

The Educator.

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

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

NUMBER TWO.

THE Anglo-Saxons appear to have been originally Theists, but after their advent into Britain they deified many external objects.

The Saxon tongue is of Teutonic origin. The Teutonic is of great antiquity, and appears to have prevailed in Asia in the most ancient times.

Long before the Norman conquest there had been much intercourse between Britain and that part of France then called Normandy, which lay along the English channel.

Just at this period the English may be considered in the light of a new language, endowed with the best capacities and powers, won from many tongues, and adapted, as a whole, to make a firm impression upon the world.

The immense influence of the Latin as a spoken tongue, engendered as it was by the Roman conquest, and later by the service of the Catholic church, has perished from Europe, and languages built chiefly upon it have taken its place.

TEACHING AND LEARNING.

THE words teach and learn are frequently used as though of precisely synonymous import. In some of the old writers we find learn used in the sense of teach.

To learn, implies to gain or acquire knowledge; to teach, is to impart knowledge or to guide one in his efforts to secure it.

With this understanding of these words we may see that mere talking is not teaching, and yet it would seem that many teachers so regard it.

not unfrequently meet with those who are incessantly talking,—attempting to pour knowledge into the pupil by the medium of "tongues and sounds."

If the view we have thus briefly taken is correct, those teachers will not be the best and most successful who talk most, but those who can lead their pupils to think for themselves and to give clear expression to their thoughts.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION A DUTY.

PERHAPS nothing will so much hasten the time when body and mind will both be adequately cared for, as a diffusion of the belief that the preservation of health is a duty.

Nature is a strict accountant; and if you demand of her in one direction more than she is prepared to lay out, she balances the account by making a deduction elsewhere.

In primitive times, when aggression and defense were the leading social activities, bodily vigor, with its accompanying courage, were the great desiderata; and then education was almost wholly physical; mental education was little cared for, and, indeed, was often treated with contempt.

THE OBJECT OF EDUCATION.—It seems to me that the object of education is to produce men practiced in business, with enlarged minds and correct judgments, and men of learning not unversed in the world.

THE SCHOOL IN THE HOUSE.—Every family is a school. All its members are teachers, all are scholars. Without text-books all study, and by instinct all learn.

SINGING.—The effect of music is powerful. In a school it has a tendency to promote cheerfulness and help discipline. It also furnishes a pleasant relaxation from study.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—Out of 310,289 soldiers in France, representing all grades in society, only 102,873 can read and write.

MILTON ON EDUCATION.—A complete and generous education is "that which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully, and magnanimously, all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war."

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"Our brave mountain-eagles swoop from the eye, Our lithe panthers leap from forest and plain, Out of the West flash the flames of the prairie, Out of the East roll the waves of the main."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC. From the Rappahannock.

THE regular correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from the "Headquarters of the Army of Virginia," on the 22d ult., says:

There have been some sharp skirmishing and cannonading during the last two days, but nothing of a very decisive character. The enemy is afraid to attack us in force, and we occupy a position which it would be imprudent to abandon for a few days.

After nearly an hour had elapsed, in which possible and impossible speculations were indulged, a squadron of Gen. Buford's cavalry went out to scour the surrounding country.

Later in the day another attempt was made by the enemy to occupy the left bank of the river at this point. They came forward cautiously through a belt of woods, the open field in front of which was held by a part of Ricketts' division.

The hospital at Cattle's Station was "sacked," and all the sick taken out South. The rebels then had their own way, and pillaged and plundered to their heart's content.

While one of the rebel regiments was at work immediately at the station, another dashed up to Gen. Pope's wagon train, half a mile further up the road.

Fourteen of the same gallant men charged on a body of the rebel cavalry, killing a large number of their horses, which lay along the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

Another party had crossed the railroad and gone down to General Ricketts' and King's supply trains and headquarter wagons.

stood the whole brunt of the fight, and acted nobly in other engagements in the Valley. He was a pure patriot, and was held in the highest esteem, not only by his men but by his superiors.

stood the whole brunt of the fight, and acted nobly in other engagements in the Valley. He was a pure patriot, and was held in the highest esteem, not only by his men but by his superiors.

