

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.]

VOL. XIII. NO. 42.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

[WHOLE NO. 666.]

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.
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For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

DISCUSSIONS AT THE STATE FAIR.

FIRST EVENING:

Insects—The Grain Aphis, Wheat Midge, &c.

DR. ASA FITCH, Entomologist to the State Agricultural Society, opened the Discussion by reading the following Essay on the Grain Aphis:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I am requested to preface the discussion, this evening, by presenting to the audience some account of the Grain Aphis—an insect new to us in America, and which, during the past and the present year, has been more prominent in the public regard than any other insect.

In the grain fields of Europe this grain aphis has existed from time immemorial. It was scientifically named and described eighty-one years ago, by the distinguished German entomologist, FABRICIUS, who met with it in fields of oats, and therefore named it the *Aphis avenae*, or the oat aphis, he being unaware that it occurred equally common upon other kinds of grain also.

But our European accounts of it are quite meager and imperfect. About all that we gather from them is, that it is an insect which shows itself upon the grain about the time of harvest, and that in some instances it has been known to be so multiplied, in particular places, as to literally swarm upon and cover the heads of the grain in many of the fields.

These few general facts, is all the information which the world has hitherto had of this insect. What becomes of it during the remainder of the year, where, and in what condition it lurks after harvest time, and until harvest time again approaches, had never been investigated. It was remaining for us in this country to trace out its abiding place and its habits during the autumn, winter and spring, and thus complete its history the year round, as we have been able to do within the past eighteen months—under the instructions of this Society, and under the auspices of the State of New York.

In this country, this grain aphis had never been observed, and it was not known that we had such an insect here, until last year, when it suddenly appeared in excessive numbers over all the New England States, and the State of New York, except here in its western section, and also in the adjoining districts of Canada and of Pennsylvania. Throughout all this vast extent of country every grain field was invaded by it; many of these fields were thronged and a portion of them were literally covered and smothered by this insect.

This year it has moved westward, making its appearance in the same manner all over Western New York, Canada West, Northern Ohio, and at least a portion of Michigan, as I judge, from the numerous letters which have been sent me with grain-heads containing this insect, and from the notices of it in the public prints—whilst at the East, where it was so numerous last year, it has measurably disappeared this year, so that, except in a few localities, it would not have been noticed had not every body been so eagerly searching for it.

But though this insect has only been noticed in this country the past and the present years, we do not suppose it has newly arrived upon this Continent. It has no doubt been present in our grain fields heretofore; but in such limited numbers, and so scattered about upon the growing grain, that it failed to be observed. It is seventeen years ago that I began to examine the wheat midge, and in looking at that and other insects upon the wheat, I recollect I have occasionally seen this kind. But as only two or three individuals of this kind were to be found at a time, I supposed it to be of no importance, and thus gave no attention to it, until it began to appear in such abundance the past year.

Although it is a common habit of plant lice to become extremely numerous, at times, upon the particular kinds of vegetation which they respectively infest, we meet with no recorded instance in which one of these insects has been known to be-

come so suddenly and excessively multiplied over such a vast extent of territory as has happened in our country with this grain aphis the past and present years.

I suppose almost every person in this audience has seen these insects, crowded together upon the heads of wheat, of oats, barley, or rye, and has observed that they were a kind of plant-lice, similar to what we frequently see upon the leaves of cabbages in our gardens, and on the apple, the cherry, and other trees. As it resembles these common and well-known insects so closely in its form, its motions, and habits, it will not be necessary for me to give any particular description of it.

With regard to the mode in which it injures the grain, I would observe that it has a slender, sharp-pointed bill or trunk, which it holds under its breast when this implement is not in use. With this it punctures the leaves and stalks of the grain and sucks their juices. It therefore has no occasion to leave the particular plant on which it is born, as it always has an ample store of nourishment directly under its feet. Hence, it has no use for wings to carry it, like other insects, from place to place in search of food. It needs wings for only one purpose, namely, to enable it to emigrate to fields of grain which are unoccupied, in order to start colonies in them. Only a small portion of these insects, therefore, acquire wings; and these fly away from the winter grain to plant their race upon the spring-sown wheat and oats.

The latter part of June, when the grain has advanced so that the heads or ears begin to put forth, two most remarkable changes occur in this insect, whereby it appears to become another creature, a different species, in the middle of summer from that which is seen in the spring and autumn.

One of these changes is in its habits. Before the heads appear, it lives singly, scattered about upon the leaves and stalks of the grain, and the young lice, as fast as they are born, leave their parents and wander away. But no sooner are the heads protruded from their sheaths preparatory to blooming and growing the kernels of the grain, than this aphid wholly forsakes all the other parts of the plant and becomes congregated upon the heads—evidently because the juices which the plant elaborates for the growth of its flowers and seeds are much more nutritious, more dainty and palatable to these insects, than are the juices which circulate in the leaves and stalks. They here fix themselves upon the base of the chaffs which envelope the kernels, and inserting their beaks, they suck out the juices which should go, first, to grow the flowers, and after that to fill and perfect the kernels. And now, the young lice which are born, instead of scattering themselves and traveling away, settle down closely around their parent, crowding as compactly together as they can stow themselves. Thus it comes to pass, that when these insects are numerous, as we have recently had them, in many of our grain fields, scarcely an ear can be found which has not a cluster of these lice around the base of almost every kernel, all with their tiny bills inserted therein, pumping out the juices which should go to swell and perfect the seed. Thus, this grain aphis from being a solitary insect, wandering about singly upon the leaves and stalks, becomes a gregarious insect, clustered together in flocks, and remaining fixed and stationary upon the lower or butt ends of the kernels.

At the same time another change, equally remarkable, takes place in the color of these insects. So long as they nourish themselves on the coarse juices of the stalks and leaves, their bodies are all of a grass-green color. But when they come to feed on the more delicate juices of the flowers, they begin to bear young of an orange color. One of the grass-green insects having stationed herself at the base of a kernel, the next day, in the group of little ones around her, a yellow one will occur, all the others being green like their parent. A day or two later, as the nourishment she derived from the leaves becomes more dissipated from her body and replaced by that now obtained from the kernels, half the young she produces will be of this yellow color. And still later, all the young are yellow, no green ones being any longer born. And the older ones after a time dying and disappearing, all these insects some weeks before harvest time, become changed to a yellow color, their hue inclining more to red in some and to yellow in others.

It is truly curious that this green insect, thus, on coming to feed on the juices which grow the flowers, begin to produce young of a gay yellow color similar to that of the flowers.

By depriving the kernels of a portion of the milky juice which should go to swell and mature them, this insect causes the ripened grain to be more or less shrunken and light of weight.

Rye, however, grows so rapidly and ripens so early, that it outstrips this aphid in its increase, and thus sustains no material injury from it. Winter wheat, ripening more slowly, experiences more injury. But the crops which ripen latest, and when this aphid has become multiplied to the greatest extent, namely, spring wheat and oats, become the most thronged and sustain the greatest injury.

Let us next inquire how it is that this insect is able to become so suddenly and so excessively multiplied as we have had it, in the Eastern part of our State last year, and here in its Western part this year.

