

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE    HORTICULTURE    RURAL LIFE    EXCELSIOR    LITERATURE    SCIENCE    ARTS    NEWS

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**MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,**  
THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY  
**RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.**

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,  
WITH AN ABLE CORPS OF ASSISTANTS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CHAS. D. BRADGON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRICULTURAL.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.  
(PRIVATE TO THE WESTERN READER.)

### HOW THINGS LOOK DOWN EAST.

Six or seven hundred miles divided by Michigan City, Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Detroit, Windsor, London, Hamilton, Suspension Bridge, Rochester. Left Chicago at 8 P. M., reached Rochester at 8 P. M. next day. A good sleeping car with perfect ventilation on the Mich. Central Railway. The luxury of good air in a rail car alone is worth the extra charge for a berth—and more too. A very difficult breakfast on the ferry for which gave a dollar bill and received as change thirty-five cents in bedaubed and dilapidated stamps. A cheerful ride through the land of refuge for cowardly sneaks and colored citizens of the U. S., with gentlemanly officials, and John Bull with his punctuality, pertinacity and individuality, short coats, long waistcoats, baggy undervestibles, double windrows of whiskers, a great amount of leather on the lower extremities, and an abbreviated tile on the upper—John Bull with his hearty cheer, impregnable self, courtesy and coolness, is not a bad fellow to meet on the road, reader.

### HOW THE COUNTRY LOOKS ON THE WAY.

Might as well tell you—it's so long since we have been off the prairies together. Didn't see anything in Michigan until just before reaching Detroit. Found that the night's ride had brought me into the region where the "small kind of corn" is planted. But the apples—trees laden as they used to be on the stony side-hills of New York in the days of hard cider and Tippecanoe—red, crimson and yellow, green, golden and russet, bending the branches and covering the ground. Not your apples with approved nomenclature, but the "natural fruit" which we boys used to steal, stuff into the hay-mow, into our pockets, and munch in school with our heads down on the desk.

—The clover fields, the timothy lea, the hill-sides, the scattering forest trees, the gray old rocks cropping out, the pastures with their ring, streaked and speckled habitants, all and singular, awake reminiscences of the old home and its associations to which I am eagerly and impatiently hastening after three years absence, and to which, kind reader, you shall be an accompanying guest.

—O for the cord-wood I saw in Canada, to pile up in the back-yards and wood-sheds of Chicagoans at present prices, or considerably less; and to put in the hands of "the proper authorities"—whoever they may be—to distribute to the poor there.

—O for a few of the hills and ravines, with the gorgeous autumnal glory in which they are clad just now, planted down as a back-ground and natural protection to the Garden City. How familiar the changing foliage of the maples look, the crimson of the dogwood and oak, the gold of the poplar, and the purple, and brown, and green of those Canada forests! "What do people want to live here for?" said a mammoth eaten Chicago merchant to me—"What can induce men to chop, and dig, and delve among the roots, and stumps, and stones, when they can make more with less money and labor on the prairies?"

"Ignorance is bliss," I replied. "They have not seen the prairies perhaps." And I added mentally, "Thank God, all men do not live to make money, and die worshipping it, and unredeemed from its taint." I know, however, that there are men who will regard my thanksgiving without foundation in fact.

AT ROCHESTER.

It is six years since I stopped in this beautiful rural city. I now stop to attend the New York State Fair. The farmers of the home State hold their annual reunion here this year. It is more than fifteen years since I looked at the congregated representatives of the herds and flocks of New York, and as the representative farmers who gather

annually to exhibit them. Together, then, we will look the Fair over through Western eyes.

[Since writing the above, the Conductor of the RURAL has asked me to "do" the Fair for him, his time being occupied with official duties and hospitable effort. What I may do, will not be done with the design of giving a complete and detailed review of the different departments, but simply to notice noteworthy articles, and gather such facts as may be of value to the reader.]

### THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

The reader is aware that Rochester has long been preparing to receive the Society, and to welcome hither the thousands of Ruralists who live and labor on the hillsides and in the valleys of this goodly Empire State.

Herewith is given an engraving of the grounds which renders further description unnecessary. The location is convenient to the city, and accessible by railroad and carriages.

Monday, the 29th ultimo, the work of making and recording entries was prosecuted with a good deal of vigor. The clouds cast foreboding shadows, and diminished the number of entries considerably. But the record at night-fall showed an advance in most if not all the departments.

### THE FIRST DAY—TUESDAY—

Dawned cloudy, and cold, and sombre enough. Overcoats were needed, used, and buttoned close at that. The books were kept open, and entries received during the day. The list of entries was largely increased. Stock, Machinery and other articles for exhibition continued to arrive until late in the afternoon. The day had been cold, drizzly and cheerless. The work of preparation, and the arrangement of articles left little time for repining. The work went on as if the sun shone bright. The wind continued North-east; but, per contra, some enthusiastic barometer manufacturer gave notice that that article was "going up." Old fogies wet their fore-fingers, held them up to the breeze, discovered the cold side thereof, shook their heads and swore "by Solon" that the weather hadn't settled—and it hadn't. Nothing but organization, preparation and arrangement was done on the grounds the first day.

In the evening, Dr. Fitch read a paper on the Aphids, and a discussion on the subject of "Insects injurious to vegetation" followed. This will appear in the RURAL hereafter.

### THE SECOND DAY

Continued wet. There were more people upon the grounds, however, than during both the previous days—say ten thousand, as the receipts indicated. In the evening the paper and discussion on draining was spicy and profitable. The meeting was largely attended.

### THE THIRD DAY—THURSDAY—

Gave us, about ten o'clock, the first gleam of sunshine, during the week. The crisis came and passed, and the people, thirty thousand strong, had come to rescue their Fair from pecuniary failure. About \$6,000 were received to-day, (for this is written at the close of the third day,) and the Treasurer reports near nine thousand dollars as the receipts to date.

This much said by way of preface, showing the main cause why the Fair may not be a triumphant success—the bad weather—we (you and I reader,) will look through such departments as we may find time to examine. Here at the right of the office of the Press and the Telegraph is the

### POULTRY.

The largest, and in most respects the finest exhibition I ever saw. There are African, China, Bremen, and the common wild and domesticated American geese—a large exhibition. Turkeys, bronze and otherwise, wild from the prairies and tame from the yards and poultry houses of the Genesee Valley. Then here are the Shanghais, better proportioned than in their younger days, but no smaller; Chitagon and Malays, Bantams and Dominiques, Dorkings and Dughills, English, Derby and Sumatra game, Bolton Greys and Golden, White, Black and Silver Poland, Black Spanish and blacker Hamburgs,—all these families of chickens in variety and sub-variety, making a show that ought to again awaken the chicken fever—the largest and best show of chickens I ever saw.

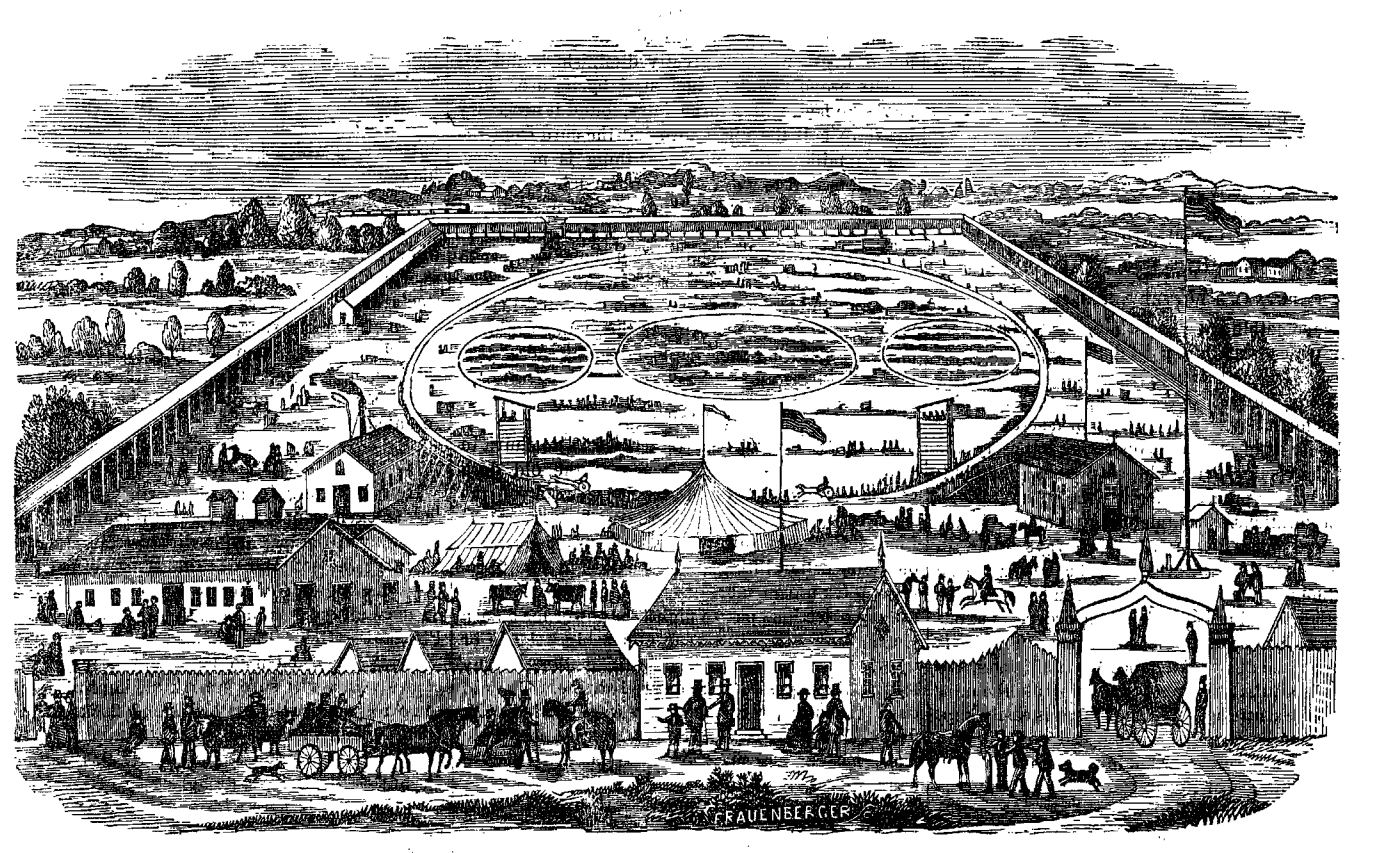
"By Crackey," said Tom Honest, with one hand thrust deep in his breeches pocket and holding fast on to his money, apprehensive of pickpockets, "By Crackey, look at those Gold Lace Bantams; if it would not make a fighting cock ashamed of himself to get in such company—he'd wilt some!"

