "I want to make a bargain with you, general," said Howard, "that hereafter we buy our gloves together."

BEAUREGARD'S bells, sent to Boston by General Butler, were sold in that city at public auction, July 30th. Among them were several cathedral bells, cast in France eighty or ninety years ago. The proceeds of the sale were upward of \$24,000.

GENERAL SHERMAN AT MEMPHIS.—A letter to the Philadelphia Press says:

Gen. Sherman arrived at Memphis lately. He is a military man; obeys orders, and expects orders to be obeyed. He was waited upon by citizens, and the following communication took place:

General.—Memphis is a conquered city. Were there any terms offered at the capitulation of the city?

Citizen.—None that I ever heard of.

General.—Very well; then the people are all prisoners of war. All this buying of cotton is going to be stopped. Memphis is not a trading post; it is a military post.

Citizen.—But the cotton will be burned.

General.—Burn your cotton, if you want to. It's none of my business. Burn your whole city, if you wish. I don't want your houses. My soldiers can live in tents. We have got Memphis, and are going to keep it. All this passing down South and carrying off mails is going to be stopped. I am going to have a cordon of pickets around this town so near together that they can touch fingers. The provost marshal can have any guard he wants, from ten to ten thousand men. All he has to do is to ask for them. I don't care anything about the sentiments of the people. The people are nothing to me, except in their relation as prisoners of war. I would as soon send gunpowder South as gold. I don't want the cotton, but I do want the gold.

GENERAL HALLECK ON CONFISCATION.—The N. Y. Post says that Gen. Halleck, on the 1st inst., was waited upon by a committee from Cincinnati. He replied in the strongest and most unequivocal terms, and authorized them to use the statement that he was, and always had been, in favor of a thorough confiscation of all property of the rebels, slaves, especially, included. He had ordered Gen. McClellan to impress and use as many negroes as he could get, in any military duty for which they could be employed. He instructed him to make no inquiry as to whether they were slaves or free; or, if slaves, whether of disloyal or Union masters. These are matters that belong to the civil authorities, and when they themselves have forced the superintendency of these upon the military, they have no right to look to them for protection in the matter. It is not the business of military men.

BURIAL OF GEN. ASHBY.—No one rebel in Virginia gave the Union troops more trouble than the late Gen. Turner Ashby. His appearance, as he lay in his coffin at the Fairhill House, Charlottesville, is thus described:—"He lay there as if a gentle slumber had fallen upon him, his physiognomy indicating resolution, determination, and firmness—heavy black eye-lashes and eye-brows, long, black and thick flowing beard and moustache, prominent forehead, showing quick perception and thought, dark complexion, and an honest Virginia face. He was about forty years of age."

GENERAL HALLECK ABOUT MILK.—A complaint having been made to Gen. Halleck that the secessionists would not furnish milk for sick soldiers, and that Union men charged high prices, he telegraphed as follows:

"If secessionists won't furnish milk, seize their cows and milk them yourselves. Have a military board to fix the price at which Unionists shall sell, and if they refuse to take that price, seize from them also."

The Army of the West.

GEN. ROBERT MCCOOK was shot by a party of guerrillas, near Salem, Ala., on the 6th, while riding toward Winchester, Tenn. He was sick, and in an ambulance. The ambulance was traveling over the usual military road, and about 10 o'clock in the morning arrived at a plantation where there was an abundance of water. After refreshing themselves, they passed on with the wounded General. Intelligence of his whereabouts and condition spread rapidly, it is supposed, for before the ambulance had proceeded three miles, the driver discovered that he was pursued by guerrillas. It was impossible to think of flight, and Gen. McCook's condition prohibited any idea of rescuing him. The guerrilla leader ordered the ambulance to stop, the assassins at the same time surrounding it. The vehicle was then upset and the sick officer turned into the road. While on his knees, helpless, sick, and pleading for quarter, he was fired at by a ruffian, and shot through the side. The wound was fatal, Gen. McCook surviving it but a few hours. He bore his suffering heroically, and to the last manifested an undaunted spirit. His last words were:—"Tell Aleck [alluding to his brother, Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook] and the rest, that I have tried to live like a man and do my duty." When the news of the murder became known among the camps, the excitement was intense. The 9th Ohio, McCook's own regiment, on learning of the assassination, marched back to the scene of the occurrence, burned every house in the neighborhood, and laid waste the lands. Several men who were implicated in the murder, were taken out and hung to trees by the infuriated soldiery.

