





HORTICULTURAL.

SIX BEST ANNUALS.

A SUBSCRIBER, who has no ground to waste, wishes us to name the six best annuals.

1. ABUNDANCE OF FLOWERS.—We have a great many flowers that are curious and really beautiful, but the blooms are so few in comparison with the size of the plant, the amount of the foliage and the room required, that they are desirable only as objects of curiosity, or for the purpose of making up a collection.

2. CONSTANT BLOOM.—Some plants make a good show for a few weeks, but the flowers soon fade, and then they become unsightly.

3. FINE SHOW.—We have very many flowers that are delicate, beautiful objects, when closely examined, and in some places are very desirable, but they make no show in a bed unless examined.

4. FRAGRANCE.—Where fragrance is united with the other desirable qualities mentioned, we have a flower as nearly perfect as possible.

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16. FRAGRANCE.—Where fragrance is united with the other desirable qualities mentioned, we have a flower as nearly perfect as possible.

We will suppose a piece two hundred feet long is to be worked to the depth of twenty inches, and the surface-soil is twelve inches deep.

At the beginning, plow the first furrow one slice further to the right than the point at which you intend to begin to deepen the soil.

To work an acre in this way will require the industrious employment of at least five or perhaps six half-days.

We have supposed the soil that was put below to be in as good condition as desired, and no enrichment employed.

The surface now consists probably of a depth of ten inches of unfertile subsoil, which will require a large amount of fertilizing material to bring it into good productive condition.

As to the means of doing it are not a very weighty consideration; but if it is to be done with stable manure at the price which it costs near our large towns, the expense will be at least double, if not four-fold, that of the labor, and not more than half the cost of the labor has yet been incurred.

So as to make good soil for gardening purposes, would require thirty cords of manure and two or three times that amount of sods from another field.

The way to proceed in making the application would be to apply at once half the quantity of manure named, and then plow deeply, so that a little of the fertile soil would be brought up into the subsoil that is now the surface-soil, but beginning at the outer side of the field and making the furrows in the opposite direction.

After this the surface-soil would be used for this part of it, and much waste travel saved; but for the trench-plowing no swivel-plow with which I am acquainted is well adapted.

After this operation has been performed, the first furrow-slice will be found in place. The next plowing may cross the former furrows.

Harrowing or working with a large cultivator will be very effective in mixing thoroughly and disintegrating the new surface-soil.

After the manure has been applied, and the plowing and working with harrow or cultivator has also been done, thirty or fifty cords of sods from the roadside or another field may be added, and after these have partially fallen to pieces or been broken, another plowing may be performed, another harrowing, and then the balance of the manure put upon the surface to remain all winter, if the work has been done in the fall.