Then the Ducks—Muscovys and Top-knots, Aylesbury and Cayuga Black, Rowen, White Poland, and the Common, in variety—a worthy exhibition of the quacking community.

There Doves and Pigeons, Long and Short-Eared Rabbits, Pea and Guinea fowls, &c., &c., in variety of character and excellence.

### SHEEP.

There is a good exhibition of Leicesters—very fine exhibition of animals. There is a large exhibition of Cotswolds and most excellent animals in the pens. I have never seen better.



VIEW OF NEW YORK STATE FAIR GROUNDS AT ROCHESTER, 1862

[I was carelessly sauntering along the sheep pens, when a benevolent-faced dame—one of the kind of farmer's wives that are always fearful you have never eaten dinner enough—came along, garrulously giving her opinion of the value of "that coarse wool for spinning," and with a little indignation, she looked up at one of the premium cards, with the good Secretary's name thereon, and exclaimed, "What! Does Mr. Johnson own all this stock? Here is another premium for him—first, second and third! I declare, I should think him considerable of a farmer!" See what a responsibility attaches to the use of one's own name in all possible places—as if my respected friend was not famous enough, without monopolizing all the premiums.]

But we come to the pen of Hampshire Down, exhibited by A. T. Parsons. In this kind of stock the West (and East) is somewhat interested. Let us ask a few questions:—"Do you breed these pure, and find it profitable?" "Yes, sir." "For mutton?" "Yes, sir, and for wool, with the present demand for coarse wool." "Have you bred them on fine-wooled sheep? and with what result?" "I have bred on Spanish Merinos, and find the carcass largely increased, the wool improved over the Downs, and when fine wool is bringing a higher price than coarse, but little difference in the value of carcass and product of wool, compared with the pure Hampshire Down. Now, I think the pure bred Hampshire Down more profitable than the cross—if not always the case." For the wool brings as much, the carcass more, and the stock for breeding purposes always more than crosses.

"How does this crossing affect the weight of wool taken from the sheep, compared with the Merino?" "It does not always appreciate the quantity; in some cases it does. It depends upon the character of the flock on which the cross is made."

"How does this mutton sell in market compared with the South Down?" "For the same price precisely—a cent more per pound than the mutton of any other sheep."

"How much is the market value of mutton appreciated by these crosses compared with pure Merinos?" "The first crosses will often sell equally well with the pure bred; but it depends upon the snuff on the face and limbs. If, as is often the case, the cross is marked like the Down, they will sell for as much in the New York market. If not so smutty, the price depreciates."

**Shropshire Downs.**—Here are a few pens of these sheep raised and exhibited by Jacob Lorillard, whose sheep farms are located at Fordham, New York. It is claimed that these sheep are equal to the South Down in quality of mutton and wool, but are much larger. They will dress more, judging from appearance. The shepherd told me he thought these carcasses dressed, would weigh 26 per cent more than the South Down. Crossed on the common sheep, and on the Cotswolds, Leicesters, &c., the product is excellent. It will answer to cross them on the Merinos, provided the ewes are kept strong and properly cared for. But unless great care is taken, the shepherd will lose some of his Merino ewes by the experiment. A buck one year old was sold to a Michigan man for \$100. One year talk with a South Down man about the Hampshire and Shropshire Downs, and he will tell you, "they're a very good sheep, but I don't like them, because they are not uniform. They are a made breed—a mixture, and not distinct."

"Just like the Chester Whites," put in Long John,

who, it will be remembered, once gave a recipe for manufacturing this breed of swine.

**South Downs.**—There were animals in the pens from Thorne's flock—and, of course, they were fine ones. The exhibition of South Downs was a creditable one. But I do not find in any department of sheep as large carcasses as I find in our prairie flocks. I believe the prairies, with the same care in breeding, can beat the world with sheep.

**Spanish Merino.**—The exhibition of Spanish Merino as a whole, was inferior. There were a few good animals in the pens; but I found that the bulk of the exhibition was made by itinerating peddlers of fine wool sheep.

**Silesian Merinos.**—There were several pens of this breed and their crosses on exhibition. The discussion on the purity of this breed and the relative value for the farmers of this country, was animated and interesting. But I have no space for it here. There were fine animals exhibited. I talked with Mr. Chamberlain, of Dutchess county, about this stock. He told me his flock of 400, averaged nine pounds of wool per head. Has sold wool at 40 to 65 cents, according to the year and market. They are very good breeders—nurses. Says they are as hardy or harder than the Spanish. He keeps his in large flocks—two or three or five hundred, as it happens. They are well woolled. Mr. C. says crossing with French Merinos has been attended with excellent results; improving the wool of the French because it is made thicker. The sheep exhibited here were well woolled with large carcasses. I had no chance to compare their wool with that of other breeds.

### SWINE.

The show of swine was a respectable one—none remarkable except some "Improved Cheshires," from Jefferson county. The result of careful crossing, and larger and better haired than our small Suffolks, they will improve this breed for western use if the proper cross is made. I found that the swine were classified for exhibition as large and small breeds. There were a few good Berkshire, some excellent Yorkshires, and a few plump Suffolks. It is, however, a little significant that the large breeds predominated, were most commended, and evidently the favorites of intelligent farmers.

### CATTLE.

Right here I wish to commend the stalls fitted up for the royal male, representatives of the different families. The convenience and object of spectators, in coming to the Fair, had been consulted. The stalls were so constructed that the animal stood with his long, rangy side to the looker-on. All the proportions and beauty of the animal were exhibited. Stalls constructed in this manner are a little more costly—at least more lumber is required to cover the same amount of stock, but the increased satisfaction to the crowd compensates for it all.

**Short-horns.**—I saw nothing remarkable in this exhibition. The glory of the Short-horns, as exhibition animals, seems to have culminated. The profit of putting flesh on their frames, and carefully covering their tender hides, and scraping and sand papering, and manufacturing slender white horns, and providing them with model tails, made to order seems to be questioned now. It is found that it no longer pays to force air under the skin to "establish a point," or produce a feature. We are getting sharp. The farmers of the country have paid for their experience. The occupation of professional exhibitors is gone, if indeed the running of State Fairs, for the benefit of the owners of bulls, is not played out.

**Ayrshires.**—There are some splendid Ayrshires exhibited. It is a breed that should be more distributed throughout the country. In the West, a few good milkers would do no harm. It is true, we grow beef; but we ought also to produce our own butter and cheese, and make our mark in the Eastern markets therewith, as we do with our beef, and pork, and grain. With our grass-growing resources, our grain and root producing soils, and the pure and abundant water from our mole drains, we can make butter and cheese. And the Ayrshire men ought to cultivate the good fellowship of Western Dairy-men.

**Galloways.**—JOS. JARDINE, of Hamilton, Canada West, shows one bull and two heifers of this breed. Has bred them six years. They are hornless and black as jet, always. They are undoubtedly a distinct, and Mr. J. says, the only pure breed in Scotland or England. Their peculiar merits, according to Mr. J., are that they are easily kept, hardy; good for dairy purposes, their milk being only second to the Alderney, in quality. Their beef always, in the Smithfield market, England, brought two cents per pound more than any other beef sold there. They do not reach the mark of the Short-horns in weight. When well fattened, Mr. J. thinks, they will average 2,000 lbs.; live weight. Thinks the Ayrshire will beat them in quantity, but not in quality of milk. They are the most docile stock we have. They are excellent breeders. Has not found any difficulty here, though in England he did find it difficult sometimes, to get heifers when they had reached three years of age, with calf. They are well haired, and not sensitive to a rigorous climate. These are substantially the statements given me by Mr. JARDINE.

**Devons.**—There were some most excellent Devon bulls and cows exhibited. There were no names to be found, and I do not know to whom to credit the exhibition of several fine animals I found in the stalls.

**Monsters.**—How the people rush to see them. How they like to look at big things! There are some grossly fed animals exhibited, and crinolines sacrificed recklessly, and hats knocked into a cocked condition in the effort to get a peep at a five year old steer, weighing thirty-two hundred pounds, and wearing a blue ribbon.

**Herefords.**—There is the largest and best exhibition of this kind of stock I ever saw. They are a large-framed, loose-jointed, (comparatively) well proportioned stock. Put on flesh easily—too easily, I reckon, to be a first-rate dairy stock. But it is claimed they are as good as the Short-horns in all respects, which may be the case. I know them to be superior in one, to wit—as working oxen. I know of no breed that compare with them for this purpose—docility, strength, and endurance being the test.

### HORSES.

Most excellent animals were shown, and some particularly fine spans of carriage horses. But I was unable to see the stock in the stalls, and too busy in other departments to be present at their exhibition in the ring.