I may observe that a hundred years ago it was a current opinion among men of science, that certain insects and other creatures pertaining to the lower orders of the animal kingdom were generated spontaneously. But, more recently, when these instances of supposed spontaneous generation came to be closely investigated, one after another of them were found not to be such. So that at this day the scientific world wholly discards the theory that there is or can be any such thing as spontaneous generation. All living things descend from parents; and it is by a pairing of the sexes that young are produced and that each species is continued in existence—some classes of animals bringing forth their young alive, others laying eggs from which their young hatch.

Insects are of this latter kind. They are all produced from eggs. But in the generation of the plant lice, we meet with one of the most remarkable anomalies which we anywhere find in the works of nature. These insects bring forth their young alive, at one time, and they lay eggs at another time. All the plant lice which we see upon our fruit trees during the spring and summer are females, and these do not produce eggs, but living young, which nature in a few days, and (wonderful to tell!) they are fertile, without any intercourse of the sexes. It is only when cold weather and frosty nights arrive, that males are produced. The insects then pair, and the females thereupon lay eggs. These eggs remain through the winter, to be hatched by the warmth of the following spring. The young from these eggs grow up and commence bearing living young, no males and no eggs being produced, except as the closing act of their operations in autumn.

Such are the general facts with regard to the generation of the insects of this aphid group. And I had supposed it would be the same with this grain aphid. Some of you may have been present and heard the remarks which I made on this subject at our Fair at Watertown a year ago. I stated that the eggs of this insect would probably be found late in autumn, scattered about upon the leaves of the fall sown wheat and rye—which eggs would hatch with the warmth of the following spring, to start the insect upon the grain again this year. But when frosty nights arrived last autumn, and when the aphid on the apple trees was found paired, and the females were busy depositing their eggs, to my surprise, nothing of this kind occurred with this aphid upon the grain. The mature lice continued to produce young ones, until they and their young became congealed upon the leaves of the young grain by the advancing cold of the season. And in this state they were buried beneath the snows of winter, and with the warmth of the ensuing spring they were thawed, and returned to life again.

To be better assured upon the subject, I placed some of these insects on grain growing in flower-pots and kept during the winter in a warm room. In this situation they continued alive and continued to bear young through the whole winter season.

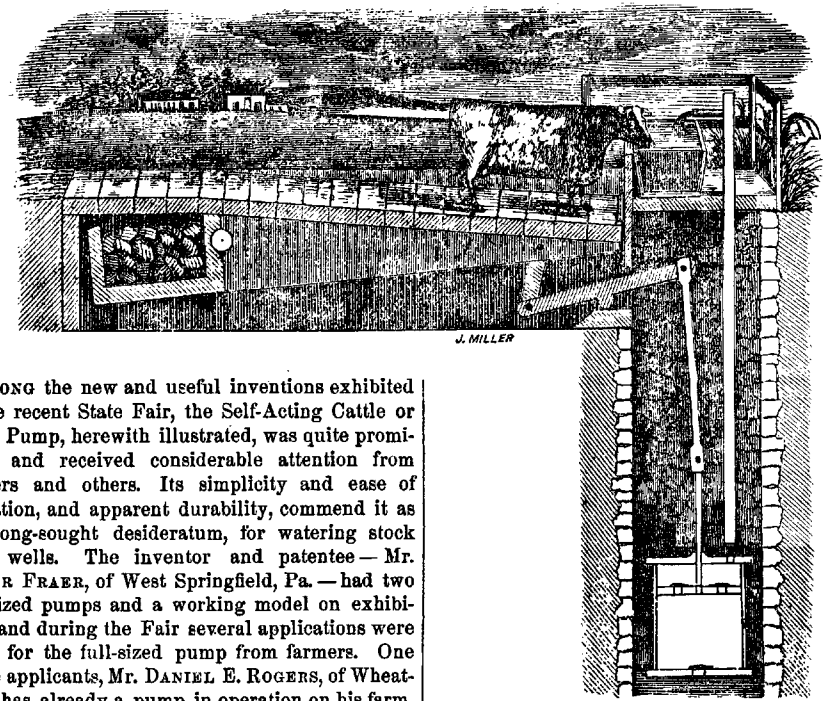
Thus I have watched this grain aphid this year round, so closely, that I am perfectly assured no eggs were laid and no males were produced. Occasionally an individual was noticed, varying somewhat from the others, and which I have therefore suspected might be a male; but, on imprisoning such specimens in vials over night, I have invariably found young lice with them next morning.

When, and under what circumstances males occur, if they ever do occur, is yet remaining to be discovered. At present it seems as though these insects might go on forever, producing young, without any intercourse of the sexes.

Finally, with regard to the fecundity of these insects, I would state that those which have no wings, and which remain on the stalks of grain on which they are born, are much more prolific than those which have wings and wander abroad. By enclosing them separately in vials, I found the winged females quite uniformly gave birth to two young lice in a single night, whilst the wingless ones produced four in the same time. We frequently see young lice produced in the day time, but fewer appear to be born then than during the night. The winged ones are also much slower in coming to maturity. I placed several young lice the morning after they were born upon some grain growing in a flower-pot, and on the third morning afterwards I found four little ones around each of them, showing that the wingless ones come to maturity in three days. It will thus be seen with what prodigious rapidity these creatures multiply. They almost double their numbers daily. A single one producing four young daily, and these becoming equally prolific when they are three days old, her descendants in twenty days if all live, will number upwards of two millions. This will serve to explain to us how it is that this insect becomes so excessively numerous upon the grain at harvest time, as we have seen it.

As they multiply so rapidly, it is evident no vegetation which they infest would escape destruction from these plant lice, if nature had not herself provided most efficient means for checking and subduing them. We accordingly find that these insects are preyed upon and consumed by other insects, to a greater extent than are any other kinds of injurious insects wherewith we are molested. There are whole groups and tribes of predaceous insects which subsist exclusively upon the plant lice of different kinds.

SELF-ACTING CATTLE OR STOCK PUMP.



AMONG the new and useful inventions exhibited at the recent State Fair, the Self-Acting Cattle or Stock Pump, herewith illustrated, was quite prominent, and received considerable attention from farmers and others. Its simplicity and ease of operation, and apparent durability, for watering stock from wells. The inventor and patentee—Mr. PETER FRAER, of West Springfield, Pa.—had two full-sized pumps and a working model on exhibition, and during the Fair several applications were made for the full-sized pump from farmers. One of the applicants, Mr. DANIEL E. ROGERS, of Wheatland, has already a pump in operation on his farm, and is highly pleased with its practical operation. Mr. R. will be pleased to show it to any who call.

In his circular Mr. FRAER thus describes and speaks of the advantages of his invention:—"This is a pump of simple construction and not liable to get out of repair. The accompanying engraving represents a sectional view. It is operated by the animal passing upon a platform placed even with the surface of the ground; one depression raises from eight to ten gallons of water. The hydraulic power is placed in the bottom of the well or cistern and makes no noise or jar, except the settling of the platform and the flowing of the water while the

animal is drinking. The pump is calculated to do away with all artificial means of pumping for stock, either in barn yards or fields, and any quantity of stock can supply themselves by this means. As large animals always pump more water than they need, small ones (not heavy enough to operate the pump—such as weigh under 400 pounds), can supply themselves from the surplus water. These pumps have been tested by many farmers, and at Agricultural Fairs in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and are considered the most efficient way of watering stock yet known." For further particulars, see advertisement of the patentee in this paper.