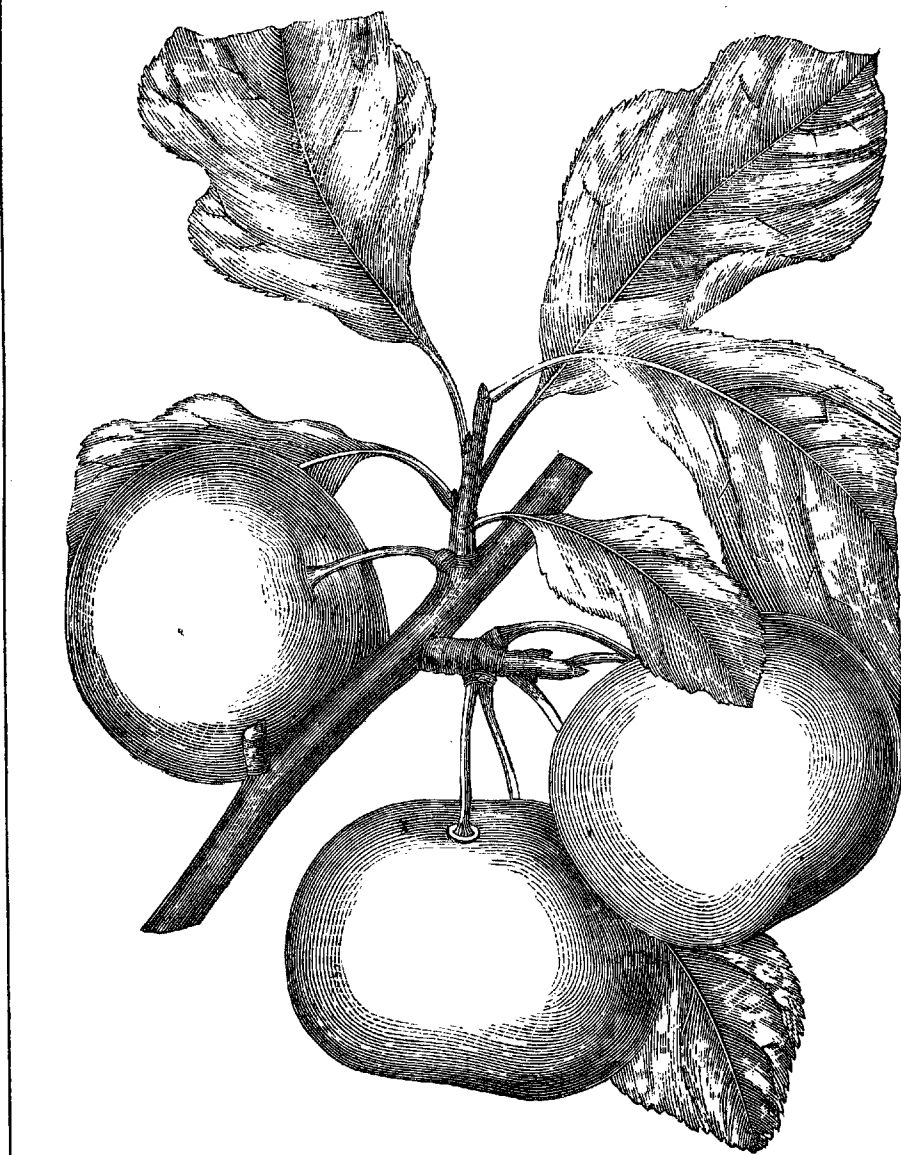
The cost of the whole operation will now be found to amount to from two hundred to three hundred dollars.—Landmarks.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE. My small experience in the cultivation of the strawberry satisfies me that the wandering disposition of that plant must be indulged to some extent, at least in the case of certain kinds.

For three years a bed of the Boston Pine and Burr's New Pine varieties, in our garden, was assiduously cultivated on the plan of removing the runners as fast as they appeared, and keeping the ground loose and free from weeds.

The result, so far as fruit was concerned, was unsatisfactory to the last degree; the aggregate proceeds of the concern for the three years not amounting to a quart of berries.

During the summer and autumn of the third year of their cultivation, however, they were allowed to send out runners ad libitum, and the following summer produced a bountiful crop of fine fruit.



THE McLAUGHLIN PLUM.

In our last we gave descriptions of several good plums, and now we present our readers with an engraving and description of one of the best plums grown—the McLaughlin. In quality, it is acknowledged by all to be nearly equal to the Green Gage, and many prefer it to this old favorite.

The tree is hardy, vigorous, and productive; fruit large and nearly round, usually a little flattened, as shown in the engraving. Skin thin and yellow, and dotted and marked with red on the sunny side, and covered with a thin bloom.

Fruit ripens usually about the first of September, but is later here this season. Our report of the fruit market shows that plums are selling at a good price in New York.

respectable nurseryman. Prefer strong dwarf plants to those that have run up like Lombardy poplars in search of light.

FRUIT IN NEW YORK MARKET.—As the prices which many of our readers obtain for their fruit, are regulated by the New York market, we give, from the Spectator, the prices of fruit and vegetables in that city on the 12th inst.:

Table with 2 columns: Fruit/Vegetable and Price. Items include Mercers choice, Peaches, Buckeyes, Sweet potatoes, etc.

LANDMARKS.—This is the singular name of a new monthly periodical, by Dr. C. W. GRANT, of Iowa, near Peckskill, N. Y.