**Seward's Arabian Horses.**—There they stood in the sunlight, the morning of Thursday. A crowd around them. Disappointed. No live Yankee or sensible Sucker would have taken them at an extraordinary price. They were in bad condition, so far as grooming was concerned,—no credit to the rubber in the stables of the Secretary of State. Would rather have one of Dossay's crosses of Morgan's and thorough-breds, than both of them.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A TILE MACHINE IN OPERATION.

This work secured a good deal of attention. A machine worked by two horses, attached to a lever, was pressing out tile rapidly—two sizes at once.

This is a new, simple, cheap, and efficient brake. It is self-acting. It is attached to the foot of the pole of the wagon, and so arranged that the moment the team begins to hold back the brake is applied with great power, by means of levers.

PUTNAM'S BUTTER SEPARATOR.

This is something new also. It consists of a square box in which the butter is deposited as soon as churned. This box is perforated with four or five narrow longitudinal openings through which the butter is forced by the application of a screw power to a closely fitting follower, operating precisely like one of the vertical screw cheese presses.

The advantages of its use, are that no water is needed to aid the complete separation of the milk; and the grain of the butter is not injured by repeated working with the ladle.

EVANS' ROTARY DIGGER.

A party of gentlemen were invited by Mr. H. C. HEPBURN, of New York City, to go and see this modification of EVANS' Digger work in a field that had been cropped with beans the present year.

There is one little implement here which I commend to the attention of western men. With all our appropriation of machinery as a substitute for manual labor, I have never yet seen more than one vegetable cutter on a western farm, or in a western root cellar or stable.

Eureka!—gentlemen of the Oiler persuasion—you have long sought for something that will strip the willow. Easterbrook & Robinson, Geneva, New York, seem to have got that thing perfect.

There was a large exhibition of horse-powers and threshers from the prominent agricultural works in this State. This machinery was almost constantly in operation, and attracted to it large crowds of lookers on.

I have lost my notes on this mower, and therefore cannot give its name or the name of the exhibitor. But the great feature is that the team, when arrived at the end of the field, may be turned right about, and by the act, outer bar is reversed, and the machine is ready to cut back on the same side of the field when the last swath has been mown.

BURDICK'S RAKE ON KIRBY'S REAPER.

Mr. Burdick is a gentleman who has long been identified with the Kirby machine. At the great reaper trial at Dixon, Ill., last July, he discovered, as many others did, that the self-raking reapers were going to win, not only with the Committee, but with the farmers.

I listened to the talk of dairymen who gathered about the cheese vats. One said he had kept a large dairy many years, and had always, prior to the advent of these vats, sold his cheese for more than his neighbors did theirs.

These vats were exhibited by Roe & Blair, of Ohio, and H. & E. F. Cooper, of Watertown, N. Y. The latter gentlemen exhibited a monster vat over 15 feet long. I see galvanized iron used as bottoms to some of them instead of tin as formerly—and that an improvement has been made in the mode of cutting off and regulating the heat from the furnace.

There are men who say that there is no churn in the world that takes the place of the old dash churn,—Solon Robinson, the wise man of the Tribune, told me so only yesterday. I dissented; for I had a distinct recollection of the hours spent in the old dairy cellar, lifting away at a dash in a half barrel of thick cream, more or less.

A little later, walking down the line of churns, I saw a man with a little box and a gear on top, and a couple of peculiar wheels inside, descending upon the philosophy of churning, and the wonderful adaptation of his churn to his philosophy!

"How quick?" asked a bystander. "Well, you wouldn't believe me if I should tell you." "Yes, I'll believe anything I hear." "Well, sir, I've churned in half a minute!—can churn any time in two minutes."

Don't you believe they can do it? Here is an apparatus to enable them to do so. A platform is built in front of a trough. In order to get water the animal must step upon this platform, and its weight depresses one end of a lever, which lifts the piston of a forcing pump, forcing the water into the troughs.

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FLORAL HALL.

Although Mr. Vick will, in the Horticultural Department, report on the contents of the great tent devoted to the show of fruits and flowers, I cannot refrain from paying tribute to the exhibition of fruits, flowers, and plants, and especially to the arrangements for it in the large tent of the Society, under the superintendence of Mr. Vick.

I saw some excellent samples of butter, several monster cheese, and a few smaller ones. But this part of the exhibition did not meet my expectations.

A fine hall had been provided for this part of the exhibition,—a substantial, well finished building. The exhibition was not as large as I have seen, but there were some excellent specimens of the handiwork of the good women of the Empire State.

You should have seen one of these red-faced, yellow-haired, big-footed, honest-hearted, good-natured fellows, as he issued but just alive from that hall. How he did perspire, and with what a sigh of relief he exclaimed, "Catch me in there again!"—and the frightened look he cast over his shoulder at the entrance, in which bushes lasses stood laughing at his condition.

In the end of this hall were exhibitions of perfumery from two Rochester establishments, whereat everybody got his or her handkerchiefs perfumed free gratis. This work of handling the kerchiefs of the sweet and the sour, the lilies and the roses, was an arduous one, but evidently profitable.

Here is "Long John Wentworth" striding about the chicken coop, peering into the sheep pens, punching up the lazy swine with his umbrella, testily touching the soft skins of the Short-horns with his two long fingers, looking over the pedigrees posted on the stall doors, and sampling the products of the Pleasant Valley Wine Association.

He is a marked man here, and is making purchases which will surely mark an improvement, in some respects, upon his herds and flocks at home. Of these more anon.

Scarcely shorter in stature is H. D. Stratton, of Bryant & Stratton's national chain of commercial colleges. He is here with samples of penmanship and book-keeping from the different links in this great chain.

Is a very creditable one—not as good as it was expected it would be, in some respects—not as good as it was claimed it would have been with different weather in the early part of the week; but it may be called successful in all respects, all things considered.

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PREMIUMS AWARDED ON STOCK

Table listing premiums awarded on stock at the N. Y. State Fair, Rochester, Oct., 1892. Includes categories like CLASS I—CATTLE—SHORT-HORNS, CLASS II—HORSES, CLASS III—SHEEP, CLASS IV—SWINE, CLASS V—PULLED HORSES, CLASS VI—HORSES, CLASS VII—HORSES, CLASS VIII—HORSES, CLASS IX—HORSES, CLASS X—HORSES, CLASS XI—HORSES, CLASS XII—HORSES, CLASS XIII—HORSES, CLASS XIV—HORSES, CLASS XV—HORSES, CLASS XVI—HORSES, CLASS XVII—HORSES, CLASS XVIII—HORSES, CLASS XIX—HORSES, CLASS XX—HORSES.

AYRSHIRES.

Table listing Ayshire cattle entries, including names like S. D. Hungerford, Adams, and J. C. D'Onofrio, with prize amounts.

ALDERNEYS OR JERSEYS.

Table listing Alderneys or Jerseys entries, including names like J. W. Helmer, Lockport, and J. O. Sheldon, with prize amounts.

GRADE CATTLE.

Table listing Grade Cattle entries, including names like D. H. Richardson, Henrietta, and T. A. Tobey, with prize amounts.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Table listing Domestic Manufactures entries, including names like D. H. Richardson, Henrietta, and H. G. Warner, with prize amounts.

GALLOWAYS.

Table listing Galloways entries, including names like M. A. Abbey, for beefers, and J. W. Helmer, Lockport, with prize amounts.

WORKING CATTLE.

Table listing Working Cattle entries, including names like Martin Robers, Henrietta, and R. J. Ewert, Kendall, with prize amounts.

FAT CATTLE—STALL FED.

Table listing Fat Cattle—Stall Fed entries, including names like W. G. Markham, Bush, and H. C. Wadsworth, Geneseo, with prize amounts.

CLASS II—HORSES—FOR ALL WORK.

Table listing Class II—Horses—For All Work entries, including names like M. Bailey, Hamlin, and G. Benedict, Ontario, with prize amounts.

CLASS III—SHEEP.

Table listing Class III—Sheep entries, including names like Wm Smith, and J. W. Helmer, with prize amounts.

LONG-WOOLLED—LIGHTESTERS.

Table listing Long-Woolled—Lightesters entries, including names like George Miller, Markham, and J. W. Helmer, with prize amounts.

Table listing various sheep entries, including names like C. B. Meek, and J. W. Helmer, with prize amounts.

SWISS ALPINE BREED.

Table listing Swiss Alpine Breed entries, including names like Wm Chamberlain, Red Hook, with prize amounts.

CROSS-BRED OF FINE WOOL—SAXONS AND MERINOS.

Table listing Cross-Bred of Fine Wool—Saxons and Merinos entries, including names like W. L. Chamberlain, Rhinebeck, with prize amounts.

CROSS-BRED, OF COARSE OR MIDDLE WOOL.

Table listing Cross-Bred, of Coarse or Middle Wool entries, including names like Geo Betteridge, Riga, with prize amounts.

SWINE—LARGE BREED.

Table listing Swine—Large Breed entries, including names like T. T. Cavanaugh, Watertown, and J. W. Helmer, with prize amounts.

SMALL BREED.

Table listing Small Breed entries, including names like E. S. Hayward, and J. W. Helmer, with prize amounts.

TRAINED SADDLE HORSES.

Table listing Trained Saddle Horses entries, including names like H. C. Case, Rome, and J. D. Gillett, with prize amounts.

GELDINGS AND MARES.

Table listing Geldings and Mares entries, including names like H. T. Carr, Canadigua, and J. W. Helmer, with prize amounts.

JACKS AND MULES.

Table listing Jacks and Mules entries, including names like C. H. Walker, Wyoming, and J. W. Helmer, with prize amounts.