Gen. Nelson occupied McMinnville on Sunday with 6,000 men. The rebel Forrest fled on his approach, leaving forty stragglers to fall into our hands.

Gen. Negley arrived at Columbia yesterday. He dispersed a large concentration of guerrillas at Williamsport, twelve miles from Columbia, on Sunday evening, capturing a number.

Capt. Julian, of the Tennessee troops, put to flight a gang of guerrillas near Biggsville, a few miles from Columbia.

Guerrillas near Columbia have been attempting to concentrate for some time. The utmost vigilance is required to prevent their concentration.

The Chicago Times has a special from Trenton, Tenn., saying that Capt. Peck, with forty-three men of the 6th Illinois cavalry, sent against Faulkner's cavalry, who had been committing depredations in the vicinity of Humboldt, surprised them while sleeping, five miles east of Dryersville, yesterday. Thirty rebels were killed, and fifty-three of their horses and a great portion of their arms taken. Most of those who escaped were left without arms and clothes. Seven Federals were wounded, two severely.

Gov. Johnson has been authorized by the Secretary of War to release the loyal Tennesseans at the North, and to exchange other prisoners for loyal Tennesseans imprisoned at the South.

Gen. Bragg is in command of 30,000 rebel troops at Battle Creek.

A dispatch from Helena, Ark., dated the 3d, says: Gen. Curtis' army is re-enforced, and competent for offensive operations.

Lieut.-Col. Wood's expedition returned from St. Francis river yesterday, having captured a large mail from Little Rock for Jeff Thompson, several cotton burners, the rebel steamer Novelty, many horses and mules, and destroyed three rebel store

boats. Hindman's letters, in the captured mail, boast that he is forming thirty Arkansas and Texas regiments. He is at Little Rock, with less than 6,000 effectives.

Hundreds of citizens are still flying from conscription to the interior of the lines. The 1st Union Arkansas regiment is nearly full, fitted and drilled ready for the field. There are nearly 3,000 confiscated slaves here. The cotton of their rebel runaway masters is being sold for their benefit.

There are about 100 Union prisoners in Little Rock penitentiary, confined, by Hindman's order, in convict cells five feet by seven, with no exercise, fed on tainted meat, and left in their own filth.

The ram Mingo reports that on Saturday a scouting party of seventy-five Federals were surprised by 500 of Hindman's men, and badly cut up—only twenty escaped.

Forty of Jeff Thompson's men were captured while attempting to cross the river near the town of Austin.

The recent publication of Gen. Pillow's letter to his brother in regard to the slaves of the former, renders interesting the fact that Gen. Curtis has freed all the negroes in question, numbering 275. Pillow has three plantations near Helena, on which all the movable property has been confiscated. Gen. Curtis has freed at Helena about 2,000 slaves, chiefly those who worked on Forts Pillow and Donelson.

A gentleman from Leavenworth reports that the guerrilla leader, Tantrell, seized a descending steamer on Sunday evening, the 3d inst., and crossed the river with 1,500 men. The military authorities of Fort Leavenworth, hearing of the capture of the steamer, and not knowing Tantrell's strength, sent 100 men down to intercept him, all of whom he took prisoner, and then marched on and captured Liberty. Col. Pennick, having previously evacuated that place, escaped with his command. An additional force of four companies, with a battery of artillery, was dispatched from Fort Leavenworth to operate against Tantrell.

About daylight on the morning of the 2d, Col. Lather, with a band of 125 rebels, attacked Capt. Birch's command of seventy-five Federals at Ozark, Mo. Capt. Birch having been apprised of the meditated attack, fired and abandoned his tents, and withdrew into the brush, soon after which the enemy rode into the light of the burning camp, and called upon our men to surrender. Birch responded with a volley of musket balls, and emptied several saddles, when the rebels broke and ran, losing most of their arms and a portfolio containing the muster rolls and correspondence. The enemy had two killed and several wounded.