A dispatch from the Rappahannock, dated on Thursday last, informs us that the 1st New Jersey regiment, while making a gallant charge upon the enemy, was unfortunately surrounded by two regiments of rebel infantry, and one-half were taken prisoners.

Carl Schurz was with Sigel during the reconnaissance of the latter on Friday, on the south side of the Rappahannock. Schurz's crossing was unopposed. He kept on up the opposite bank, and out upon the level ground, and went more than a mile before his pickets came face to face with the enemy's.

The fight on the trans-Rappahannock field was hotly contested, as you may well imagine from the fact that it commenced about 9 A. M. and lasted until 6 o'clock in the evening!

The Rebel Attack on Cattle's Station.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following graphic account of the rebel raid on Cattle's Station.

Friday evening, about 8 o'clock, as your correspondent was in camp with the baggage and supply trains of Sigel's First Army Corps, south of Cattle's Station, an alarm was given that the rebel cavalry had attacked and taken the station, and were advancing upon us.

Upon repairing to the station at daylight, we found that last night the railroad train from Rappahannock reached there about 8 P. M., and was waiting for a train to come up from Alexandria.

The hospital at Cattle's Station was "sacked," and all the sick taken out South. The rebels then had their own way, and pillaged and plundered to their heart's content.

While one of the rebel regiments was at work immediately at the station, another dashed up to Gen. Pope's wagon train, half a mile further up the road.

Fourteen of the same gallant men charged on a body of the rebel cavalry, killing a large number of their horses, which lay along the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

Another party had crossed the railroad and gone down to General Ricketts' and King's supply trains and headquarter wagons.

into the rebel cavalry, killing two and taking two prisoners, in a skirmish of nearly an hour. When the fire opened, Major Wm. Painter, Division Quartermaster, Capt. Fred. Gerker, Brigade Quartermaster, and Capt. D. B. Jones, Commissary, ran out, mounted their horses, cheered the men, urging them to stand firm, and were taken prisoners.

About 7 A. M. Saturday, a squadron of rebel cavalry drove in our pickets on the Warrenton road, and the whole camp was again under arms; guards were called out, the teamsters formed their wagons in circles, with the horses inside, and all the guns were got out to make a desperate resistance; in a few minutes the cavalry were deployed out, and a body of cavalry coming up towards Manassas, proved to be the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, deploying as skirmishers.

All the morning we heard one incessant roar of artillery down on the Rappahannock. We can learn no particulars. Up to last night there had been no fight, though it was believed the rebels were trying to throw a column of eighty thousand across the Rappahannock, above the railroad, to get in our rear.

The rebels were very ferocious, and in all their charges shouted, yelled and swore, surrender or die! A contraband, who came in this morning, says that a number of contrabands with him were cut down by the cavalry, and he only escaped by taking to a thicket.

In the height of the panic, this morning, we saw a number of stalwart negroes, with muskets, side by side with teamsters and soldiers.

Our whole loss is about 300 prisoners, 7 wagons and 100 horses, and a few killed and wounded; all our wounded and their own were taken off with them.

During the onset of the rebels, after the wagons had been fired, they started back from the road to where Gen. Milroy's trains lay, intending to pay their attentions to them, but they were promptly met by a guard of about one hundred men, headed by Capt. J. B. McDonald, Commissary of Milroy's brigade. His bravery and determination saved the train.

Capt. T. Lowry and his clerks, of the Quartermaster's Department, secured the valuable papers and money belonging to the Government, and retired to a secluded place in the woods until the dash was over.

Gen. Butler and the French Consul.

THE order of General Butler, confiscating all the private fire-arms in New Orleans, provoked the following remonstrance from Count Mejan, the French Consul in that city:

HEADQUARTERS AT NEW ORLEANS, } NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12, 1862.

SIR.—The new order of the day, which has been published this morning, and by which you require that all and whatever arms may be in the possession of the people of this city, must be delivered up, has caused the most serious alarm among the French subjects of New Orleans.