LONG-WOOLLED—NOT LIGHTESTERS.

Table listing Long-Woolled—Not Lightesters entries, including names like George Miller, Markham, and J. W. Helmer, with prize amounts.

MIDDLE WOOLLED—NOT SOUTH-DOWNS.

Table listing Middle Woolled—Not South-Downs entries, including names like Jacob Lorillard, New York, and J. W. Helmer, with prize amounts.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE STATE FAIR.—The twenty-second Annual Exhibition of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society was held during one of the most unpropitious weeks of the season—the morning of every day of the Fair (and even of the day preceding its opening) being stormy or portentous of rain, just the weather, or indication, to keep people at home.

— Though our Western Aid, Mr. BRADGON, and Horticultural Editor, Mr. VICK, give herewith excellent reports of what they noted in the several departments of the Exhibition, many matters of interest, and names of exhibitors, must have escaped observation or particular notice.

STATE FAIR MATTERS IN OUR NEXT.—Our next number will contain a report of the Evening Discussions during the State Fair, with the Essays read (by Dr. FROE, Ex-President GREGG, and Hon. T. C. PRITTS,) at the opening of each.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMPROVED STOCK.—The attention of breeders and others interested is directed to the advertisement of Mr. GEO. MILLER, of Markham, C. W., who offers a large number of superior Cattle and Sheep, and an imported thorough-bred stallion, at public sale, on the 22d inst.

SOME HONEY, AND MAPLE SIRUP.—We have received from Mr. K. F. KINBER, the notorious bee and bee-hive man from Vermont—who made so much "noise and confusion" at the State Fair last week—a box of honey. It looks extra, but has not yet been tasted.

OMITTED.—Notices of many valuable animals and articles exhibited at the State Fair are necessarily omitted for want of space. We hope to be able to itemize some of the more important omissions in our next. A number of articles from correspondents, inquiries, etc., are also deferred.

HORTICULTURAL

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WHATSOEVER may be said of other departments of our State Fair, which has just closed, we believe it is acknowledged by all that the Horticultural Department was never equalled by anything of the kind in this State, and we judge never excelled by any similar exhibition on this side of the Atlantic.

ARRANGEMENT.

As the entire arrangement was left to the Horticultural editor of the RURAL, we will say but little on this point, further than that it was such as to meet the approbation of the officers of the Society, and the admiration of the visitors. The time allowed us for its preparation was very short, and, as a consequence, in some things we failed to do all we desired.

The fruits and flowers were exhibited in a fine oval tent, 85 feet in width by 110 in length. About twenty feet at one end was left for entrance and exit, and from this a table four and a half feet in width extended entirely around, making some 300 feet in length, containing about 1400 square feet, and this was devoted to fruit entirely. Fifteen feet inside of this was another table of the same width, forming an oval, designed for flowers. This table was covered with moist sand four inches deep, and over this was placed sheets of moss, covering the whole surface. In this was placed out flowers, so that there was no necessity for vials, which are constantly falling over, and are always a great annoyance. Plants will keep well in sand and moss any reasonable time, and a slight sprinkling may be given if the weather should prove dry and warm.

FLOWERS.

The time was too late and otherwise unfavorable for a large exhibition of flowers, yet in the professional department the display was very fine. Over two hundred varieties of roses, shown by one establishment at this season of the year, is a matter worthy of especial note, and while others exhibited a less number, still very large collections show that the rose still retains its place as the Queen of Flowers. We will name the principal exhibitors in this department. Ellwanger & Barry, who occupied one-fourth of the space devoted to flowers, and received the first premium for the best display of cut flowers; F. J. Donnellan & Co. were awarded the second prize, and their collection was very fine in many respects. Frost & Co. made an excellent exhibition, and received the second premium for the greatest number and of newest and best varieties of roses, and the first premium for the best 24 varieties. C. J. Ryan & Co. exhibited a large collection of splendid flowers, and received the second premium for the best collection of Dahlias. All the above are of this city.

The Amateurs of this section, we regret to say, did not do themselves justice in the display made. Mrs. Van Namee, of Pittsford, was on hand as usual, with a large and good show, and carried off most of the premiums. Mrs. Henry Wier, of the same neighborhood, made a small but very good exhibition, and received the first premium offered for Pansies, of which she exhibited a very good collection. Mrs. H. Lamb, of Fulton, Oswego Co., also exhibited some very choice flowers, and was awarded the second premium on Pansies. John Charlton, of this city, gardener to Joseph Hall, exhibited a very good collection of Verbenas, and received the first premium on the best 12 varieties. Our time was so occupied with the necessary arrangements, that we could only snatch a few minutes to cut a collection of Ten Week Stocks, Aster, and a few new things, and even these we could not find room to exhibit without incommencing others, and did not enter them for competition, but the exhibitors very kindly insisted on their entry, and took the responsibility of doing so themselves, and the judges awarded us certainly all we were entitled to. The following is the list of premiums awarded:

- FRUITS. PROFESSIONAL LIST. APPLES.—Best 40 varieties, and best specimens correctly named, at least 3 of each, W. B. Smith, Syracuse, \$15; 2d, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 10.

- AMATEUR LIST. APPLES.—Best 20 good varieties, and best specimens correctly named, at least 3 of each, R. C. Brown, Rochester, \$12; 2d, D. C. Hillman, Watkins, Schuyler Co., 8.

- PROFESSIONAL LIST. CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, \$10; 2d, J. C. Donnellan & Co., Rochester, 5.

- AMATEUR LIST. CUT FLOWERS.—For the best display, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, Pittsford, Rensselaer Co., \$10; 2d, Jas. Vick, Rochester, special premium, 5.

- GENERAL LIST. POT PLANTS.—Best collection of House Plants, in pots, to consist of 20 different specimens, the variety of the plants, and the manner in which they are grown, to be considered, Ellwanger & Barry, \$10.

The display of fruit we have never seen equalled in any exhibition. It was in every respect all that could be desired, both as to quantity and quality. The display of native grapes was the most extensive we have ever witnessed, including nearly all the new varieties, many of which were never before exhibited, at least in this State.

and flowers, while that of the other is to produce good healthy plants and trees. We have not space for a general notice of this department, and premiums awarded will be found in another column. The Pot Plants were not numerous, but all excellent, and so arranged as not only to show each plant to good advantage, but to produce a fine effect in the hall. Ellwanger & Barry exhibited a case of rare and exceedingly beautiful ornamental leaf plants, that elicited universal praise, and John Charlton presented the largest, finest *Bignonia Rex* we have ever seen. Frost & Co., C. J. Ryan & Co., and William King, also exhibited well-grown plants.

VEGETABLES. The vegetable department, as usual at our State State Fairs, was quite creditable. This department is too much neglected. We hope to see an improvement in this respect another year.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An attentive correspondent has furnished us with the following interesting account of the Fall Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society. We are glad to see that this Society, notwithstanding the unfavorable nature of the times, is in a flourishing condition: The Fall Exhibition of this old and valued Society was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th, the parquet and stage being floored over, affording ample space, and at the same time one of the finest rooms in the country for a display of this kind.

The collection of Plants, Fruits, Flowers, &c., was the largest and most select ever seen on this side of the Atlantic, consisting of all the newest and rarest of each kind represented, and what was more creditable to the Society there were no plants of an inferior kind brought in to fill up with, as is usual at such times. We can only give an outline of some of the various beautiful and interesting specimens.

From H. M. Bearnes, Esq., of Williamsburgh, L. I., was the great "Victoria Regia," the "Queen of Aquatics," blooming in all its native loveliness and grandeur. A tank had been prepared for it in which it was placed in the center of the vast room, around which were grouped some choice plants of an aquatic nature, forming a most interesting collection.

The collections from Messrs. L. Menand, of Albany, Parsons of Flushing, and Bridgeman, of New York, were all large and select, and the finest ever seen at any of the exhibitions. Mrs. Humphries had some excellent plants. A collection from Prof. Morse, of Pokeysiepe, contained some good things. B. C. Townsend, Esq., of Bay Ridge, sent a magnificent collection of New Caladiums and other leaf plants. J. Buchanan, some Orchids in fine bloom.

The attendance was large and appreciative, and it was gratifying to see so many of the fair sex taking memoranda of the choice things, and where they were to be obtained. On Friday evening the Society gave a grand Floral Promenade Concert for the benefit of the widows and children of the dead soldiers of Brooklyn. This brought out the elite of Brooklyn, New York, and the suburbs in full force, and was a fitting close to such a grand display as the Society presented to the public.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

CAUTION TO WESTERN BEE-KEEPERS. FOULBROOD. BEE-KEEPERS, and among them the most eminent, unite in regarding and characterizing Foulbrood as the most grievous evil that affects the apiary. It is doubtless the case that the most of your readers—especially such as keep bees, know the character of this dreaded disease among bees. But there may be some who do not.

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in due time; though it is a fact that exceptional instances of putrid nymphs in such capped cells, are found.

The incurable foulbrood is said to be the converse of that described above. The brood does not perish until after it has been capped and begun to undergo its metamorphosis. The putrid mass is not then found at the bottom of the cell, but on the horizontal portion of the cell walls. It is brownish, and viscid; and in consequence of the heat of the hive and the admission of the air through a small orifice in the sunken cap, it dries up as a hard black crust which the bees cannot detach, and which they can only remove by totally destroying the cell.

INDICATIONS OF ITS PRESENCE. The author quoted above says, when among a healthy brood a few cells are found here and there, containing a smeary, viscid matter, or a grayish-brown or black crust-like substance—the dried remains of larvae or nymphs—it may be regarded as the unmistakable evidence of the existence of foulbrood.