A tribe of very small Ichneumon flies, named Aphidius, are parasitic destroyers of these insects—puncturing and thrusting an egg into the body of the aphid, from which hatches a minute worm which feeds within the aphid till it kills it. I have found two species of these parasites destroying the grain aphid.

Another most efficient destroyer is the Lady Bug or Coccinella, of which there are numerous species, all of which are continually searching plant lice to feed upon, these being the sole nourishment of the lady bug, both in its larva and its perfect state.

In addition to these are the Synphus flies, the golden-eyed flies, and the lace-wing flies, all mortal enemies to the different kinds of Aphid.

By such means is it that these plant lice upon the grain as on other vegetation, are usually but a transitory evil—their foes and destroyers, always gathering around them wherever they become numerous, and multiplying until they overbalance and subdue them.

SOME one asked for a description of the Lady Bug. Dr. FITCH described it as follows:—It is about the size and shape of half of a small pea, of a yellowish red color, with round black spots upon it.

Question.—Is it poisonous to animals?

Dr. FITCH knew a single instance when swine had been pastured in a field where the lady bug was numerous. All of the herd were taken sick and some of them died. The swine were removed from that field to another, and such as were so removed recovered. Dr. F. said that it was possible that the swine were poisoned by eating large quantities of the lady bug; for if it is taken in the fingers and crushed, an acrid juice is emitted, which is doubtless poisonous, inasmuch as it is the insect's only means of defense. He had thought it possible that this particular herd of swine might have been poisoned by it.

Question.—Is there any prospect of the Aphis becoming a permanent pest in the country?

Answer.—I think not. Its enemies are too numerous for that. Not more than a single year at a time, will they be likely to ravage in a single locality. As before said, they seem to be migrating Westward.

Q.—Is the midge a permanent pest; is it plenty here at all seasons?

A.—There is no doubt that the midge is plenty in all parts of the country. The character of the season governs its ravages. If the latter part of June is wet, look out for the midge; if dry, there is no danger. In dry weather it cannot subsist on the uplands; it returns to the lowlands.

T. C. PETERS.—We are fast reaching the maximum of former years, in the amount of wheat sown in Western New York, and it is an important matter to us to know how to avoid the ravages of the midge. Do you recommend thorough culture?

Dr. FITCH.—Strong growing wheat will produce despite the midge. Yes, I do recommend thorough culture as one of the preventives of the ravages of the midge; also of the Hessian fly and other insects.

Q.—What is the effect of the work of the Aphis upon the grain—upon the kernel?

A.—The insect extracts the juices from the plant, which aid in developing and maturing the kernel. This diminishes the size of the grain—sometimes virtually destroying it, for the substance is almost gone.

Mr. GEDDES, of Onondaga, does not agree with Dr. FITCH concerning his theory, with reference to the existence of the midge. He doubts if the midge exists in as great numbers one year as another, or if they are present at all; for prior to the past six years he had failed to get a crop of wheat for some years on their account; while the past six years he had grown it successfully. His success, he thinks, is not due to dry June, but to the fact that the midge had disappeared. He doubts, too, if his success is due to superior culture; for he used to summer fallow all his land; now he turns it over and seeds after barley, and oats, &c., &c.

T. C. PETERS.—So far as white wheat is concerned, the theory of the effect of the season upon the ravages of the midge upon it, is correct. But the Mediterranean is the only variety that can be grown now safely. He thinks the white wheat has very much degenerated.

Other gentlemen present coincided with him in this matter and united in asserting that the best mode of redeeming white wheat was to change the seed. It was further agreed that the Mediterranean had greatly improved by cultivation—that it was "bleaching out."

Mr. BRISOP, of Wyoming, asked if early or late sowing had not had to do with checking the ravages of the Aphis?

Dr. FITCH replied, yes. Its ravages are greatest on the late sown wheat. Late sowing is not advised, if the object is to avoid its ravages. The same remark applies conversely to the midge. It does not so seriously affect the late, as the early sown wheat.

Pres't CORNELL.—Have you observed the Aphis in the ground around the roots of the barley?

Dr. F. had so discovered it.

Mr. GEDDES.—Why is it that the midge should have appeared one year, and not doubled the second and tripled the third, &c., &c. He thought the midge was disappearing.

Dr. FITCH said there were two successive years when the midge disappeared, and then the third year appeared again, and was very destructive. He does not think it was because the midge passed away from the country, but because the season was not favorable to its development—or at least not favorable to its operations on wheat—it passed to some other grain.

At this point there was a rambling conversational discussion upon the relative value of different varieties of wheat. Much of this the reporter was unable to hear. But he heard enough to establish the fact that there were many present who believed the Mediterranean the safest and best wheat to sow; that it was improving in character, while the white wheat of the Genesee Valley was deteriorating. A few claimed that better flour could be made from the Mediterranean than from any other wheat.

[For Essay and Discussion on Draining, see fifth page of this number—page 337.]

DISCUSSIONS AT THE STATE FAIR.

THIRD EVENING—FENCING, &c.

HON. T. G. PETERS opened the discussion with the following paper. It can hardly be condensed more. The subject was divided as follows:

1st. Fencing, as connected with the highways of the State, and incidentally the expense of maintenance as regards pasturage of cattle, sheep, horses, and swine, not legally there.

2d. Fencing, as it regards the general charge upon the land, or as concerning its burden upon Agriculture.

First, then, I assume a mile of highway to each square mile of land. That there are 18,000,000 acres of land in the State which are susceptible of cultivation, and are under fence. My estimates are based upon the following data:—Burr's Atlas makes the area of the State a trifle over 28,000,000 acres. The aggregate of acres taxed as returned by Supervisors to the Comptrollers, makes it about half a million of acres less. The State Census gives—Improved acres, 13,657,490; unimproved acres, 13,100,692. Total acres, 26,758,182, which is about 1,000,000 acres less than is given by town assessors. The Census fails to account for a million of acres, compared with town assessors, and a million and a half compared with Burr's Atlas.

I place the waste lands in four divisions, viz.:—1st. Northern, or St. Lawrence division, by which I mean all the lands north of the Mohawk Valley, and of Oneida Lake, and west of a line extended north through Lake Champlain, from the mouth of the Mohawk River to the Canada line. 2d. Hudson and Atlantic division, which includes Long Island, Staten Island, and the east side of the Hudson River. 3d. The Catskill division, which includes all south of the Mohawk River, and east of the Valley of the Chenango, prolonged to the State line south. 4th. The Western division, which includes the balance of the State not included in the other divisions.

I estimate the waste lands in the Northern division at 6,000,000 acres; Hudson and Atlantic, 1,250,000 acres; Catskill, 1,250,000; Western division, 1,500,000. Total, 10,000,000 acres.

The Census gives of lands in crops, pasturage, &c., 16,000,000 acres, which, with the absolute waste land, accounts for 25,000,000 acres. But as 10,000,000 acres will cover all the waste lands, it leaves still two millions of acres unaccounted for. This is probably in cities and villages, gardens and orchards, which would make the improved and uncultivated lands 18,000,000 acres, which is not far from the true amount.