After retreating forty miles from Forsyth, on White river, Birch attacked them at daylight on the morning of the 4th, and killed three of them, wounded seven, and captured twenty-five horses, twenty guns, most of the clothing and saddles of the men, with two hundred letters, and the original authority from the War Department of the C. S. A., authorizing Col. Lather to organize a regiment of partisan rangers for service in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois.

Hughes and Tracy are making strong efforts to get a footing in the State, but the activity of our troops has so far prevented it. The citizens are being rapidly enrolled in the State militia. Thirty-five companies already have been organized, fifteen of which have been armed, and are now chasing guerrillas and assisting our troops to maintain quiet. Seven guerrillas were hung in one day by a party of citizens who joined together for a chase. The time for resort to law or waiting for Government troops has gone by, and loyal citizens are determined to take the matter into their own hands and rid the country of lawless marauders and guerrillas.

Col. McNeill's forces came up with parties of guerrillas, a few miles northeast of Kirkville, in Adair county, on the 6th, and followed them, skirmishing, into town, where a general fight ensued, in which the rebels lost 150 killed, and ten wagons of supplies and ten wagons of arms. Porter's forces are scattered.

Maj. Montgomery came up with Coffell's guerrillas, in the western part of Dodd county, Mo., on the 7th, and attacking them, killed eleven, wounded four, and took seventeen prisoners.

Com. Davis and Gen. Curtis are at Cairo, to consult with the Department at Washington in regard to future movements of the Army of the Southwest and the Mississippi Flotilla. In future there will be concert of action between them.

The Army of Virginia.

On the 2d inst., 300 of the 1st Vermont went on a reconnaissance from Culpepper Court House to Orange Court House, seventeen miles. They left at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and camped at night near Raccoon Ford. Early next morning the march was resumed, driving in the enemy's pickets. About 1 o'clock, while marching into the town, they were attacked by the enemy about 500 strong, surrounding our men on all sides. After half an hour's severe fighting, our force drove them from the town, killing between thirty and forty—twenty of their dead lying in one street—wounding between fifty and sixty, and taking forty-three prisoners, among them one major, two captains and two lieutenants. The Union party were commanded by Brig.-Gen. Crawford in person. The enemy were Ashby's cavalry, Col. Robinson. Companies G and H, of the N. Y. cavalry, captured nearly the whole of them. Many of the prisoners were badly wounded by saber cuts. The prisoners are now in Culpepper Court House. The enemy had every advantage over us in position.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, August 8, 1862.

To Major-General Halleck.—The reconnoitering column under Gen. Crawford crossed the Rapidan, and pushed forward to Orange Court House yesterday, and took possession of the town, which was occupied by two regiments of the enemy's cavalry under Gen. Robertson. Eleven of the enemy were killed and fifty-two taken prisoners. Among the latter are one major, three captains and two lieutenants. Our loss is two killed and three wounded. The enemy retreated in such haste as to leave their wounded in our hands. The railroad and telegraph line between Orange Court House and Gordonsville were destroyed. JOHN POPE, Major-General.

A civilian, captured at Front Royal some time since, and formerly employed in the House of Representatives, reached Washington via Fredericksburg, having left Richmond on Friday, the 1st inst., where he has been about the city on parole. He is not able to communicate much because of his parole, but declares that Richmond has not been evacuated, and that there are no signs of pestilence there, though there is a vast amount of sickness. The rebel army lies east of the city, and he is confident from what he has learned that its effective numbers have been greatly exaggerated. He has the usual story about provisions and high prices.

A dispatch from Sperryville, Va., dated the 7th, says that out of the 120 citizens of that place who have taken the oath of allegiance within the past few days, there were fifty who cannot write their names. The poor whites, as a rule, are loyal, and but few of them will be sent south. Scouting parties continue to bring in large numbers of fine cattle and horses.