Colony affected with this disease do not build new comb in the spring, when other colonies are engaged in such labor, or do so only if they are populous and pasturage is abundant. If the combs be pressed under we shall see that the brood is not placed regularly and uniformly; and on cutting out a piece of such comb, ocular proof of the existence of the disease will be found in the putrid matter contained in the cells.

IT IS CONTAGIOUS. Herein lies its danger; therefore this caution. And I give this caution regardless of the interest of any one who may have long-billed, or any other kind of bees to sell, and whose apiary may have been, or may be affected by this disease; or who may be near an apiary that is or has been affected. This caution is given with especial reference to such cases. For all these men know that this disease is contagious—that it spreads from hive to hive and from apiary to apiary; that, once having a foothold, it retains it and extends its influence, if effectual measures are not promptly taken to eradicate it.

The point is, then, that the bee-keepers of the West are in danger of importing it with their importations of Italian bee. For it is well known that these bees, with formidable bills, continue to be sent hither in large numbers, at the rate of five to eight dollars per queen. And with each shipment is usually more or less honey; and with the honey, if it happens to be from infected colonies, comes this foulbrood as sure as fate. Is it not a pretty large risk? When it is asserted that the bee-keeper may convey it from hive to hive, if after performing some operation on a diseased stock he proceeds to work at a healthy one, without first carefully washing his hands and such instrument as he may have been using, it is safe to distrust whatever comes from apiaries that have been affected with this disease.

It is proper for me to say, that I do not write this caution for the purpose of injuring anybody's business, nor with a view to build up any man or class of men dealing in the long-billed bees referred to; but simply to urge that the most rigid care be taken to prevent the introduction of this disease among the apiaries of the West. Bee-culture has become too large an interest here to allow it to be shipwrecked by the carelessness or recklessness of any man or body of men. The revenue it brings to Western husbandmen is annually increasing. Let it be guarded in this respect.

We pray our Eastern brethren to be careful what they send in response to orders; and let Western men know that they are ordering where they will get only what they want.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE DISEASE.

Another and very the bees, and burn the hive containing the colony, and its contents, as soon as the disease is discovered. There are remedial measures recommended to be taken; but none so efficient and safe if as cheap as the above.

WAX AND HONEY.

The prevalent opinions respecting the origin and nature of wax and honey, as expressed in many treatises on bee culture, and as implied in the definition of the terms as given by the dictionaries, are essentially erroneous. The current impression, derived from these sources, is, that wax is contained in the honey or pollen, and is simply extracted by some process in the stomach of the bee; while honey is supposed to be made from the nectar of flowers. Precisely the converse of this is the fact.

WAX IS A PRODUCT ELABORATED BY THE BEES. A simple experiment will suffice to demonstrate this conclusively. If bees be fed with a concentrated solution of loaf sugar and then confined in a box, we shall, in the course of twenty-four hours, find between their abdominal rings thin scales or plates of wax, such as they use in building their combs. Now, probably no one will undertake to maintain that loaf sugar contains wax. It contains only the elementary ingredients of that substance, carbonic acid, hydrogen, and oxygen—which become separated in the body of the bee, and re-combined in different proportions and relations, thus resulting in the formation of wax.

ceived between the contents of the cells and those of the feeding-box—they had the same color, the same taste, and the same smell.

It is a fact that exceptional instances of putrid nymphs in such capped cells, are found. The incurable foulbrood is said to be the converse of that described above. The brood does not perish until after it has been capped and begun to undergo its metamorphosis. The putrid mass is not then found at the bottom of the cell, but on the horizontal portion of the cell walls. It is brownish, and viscid; and in consequence of the heat of the hive and the admission of the air through a small orifice in the sunken cap, it dries up as a hard black crust which the bees cannot detach, and which they can only remove by totally destroying the cell.

Domestic Economy.

HOW TO MIX ORIENTAL PAINTS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—In a late RURAL, I noticed an inquiry about mixing Oriental Paints, and as I have been painting for some time, perhaps I may give the desired information. With three or four colors you can make quite a nice picture, for a beginner. Get at a paint or drug store the tube paints, to commence a picture; take a little lamp-black and mix with copal varnish, to make a semi-transparent color, thinning it a little with turpentine, if necessary, and with a crow-quill brush, (get one where they keep the paints,) trace every mark on the glass that is on your drawing, (by placing the glass upon the drawing, and painting the mar's upon the glass.) This being done, mix lamp-black with copal varnish; paint all of the glass except the part you intend to paint with transparent colors. If a little black gets on that part, it must be carefully removed before painting the picture. Go over the black, if necessary, two or three times, or until it is a solid black.

RECIPES FOR HORSEKEEPERS.

A NICE CREAM.—Take one quart of thick, sweet cream, in which put four ounces of sugar, pulverized fine, and one or two teaspoonfuls of rennet. Stir enough to mix it. If the rennet is good it will take in one hour. When you are ready to serve, rasp some sugar over it, and drop a little orange flower-water over it likewise.

QUEEN'S CAKE.—Take twelve ounces of flour, one pound of white sugar in powder, and twelve eggs—beating the whites and yolks separately to a froth, one or two teaspoonfuls of coriander; mix well all together, till it comes to a running paste. Some add yeast to make it rise higher. Bake in a slow oven.

TO MAKE LEMON LOZENGES FOR THE LITTLE ONES.—Take one or two whites of eggs, which beat with some orange flower-water. Then add as much pulverized sugar as will make a stiff paste of it. Introduce also the raspings of lemon peels. All being well incorporated, roll it into balls the size of a thimble, which range on a sheet of paper and flatten afterwards as you like; then put them in the oven to bake. These are good for the summer complaint.

TO WHITEN CHERRIES, CURRANTS, RASPBERRIES, GRAPES, OR STRAWBERRIES.—Beat one or two whites of eggs with orange flower-water. Then steep your fruit in it, and roll it afterwards in lump sugar, pulverized very fine. Put the sugar and fruit in a dish and shake it well. When it is well covered with sugar, put it on clean paper, and set it in the sun to dry, or by the fire. You may thus ice all sorts of fruit.

P. S.—A RECIPE FOR THE CARE-WORN FARMER'S WIFE.—Hang up the butter ladles, put a large stick of wood in the cook stove, shut it up air-tight, retire to the parlor, and read the RURAL an hour. It will do you good in more ways than one. Try it, tired ones.

TO KEEP SILK.

SILK articles should not be kept folded in white paper as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will probably impair the color of the silk. Brown or blue paper is better; the yellowish smooth Indian paper is best of all. Silk intended for dress should not be kept long in the house before it is made up, as lying in the folds will have a tendency to impair its durability by causing it to cut or split, particularly if the silk has been thickened by gum. Thread lace veils are very easily cut; satin and velvet, being soft, are not easily cut, but dresses of velvet should not be laid up with any weight above them. If the nap of thin velvet is laid down, it is not possible to raise it up again. Hard silk should never be wrinkled, because the thread is easily broken in the crease, and it never can be rectified. The way to take the wrinkles out of silk scarfs or handkerchiefs is to moisten the surface evenly with a sponge and some weak glue, and then pin the silk with toilet pins around the selvages on a mattress or feather bed, taking pains to draw out the silk as tight as possible. When dry the wrinkles have disappeared. The reason of this is obvious to every person. It is a nice job to dress light colored silk, and few should try it. Some silk articles may be moistened with weak glue or gum water, and the wrinkles ironed out on the wrong side by a hot flat-iron.



Useful, Scientific, &c.

THE METAMORPHOSES OF MATTER.

LADY, a word with you. You are as great as great can be, and I, what am I? Nobody. Nobody!

When you die, some fashionable undertaker will solder your 150 pounds of bone and blood and flesh into a leaden coffin, and pack the leaden coffin away into another coffin, decking the second with velvet and gewgaws as befits your superior station.

Alas, my lady, if you could but see, as I by the light of chemistry can see, that festering wreck of poisonous corruption seething within that leaden box of yours in twelve short months or less!

Your 150 pounds (more or less) of bodily material are only lent, my lady, held on the fraillest of tenures. They are not freehold, nor even leasehold.

Fair one, this much of you, and now of me. When I die, a plain elm coffin awaits me, and that for decency's sake. Nobody will deem it worth the while to solder me up in lead or pewter.

Embalmng, which is coming much into practice of late, is thus performed.—The modern embalmer finds an artery into which he can place the nozzle of an injecting syringe.

HOW BODIES ARE EMBALMED.

Embalmng, which is coming much into practice of late, is thus performed.—The modern embalmer finds an artery into which he can place the nozzle of an injecting syringe.

THE UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY.—The Bank Note Reporter of Mr. J. Thompson thus notices the new change currency of the Federal Government, and also the United States notes of larger denomination, as a descriptive list.

Table listing currency denominations (5, 10, 20, 50, 100 cents) and their colors (brown, green, black and green).

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



LONG, long was the night of her Wrong, but the Right, With the flashing of steel, like a day-spring, hath broken;

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 11, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Rebel Programme.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, the rebel emissary, who escaped over the Canadian frontier, in the disguise of a coal miner, was in time to catch the steamer Jura, and has landed safely in England.

Mr. George N. Sanders, late American consul in London, passenger, arrived incoy, by 'underground railway,' direct from Richmond, Va., in time for the steamer Jura.

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BRIG-GEN. J. K. F. MANSFIELD, killed at the battle of Sharpsburg, was a native of Connecticut, from which State he was appointed a cadet to West Point Military Academy in October, 1817.

During the campaign of 1846 and 1847 of the war Mexico he held the position of chief engineer of the army under General Taylor.

On the 6th of May, 1861, he was brevetted a Brigadier General of the regular United States army, and on the 14th of May, 1861, was commissioned a full Brigadier General.