A 640 acres to the square mile, 18,000,000 acres would be 28,125 square miles, and 28,000 miles of highway. But the highway must be fenced upon each side, which would make 56,000 miles of highway fence. The land occupied by the highway and fences is at least four rods in width, of which the public only require about one rod. The amount of land occupied by highways is 204,000 acres. Cost of fence \$1 per rod. Cost of annual repairs equal to the interest on another dollar per rod. The average value of all the improved lands in the State is, say \$40 per acre, the annual interest upon which is \$2.40 per acre, or \$22.40 per mile. Our account, then, with highways, stands thus:—640 rods of fence to the mile at \$1 per rod, \$640. Capital required for the interest on repairs incurred per mile, \$640. Interest on land at \$40 per acre, \$22.40. Total cost per mile is \$1,502.40. Cost of 28,000 miles, \$41,000,000. Annual interest thereon, \$770,000. Interest on capital for repairs, \$770,000. Interest on land used, \$616,000. Total annual cost of highways, besides labor, \$2,156,000, or nearly one-half of the State tax.

Second—Fences as a general charge upon the farmer. The average size of farms in the State is about 100 acres, and the fields of the farm will not exceed ten acres each. One hundred acres, fenced into 10-acre lots, would require 1,600 rods of fence. But as these fences are used on both sides, therefore only one-half should be computed. We have, therefore, 800 rods to the farm; at \$1 per rod, makes \$8 sunk capital to each acre. The cost of all the fences, then, in the State, is \$144,000,000. But as we can best comprehend the figures when applied to the farm, we say the sunk capital in fences on a farm is \$800, which is equal to an annual interest of \$56. An equal sum is required to be put at interest to keep the fences in repair, making the annual tax \$1.12 per acre—or the aggregate cost to the farmers of the State \$1.12 per acre each year for fences. In other words, there is to be charged to the farm lands of the State the sum of \$20,000,000 for the protection of their stock and the security of their crops. The annual legal taxes paid upon farm lands, or by the farmers of the State, average 33 cents per acre, or about \$6,000,000. This includes State, county, town, highway, and district school taxes. Our fence tax is \$1.12 per acre.

There was not a little talk about the law regulating fencing along the highways, and the law of trespass in its relation to road cattle. It was claimed that this law had been a dead letter, so far as its practical operation was concerned, in nine-tenths of the State. There were gentlemen present who asserted that in certain localities men with backbones had enforced it; but it had involved considerable litigation. In the end, the friends of law and order had triumphed, and the result had been a healthy observance of the rights of property holders to the highways.

The present law had proved more effective, and the good results were already seen in very many localities in the State. It had resulted in compelling a certain class of land holders to pasture their stock on their own land. It had diminished the deprivations of cattle on farm crops, lessened the cost of fencing the highways, increased the products of the farm, improved the appearance of the streets, and otherwise benefited all classes. In some cases, near large towns or cities, it was more difficult to enforce this law. There were classes of lawless citizens who were prompt to retaliate upon the man who adopted any legal measures to compel them to keep their stock from the highway. But these instances were exceptions. The array of figures presented by Mr. PETERS, impressed the importance to the industrial interests of the State, that this law be rigidly enforced, and that farmers adopt every measure of economy which this law gives the power to adopt.

LEWIS F. ALLEN, of Black Rock, had found it difficult to enforce this law, and thought a law allowing the farmer to fence close up to the ditch each side of the road track, giving only 24 feet to the street, would have been a wiser one. He was not an opponent of the present law, however, provided it was practicable to enforce it. The amount of fence cannot be greatly diminished without the practice of soiling is adopted.

Another gentleman advocated the removal of the road fences as a means of teaching the people our right to the highway. He thought the main difficulty in the way of the enforcement of this law, was the fact that a large class believe they have the right to the road for grazing purposes,—that land owners are compelled to fence against stock.

Mr. PETERS urged the importance of distributing copies of the law in all parts of the State. Agricultural papers should publish it, call attention to it, and show the people the good results to follow its enforcement. Then let farmers put a little backbone into its execution, and all classes will be benefited thereby in the end, because the capital involved in the making and keeping up fences will be turned into other channels, and become distributed and active.

Judge WARNER, of Rochester, thought the present law defective in one respect—in that it does not provide for the recovery of damages which may have resulted from the deprivations of animals taken up, by the same process and parties, who collect the fine—thus saving the extra cost of a second process under the old law, to recover. This was indorsed by other gentlemen as important, and the action of the Society was recommended in the matter.

A gentleman from Herkimer county pathetically pleaded the rights and necessities of the laboring poor to the road pasturage, and impressively asked gentlemen present, if they were willing to devote four acres to the pasturage of the poor man's cow? His appeal was affecting, but a heartless editor tried up the tears and "brought down the house," by "drying the liberty" to ask the gentleman what office he was running for!

President CORNELL said he went from home to England with a high opinion of the live fences of that country. But he had returned from across the water, satisfied that they are most expensive and useless. He said live fences might be good for the prairies where shelter is desired; but he did not believe them profitable here; for they are too expensive and occupy too much ground. In England premiums were offered for the eradication of hedges. On the continent he found few fences. In France and Belgium no fences were visible. The Lombardy poplars are observable along the road sides as landmarks when the snow covers the ground. He had returned determined to diminish his fences one-half at least. He would not recommend their rapid, but their gradual diminution. He is satisfied we have twice as much fence as is necessary. This testimony was indorsed by the best farmers present, who asserted their intention to economize in fence expenditures in every possible way.

At the conclusion of the discussion, Col. B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Society, being invited to address the meeting relative to his recent visit to the International Exhibition at London, responded in a very interesting and eloquent manner. He said:—All who went from this country went at their own expense. There were about 95 exhibitors of American articles, and these won great honors. Under more favorable circumstances we would have beaten all other nations, and even as it was, the London papers had to acknowledge that the American exhibitors had won a greater proportion of the prizes than even England. The progress that this show proved had been made in eleven years, in all branches of the arts and manufactures, was wonderful. Everywhere over England, Col. Johnson found that the American agricultural implements exhibited in 1851 had come into use, and are highly approved. He thought those who sent over articles to the Exhibition of 1862 were entitled to great credit, for they had won national honors. An American engine was used to drive half of the machinery in the Exhibition, and that engine was adopted as the standard of steam engines.

Col. J. continued his remarks about half an hour, very much to the satisfaction of the meeting, with feelings of great satisfaction at the results of the present discussions.

WESTERN SPECULATORS, CROPS, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—An article in a recent RURAL NEW-YORKER, headed "Crops, &c., at the West, and Some Suggestions about Speculators," seems to strike the right cord, and should be sounded again and again, until something is suggested and put in practice to rid the farmers of the withering tax paid to speculators. True, the commissions paid to speculators would feed hundreds; and that, added to the exorbitant freights that farmers are compelled to pay, in ten years would build all the conveniences necessary to transport all their produce to New York, and the expense of taking it there. There has been much talk among farmers in Fond du Lac and Green Lake counties, about contributing and organizing joint stock companies, and buying propellers and canal boats, to freight our own produce east; and until we do so, we must be imposed upon by a herd of hungry speculators. By freight our own produce, speculators and commission merchants might become producers, as HUGH says. Then they would be of some benefit to Government, and be in a state of soundness to assist in putting down the rebellion, in lieu of causing Government to pay physicians for granting them certificates, and placing their names on the roll of home rangers. Every county should organize a transportation company the ensuing winter, purchase or build their own boats, and be prepared by next fall to transport their own produce direct to the sea-board.