The expedition sent out from Fredericksburg, under Gen. Gibbon, on the 5th inst., has returned. A portion of the command, under Col. Cutler, dashed off to the right, and made a descent upon Frederick's Hall station, twelve miles from Gordonsville, on the Virginia Central Railroad, destroying the buildings, stores, and about half a mile of the track. Gen. Gibbon, with the main body, had a short skirmish with the enemy on the Richmond telegraph road, ten miles from Fredericksburg. A few prisoners were taken. We lost one man killed and several taken prisoners. But two of Gen. Gibbon's men were wounded. The enemy had been apprised of our advance, and came around upon our rear from Bowling Green. The loss sustained by the rebels is unknown.

The N. Y. Times' special Washington dispatch of the 9th, states that it is reported that our pickets on the south side of the Rapidan were attacked by a large force of the rebels Friday (8th inst.) evening, and driven across the river. McDowell's force, headed by Hartsell's and Crawford's brigades, and followed by Banks' corps, were immediately sent forward to the point, only ten miles from Gordonsville. The troops are in excellent spirits. Heavy firing was heard in the afternoon, supposed to be an artillery fight across the river. Gen. Pope was understood to be personally directing movements.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Mercury on the 10th, states it is reported that 120,000 rebels are marching against Pope. Washington is full of rumors of a fight in the Shenandoah Valley.

On the 9th inst. a battle was fought near Culpepper, Va., between the troops under Gen. Banks and those under Stonewall Jackson.

Gen. Bayard, of Gen. McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade, had been engaged the day before in the advance, near the Rapidan river, skirmishing and maneuvering, taking some prisoners, and ending with slight loss, baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut him off. On the morning of the 9th he was engaged for some hours before Gen. Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry, the 1st Pennsylvania, 1st Minnesota, and 1st Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance. The rebels under Jackson and Ewell had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was met by Gen. Banks in the afternoon, about six miles south of Culpepper Court House. The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest ensued.

Gen. Banks' right wing, under Gen. Williams, suffered severely. The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross open ground. It was not until about six o'clock that it became evident that the rebels were attacking in force. Previous to that there had been a rather desultory cannonade. The whole rebel force suddenly attacked in overwhelming numbers at all points. Nearly all their regiments had full ranks. At 7 o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by Gen. McDowell, with a part of McDowell's force. Gen. Banks held the same ground he occupied at the beginning. After the arrival of Gen. Pope there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals until nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear, and the moon full.

The rebels planted a battery against McDowell's center, where Generals Pope and Banks were, bringing them both under fire. The Generals and their staffs were so near the rebel lines, that a sudden charge of rebel cavalry was made from the woods a quarter of a mile off, with a view to capture them. The attempt was repelled by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the Generals and their staffs left the ground under a cross-fire from the rebels and their own troops. The fire of the rebel batteries was afterwards silenced. Gen. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Gen. Banks' exhausted columns. The enemy did not renew the attack, except by artillery.

On the 11th the enemy sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead. This shows that, with all their superiority of numbers, they were too badly cut up to maintain their position, and that their falling back yesterday was from necessity, not from choice. Our troops are engaged in bringing off our wounded from the field, and burying the dead. Our loss was heavy, but has not yet been definitely ascertained.

Army of the Potomac.

EVER since the firing upon our shipping at the mail-boat landing by the enemy's batteries, a portion of our troops have occupied the opposite shore. On the 3d inst. a reconnaissance was made from that point back into the country, within fourteen miles of Pittsburgh. It was conducted by Col. Averill, and composed of 150 of the United States and 150 of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, with four companies of the 1st Michigan infantry. Captains Costar and Bowen, of Gen. McClellan's staff, accompanied them. At Cox's Mills, five miles from the river, they encountered the 13th Virginia cavalry drawn up in line. Our men charged on them, when they broke and ran. They drove them to their encampment at Sycamore Church, two and a half miles further, where they again formed, but were ingloriously put to flight, leaving behind all their tents, camp equipage and commissary stores, which our troops gathered together and burned. The rebels had two horses killed, six men wounded, and two taken prisoners. Our loss was one horse killed. After scouring the country a short distance, our forces returned to the river.