FRUIT RECOVERED.—From Dr. JAMES FOUNTAIN, of Jefferson Valley, Westchester Co., N. Y., specimens of Summer Pippin apple.

From Mrs. Wm. WADSWORTH, of Geneseo, fine specimens of foreign grapes.

From F. W. LAY, Esq., of Greece, the largest and finest specimens of Bartlett pears we have seen the present season.

Inquiries and Answers.

HOLLYHOCKS.—Will some one please to inform me, through the columns of the RURAL, how soon after flowering the roots of hollyhocks should be taken up, and in what manner divided?—A LOVER OF FLOWERS, Lockport, N. Y., 1862.

Take up the old plants in September or October, and each old root may be divided so as to make many plants.

FLOWERS FOR NAME.—Will you be kind enough to send me the names of the enclosed plants in your to me invaluable paper.

BLIGHT ON PEAR TREES.—I noticed in the RURAL an inquiry for a remedy for blight in pear trees. I will give mine.

MANAGEMENT OF GREENHOUSE.—The majority of greenhouse plants love abundance of light, a mild, moist air, and a soil composed of about equal proportions of fine sand, leaf-mold, peat, or turfy earth, and very old stable dung.

Domestic Economy.

CANNING FRUIT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Desiring to make a small return for the many benefits I have derived from your paper, I send you my way of canning fruit:

The best cans are wide-mouthed glass bottles, and use no corks. Lay them in a pan of clean water, (warm, if you please,) set them over a kettle of hot water, while your fruit is heating in a nicely cleaned brass or porcelain kettle.

and you will find that two pounds of fruit, with the sugar, will fill a quart can. As soon as the fruit begins to boil, empty the now hot water from one of your bottles, set on a plate, (so as to save what is spilled,) fill it full, wipe the edge of the bottle, and have ready a cover to put on immediately, prepared as follows:—The simplest, cheapest, and surest way, is to take two tablespoonfuls of rosin, (pound the large lumps, so you can measure it,) and one of gum shellac, with a piece of bees-wax as large as a hickory nut, and melt together.

Large-mouthed crocks can be sealed in this way, if the glazing is good. Last year I filled a two gallon crock, seven inches across the top, and in January the fruit was excellent.

Save all the covers; they can be used many times by placing them in your cement pan in the oven, and adding new where needed.

AN APPLE QUARTERER. EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Allow me, through the columns of your excellent journal, to give its readers a good way to make an apple quarterer:

Take a piece of board 18 inches long, 7 inches wide, 1 1/4 inch thick, and make a hole 4 1/2 or 5 inches in diameter, 4 inches from one end, for the knife to be put in.

LEMON PIE—WASHING RIBBONS. EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Noticing JESSIE's request in your columns, for a recipe for making lemon pie, I send the following, which I think is very good.

Will some of the many readers of the RURAL inform me, through its columns, the best method of washing ribbons, either white or colored, to make them look like new?—MRS. H. E. EVANS, Irving, N. Y., 1862.

TOMATO FIGS—TOMATO PIE. EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Having received considerable valuable information through the columns of your paper, and having seen an inquiry for making Tomato Figs, I send the following:

Take plum or pear-shaped tomatoes, scald and peel them. To sixteen pounds of fruit put six pounds of sugar; boil until soft, then take them out, put in a dish, and flatten them. Dry them in the sun; then pack in a jar or box and sift white sugar over every layer.

GREEN TOMATO PIE.—I also send a recipe for green tomato pies, which we think very good. Stew a quart of green tomatoes sliced in two cups of sugar.

TOMATO PRESERVES.—Take the round yellow variety as soon as ripe, scald and peel; then to seven pounds of tomatoes add seven pounds of white sugar, and let them stand over night; take the tomatoes out of the sugar, and boil the sirup, removing the scum; put in the tomatoes, and boil gently fifteen or twenty minutes; remove the fruit again, and boil until the sirup thickens.

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MANAGEMENT OF GREENHOUSE.—The majority of greenhouse plants love abundance of light, a mild, moist air, and a soil composed of about equal proportions of fine sand, leaf-mold, peat, or turfy earth, and very old stable dung.