We have an excellent quality of wheat this year, but a much lighter crop than we estimated—not averaging over fifteen bushels per acre. We sowed the usual quantity per acre, had plenty of straw, good heads, apparently well filled and no smut, and why not a better yield is a mystery to all. Hay and other crops good. Potatoes rotting very much. No frosts yet, (Oct. 6th.) Fall feed excellent, and grass-fed beef quite plenty. Considerable is being sent off for the army. You can correct and print this if you choose, and if you don't, I shan't ask you to stop my paper. EDWIN REYNOLDS.

Metomn, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., 1862.

ASHES FOR SWINE.—A Correspondent of the American Stock Journal, writing from "Out in the West," thus briefly relates his experience:—"I have twenty swine running in a three-acre field without grass, with access to plenty of water, and fed well on corn. I gave them, for several weeks, two pails of ashes a week, and they ate them with a relish. Ashes are said to be a preventive of hog cholera, in proof of which is the testimony of Cassius M. Clay and numerous other residents of western localities, acquainted with this disease."

PREMIUMS AWARDED

At the N. Y. State Fair, Rochester, Oct., 1862.

POULTRY.

Lot of White Dorkings, not less than three (cock and 2 hens) — \$3
2. Heffron & Barnes, Utica
Gray or Speckled Dorkings—1. Heffron & Barnes.
3. J. S. Gage, Saratoga Springs
Black Spanish—1. Heffron & Barnes.
2. John Spath, Geddes
White Poles—1. E. A. Wendell, Albany
2. E. A. Wendell, do
Black Poles—1. John Spath.
2. E. A. Wendell, do
Silver Poles—1. John Spath.
2. E. A. Wendell, do
Gos. — 1. Heffron & Barnes.
2. E. A. Wendell, do
Gold Laced Bantams—1. E. A. Wendell.
2. E. A. Wendell, do
Silver Laced Bantams—1. E. A. Wendell.
2. E. A. Wendell, do
Lot of any other variety—1. Wm King, Rochester.
2. Heffron & Barnes.
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TURKEYS—Common—1. J. R. Page.
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DUCKS—Muscovy—1. O. Howland.
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GOOSE—Common—1. Heffron & Barnes.
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HORTICULTURAL.

THE SEASON.

This has been one of the most productive fruit seasons we have experienced for very many years in Western New York...

Up to the time of writing (October 14th), we have had but little frost, not even enough to kill dahlias...

It is about time to pick winter fruit, and a hint or two in regard to the necessity of care to prevent bruising will not be out of place...

A little more attention to the picking and barreling of apples, we think, would be of great advantage both to the growers and purchasers of this fruit...

This is the time to make preparations for fall planting. If not done already done, make your selection at once, and forward it to some good nurseryman...

Celery should be well-earthed for blanching, and everything that needs to be done before winter should be attended to at once...

A FEW SEASONABLE HINTS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I wish to call the attention of your readers to a few things important to be remembered at this season of the year...

I have found that almost any fertile soil that is fit for ordinary farm crops will answer well for fruit trees. It should, however, be dry, and if not so naturally, it should be drained so that the water will not stand about the roots...

No matter how carefully trees may be taken up and packed, some of the large roots will be bruised and broken, and many of the smaller ones will perish...

In pruning trees we must pay proper regard to the form we desire. Standard trees for the orchard, cut back the branches to four or five buds, and if there appears too many small limbs, some may be cut away altogether...

All trees should be well staked and tied, especially where stormy winds prevail, giving the strain in the direction of the prevailing winds. Care must, however, be exercised to prevent chafing...

Few amateurs grow fine roses, although they purchase the choicest varieties, and the reason is, they treat them badly. Roses require a very deep soil, eighteen inches or two feet, and one-quarter of the bulk of the soil in which they grow should be well-rotted stable manure...

KEEPING GRAPES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Last fall, I instituted a series of experiments to ascertain the best method of keeping Isabella grapes through the winter...

Box No. 1 was packed with alternate layers of grapes and fresh grape leaves. Box No. 2 with alternate layers and colored sheet wadding. Box No. 3 with alternate layers of newspapers and grapes...

No. 2 kept tolerably well until about the middle of December, when I found the cotton sticking to the grapes where they came in contact...

No. 3 kept the best of the three by all odds. By changing the papers and repacking, I kept grapes until the 15th of March perfectly plump and fresh...

You decided right in regard to the Delaware grapes. Cluster No. 1 was picked from the true Delaware. In order to have the specimens as near a like as possible I had to select the ripest cluster on the Lisbon, and the least ripe on the Delaware...

Samuel Mitchell, Cameron Mills, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1862.

Horticultural Notes.

FRUIT GROWER'S SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.—The Autumn meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, was held in this city during the holding of the State Fair...

DEATH OF WILLIAM REID.—We have been exceedingly pained to learn, both by private letters and through the New York papers, that WILLIAM REID, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, died at his residence, on Wednesday, October 8th...

FRUIT IN NEW YORK.—The present has certainly been a very productive fruit season: Apples and Pears are selling at present for a mere song in the New York market...

LABELS.—A cheap and durable label is a great desideratum. There are some good patent labels, but their cost prevents their general use; besides this, many of them must be purchased with the name already on them...

A POMOLOGICAL CAT.—For some days last week, the servant in a family in this city discovered each morning at the back door of the house a number of apples. She was puzzled to account for the circumstance...

MICHIGAN AND HASKELL GRAPES.—I sent you a box of sample grapes on the 20th ult., and shall on Monday (8th) send you one containing Michigan, Isabella and Catawba, raised by us on similar exposures...

The grapes were received in good condition. The Michigan resembles the Catawba; indeed, the best judges, we think, could not tell the difference. It is better ripened than the Catawba sent, and if it is uniformly earlier, it is doubtless a seedling of the Catawba...

Inquiries and Answers.

PRUNING PEAR TREES.—I would like to inquire through your valuable paper about trimming pear trees. I have six dwarf, four of them are from 2 in. to 3 in. in diameter, and from 10 to 12 feet in height...

Cassadaga, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1862. W. W. FISHER, P. M.

It will not now be necessary to prune as regularly and severely as when the trees were young. Pruning now will depend much on the habit of growth and the vigor of the tree...

Domestic Economy.

MEAT CAKE, BALLS, PIE, &c.

VEAL OR POULTRY CAKE.—Take cold boiled veal, or fresh meat of any kind; chop it fine, with one-third the quantity of cold ham; soak a cup of bread crumbs in milk...

FORCE MEAT BALLS.—Take any cold bits of meat; chop fine with crumbs of bread, and a teaspoonful of chopped onion. Add a little salt, pepper and parsley. Beat up an egg and put in, and rub all together...

SQUAB PIE.—Pare and cut apples as for pies; lay them in rows with mutton chops and sliced onions. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and sugar. Put in a deep dish with a top crust, and bake two hours or more...

MRS. CYNTHIA O. BROWN, Burlington, Calhoun Co., Mich., 1862.

COLORING WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS, &c.—I would wish to inquire through the columns of your valuable paper, for a recipe for coloring white crape shawls...