Foreigners, sir, and particularly Frenchmen, have, notwithstanding the accusations brought against some of them by certain persons, scrupulously abstained from taking any part in the struggle, something to maintain during the actual conflict the neutrality imposed upon them.

For some time past unmistakable signs have manifested themselves among the servile population of the city and surrounding country, of their intention to break the bonds which bind them to their masters, and many persons apprehend an actual revolt.

It is not denied that the protection of the United States Government would be extended to them in such an event, but that protection could not be effective at all times and in all places, nor provide against those internal enemies whose unrestrained language and manners are constantly increasing, and who are but partially kept in subjection by the conviction that their masters are armed.

I submit to you, sir, these observations, with the request that you will give them into consideration; please accept, sir, the assurance of my high esteem. THE CONSUL OF FRANCE, COUNT MEJAN.

Lieut. Weitzel, United States Engineers, and Assistant Military Commandant of New Orleans.

Gen. Butler sent this sharp reply: HEADQUARTERS, DEPT OF THE GULF, } NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14, 1862.

SIR.—Your official note to Lieut. Weitzel, Assistant Military Commandant, has been forwarded to me. I see no just cause of complaint against the order requiring the arms of private citizens to be delivered up. It is the usual course pursued in cities similarly situated to this, even without any exterior force in the neighborhood.

You will observe that it will not do to trust to mere professions of neutrality. I trust most of your countrymen are in good faith neutral; but it is unfortunately true that some of them are not. This causes the good, of necessity, to suffer for the acts of the bad.

I take leave to call your attention to the fact that the United States forces gave every immunity to Monsieur Bonnegross, who claimed to be the French Consul at Baton Rouge; allowed him to keep his arms and relied upon his neutrality, but his son was taken prisoner on the battle field in arms against us. You will also do me the favor to remember that very few of the French subjects here have taken the oath of neutrality, which was offered to, but not required of them, by my order No. 41, although all the officers of the French Legion had, with your knowledge and assent, taken the oath to support the constitution of the Confederate States.

Let me assure you that the protection of the United States against violence, either by negroes or white men, whether citizens or foreign, will continue to be as perfect as it has been since our advent here, and by far more manifesting itself at all moments and everywhere ("tous les instants et partout") than any improvised citizens' organization could be.

Whenever the inhabitants of this city will, by a public and united act, show both their loyalty and

Publisher's Notices.

A NEW HALF VOLUME.

To Agents, Subscribers, and Others. As a new Half Volume of the Rural commenced July 6th, the present is a favorable time for renewals, and also for new subscriptions to begin.

Half-Yearly Club Subscriptions at special prorated rates as for a whole year, with free copies to agents, &c., for the term.

BACK VOLUMES.—Bound copies of our last volume are now ready for delivery—price, \$3; unbound, \$2.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure continuity.

TRAVELING AGENTS are employed by us, as we wish to give the whole field to local agents and those who form clubs.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Table with columns for various market items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, and their prices.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1.—Flour.—Market continues a shade firmer with a fair business doing for export and home consumption.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The market continues very active, and large sales of Foreign, to arrive, have been made but no reported Domestic wools are on or more at present.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBANY, SEPT. 1.—Flour and Meal.—The market opened quiet at the closing prices of Saturday, and during the morning only a moderate business has been done in flour at unchanged rates.

TORONTO, AUGUST 27.—GRAIN.—There has not been very much activity in the street market this week.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

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

Table listing prices for different types of cattle: Beef Cattle, Cows and Calves, Veal Calves, Sheep and Lambs, Swine.

ALBANY, SEPT. 1.—BREVES.—The rise noticed last week and the week before has had the effect of drawing out a large supply of stock from the western part of our own State.

BRIDGEVILLE, AUGUST 28.—At market, 800 Beef Cattle, 200 Steers, 500 Sheep and Lambs, 400 Swine.

MARKETS, COMMERCE, &C.

Table with columns for various market items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, and their prices.