I should advise an amateur not to attempt the growth of too many sorts of plants, but to have a good stock of calceolarias, petunias, geraniums, pelargoniums, fuchsias, fairy roses, hydrangeas, verbenas, anemones and heliotropes, and, unless he has plenty of time and means, to abstain from the growth of cactuses, aloes, repenthes, and heaths and episcias, as they involve much trouble, and require a pure air than that of towns.

In the first instance, purchase some good stock plants of a



The Educator.

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

GRAMMARIANS WITHOUT GRAMMAR.

In a late RURAL, and in the department entitled "The Educator," we find an essay on the "Study of Grammar."

We concede the writer's fundamental position that custom, and not the grammarian, gives law to language, but we deny his inference that we can more easily learn that law from reading or conversation than from the study of some thorough work on grammar.

We will speak of his errors of facts. He affirms that BULWER has said that "grammar was not heard of before the time of MURRAY."

Again, we are referred to SHAKESPEARE, BYRON, ADDISON and MACAULAY, as the proper sources of grammatical lore, and to them we may go and find all the fundamental rules of the language quite as easily as does the grammarian.

The truth is, this authority follows no rule, and it must, hence, be taken with several degrees of allowance. And it is hoped that enough has been said about good authors. Grammar gives us the uniform custom of the educated, and we must study it if we would learn the language.

We teach Brown's Institutes, and our pupils find no difficulty in learning its text or in understanding its terms. It is a systematic work, covers the whole subject, and leaves no point unsettled in the intricacies of our mother tongue.

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

PENMANSHIP.

THERE is nothing, perhaps, that characterizes a good scholar more than to write a beautiful hand; and yet how much do both parent and teacher neglect to impress its importance and exhibit a just appreciation of its value on the minds of the young.

Young children are fond of making marks, and, with proper attention, will learn to form letters as readily, perhaps, as they will when older. At this age, too, the teacher finds a difficulty in confining their restless minds to books for any length of time; and writing comes in as a variety and an amusement.

Writing is the opening door to all other branches. It gives important practice in spelling, the use of grammar, and is calculated to give an accuracy and precision to the eye, to skill the hand, and strengthen the judgment.

fixes their utility in the mind. As the mind is ever pleased with beauty in every form, so it may be pleased with this science, presented in all its symmetry of proportion and perfection, conveying to us in elegance, the genius, the talents and intelligence of those accomplished in this beautiful art.

STUDIES FOR SUMMER.

MANY things can be taught better in summer than in winter, and it should be an object to teach things naturally. The teacher's plan ought to keep this principle in view. Thus Geography, Botany, and Geology are summer studies.

A GOOD EXERCISE.

SEVERAL months ago, in visiting the school of Mr. Marsh, in New London, we witnessed a brief exercise which might very profitably be introduced into all our schools, and that without any interference with the regular lessons.

BENEFITS OF RELAXATION IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—Sir Benjamin Brodie thus expresses his opinion on this subject:—"It is only to a limited extent that the education of children can be advantageously combined with bodily labor.

ON THE OCEAN.—BE NOT CAST DOWN.

ON THE OCEAN.

Musical score for "ON THE OCEAN" with three staves and lyrics: "On the o cean, on the o cean, sails unfurled and an-chor weigh'd, breezes blow-ing, breez es blow-ing on her course our good ship speed ;"

Musical score for "ON THE OCEAN" with three staves and lyrics: "Bil-lows roll ing, bil-lows roll-ing, bear us far from friends and home, On the o cean, on the o cean, ma-ny leagues a-way we roam."

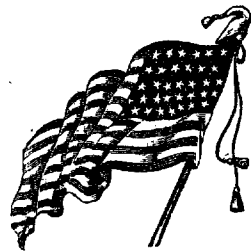
BE NOT CAST DOWN.

Musical score for "BE NOT CAST DOWN" with three staves and lyrics: "1 This life's full of care; We sleep but to wake to new sor row; Each day's like the mor-row, No rest find we here, Each rest find we here."