There is no positive evidence of rebel gunboats in the river this side of Port Darling. Information received here goes to show that the new Merrimac will not be ready to operate for three weeks.

The health of the troops has improved ever since they began to receive fresh vegetables, ordered to be issued to them by Gen. McClellan.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst., Gen. Joseph Hooker, with his entire division, together with the division under command of Gen. Sedgwick, a brigade of cavalry under General Pleasanton, and four batteries, commanded respectively by Captains De Rusey, Benson, Bramall, and Tidball, the whole under the immediate command of General Hooker, were ordered to make a reconnoissance towards the enemy's lines. At four o'clock they left the encampment and proceeded on the Charles City road. After following it a few miles they struck off into the by-roads, and about ten o'clock reached Nelson's

Farm, where they bivouacked for the night. Early in the morning they were again moving, still following a roundabout way, and in an hour after this second start, they found themselves in the rear of Malvern Hill and the rebels there stationed, thus effectually getting between Richmond and its protectors. Judging from the preparations that had been made for our reception, it was evident that some of their many spies, which, at all times, are believed to be among us, had given them the information of our coming. Soon after reaching our position the forces were formed in line of battle, the artillery on the front, supported by infantry, and the cavalry to the left, to do the scouting. After six o'clock the enemy opened upon us with their field pieces, our forces promptly returning the fire. The fight lasted nearly two hours, when the enemy retired towards the river, taking with them their pieces.

It was the opinion of the Commanding General, when commencing the battle, that the enemy were in large force at this point, the nature of the ground and the character of the country preventing a sight at their encampment, and hence their numbers were not definitely known. After the fight it was discovered that they had only three regiments of infantry, four pieces of artillery, and a small number of cavalry. The prisoners taken all concur in saying that they would have retired upon the first intimation of our approach had they not been momentarily expecting the arrival of General Toombs and his division.

During the engagement we had only two batteries engaged, Captains Benson and Bramall. So effectively were they managed that the infantry were not called upon to fire a single shot. The party, when they left for the Hill, in the afternoon, took with them a large number of contrabands, and doubtless ere this they have succeeded in throwing up intrenchments to a considerable extent. The result of the expedition was gratifying in the extreme. As the fighting was done by artillery, and that on the part of the rebels was poorly served, our loss was small, only twenty being killed. The rebel loss was much greater. One hundred cavalrymen, horses, and equipage, were captured, and one small battery.

General Burnside, who was sent to Newport News to re-enforce General McClellan, has again moved, and at last accounts had reached Fredericksburg, for the purpose of strengthening the "Army of Virginia," under Gen. Pope.

A gentleman who was at Harrison's Landing on the 5th, gives an interesting account of the exchange of prisoners at that point. Our vessels arrived there at one P. M., and in the course of six hours delivered 6,013 prisoners to Commissioner Robert Ould. The United States prisoners had walked thirteen miles, and were almost in a famished condition, their food having been two small biscuits for the entire day. They suffered extremely for want of water, and it was only after the entreaty of Mr. Ould, that they were permitted to quench their thirst at a well. Capt. J. Stevenson, of the Marine Artillery, connected with our boats, distributed food and otherwise relieved their necessities. They remained over night near the Landing. Mr. Akin, a proprietor of a plantation, furnished the straw on which to sleep. Early the next morning they were taken on board our transports. Mr. Ould acknowledged the rebels had been better treated by the United States authorities than our own men at Richmond, and certainly the contrast between the two furnishes proof of this. The exchange has been completed so far as concerns private soldiers lately confined in Richmond and vicinity, and sanctioned this week. The arrangement for the exchange of officers is expected to be consummated.

The N. Y. Times' letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated 7th, says important movements are progressing on the south side of James River, but are of such a character as not to admit of disclosure for the present.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The crowded condition of our columns compels the omission of our usual weekly summary of intelligence from the National Capital. We give below such "orders" as have been promulgated by the Government since our last issue.