Major General JESSE L. RENO was born in Virginia in 1825, and is consequently now in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

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ebbing; if you struggle through, you are a man forever—a man on a large scale of character, a man of intensity and concentrated force, a man who has had more than glimpses into the magnificent possibilities of the spirit within him.

Such are the men of Heintzleman's corps d'armee who escaped the chances of their glorious career. They have lived ages in moments; they have passed through the most terrible ordeal that can test the stuff of manhood, and they have a recompense beyond gold or emolument—self-asserted honor and a deep insight of life; for was it not bordered closely and heavily with death?

The men were by no means fresh when they were submitted to this trial. They had fought through the greater part of a most fatiguing day. They had been without provision or rest since early morning; and, worse than all, an intolerable thirst consumed them.

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commanded a battery. On his return from Mexico in 1848, he was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at the West Point academy, which position he filled six months.

During the year and a half which followed he was secretary of the Artillery Board, in which capacity he made many valuable experiments with heavy ordnance, and arranged a system of tactics adapted to heavy artillery.

On the 12th of November last he was appointed Brigadier General, and was subsequently assigned to the command of the second brigade of the coast division under General Burnside.

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was no man who could say he was actually poor. He might have but a humble home, a little log cabin, but he had plenty. Go to that poor man's home now. You will find that man's wife clothed in rags, and weeping for her husband, who, she will tell you, three days ago was dragged off as a conscript, to pour forth his blood like water in furtherance of a cause which he detests."

A REBELLION AGAINST THE REBELS.—The Delta of the 18th relates the following story:

"The chivalry of Assumption parish, comprising, of course, all the cowardly sugar lords of that section, wishing to give to the country a mark of their devotion to the cause of treason, not long ago prevailed on Thomas O. Moore to dispatch to their assistance a troop of guerrillas, in order to force their poor fellow-citizens into the ranks of the Confederate army."

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Special Notices.

SUPERIOR LAMPS, LANTERNS, KEROSINE, &c. S. B. DEWEY, Jr., Agt., No. 65 Buffalo St., Rochester, made a grand display of Kerosene Oil Lamps, and also a new style of No-Chimney Burner Lamps for farmer's use, at the State Fair.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, containing the new AUTOMATIC SWELL, KNIFE STOP, &c., are now considered greatly superior to Melodeons both for churches and parlors.

Died.

In this city, on the morning of the 8th inst., of consumption, MATILDA W. wife of THOMAS E. SCAMMON, only daughter of WM. T. and MARY KEMPTER, aged 35 years.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Haral New-Yorker Office. ROCHESTER, OCTOBER 10, 1882. Our Home Market is exceedingly quiet and no changes of importance are observable:

Rochester Wholesale Prices. Table listing prices for various commodities such as Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—FLOUR—There is a moderate demand for the consumption of this city, and the market is steady.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for flour continues active, and the market is buoyant with an upward tendency.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, etc.

Table listing prices for Cows and Calves, and Veal Calves.

Table listing prices for Sheep and Lambs, and Swine.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—BEEVES—This is a rather dull market, although the receipts by railroad are below the average, and the total number on sale less than last week.

Table comparing receipts and sales for various livestock categories.

PAIDERS—The following are the ruling prices: Premium, \$5.00; Extra, \$4.50; First quality, \$4.00; Second quality, \$3.50; Third quality, \$3.00.

Table listing prices for various types of Cattle and Sheep.

BRIGHTON, Oct. 5.—At market, 1,400 Beef Cattle, 600 Steers, 7,000 Sheep and Lambs, 450 Swine.

Table listing prices for various types of Cattle and Sheep.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 1.—At market, 2,098 Cattle, about 1,600 Swine, and 498 Steers, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and Bulls.

Table listing prices for various types of Cattle and Sheep.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The market is rather quiet but firm; sales of 81,000 lbs of the native fleece at 80¢; 25,000 lbs of California fleece at 80¢; 50,000 lbs of the washed African at 26¢; and 6,000 lbs of the washed Cape at 55¢.

Table listing prices for various types of Wool.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—A stagnant market for fleeces and pulled and although holders have put down prices from 3 to 4¢ there is no disposition manifested on the part of consumers to buy.

Table listing prices for various types of Wool.

BOSTON, September 30.—There is very little doing in domestic since last week, but prices remain without change.

Table listing prices for various types of Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—There has been less activity to record in the market since our last notice, and less firmness in prices.

Table listing prices for various types of Wool.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Wool sold at 40¢ to 42¢ per lb, which is some 2¢ to 4¢ below the quotations for last week.

Table listing prices for various types of Wool.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—For Domestic Wool, prices cash, or in advance; for Foreign Wool, prices cash, or in advance, four and six months, without interest.

Table listing prices for various types of Wool.

NEW YORK City extra pulled, \$2.25; Do, super, \$2.40; Do, Choice Country picklock, \$2.50; Do, Country extra, \$2.60; Do, Paper, \$2.70; Do, De lamb, \$2.80; Do, Canada, \$2.90.

Table listing prices for various types of Wool.

California unwashed fleeces, \$2.45; Do, washed pulled, \$2.55; Do, common washed, \$2.65.

Table listing prices for various types of Wool.

Australian fine unwashed, \$3.00; Cape of Good Hope fine unwashed, \$2.80; Spanish medium white unwashed, \$2.60; African unwashed, \$2.50; Buenos Ayres unwashed, \$2.40; Do, De Merino, \$2.30; Do, De Merino, in lots, \$2.20; Extra Rioes unwashed, \$2.10; Cordova washed, \$2.00; Do, unwashed, \$1.90; Chilean fine unwashed, \$1.80; Do, common unwashed, \$1.70.

Table listing prices for various types of Wool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, etc.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS. In Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 63¢ cents per line of space.

WANTED.—A permanent situation as teacher by a young man who is well qualified for the duty. Reference given. Address THEO C. NEFF, Box 73, Genesee, N. Y.

A BOOK OF THRILLING INTEREST.—13 WEEKS BY THE RAILROAD. By an imprisoned New-Yorker. Price 90 cents. Just published by 656-2 A. S. BARNES & BURR, 51 & 53 John St., New York.

150,000 1 YEAR OLD STANDARD PEAR GRAFTS AT \$30 PER 1000. 200,000 Angers Quince Stocks at \$10 PER 1000. 100,000 Pear Stocks at \$12 PER 1000. 150,000 Apple Stocks at \$5 PER 1000.

BARTON & MILLENER was awarded the First Premium at the State Fair on Corn Stall, Hay, and Straw Chopping Machine. First Premium on Corn-Planting Machine.

TREES AND SEEDLING STOCKS.—JOHN GOUNDRY, (formerly BRISTOL & WILLIAMS) Danville, Livingston Co., N. Y., invites the attention of Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers, to his fine stock of Pear, Plum, and Apple Seedlings.

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. Were awarded the First Premium at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862.

IMPROVED BUTTER PACKAGE. PATENTED SEPT. 2, 1882. This is a cheap and durable package, so constructed with a lining of mica on the inside, as to secure all the advantages of glass.

ALLIS, WATERS & CO., BANKERS. 55 Buffalo St., Opposite the Eagle Hotel, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RECEIVERS SALE OF NURSERY STOCK.—The undersigned, appointed receiver of the nursery stock of the late firm of GREGORY & GOLDMANN, now offers the same for sale to Dealers and Nurserymen.

THE GROVE NURSERY.—DR. JOHN A. KENNEDY, THE GROVE P. O., COOK CO., ILLINOIS, still sells all kinds of Nursery Stock suited to the North-west, Fruit, Ornamental and Timber Trees.

RECEIVERS SALE OF NURSERY STOCK.—The stock consists of four thousand Dwarf Pears, 30,000 Standard, 30,000 Cherry, 12,000 Apple Trees; and a large variety of Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubs.

TO FLOUR GROWERS. FLAX is wanted in large quantities, and at paying prices. No charge for effecting sales.

BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, Magnifying Five hundred times, for twenty-eight cents (in silver) of different powers, \$1.00. Mailed free. Address 663-2 F. M. HOWEN, Box 220, Boston, Mass.

TO GROWERS OF SPRING WHEAT. CHAPPELL & SPRAGUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF SEPARATING OATS, BARLEY, &c., FROM WHEAT.

THE BEST MACHINE EVER INVENTED FOR Separating Oats, Barley, &c., FROM WHEAT.

BOOTH'S COMPOUND SHAKER. For separating Oats, Barley, and other foreign substances from Wheat, it is the most simple, expeditious and only Machine that can be used without such directions.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS, LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

FARMERS! Your sons need a BUSINESS EDUCATION; without it they may plow and reap as their grandfathers did before them, but they cannot without such instruction, intelligently, profitably, or accurately, set about the successful prosecution of that especially close business, Modern Agriculture.

WANTED.—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital.

Trees at Low Prices. OUR STOCK FOR FALL IS VERY EXTENSIVE, and for particulars invite you to send for our Catalogue.

YOUNG MEN OF NEW YORK AND CANADA! We have a full and complete course of instruction in the most thorough and practical character.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 17, 1882. J. T. LLOYD, Secretary of the Navy, is authorized to sell the maps of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies, \$25.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S

HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Warranted the best instruments of the class in the world. See Catalogue containing list of their specialties from the most eminent musicians.

TOLEDO NURSERIES. ALL KINDS OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

CURRENTS. Red Dutch and Black Naples, 2 years old, \$15.00 per 1000. GOOSEBERRIES. Houghton's Seedling, 2 years old, \$15.00 per 1000.

GEO. BAKER, Toledo, Ohio, 660-81. Successor to Falmsstee & Baker.

THE GROVE NURSERY.—DR. JOHN A. KENNEDY, THE GROVE P. O., COOK CO., ILLINOIS, still sells all kinds of Nursery Stock suited to the North-west.