[From ASAPH, a collection of Sacred and Secular Music, by LOWELL and WILLIAM MARSH.]

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"HARK to the sound! there's a foe on our border, A foe striding on to the gulf of his doom; Free men are rising, and marching in order, Leaving the plow, and anvil, and loom!"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Our Dead Generals, Kearney and Stevens.

THE Federal army met with a severe loss on the 1st inst., in the fall of Generals Kearney and Stevens, whose commands engaged in close quarters a large body of the enemy, which attempted to interrupt the falling back of our army from Centerville to Fairfax Court House.

Gen. Philip Kearney was a native of New York. He was appointed second Lieutenant, First Dragoons, 1837; first Lieutenant July, 1839; Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McComb, Nov., 1840; and to Gen. Scott from Dec., 1841, to April, 1844; Captain, Dec., 1846; commanded First Dragoons in the Valley of Mexico; breveted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco; wounded—lost his left arm in charging with his command near Gate San Antonio; resigned 9th Oct., 1851.

Gen. Isaac Ingalls Stevens was born in Massachusetts, and graduated at West Point in 1839, standing at the head of his class, and entering the Engineer Corps as a matter of course. He was promoted to first Lieutenant in 1840; Adjutant of Engineers in 1847-8; breveted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco; Major for similar conduct at Chapultepec; severely wounded in the attack on San Cosme Gate; in 1849, transferred to the Coast Survey; and subsequently resigned. Gen. Stevens was appointed by Pierce, and continued by Buchanan, Governor of Washington Territory. He afterwards represented that Territory in the House of Representatives as Delegate, his last term ending with the last Congress.

Island, when he and his command were withdrawn and brought to the Peninsula. After remaining there a few days they were ordered up to Pope.

The manner of Gen. Stevens' death is thus related.—The army was retreating from Centerville. The battle was fought against a rebel force that had penetrated five miles nearer Washington than our rear, and was moving to strike upon the flank. Gen. Stevens' division, the advance of Ben's corps, was on the left of the road taken by the trains, and intercepted the enemy. He saw that the rebels must be beaten back at once, or during the night they would stampee the wagons, and probably so disconnect our retreat that the last divisions would fall a prey to their main force.

Having made his dispositions, he led the attack on foot at the head of the 79th (Highlanders.) Soon meeting a withering fire, and the Color Sergeant, Saddy Campbell, a grizzled old Scotchman, being wounded, they faltered. One of the color guard took up the flag, when the General snatched it from him. The wounded Highlander at his feet cried, "For God's sake, General, don't you take the colors; they'll shoot you if you do!" The answer was, "Give me the colors! If they don't follow now, they never will; and he sprang forward, crying, "We are all Highlanders; follow Highlanders; forward, my Highlanders!"

The language given as Gen. Stevens', was taken down upon the field by a member of his staff. He had often remarked, that if it were his fate to fall in battle, he hoped he would be shot through the temple and die instantly.

The Invasion of Maryland.

RUMORS of the rebel invasion of Maryland have been very plenty during the week, and at the present time all kinds of estimates are in circulation as to the number of rebels who have crossed the Potomac. The following, from the Baltimore American, seems to be a careful calculation of the strength of the invading force and the designs of the rebel leaders:

The invasion of Maryland by the rebel army is an accomplished fact. With a force variously stated at from twenty to fifty thousand men, during Friday and Saturday they crossed the Potomac at points above and below the Point of Rocks, and pushed forward in the direction of Frederick City, taking possession of that place on Saturday, about noon. The first division that crossed was under command of Gen. Hill, and was followed by Gen. Jackson. Our small force at Frederick, after destroying the stores there, with the exception of those left for the men in the hospitals, evacuated the place, retiring towards Pennsylvania. The rebels, on entering the town, established a provost guard, and the notorious Bradley Johnson made a speech, professing that they had come as friends to relieve Maryland from oppression; that private rights would be respected, non-combatants unmolested, and much more to the same effect. The rebels are buying cattle, horses, &c., paying for them in United States demand notes, and in Confederate scrip and Southern money. So far as known, the behavior of the rebels was orderly, and they are reported to have done no damage to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad beyond the taking up of some rails beyond Hamsville, this side of the Monocacy. The main body of the rebel army is reported to have passed through Frederick on their way to Emmitsburg, and declared their purpose to invade Pennsylvania. The attempt is so audacious that we hardly know how to give it credit. Every step in that direction takes them away from their source of military supplies, and will increase the obstacles in their way.