Also, I would like a recipe for taking off the stain of tomato vines from muslin.—C. M. BOYLE, Attica, Ohio, 1862.

TO CLEAN A CORAL NECKLACE.—Take soap suds and a small brush, (a tooth brush is best,) and brush them well, then dry them. When dry, take them in your hands and rub them well with oil, (butter or fried meat fat will do,) then let them dry again...

STONE CREAM.—This can be made to perfection in the following simple manner.—Put a thick layer of greengage, apricot, or any other jam, at the bottom of a glass dish, boil an ounce of isinglass in a pint of cream, or milk, for home use, sweeten to your own taste, pour it over the jam, and when cold it will be quite solid, and a deliciously sweet dish.

Advertisements.

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! Capacity for Pressure! Power of Action!

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD! We Defy All Competition!

We invite a fair comparison with any other Wringer, and will show, by positive proof and actual demonstration, that THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER will finish work that "Self-adjusting" Machines and other cheap appliances for Wringers have left undone, and will easily press water from articles on which they have done their best...

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...

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM of its Class, is MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, the leading and largest circulated Agricultural, Business and Family Newspaper in America...

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural population 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...

TOLEDO NURSERIES

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c., AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at very low rates. Red Dutch and Black Naples, 2 years old, \$15.00 per 1,000. GOOSEBERRIES. Houghton's Seedling, 2 years old, \$15.00 per 1,000. NORWAY SPRUCE, 4 feet, well branched, \$125.00 do. SCOTCH PINE, 6 feet well branched, \$140.00 do. GEO. BAKER, Toledo, Ohio, Successor to Fahnestock & Baker.

THE GROVE NURSERY.—DR. JOHN A. KENNICOTT, THE GROVE, C. O. COOK CO., LENOX, still sells all kinds of Nursery stock, suited to the North-west. Fruit, Ornamental and Timber Trees, Splendid Evergreens, &c.

TO FLAX GROWERS.

FLAX is wanted in large quantities, FOR CASH, and at paying prices. No charge for effecting sales. Send samples to JAMES P. TRAVERS, Sept. 13, 1862. 46 Beekman St., New York.

CHOICE NATIVE AND FOREIGN Grape Vines, LEWIS & Co. offer for sale a large stock of Native and Foreign Grape Vines, including the rarest and most valuable varieties. Send for a Price List. LENOX & CO., Humboldt Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

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. Prices per 1000 as follows, and most things at same rate per 100. Apple Trees, 6 to 8 feet, fine, \$45; 4 to 6 feet, \$20. Standard Pear, 8 to 8 ft, extra, \$250; 4 to 6 ft. No. 1, \$200. Dwarf Pear, very extra, \$200; No. 1, \$180. Standard Cherry, very extra, \$60; Dwarf, \$70. Plum, large stock, and best in State, \$200. Plum, No. 2, \$100. Peach, No. 1, \$50; No. 2, \$25. Hornet Raspberry, fine stock, \$6 per 100. Apple Seedlings, \$3; Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitae, Anger and Orange Quince stools, cheap. H. SOUTHWICK & SON, Danville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

150,000 1 YEAR OLD STANDARD PEAR GRAFTS at \$20 per 1000. 200,000 Angers Quince Stocks at \$10 per 1000. 100,000 Pear Stocks at \$12 per 1000. 100,000 Apple Stocks at \$3 per 1000. All large and healthy varieties, as soon as introduced at the Niagara Nurseries. E. MOODY & SON, Lockport, N. Y.

C. B. MILLER, Foreign and American Horticultural Agent

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT EXHIBITION and SALES ROOMS No. 634 Broadway, near Bleeker Street, New York. All kinds of new, rare, and Seedling Plants, Fruit, Flowers, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c.; Iron, Wire and Rustic Work; French, English and American Glass; Patent Heaters; Foreign and American Books, Magazines, Papers, Plates, Designs, Drawings, &c. All Horticultural Articles, as soon as introduced at the day of sale. All orders, &c., will receive the personal attention of the Proprietor. 655-57

PEACH TREES.—25,000 one year old, from very thrifty and fine, at \$20 per thousand. Address LENOX & CO., Humboldt Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

FARMS FOR SALE.

BENNETT & BANCKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Jackson, Michigan. Have for sale some of the choicest FARMING LANDS in the State of Michigan, situated principally in the Counties of Jackson, Eaton and Ingham. Said lands are mostly improved farms of from forty to one thousand acres, well located, and will be sold at reasonable rates. All who wish to purchase farms in the West, would do well to call upon or inquire of said firm before purchasing elsewhere. O. W. BENNETT. E. BANCKER.

PUBLIC CREDIT SALE OF

Imported and Improved Stock. The Subscriber will offer for sale at his residence in Markham, C. W., on Wednesday, the 22d of October instant, a large lot of IMPORTED AND IMPROVED STOCK. Consisting of the imported prize Short-horn bull "PRINCE OF WALES," 4 years old, and 5 bull calves got by him, all from imported cows, also, a few SHORT-HORN COWS AND HEIFERS; Eight two year old imported GALLOWAY HEIFERS, in calf; six imported Ayreshire cows and heifers, and two bulls; 30 LEICESTER AND COTSWOLD RAMS, and 40 ewes and gimmers; 15 Shropshire-Downs, rams and ewes; 25 Cheviot, rams and ewes. Also, the imported thoroughbred blood horse "YOUNG IRISH BIRD-CATCHER."

TERMS.—Twelve months credit on all sales over \$25 for approved paper, or a liberal discount for cash. Markham is 23 miles N. E. of Toronto, and 12 miles from Scarborough on the Grand Trunk Railway. A trunk Railway runs from Toronto to Markham, which is only 3 miles from the place of sale. Herd-book pedigrees of all the animals offered will be furnished on the day of sale. GEORGE MILLER, Markham, C. W., Oct. 4, 1862. 655-57

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

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, magnifying Five Hundred times, for twenty-eight cents (in silver) Five, different powers, for one dollar. Address F. M. BOWEN, Box 220, Boston, Mass.

\$75 A MONTH.—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every New England county at \$75 per month to sell in every town and cheap Sewing Machine. Address, with stamp, 662-121 S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

\$60 A MONTH.—We want Agents at Sixty Dollars a month and all expenses paid, to sell our new CLOTHES WRINGERS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and 12 other new articles. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddford, Maine.

JOB AND NEWSPAPER OFFICE FOR SALE. 1/2 or 3/4 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, Lee Co. Ill.

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. Advances made on consignments, and Country Produce bought for cash. All Farmers and Shippers should send to him for one of his weekly "Price Currents." It contains the New York prices of farm produce each week. Sent free to any address. 657-58

MASON & HAMLIN'S

HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Warranted the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the class in the world. See Catalogue and testimony to their superiority from the most eminent musicians. Constantly exhibited in competition with instruments of the other best makers, they have never, in a single instance, failed to take the highest prize for GOLD MEDAL ever awarded to instruments in this country to one of these. Price of Harmoniums, (of which there are new styles,) \$25 to \$400 each; of Melodeons, \$45 to \$200 each. First-class parlors, at Nos. 2 & 7 Mercer St., where dealers are supplied at the same prices as from the factory, by MASON BROTHERS, Agents.

Ladies' Department.

OLD FOLKS.