The following order, as will be observed, authorizes the arrest of persons discouraging enlistments:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 8, 1862.
Ordered, First, That all United States Marshals and Superintendents, or Chiefs of Police of any town, city or district, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged, by act, or speech, or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second, That an immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

Third, The expenses of such arrests and imprisonments will be certified to by the Chief Clerk of the War Department, and payment made.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 8, 1862.
An order to prevent the evasion of military duty and the suppression of disloyal practices:

1. By direction of the President of the United States, it is hereby ordered that until further orders no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country; and all marshals and military officers of the United States, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States, on the sea-board and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect; and they are hereby authorized to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States, in violation of this order, and report to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, at Washington city, for further instructions respecting the person or persons so arrested and detained.

2. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his country or State before such draft shall be made, shall be arrested by any Provost Marshal or other United States officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of a draft, and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars, as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

3. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons so arrested for disloyal practices.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The following circular was issued on the 11th inst.:
WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 11, 1862.
The temporary restriction upon traveling, deemed necessary to prevent evasions of liability to be drafted in the militia, was not intended to apply to couriers with dispatches, and the legations of friendly powers to the United States. All authorities, civil and military, are consequently required to allow such couriers to pass freely, without let or molestation.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prindle's Patent Agricultural Cultivator—D. R. Prindle.
Raw Bone Superphosphate of Lime—A. Lister & Bro.
Assignees Sale of Real Estate—Horace Blackmar.
Produce Commission Merchant—Josiah Carpenter.
Russell's Prolific Strawberry—Geo. Clapp.
Money to Loan—J. E. Pierpont, Sec'y.
Standard Pear Trees—E. Moody & Son.

The News Condenser.