We are not permitted, nor would our loyal readers wish us to state, the measures which the government is taking in this important yet not unexpected emergency. It is sufficient to say that they have been prompt and energetic, and that there is now between Baltimore and the rebels an army sufficient to stay their advances in this direction, or to follow them up if they are really moving toward Pennsylvania. That army will be daily re-enforced,

and with an ordinary display of generalship, ought to make the invasion of Maryland synonymous with the destruction of the rebel army.

The particulars that we give in relation to the movements of the rebels in Maryland have been gathered from various sources, and much care taken to avoid all exaggerated accounts. Necessarily, however, we have to rely principally upon the reports of those who have fled from Frederick and its vicinity, the excitement of whose feelings would involuntarily predetermine them to an exaggerated statement of the condition of affairs. For this some allowance must be made. Of the scores of rumors that were built up on the facts known we have taken no notice.

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—There can no longer be any doubt that it is the purpose of the rebels to throw their entire army across the Potomac, as they have extended their pickets a distance of twenty miles on all the roads leading from Frederick and east and west, while the main column was, at last accounts, moving direct for the Pennsylvania line. Pickets are reported on the National road, within seven miles of Hagerstown, a distance of about twenty miles of Frederick.

The news caused a deep and strong excitement in the city yesterday, but its manifestations were neither noisy nor unruly. The people assembled in throngs in Baltimore street, anxiously looking for news, and everywhere the important event was discussed with reference to its probable or possible effect upon our city. There was, however, no disorder or breaches of the peace, and, beyond the deep manifestations of interest, the day was as orderly as a Sunday in less eventful times.

There is every reason to believe that the main body of the rebel army will cross the Potomac by way of Martinsburg, at Williamsport, and that the portion now passing through Frederick county is merely a lower line of defense. From Williamsport their route will be through Hagerstown to Chambersburg, and thence to Harrisburg. Accounts from the Susquehanna region represent the greatest excitement to be prevailing along the whole line, while the Unionists at Hagerstown are fleeing before the advancing column, there being no troops in that vicinity to stay their progress.

It has been intimated that the destination of the rebel army is Harrisburg, though we do not see how they propose to cross the Susquehanna, as a few hours' work would be sufficient to destroy the shore spans of all the bridges over the river, where their progress would be impeded. It might, at the present low stage of water, be forded at some points by infantry, but it would be impossible to drag artillery over its rocky bed, and such a force as will be gathered on the opposite shore, could make it a most hazardous undertaking even for infantry.

A few days will, however, show something of their purpose and destination, and we are not without our suspicions that they will first destroy our railroads and then sweep around towards Baltimore and Washington, depending on their superior fleetness to outmarch the Federal army, which they will endeavor to lead as far from Washington as possible in pursuit of them.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.—Gen. McClellan has command of the entire army acting within and without the line of defense of Washington, also embracing the defense of Baltimore, and we learn that he will take the field this morning. As to the movement of troops to resist this invasion of Maryland, it would not be proper for us to state them at present, but should the rebels remain at Frederick, there is no doubt that there will be a fierce battle in that vicinity within the next forty-eight hours.

In connection with this subject of the defense of Baltimore, it may be proper here to state that the Federal lines at Georgetown are twenty miles nearer to Frederick than to the city of Baltimore, and the movement of troops from that place is for the purpose of occupying the territory between Baltimore and Frederick. Those who look for movements from Baltimore at the present time will therefore be disappointed. We are in possession of information that Gen. McClellan has made every provision for the thorough defense of Baltimore and all its approaches.