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ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

OVER ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, IS NOW OPEN. With the Finest Collection of Statuary and Paintings in the States.

MORELAND! SHAYER! PALMER'S MARBLES, &c. The new and third season has commenced.

THE UNIVERSAL. It is the Original and only Genuine and Reliable Wringer before the people.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD! We Defy All Competition! It is the Original and only Genuine and Reliable Wringer before the people.

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.

MILLIKEN'S STENCIL PAMPHLET.—Shows how any active person can make money rapidly. Sent free. Address D. L. MILLIKEN, Editor "Monitor," Brantford, Vt.

C. B. MILLER, Foreign and American Horticultural Agent and COMMISSION MERCHANT. EXHIBITION and SALES ROOMS.

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.

JAMES TERRY & CO., DEALERS IN 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, 90 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.

FARMERS FOR SALE. BENNETT & BANCKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Jackson, Michigan.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a Gentleman's family, or to take charge of an invalid Lady, either in town or country. Good references given. Address W. A., care of Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, N. Y.

GENUINE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Of the best varieties, for sale by E. WILLIAMS, West Bloomfield, N. J. Catalogue sent to all applicants.

JOB AND NEWSPAPER OFFICE FOR SALE. 75 or 75 of a paying office, in a growing town, or will exchange for any description of real estate, at cash value. This is a good chance for a practical printer. Address W. H. GARDNER, Amboy, La. Co. Ill.

HORSES STRAYED OR STOLEN. From the premises of VINCENT SERLEY, Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y., two horses, one color sorrel, striped face, two white hind feet, thin make and tall. The other brownish black, small size in forehead, one white leg, both horses two years old. Any one finding, or giving information where they may be found will be liberally rewarded.

PEACH TREES.—25,000 one year old, from best very thrifty and fine, at \$50 per thousand. Address LENK & CO., Humboldt Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN.—The MONROE COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION has money to loan on improved farms in Monroe and adjoining counties. Address J. E. FIERPONT, Rochester, Aug. 16, 1882.

THE BATTLE AUTUMN OF 1862.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The flags of war like storm-birds fly,
The charging trumpets blow;
Yet rolls no thunder in the sky,
No earthquake strives below.

that I was a ruined man; I feel now as though I
was a very rich one.
"Ruined, with me and the children, John?" and
now there was some faint reproach in her voice;

blew fiercely and sent the branches of the old apple
tree rattling against the clapboards, and threw the
rain, as with a spite, over the little windows, sheet-

"Did she, oh! did she say that! God bless you for
telling me! All my long voyage I have thought of
the light in her little window. I have seemed to see
it streaming along, along down to the foot of the
hill, till it grew brighter and brighter as I drew
nearer. A light in the window of heaven? Yes,
mother, I will think you are still waiting for me. I
could not see you in these long years; but I knew
the light was burning. I cannot see you now, but I
know that the light is burning."

The Publisher to the Public.

Our Fall Campaign!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE RURAL BRIGADE

The Last Quarter of Vol. XIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER
commenced last week—with October. As a large number
of subscriptions expire this week, (all which have No. 663
printed after their address,) we would remind those interested
that a prompt renewal is necessary to secure the uninter-

THE BEST, AT HALF PRICE!

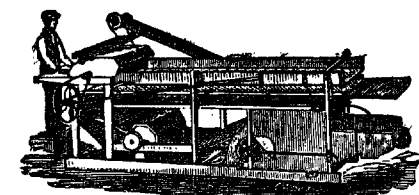
In order to introduce it more readily to the notice and
support of comparative strangers, preparatory to the com-
mencement of a new volume, we have concluded to offer the
RURAL NEW-YORKER for the ensuing Quarter—Oct. 1st to
January, 13 numbers—at ONLY HALF PRICE, thus placing it
within the reach and means of all non-subscribers who wish
to give it a fair trial. We will send 4 copies for \$1; 8 for
\$2; 12 for \$3; 20 for \$5, &c., and mail to as many persons
and post-offices as desired. We cannot make a farther's
direct profit, yet shall be glad to thus circulate 6,000 to 20,000
trial copies—for, though we may lose temporarily, it is be-
lieved the bread thus cast abroad will return ere long, while
thousands of families will be benefited by making the acquain-
tance of the RURAL and becoming permanent subscribers.

A REQUEST, AND WHEREFORE.

We ask our friends all over the land to aid in circulating the
RURAL's Campaign Quarter. Almost any one can readily
obtain from 4 to 20 subscribers. "Where there's a will
there's a way," and have not their friends in the East and West,
North and South, the will to extend the circulation and use-
fulness of the favorite RURAL WEEKLY of America? Who
will aid in recruiting for the RURAL BRIGADES?

Advertisements.

BIRDSELL'S PATENT COMBINED



CLOVER THRASHER AND HULLER,

Patented May 13th, 1858; Dec. 13th, 1859; April 8th, 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, doing all the work at one op-
eration, without re-feeding the chaff. In the hands of good
operators it will thresh, hull, and clean from 10 to 20 bushels a
day without waste of seed. The undersigned are manufac-
turers of the only machine patented that thrashes, hulls and cleans
all at the same operation. All machines of the whole
world, not marked BIRDSELL'S PATENT, are infringements. The
public are hereby cautioned not to purchase those that are in-
fringements of said patent. All communications directed to the
subscribers, at West Henrietta, will be promptly responded to.
Order early if you wish a machine.
This machine has always taken the First Premium at State
Fairs where allowed to compete, and saves more than half the
expense of the old way of getting out clover seed, in time and
labor. BIRDSELL & BROKAW, Manufacturers.
66260ft West Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y.

THE CHAMPION.

Hickok's Patent Portable Keystone

CIDER AND WINE MILL.

10,000 in use and approved.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of
1862. It is possible, made better than ever before, and will
attract the attention of all farmers wanting such a machine.
It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that
will properly grind grapes. For sale by all respectable dealers.
Your merchant does not keep them, call him to send for one
for you, or write to the manufacturer yourself.
Address the manufacturer. 1664 St. 606-71
W. G. HICKOK, Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

To Business Men.

THE BEST ADVERTISING

MEDIUM of the Class, is MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
the leading and largest circulated Agricultural, Business
and Family Newspaper in America. Business Men who wish to
reach, at once, TENS of THOUSANDS of the most enterprising
Farmers, Horticulturists, &c., and thousands of Merchants,
Mechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men, throughout
the loyal States, should give the RURAL a trial. As the business
season is at hand, NOW IS THE TIME for all who wish to ad-
vertise widely and profitably, to select the best medium—and that
the above is first of its class, many prominent Manufacturers,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Dealers in Agricultural Implements,
Machinery, &c., Wholesale Merchants, Educational Institutions,
Publishers, Land and Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c., &c.,
in various parts of the country, can attest.

[From the New York Daily World, Feb. 15, 1862.]

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER comes to us freighted with
its usual amount of information, valuable, not to farmers alone,
but to all who take an interest in the improvements of the
times. For years it has maintained an enviable position as a
family newspaper, and we are gratified to learn that its pros-
pects were never better than they are at the present time. We
commend it to the notice of those of our readers who take an
interest in agricultural and horticultural matters, and we may
add to advertisers who desire to reach the farming communi-
ties throughout the country.

[From the New York Daily Times.]

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, published at Rochester, has a
very large circulation, especially among the agricultural popula-
tion of the Northern, Western, and Middle States, and offers a
very excellent medium for advertising to business men of this
city who desire to reach those sections. It is an able and
well-managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved.

[From the New York Daily Tribune.]

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

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

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo Street.

TERMS IN ADVANCE:

Two Dollars a Year—To Clubs and Agents as follows:—
Three Copies one year, for \$5; Six, and one free to club agent,
for \$10; Ten, and one free, for \$15; Fifteen, and one free, for \$21;
Twenty, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at same
rate—only \$1.25 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals
and sent to as many different Post-Offices as desired. As we pre-
pare American postage on papers sent to the British Provinces,
our Canadian agents and friends must add 12 1/2 cents per copy
to the club rates of the RURAL. The lowest price of copies sent
to Europe, &c., is \$2.00—including postage.

THE CASH SYSTEM is strictly adhered to in publishing the

RURAL—copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until
paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription term
expires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no
credit books, long experience having demonstrated that the
CASH PLAN is the best for both Subscriber and Publisher.

THE LEGAL RATE OF POSTAGE ON THE RURAL NEW-

YORKER is only 3 cents per quarter to any part of this State,
(except Monroe county, where it goes free), and 6 1/2 cents to any
other State or Territory, if paid quarterly in advance at the
post-office where received.

CHANGE 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 compliance.

The Story-Teller.