- Gen. Butler is asking for re-enforcements.
- In Great Britain there are 8,562 farmers and veterinary surgeons.
- Morgan stole 500 valuable horses during his late raid in Kentucky.
- It is said that Washington can easily turn out 2,000 clerks to defend the Capital.
- Counterfeit twenty-four cent postage stamps are in circulation in Portland, Maine.
- A grand council of the Six Nations of Indians was held at Onondaga Castle last week.
- There are now between 1,700 and 1,800 guests at the three principal Saratoga hotels.
- The peach crop is promising. It is thought peaches will sell for 50 cents a bushel in Delaware.
- Gen. Grant has seized and confiscated 113 houses and stores in Memphis belonging to rebels.
- Nearly 1,000 barrels of prize rosin were sold in Brooklyn at \$11 and \$11.50 per barrel, last week.
- Muscatine, Iowa, containing 6,000 inhabitants, is now raising her sixteenth company for the war.
- The army chaplains in England number 30. Seventy-two are protestants and 18 Roman Catholics.
- The Yazoo is navigable for fifty miles, and empties into the Mississippi a few miles above Vicksburg.
- Rev. J. Wallace, editor of the Presbyterian Quarterly Review, died at Philadelphia on the 25th ult.
- In Chicago, black lists are published of all persons who refuse to contribute money to support the war.
- The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts will be held in Worcester on the 10th of September.
- Rich gold deposits have been found in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. The discovery was made in boring for oil.
- Extensive orders for iron-clad vessels are now in course of execution in England for the Russian Government.
- Well executed counterfeits of the Mercantile Bank, N. Y., have been extensively circulated in New York city.
- Duke Pasquier, the oldest Statesman in France, the very Nestor of publicists, died recently at the age of 96.
- Italians in New York are recruiting for the Mexican army. Mexicans in that city pay their passage via Sonora.
- The births of Collector and Surveyor of New York are said to have yielded \$600,000 in perquisites since July 1, 1862.
- The three railroad bridges recently destroyed by the rebels on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad have been rebuilt.
- The St. Louis correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that a rebel plot for the seizure of the city has been brought to light.
- The fear of the confiscation of his large estates in Virginia, caused the suicide of the Rothschild's agent in New Orleans.
- Louisville is said to be improving to some extent, despite the difficulties of the country. Trade and travel are on the increase.
- Gen. Totten, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, is about to make an inspection of the military works on the Atlantic seaboard.
- The rebel prisoners confined in Forts McHenry and Warren are being sent to Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of exchange.
- During Wednesday afternoon, between 400 and 500 rebel prisoners, confined at Fort Delaware, took the oath of allegiance.
- A New Orleans correspondent of the New York Times says there are symptoms of insubordination among the slaves of that city.
- Henry Benedict, a boy aged sixteen years, was lately married in New Milford, Conn., to a girl named Sophia Nobles, aged fourteen.
- The Board of Aldermen at Boston, on Monday week, voted \$200 for the construction of an iron-clad Monitor for the harbor.
- Rev. W. Meriam, an American missionary at Philippopolis, has been murdered by brigands, on his way from Constantinople.
- Tuesday week no less than 95 grain-loaded vessels passed Detroit. The movement of grain on the lakes continues remarkably large.
- All the patent medicines in Alabama belonging to Northern doctors have been sold at auction for the benefit of the Dixie Confederacy.
- Among the articles comprised in the cargo of the captured steamer Tubal Cain were eighteen thousand stand of improved fire-arms.
- Some of the clerks in the different departments at Washington are commencing to form companies. This looks like practical patriotism.
- The author of that well known song, beginning, "She's all my fancy painted her," died recently in an English poor house, aged 74 years.
- In Philadelphia, private subscriptions for the bounty fund, exceed the railroads, foot up two hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.
- The United States Economist estimates that there is fully one hundred million more specie in the United States than we had two years ago.
- It is estimated that there are \$10,000,000 worth of supplies at Nassau, N. P., intended for the rebel ports, whenever the blockade can be run.
- The St. Louis News of July 29 notices a rumor that Maj. Gen. Hitchcock is to be assigned to the command of the Department of the West.
- Five hundred and sixty-seven bales of prize cotton were sold in Brooklyn last week, on Government account, for 44 1/2 and 50 1/2 cents per pound.
- The willingness to enlist as tax-gatherers is much more manifest than that to enlist as soldiers in the Union army for the preservation of the Union.
- By a recent law abolishing regimental bands, about 5,000 non-combatants will be mustered out of service, many of whom will re-enlist as soldiers.
- A great change has come over Baltimore. It is thought that her quots of volunteers will be raised within ten days after the granting of the bounty.
- The aggregate production of the Pennsylvania coal mines for the present season is about 3,740,887 tons, against 4,102,189 tons the same time last season.
- The people of New Haven have requested the town officers to advertise the names of all men who apply for exemption papers in order to evade the draft.
- The news from Lebanon is not satisfactory, as it is said that the Druses of the Harem manifest some intention of again rising against the Christians.
- The shipment of Pennsylvania rock oil from this country to Europe, during the first six months of the present year, amounted to more than \$1,000,000.
- During the past month the issue of nickels from the Mint at Philadelphia was over 3,500,000 of coins. The rush for them has been extremely urgent.
- At Albany, Saturday and Sunday week were two of the hottest days of the season. On both days the mercury stood between 90 and 94 degrees in the shade.
- A religious regiment is to be recruited in New York, composed of such as have hitherto refused to enlist on account of the immoral tendencies of camp life.
- The Charleston Courier says that two or three Union flags were recently found in houses at Galveston. All the persons guilty of this "treason" were executed.

Publisher's Notices.

A new Half Volume of the RURAL commenced July 5th, the presents a favorable time for renewals, and also for new subscriptions to begin.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, August 12th, 1892. Our market is extremely inactive. We note but two changes.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Flour, Wheat, Corn, and other agricultural products.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

Table of wool market prices for various grades of wool, including Saxony, American, and other types.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Flour.—The unfavorable news by the Jura, and the decline in gold and sterling exchange, have a very depressing effect upon the flour market.

ALBANY, AUG. 11.—Flour and Meal.—Our market opened steady for flour, and during the morning a moderate business was done at closing prices.