THE WOOD MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The market continues very active, and large sales of Foreign, to arrive, have been made but no reported Domestic wools are on or more at present.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBANY, SEPT. 1.—Flour and Meal.—The market opened quiet at the closing prices of Saturday, and during the morning only a moderate business has been done in flour at unchanged rates.

20,000 PEACH TREES FOR SALE, \$30.00 PER 1000.

Apple Seedlings, 2 years old, \$12.50 per 1000. White Grapes and Cherry Currants, \$40 per 1000.

THE PRIZE HAY-RAKE.

At the Trial of Hay-Rakes, for August 12th, 1892. The Prize was awarded to the Rake made by the firm of J. P. ROSS, there were four Rakes entered for the Prize.

DELAWARE GRAPE VINES At Ten Cents Each.

Offer these Vines, in excellent health, at the following low rates: 1st quality, \$25 per 100—\$200 per 1000.

Trees at Low Prices.

Our STOCK FOR FALL IS VERY EXTENSIVE, and in quality the VERY BEST. We give prices below, and for particulars invite you to send for our Catalogue.

APPLE TREES, 5 to 8 feet, fine, \$45; 4 to 5 feet, \$20. Standard Pear, 6 to 8 feet, extra, \$250; 4 to 5 feet, \$100.

TOLEDO NURSERIES ALL KINDS OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c. Wholesale and Retail, at very low rates.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton's Seedling, 2 years old, \$15.00 per 1000. Norway Spruce, 4 feet, well branched, \$125.00 do.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For Michigan property, brick cottage house on Sophia Street. Apply to P. M. CRANDALL, Esq., Keyhole's Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

DIANA GRAPE VINES.

I, D. W. MOORE, do hereby certify that the above named vines are the best and most productive of any I have ever raised.

THE GROVE NURSERY.

JOHN A. KENNICOTT, THE GROVE N. Y. COOK CO. ILINOIS, still sells all kinds of Nursery stock, suited to the North-West.

A GUIDE TO HEALTH.

THE NEW GYMNASIUMS FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. BY DR. LEWIS, M. D., Proprietor of the Essex St. Gymnasium, Boston.

GRAY DORKINGS.

A large lot of Spring Chickens for sale. J. R. PAGE, Sennett, N. Y.

RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Recent rains have forwarded these plants so rapidly, the subscriber is induced, by urgent demands, to put them in market at once.

DEMBERTON SQUARE ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF NURSERY STOCK.—The undersigned, appointed receiver of the Nursery Stock of the late firm of GREGORY & GOLDSMITH, now offers the same for sale to Dealers and Nurserymen.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

On the premises at Hillside, State of Michigan, by Auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th days of October, 1892, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MILLIKEN'S STENCIL PAMPHLET.

Shows how any active person can make money rapidly. Sent free on application to the Editor, "Monitor," Brandon, Vt.

EMPLOYMENT.—Agents wanted in every county to sell the best Sewing Machine ever offered to the public.

CANASSERS WANTED.

To assume Agencies, and to take orders for the most Popular History of the Rebellion!

TO GROWERS OF SPRING WHEAT.

Chappell & Sprague, ROCHESTER, N. Y., SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF SEPARATING OATS, BARLEY, &C., FROM WHEAT.



"BOOTH'S COMPOUND SHAKER." For separating Oats, Barley, and other foreign substances from wheat.

JOSIAH CARPENTER, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.

32 Jay Street, New York. Sells for Farmers and others every description of Country Produce at the highest market prices.

G. C. PEARSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 167 Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Receive consignments of produce to be sold in this market, and shipment; all Eastern orders for Grain by the cargo, Flour, Provisions, &c., making advances (if desired), in either case.

THE CHAMPION CIDER AND WINE MILL.

Hickok's Patent Portable Keystone CIDER AND WINE MILL. 10,000 in use and approved.

W. O. HICKOK, Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

SUPERIOR STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Grown with special care, and warranted to give satisfaction, or money will be refunded.