On the day the foregoing was written, a Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express says: "Gen. McClellan leaves at noon to join the troops he has massed in Maryland. Sumner's, Franklin's, Banks' and Burnside's divisions are all there, or will be in the course of the day, besides other corps. Franklin's division went through the city last evening with 100 pieces of artillery, and it was good to



Special Notices. VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS...

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office. FLOUR AND MEAL.—In Flour we are unable to note any changes...

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Flour, Sugar, Beans) and Price per unit.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15.—FLOUR.—Market quiet and steady. With a moderate demand...

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 9.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Cattle type (e.g., Beef Cattle, Cows and Calves) and Price.

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RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad...

PRICES.—The following are the ruling prices: Last week, This week, Extra, First quality, etc.

BRIGHTON, SEPT. 11.—At market, 1000 Beef Cattle, 250 Sheep, 5000 Pork, 1000 Swine.

CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 18.—At market, 1750 Cattle, about 900 Sheep, and 850 Stores...

THE WOOL MARKETS. NEW YORK, SEPT. 11.—The war news this week has seriously affected the views of some of our buyers...

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11.—The transactions during the week have been confined to two lots, 5,000 lbs...

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 11.—The market is firm but quiet at 45¢. None coming in of importance.

TORONTO, SEPT. 11.—The season for wool is now virtually ended, it is worth from 40¢ to 45¢.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 11.—The following are the rates for the week: Saxony Merino, etc.

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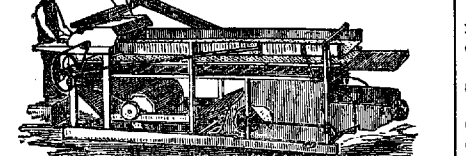
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SUPERIOR DWARF PEAR TREES.

AT WAR PRICES. Exclusively of leading market varieties, carefully assorted into three qualities...

BIRDSELL'S PATENT COMBINED



CLOVER THRASHER AND HULLER, Patented May 18th, 1858; Dec. 13th, 1859; April 26th, 1862; and May 13th, 1862.

Birdsell & Brokaw,

West Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y.

This machine operates in Clover thrashing similar to Grain separators in wheat thrashing...

TREES AND PLANTS AT LOW PRICES.

HICKOK & CO.'S WHOLESALE CATALOGUE, No. 4, for Fall, 1882...

200,000 APPLE TREES, 4 years old, 1882, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry Trees...

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS!

A Nursery at a Bargain! For sale on the most reasonable terms, an old established, thriving and well stocked nursery...

GENESSEE VALLEY NURSERIES!

ROCHESTER, N. Y. OFFER AN IMMENSE STOCK OF TREES AND PLANTS for planting during the Autumn of 1882...

Fruit Trees,

both Dwarf and Standard, SMALL FRUITS, etc., as well as a great stock of EVERGREENS, DECIDUOUS TREES, ROSES, &c., &c.

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...

40,000 PEACH, APPLE, and PEAR TREES,

for sale, on the ground, or otherwise, five miles out Buffalo road, N. E. POTTER, Rochester, N. Y.

60 A MONTH!

We want Agents at Sixty New Counties. Delays a month and all expenses paid...

TOLEDO NURSERIES

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c., At WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at very low rates.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton's Seedling, 2 years old, \$15.00 per 1,000. NORWAY SPRUCE, 4 feet, well branched, \$125.00 do.

THE GROVE NURSERY.—DR. JOHN A. KENNICOTT.

DR. JOHN A. KENNICOTT, THE GROVE P. O., COOK CO., ILL. sells all kinds of Nursery stock, suited to the North-West.

GRAY DORKINGS.—A large lot of 650 Spring Chickens for sale.

J. R. PAGE, Sennett, N. Y.

DEMBERTON SQUARE ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

BOARDS AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, Boston, Mass.—REV. GEO. GANNETT, M. A., Principal.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF NURSERY STOCK.

The undersigned, appointed receiver of the Nursery Stock of the late firm of GREGORY & GONSBROOK, now offers the same for sale to Dealers and Nurserymen.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—On the premises at Hillsdale, State of Michigan.