PRAY, don't be sorrowful darling, And don't be sorrowful, pray;

Tis rainy weather, my darling, Time's waves they heavily run,

We are old folks now, my darling, Our heads are growing gray,

And God is God, my darling, Of night as well as of day,

Ah! God of the night, my darling, Of the night of death so grim!

The gate that leads out of life, good wife, Is the gate that leads to Him!

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] GIRLS.—No. III.

"GIVE me a motive, and I can do anything," said a young girl to one of CHRIST'S ministers.

It is bad enough, every where I go, especially in the railroad cars,—to be compelled to wipe the pools and quids with my dress, and be spit upon without ceremony.

THE LADIES' ANTI-TOBACCO PLEDGE.—"We, the subscribers, believing the use of tobacco, whether in the form of smoking, snuffing or chewing, to be uncleanly, unhealthy and expensive, hereby pledge ourselves never to marry any man who is addicted thereto."

THEY SAY.—Who are "they"? Who are the cowed Monks, the hooded Friars, who glide with shrouded faces in the procession of life, muttering in an unknown tongue, words of strange import?

WHAT WE MAY DO.—No human being can be isolated and self-sustained. The strongest and bravest and most helpful have yet, acknowledged or unacknowledged, to themselves, moments of hungry soul-yearnings for companionship and sympathy.

SMALL STONES NEEDED.—The living stones of which the church of Christ is constructed are not necessarily of the same size, nor are they employed to edify the same parts of the building.

DOING GOOD.—There is nothing that makes earth so much like heaven as doing good.

NEVER SULK.—Better draw the cork of your indignation, and let it foam and fume, than to wire it down to turn sour and acrid within you.

HAPPINESS.—This forever looking forward for enjoyment, don't pay. From what we know of it, we would as soon chase butterflies for a living, or bottle up moonshine for cloudy nights.

NIE and HARRY say they are disgusted with the "Lillies" and "Minnies," the "Harrys" and "Herberts," and yet one is a MINNIE, and the other is a HARRY.

THE GIRLS DEFINING THEIR POSITION. PLATFORM—NO TOBACCO OR NO HUSBAND.

GIRLS, why not get up an Anti-Tobacco Society! You form Temperance Clubs, and publish your intentions not to marry young men who indulge in the "social glass," and are down, in toto, on the unfortunate chap who soils his lips with touch of the wine-cup.

I'll tell you what it is, Girls, I won't marry a man who uses tobacco! I am not going to have a spittoon standing in the middle of every floor, for myself, my children and my friends to stumble over, nor have my stove bespattered with tobacco-juice!

A responsive throb is felt in the hearts of some young ladies of the vicinity of New York. We extend the right hand of fellowship to our western sister, and, with hearty good will, subscribe to

THEY SAY.—Who are "they"? Who are the cowed Monks, the hooded Friars, who glide with shrouded faces in the procession of life, muttering in an unknown tongue, words of strange import?

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Choice Miscellany.

WHERE ARE THE HEROES?

MOTHER EARTH! are the heroes dead? Do they thrill the heart of the years no more?

Gone? In a grander form they rise! Gone? We can clasp their hands in ours, And light our path by their shining eyes,

Their armor rings on a nobler field Than the Greek or the Trojan ever trod, For Freedom's sword is the blade they wield,

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

THERE are extremes of opinion upon all subjects. Men are continually inclined either to one extreme or the other. The views of those who entirely reject fiction may be as honest as possible, and nevertheless be narrow.

There are works of fiction beautiful in the extreme—of an elevating tendency,—and therefore profitable to read, among a great mass of that kind of reading which is useless, or positively pernicious.

Nevertheless, it should not be disguised that great caution needs to be exercised in the domain of fiction. It should be read sparingly. From sentiments already advanced it will not be found difficult to judge as to the tests which should be applied in selecting.

That which is good and that which is bad are intermingled in this world, and care should be taken to mark well dividing lines between the two. There is no power of the human mind which may not be devoted to a holy, or prostituted to an unholy purpose.

His magical language threw a charm over, and, as it were, changed the whole nature of the "lilies of the field." He almost gave them for the mind a living character and a speaking voice.

So the imagination may take great truths, and give them an illustration or embodiment, and they shall speak to the world with an attractive and moulding power for good.

LOOKING AHEAD.

WE once fell in with a business man, and he was a person of wide experience, too, who said that, whatever might happen to him, he always looked sixty days ahead, rather than sixty days behind.

HAPPINESS.—This forever looking forward for enjoyment, don't pay. From what we know of it, we would as soon chase butterflies for a living, or bottle up moonshine for cloudy nights.

CONVERSATION TONES.

A CORRECT adaptation of the voice to distances is what we need, to prove agreeable and musical talkers. The pitch of the voice, and the volume of tone, should be such as to render the person speaking easily audible, without any undue straining of the listener's attention.

It should always well take the place of great volume of tone. Better, far better, a low tone, with clear articulation, than a boisterous tone, with a thick and blurred articulation.

THE FOREST AT NIGHT. DARKNESS makes the brain giddy. Man needs light. Whoever plunges into the opposite of day feels his heart chilled. When the eye sees blackness, the mind sees trouble.

GOD'S PAINTING.

IMPERIAL NAPOLEON refused two hundred thousand dollars for one small painting by Correggio. And yet in every careering tempest—in every moonlight night, we have a painting from God's hand, which, in comparison, sinks every effort of man's pencil into irredeemable insignificance.

HOPE writes the poetry of the boy, but memory that of the man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backward with sighs.

HOPE writes the poetry of the boy, but memory that of the man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backward with sighs. Such is the wise providence of God. The cup of life is sweetest at the brim, the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper, and the drugs are made bitter that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

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Sabbath Musings.

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

When the blue sky is hidden by tempest clouds dark, And the hungry waves threaten to swallow thy bark—

When the lightning escapes from the dark thunder cloud, 'Mid the warring elements awful and loud;

For the storm and the darkness will all pass away, And brightness and gladness will herald the day;

When dismal forebodings oppress thee with dread, And sorrow and trial doth bow down thy head;

For the sun is above the enveloping clouds, And our Father will hear thee when sorrow enshrouds;

Look not here below where is anguish and death, But look far above with the keen eye of faith,

Oh, yes, look to Jesus, his mercy and love Will shield thee on earth, and will greet thee above;

Look not to thyself, so weak and so frail— But look unto Him whose words never fail;

Yes, look unto Jesus, in trial and pain, Well knowing His loss was all for thy gain,

When the mellow light of the morn on quiet waters falls the music of the past on my soul to-night,

When the mellow light of the morn on quiet waters falls the music of the past on my soul to-night, waking to newness of life scenes of days long since passed;

A little further down the dreamy aisle, I love often to pause before a beautiful child, with golden hair and laughing eyes, of heaven's own brightest hue; for under it in characters of living light is inscribed SISTER.

If earth held all our treasures, I fear our thoughts would seldom turn to the golden treasury above; hence, one by one, our earth treasures are gathered home; making an invisible chain by which to draw us from the fleeting pleasures of earth to the more enduring joys of heaven.

The surest way, alike to confirm and to strengthen any holy principle, is to carry it out into practice. The very element and breath of life is action.