THE BANKRUPT HUSBAND.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

"I'll have to go, Mary; there's no help for it."
She looked up—the lady to whom these words
were addressed—in a way which showed that they
had struck and hurt her. She was scolding a
child's skirt, and the needlework had followed her
rapid fingers along the flannel like a line of snowy
foam; but now the work fell, unheeded, to the floor.
"Ah, John, has it come to that?" asked Mary, the
wife of John Malcolm; and the soft bloom in her
cheeks vanished away, and the words were spoken
with a kind of gasp, as though just beneath them
lay a mighty swell and rush of feelings that well
nigh overpowered her voice.
"Yes, Mary, it must come. God knows I've
struggled as hard as man could to weather the
storm, and I could have done it too, if those West-
ern houses hadn't gone under. But they'll carry us
with it."
"I can't realize it yet, John," she said, looking at
him in a half-bewildered, half-frightened way, that
was pitiful to see; the shock, for the moment, had
half-stunned her.
"O, Mary, it was hardest for your sake!" and the
words came in that sharp groan which is terrible to
hear from the lips of a strong man. The tones
roused her at once into a full consciousness of what
had befallen them, and of the part she must bear
in it.
"Don't John—don't take it so hard," her voice
struggled up through a sob into a note of brave
cheerfulness, and her lips fashioned a smile, which,
though weak at first, yet felt certain would grow
stronger all the time, just as you feel the sweet
promise of the day when the first faint sunbeams
struggle weakly out of the morning's mist.
"I could have borne up, Mary, if it hadn't been
for you and the children; but that thought cut's to
the core—it's more than I can bear."
And for the first time the young wife and mother
heard a sob from the lips of her husband, as he
bowed down on the arm of his chair. The pride of
his manhood gave way at last, and John Malcolm
wept like a little child. Then the woman's heart,
the woman's power to cheer, and comfort, and
strengthen, roused themselves; the waves went
over her but one moment, and then Mary Malcolm
forgot herself, and rose up to the height of her true
womanhood—to the exaltation of self-sacrifice.
"John," said the soft, brave voice, "don't ever
say that again. Let every thing else fail, the heart
of your wife never will."
And now she had come close to him, and he felt
her small arms about his neck, and her head lay on
his shoulder, as tender, as confiding as in their days
of brightest prosperity. All through the day he
had been looking forward to this hour, and shrink-
ing away from it; and once or twice—God forgive
him!—he had glanced out of his office window to the
river, which rolled its dark, sullen waters in the
distance, and a fierce temptation had rushed over
him, to drop everything and hurry out there and
bury all his pain and anguish under the dark,
crumpled sheet of water. But John, in his secret
distress, knew that this temptation was the voice of
the devil entering into his soul; he was a man who
feared God and kept his commandments—he put the
temptation aside.
The young husband had not doubted his wife's
heart for a moment; but he expected to see her
almost stricken to the earth, with the first tidings of
the ruin of the house in which he was the heaviest
partner. He knew that her youth had been nur-
tured in all the grace and luxury that wealth con-
fers, and he feared the thought of going out into the
chill and darkness of poverty. He had not looked
for loud lamentations, or bitter reproaches, but he
dreaded the silent tears, the mute despair of the
white face.
So John Malcolm raised his hot face, stained with
the tears that were shed for her sake, and looked
into the eyes of his wife; and she answered him
with a smile that set even her face in a new sacred-
ness and beauty to her husband's eye—a smile so
sweet and tender to him, so brave and defiant for
the worst the world could do for them, that it said
to him at once all that her words would, and could
not.

"Ah, Mary, my wife," said the merchant, "I
thought when I came into my house, an hour ago,

Dear reader, have you ever stood, like this wom-
an, face to face with adversity?—and have you,
too, learned in what spirit to take it?

THE WIDOW AND HER SON.

"MOTHER, I will be everything to you that I can
be; I promise you that."
The boy lifted his head. A look of high resolve
made the young brow manlike in expression. Not
yet had ten summers deepened the gold on those
fair locks. The earnest blue eyes looked fondly in
the faded face that bent over him. There was a
world of love in that soul—a love that was not only
lip deep, but was proved by acts of self-denial.
The words are beautiful enough to be repeated.
Henry Locke smiled, because as he spoke there
came tears to his mother's eyes. He had that morn-
ing been promised a place in a country store, five
miles from the cot, or rather cabin, where they
lived. It was of but a small pittance; but of late
the mother had grown so feeble that she could earn
nothing; could scarcely do the little that order and
neatness called for at her hands.
One dollar a week! It was a very little sum, but
better, much better, than nothing. Besides Henry
was to have his meals with his employer, and could,
if he chose, sleep there. But he did choose. For a
glad smile from mother; for the pressure of that
feeble hand; for the tender Christian words that
came from those pale lips, he was bravely willing,
after the day's hard work, to walk the five miles,
dark and tedious though the way was. Often he
came bringing some little delicacy that he had
earned, and which was sweet to the invalid because
he brought it.
One night the sky was curtained with clouds.
The widow looked from her little window facing the
hilly road along which the hay-wagons went on their
way to the city, and said, as she saw twilight deep-
en earlier than its wont, he will not come to-
night."
No; he would not come that night. The wind

"There, you need not speak!" cried the young
man, in a voice of sudden anguish; and he recoiled,
almost staggering, from the farmer's side, and buried
his face in his hands.
"Henry, my poor lad, your mother is—"
"Don't, don't," cried the other, showing now a
face from which all color had fled. "Oh! my mother!
my mother!—she is gone, gone—and I am coming
home so happy!"
For some moments he sobbed in agony. How
dreary the world had grown! The flowers had lost
their fragrance, the sun its warmth; his heart seemed
dead.
"Henry, she left a message for you," said the old
farmer, wiping his eyes with the sleeve of his frock.
"A message for me?"—it seemed as if the white
lips could hardly speak.
"Yea; says she—so my dame told me, and so the
minister said:—'Tell Henry I will put a light in
the window of heaven to guide his footsteps there.'"

Wit and Humor.

PRENTICEANA.

It is said that the rebel soldiers are the dirtiest
looking fellows in the world. One would think that
every man of them had washed himself, clothes and
all, in the puddle water of the "last ditch."
It is stated of a prominent officer, in a late battle,
that, in the very crisis of the affairs of his division,
he was leisurely discussing a beefsteak. The ex-
istence of his division was at stake, and so was he.
Let some rich lady make a magnificent contribu-
tion to one of our brigades, if she would like to be
a brigade-dear.
THE rebel forces made an incursion into Mary-
land to get something to eat. And McClellan has
given them a belly full.
A FEW days since, "Maryland, my Maryland,"
was the most popular tune in Lee and Jackson's
army. Now it is, "Carry me back to Ole Virginny."
JOHN MORGAN took with him from Kentucky the
best horses and the meanest men he could find in
the State.
SOME men give great delight when they die, and
some Congresses when they adjourn.
SUICIDE is a crime, but it would be a less crime
in Jeff. Davis than almost any other man in the
country.
"MR. BROWN, I owe you a grudge, remember?"
"I shall not be frightened, then, for I never knew
you to pay anything you owed."

Corner for the Young.

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

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 73 letters.
My 12, 38, 10, 12 is a county in New York.
My 3, 4, 5, 6, 50, 48, 5 is a city in England.
My 2, 9, 14, 32, 34, 32, 5, 29 is an island in the Atlantic Ocean.
My 10, 18, 17, 10, 6, 24, 10, 58 is one of the United States.
My 41, 38, 1, 5, 28, 60, 10, 5 is a county in N. Y.
My 68, 71, 64, 68, 40, 64, 37 is a sea in Europe.
My 28, 46, 58, 5, 46 is a river in Europe.
My 6, 33, 24, 44, 31, 63, 30, 32, 12, 72 is a county in N. Y.
My 12, 59, 66, 44, 68, 45 is a city in Missouri.
My 70, 63, 5, 5, 36, 28, 16, 62, 7, 5, 58, 69 is one of the U. S.
My 3, 31, 32, 50, 32, 6 is a town in N. Y.
My 66, 64, 35, 5, 22, 26 is an Empire in Europe.
My 18, 58, 5, 22, 43, 17, 5 is a county in Maine.
My 61, 23, 40, 25, 13 is an island in the Pacific Ocean.
My 60, 61, 78, 54, 23, 58, 73 is a city in Michigan.
My 57, 26, 20, 21, 22, 42, 12, 20, 21, 28, 72 is a county in N. Y.
My 47, 66, 69, 60, 19, 5, 30 is a Kingdom in Europe.
My 55, 13, 5, 52, is one of the U. S.
My 11, 26, 50, 10, 39, 63, 67, 27, 1, 5, 26, 15, 5 is a sea in Eu-
rope.
My 62, 1, 55, 55, 3, 21, 4, 6 is a county in N. Y.
My whole is a motto which I think all the readers of the
culinary department of the RURAL will endorse.
West Bloomfield, N. Y., 1862. NELLIE S. WRITING.
Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 19 letters.
My 1, 4, 8, 18, is the ancient name of one of the five powers
of Europe.
My 2, 5, 15, is a numeral.
My 3, 11, 5, 12, 16, was an Italian poet.
My 4, 16, 17, 19, 6, 18, was the possessor of a magical lu-
minary.
My 5, 13, 16, 15, is a river in Africa.
My 6, 15, 4, 5, is a Church official.
My 7, 16, 3, might have been applied to Methuselah.
My 9, 2, 16, 16, 13, 10, was a Roman Historian.
My 10, 13, 18, 4, is one of the characters in Dred.
My 14, 4, 10, 3, 17, 16, was one of the tribes that invaded
Rome in the 6th century. ELLA A. YORK.
Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MECHANICAL PROBLEM.

Required the centrifugal force of a fly wheel 18 feet in di-
ameter making 40 revolutions in a minute, the weight of the
ring being 4 tons. S. G. CAGWIN.
Verona, Oneida Co. N. Y., 1862.
Answer in two weeks.

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

ANAGRAM.

"Nolg yam ron lead eh tibhrg
Tulv fodrom's jloh ghlt,
Eportet su yb hgt ghlt,
Stear ogd—ron Knig." JOHN JONES.
Rock Hill, N. Y.
Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 663.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Look forward to that
sunny side.
Answer to Decapitations:—Peel, Fax, Skate, Troy, Cat,
Where, When, Frock, Chub.
Answer to Mechanical Problem:—117,666 miles: length
of line, 77,143 miles.
Answer to Anagrams of Mountains:—1, Schneekoppe;
2, Finster Aarhorn; 3, Rhodope; 4, Olympus; 5, Rotondo;
6, Chang Sa Shan.