August 6th, 1882. HOBACE BLACKBURN, Assignee of EBSON BLACKBURN.

MILLIKEN'S STENCIL PAMPHLET.—Shows how any active person can make money rapidly.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS!

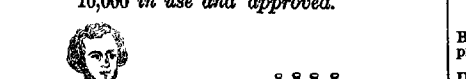
Pension, Bounty, Arrear of Pay and Prize Money. Due Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines, their Widows, Orphan children and heirs at law...

INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED HORSE AND HAND POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.

These machines have been TESTED IN THE MOST THOROUGH MANNER, throughout this and foreign countries...

THE CHAMPION CIDER AND WINE MILL.

Hickok's Patent Portable Keystone 10,000 in use and approved.



This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1882. It is, if possible, made better than ever before...

To Grovers of Spring Wheat.

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

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.

Warranted the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the class in the world. See Catalogue containing testimonials...

TO BUILDERS AND FARMERS.

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

ROCHESTER CITY SCALE WORKS.

E. A. FORSTH & CO. keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hay, Cattle, Grain, Platform and Counter Scales...

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!

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD!

We invite a fair comparison with any other Wringer, and will show, by positive proof and actual demonstration...

WE WARRANT EACH ONE IN EVERY PARTICULAR!

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

C. B. MILLER Foreign and American Horticultural Agent and Commission Merchant.

No. 634 Broadway, near Bleeker Street, New York. All kinds of new, rare, and Seedling Plants, Fruits, Flowers, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c.

Books for Ruralists.

Table listing various books for ruralists, including 'American Farmer's Encyclopedia', 'The Universal Horticulturalist', etc.

SHOULDER ARMS.

BY O. G. DUNN.

There's a cry sweeps o'er the land... Shoulder arms! Who will now a coward stand... Who would win the soldier's fame?...

"You have conquered. I will not keep you back from the duty your eyes see so clearly... That was one struggle and one victory... She talked smilingly about the weather... Her eyes hardened, looking wide at him with a cold want of comprehension...

She trembled. There was that in his tone and manner which appalled her... Two days after that he marched with his regiment... He knew nothing of the great wave that had swept over his daughter's life... The autumn had not passed before, in the depths of her soul, she had repented...

"Was it safe to go to him? Would he know them? Where was his wound?"... Then, indeed, tears rained from his mother's eyes as she stood bending over him... "Father, there are some things which I can not bear—this is one... It was not until they had been able to remove the beloved patient by easy stages...

and I have never forgotten it. She has made me what I never should have made of myself... I heard Peter heave a sigh, as he acknowledged that his wife did not consult his interest...

Wit and Humor.

SOME LITTLE JOKERS.

NONE of us like the crying of another person's baby... MARRIAGE is like money—seem to want it and you don't get it... FELLOW citizens, "go where glory waits you," and don't let her have to wait long...

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LOVE YOUR PARENTS.

If you love them, you will delight to be in their company, and take pleasure in being at home with them... If you love them, you will strive in all things to please them... "Do you understand all it means? Do you care to marry a one-armed man?"

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MYTHOLOGICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 24 letters. My 9, 8, 7, 14, 8 was a sister of Juno. My 17, 23, 21, 18, 13 was the daughter of Saturn...

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM.

DETERMINE the sides of a right angled triangle, by knowing that the radius of an inscribed circle is 230 and the side of an inscribed square 450.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAM.

SUNSHINE the looking creeps creeps shadow the is over and and of always shoulder. Bellevue, Ohio, 1862. INA M. COWLE.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 660.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigmas.—Symptomatic. Answer to Geographical Enigmas.—Prome, Jask, Sarnos, Van, Amoor, Lian, Cass, Potter, Ashe, Gentry...

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. BY D. B. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo Street.

The Story-Teller.

DEVEREUX DARE, PRIVATE.

MRS. ASHLEIGH DARE always looked at her handsome, manly son, with a maternal pride which was altogether excusable... Her son was after her own heart... "I do not, Devereux. I am willing you should enlist, if only you will use the interest of your family to procure you a suitable commission."