C. B. MILLER, Foreign and American Horticultural Agent.

EXHIBITION AND SALES ROOMS. No. 684 Broadway, near Bleeker Street, New York.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

It is the Original and only Genuine and Reliable Wringer before the people. It surpasses all others in Strength of Frame! Power of Action!

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD!

We defy All Competition! We invite a fair comparison with any other Wringer, and will show by positive proof and actual demonstration, that THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER will work better.

CANASSERS WANTED.

To men who had experience as canvassers, or any who would like to engage in the sale of this truly valuable invention.

WE WARRANT EACH ONE IN EVERY PARTICULAR!

Canvassers wanted. Descriptive Circulars furnished by JULIUS IYER & CO., General Agents, P. O. Box 310, 365 Broadway, New York.

10c IN STAMPS.

Enclosed to "Clark's School Visitor," 1308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, will secure, by return mail, post-paid, a copy of "CHRISTIAN COURAGE," a sermon for the Times, by Rev. Alexander Clark, Editor of "The Daily Telegraph."

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.

Warranted the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the class in the world. See Catalogue containing testimonials to their superiority for the most eminent musicians.

TO BUILDERS AND FARMERS. Building Brick and Drain Tile.

The Rochester Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company are now fitted to meet all demands of either Builders or Farmers wishing Brick or Tile.

Table listing prices for various building materials like 2 inch Pipe, 3 inch Pipe, etc.

FARMS FOR SALE. BENNETT & BANCKER.

Have for sale some of the choicest Farming Lands in the State of Michigan, situated in the counties of Jackson, Eaton, and Ingham.

A. ALLIS, WATERS & CO., BANKERS.

55 Buffalo St., Opposite the Eagle Hotel, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Interest Coupons of U. S. seven and three-tenths per cent.

JAMES TERRY & CO., STOVES, FURNACES, COAL GRATES.

Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery and House Furnishing Hardware of every description.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SEEDS, FRUITS, &c.

M. J. MONROE, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Commission Merchant, 50 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.

SQUIERS' PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Rural New-Yorker.

Large list of books for sale with prices, including titles like 'The American Farmer's Encyclopedia', 'The Universal Horticultural Encyclopedia', etc.

WHO'S READY?

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

God help us! Who's ready? There's danger before! Who's armed and who's mounted? The foe's at the door!

The Story-Teller.

(Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.)

THE RECLAIMED.

BY MRS. MINNIE WELDON.

"AND SO, JAMIE, you are really going, are you?" "Yes; father says I may. Uncle Walter starts to-morrow, and I am going with him. I hope it will be a clear day; for we are going on the boat, and it will be pleasant if the sun shines."

did you not send for me? It is too bad! too bad! and tears chased each other down her cheeks. "And he to be gone so long. Oh! why did he go?" But Bessie did not wait for an answer. She hastened to JAMIE's little room, (the place always chosen by the children to exhibit their sorrows), seated herself by the window, and wept freely.

she means to. It is her disposition to fret, and she really can not help it. I love her, in spite of it all, and I half think she loves me too. "But, JAMIE, would you not rather live at home with mother and all of us?" "Oh! I don't know; I rather believe not. Aunt does not scold as often as she used to, and I do not like to live on a farm. I would like it if I did not have to work so hard; but I get very tired, and then father thinks me lazy. I wish you could live with us, and go to school with me."

but he seemed to hear again his mother's words, "my prayers will follow you," and he dropped the cup and left the room, amid the jeers of the company. But he cared not now. He felt that he had resisted temptation once, and power would be given him for other trials. He felt that he was saved. Went there not up to heaven the glad tidings of a soul saved from ruin? Did not the angels rejoice over him? God only knoweth, but peace reigned in the heart that had been so long tempest-tossed; the peace that arises from love to the Supreme.

Wit and Humor. A DOMESTIC FARCE IN ONE SCENE. "Why is it, my son, that when you drop your bread and butter, it is always on the buttered side?" "I don't know. It hadn't order, had it? The strongest side ought to be up, and this is the strongest butter I have ever seen."