TORONTO, AUGUST 6.—GRAIN.—During the past week the supplies of grain in the street market have been very low.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

Table of cattle market prices for various grades of cattle, including first quality, ordinary quality, and inferior quality.

ALBANY, AUG. 11.—BEEVES.—We have to report the old story this week—heavy receipts, light demand, and a fall in prices.

Table of sheep and lamb market prices, including prices for head, carcasses, and other categories.

BRIGHTON, AUGUST 7.—At market, 1000 Beef Cattle, 200 Steers, 500 Sheep and Lambs, 200 Swine.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

Table of wool market prices for various grades of wool, including Saxony, American, and other types.

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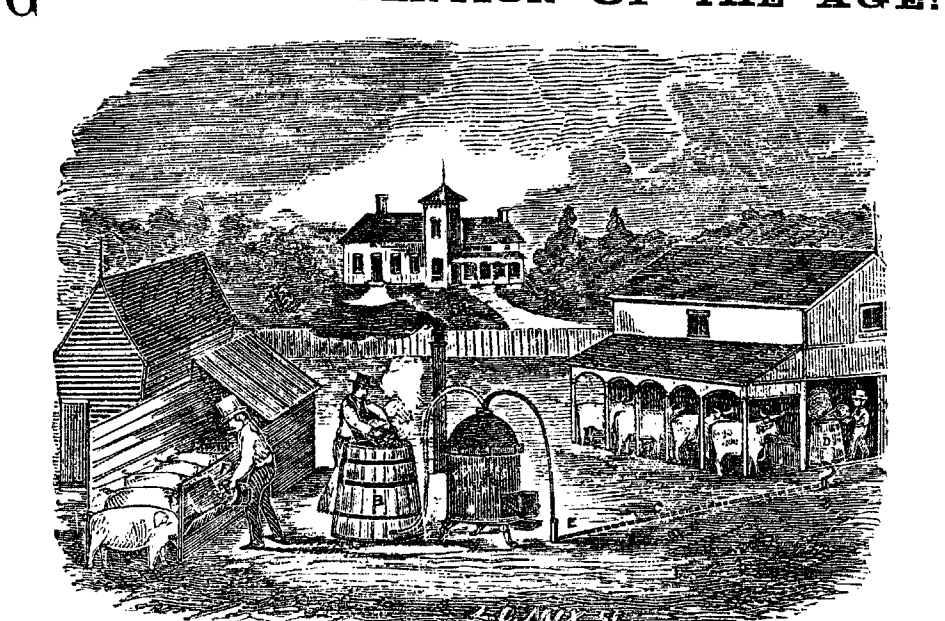
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Table showing prices and terms of payment for land, including cash payment and long credit options.

THE MEN OF THE CUMBERLAND.

[THIS story went down on the 9th of March, under Lieut. GRONK M. MORRIS, with her flag flying, and her guns firing (while the water was closing over them), at the iron monster "Virginia," which had cut two yawning holes in her side. The chaplain and one hundred and twenty of her crew were said to have sunk in her.]

The Story-Teller.

THE OLD MAN'S COLT.

THE snow was falling right cheerily on the last day of the year 185-, and already there lay upon the ground sufficient to make most excellent sleighing. The youngsters were enjoying the fun in the roads, the country sledges were rattling by, filled with rosy-cheeked girls and merry lads; the more elegant turn-outs from the city, fourteen miles distant, occasionally flitted past the tavern door, where I was tarrying temporarily, and the season was peculiarly gay, as the holidays were passing away.

"Yes. The sleigh will be fine, and I would like to buy a good horse," I added, "if I can light on one that suits me every way, and does not come too high."

bring six hundred dollars or the colt; and I've concluded I shall do one or the other, sure as preaching, anyhow."

an indictment, he would find one that would. Things were approaching the crisis. Calhoun became aware of Jackson's determination, and sent Letcher, of Kentucky, to confer with him on the subject, and to learn his real intentions. He went to the President's House. It was then already late at night. The President received him with his usual courtesy; but, sir, that mild blue eye, which at times would overflow and fill with tears like that of a woman, was kindled up that night with unwonted fire.

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