NO man can safely go abroad that does not love to stay at home; no man can safely speak that does not willingly hold his tongue; no man can safely govern that would not cheerfully become a subject;

NO man can safely go abroad that does not love to stay at home; no man can safely speak that does not willingly hold his tongue; no man can safely govern that would not cheerfully become a subject;

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AGRICULTURAL.

DISCUSSIONS AT THE STATE FAIR.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE OF THIS NUMBER.)

SECOND EVENING—DRAINING.

HON. GEO. GEDDES, of Onondaga, Ex-President of the Society, read the following paper:

The average fall of water, in the form of rain and snow, in the State of New-York, is 35 28-100 inches. At Rochester, the fall is 31 20-100; while at Lewiston it is only 22 41-100 inches. At Rochester there are 177 days in the year in which rain or snow falls, and the total amount of water that falls on an acre is nearly one million of gallons. This water, by flowing over the surface, by percolation, and by evaporation, is carried off the ground; by streams and rivers, part of it finds its way to the sea, and thence by evaporation to the clouds, and in rain and snow again falls to the earth. The average water fall of the State is disposed of, by 5 30-100 inches running away in the streams as their ordinary flow, 7 95-100 inches in freshets, and 20 47-100 evaporates from the earth's surface, leaving 1 66-100 for consumption by plants, and in various other ways.

Perfectly dry earth is one-third lighter than earth perfectly saturated with water, and every foot in depth contains seven inches of water when saturated, and will part with one-half of this water, and not be too dry to support vegetation. Soils, considered mechanically, consist of particles of all shapes, from the size of pebbles down to the finest powder. These particles cannot touch each other at all points and in all places; thus spaces, of greater or less magnitude, that communicate with each other, exist in endless varieties and forms, making canals for water and air to pass through between the particles. In well pulverized soils they equal one-fourth the whole bulk, and one acre of soil pulverized eight inches deep will thus have spaces equal to 12,545,280 cubic inches. The particles of the soil are themselves filled with very minute pores. These pores in the particles, though they may freely communicate with each other in the interior of the particles in which they occur, have no direct communication with the pores of the surrounding particles. If the soil is perfectly dry, the canals are filled with air. If the soil is perfectly flooded with water, the canals contain no air. If there is just sufficient water in the soil to give the most healthy condition to plants, the canals between the particles will be free from water and filled with air, while the pores in the particles will be filled with water. This condition of the soil is commonly designated as moist; the earth will crumble to pieces when handled, without adhering together in the form of mud. Sandy soils, made up of coarse particles of flinty matter, have few pores, and large canals; thus the air circulates freely, and the soil soon becomes too dry for healthy vegetation. The water that fills the canals between the particles of the soil is called in some works I have read, free water; I prefer to call it the water of drainage; it is this water that makes it necessary to drain soils.

The first great injury that this water of drainage does the soil, that I desire to call your attention to, is its effect on the temperature. Mr. DEMPSEY says that he found by careful experiments, that excess of water reduced the temperature of soils 64 degrees of Fahrenheit in summer. So that if we have two fields, lying side by side, one of them thoroughly drained, the other filled with water, they are to be considered as seven degrees of latitude; or two thousand feet of elevation, apart, so far as the temperature of the soil is considered.

The second point to which I desire to call your attention, is the injury resulting from the exclusion of air from the soil. Without air in the soil, nothing but aquatic plants will grow; and in undrained land, the farmer must delay planting in the spring until evaporation has removed the water from the surface, or he will put his seed in the ground but to rot.

Most soils are partially drained by natural processes. Some soils are in this way perfectly drained, but many large districts of land, abounding in all that is necessary to produce large crops, are rendered useless by excess of water, and until it is removed by artificial drains, are of little or no value. Various things indicate to the practical and experienced farmer the places that require draining; among them may be mentioned the presence of wide-leaved plants growing in tufts, the presence of water in digging post-holes, and the places where early and late frosts do the most injury to his crops.

The best manner of removing any excess of water, must be determined in each case by its peculiar circumstances. If only the rain that falls on the field is to be provided for, the case will be a simple one. Find the line of greatest descent, and make drains often enough and deep enough, and carry the water by the shortest lines to the best outlet. On stiff, retentive clays, this will be an expensive process, for the drains must be near each other; but as expensive as it is, this is the only way to make the land of value, and from extensive inquiries made of those men who have made the largest outlays of money in this way, in our State, I am satisfied that no money can be better invested by the owners of such lands. I have uniformly heard these men speak in strong terms their satisfaction as to the results obtained.

In many cases lands are rendered too wet for successful farming, by springs that owe their origin to water that has settled down through the soil of some distant field, and has found its way through sand or gravel, based on a stratum of clay, to its outcrop. These springs may be cut off, perhaps, by a single drain, and thus dry acres of ground; or, the rains that fall on extensive plains may find their way through many feet of earth to some stratum of gravel that descends for many miles, and then bends upward, and thus delivers the water, in boiling springs, on land that but for this subterranean supply would be dry. Wells sunk at proper points may receive such supplies of water, and a few drains carry it off, and at little expense.

The case last mentioned requires great skill on the part of the man who directs the work, or money will be thrown away. In my own experience, I was a great sufferer by a mistake in such a case. I cut many ditches in a field without draining it, because the water was due to a subterranean supply that pressed upward through my clay meadow. A single well, that reached down through the clay to the underlying gravel, would have allowed all the water to come up, and thus have relieved the whole field. Careful study of the sources of the water, and thorough knowledge of the stratification of the earth, is necessary in many cases to decide on the

proper plan of the work, or great disappointments are likely to be experienced. Many beginners in draining suffer great losses for want of this kind of knowledge.

We can hardly say that there are yet in this country men that devote themselves to the business of giving the instruction that inexperienced beginners require in this branch of engineering; but in time we shall have these men as well known as they are now in England. For want of these advisers, perhaps the best thing for a man who intends to lay out much money in draining to do, is to consult books written especially to give the required information. The best of these books that have come under my observation are DEMPSEY'S Rudimentary Treatise on the Drainage of Districts and Lands, (this is an English work, and by far the most able I know,) and FRENCH'S Farm Drainage, an American book, so written as to be well adapted to our wants, very easy of comprehension, and of great value in every respect.

I close these remarks, which are intended to only open the discussion of this evening, by saying that the modern art of draining is not a century old. It may be said to owe much to the discoveries of a Warwickshire farmer, Mr. JOSEPH ELKINGTON, who, in 1764, happening to drive an auger through the bed of a trench, discovered the existence of a water-bearing stratum beneath, by drawing the water from which, the surface and subsoil became thoroughly drained. From this accident came into being what is known as ELKINGTON'S System of Drainage. In 1795 the British Parliament voted him £1,000, and the Board of Agriculture employed Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE to write a book under Mr. ELKINGTON'S directions. In the writing of this book, this JOHN JOHNSTONE is said not to have been as successful a teacher as our JOHN JOHNSTONE, of Geneva, has proven to many of us.

Mr. PETERS, of Genesee Co., believed a system of draining, judiciously conducted, on the cultivated lands of this State, would add one-third to its productions. But little land in the State but might be benefited by drainage; in some cases the productive power can be doubled. He regarded the effect of drainage on the temperature of the land of great importance in arriving at the true value of drainage. It makes 100 per cent. difference in the value of the soil, in the matter of altitude. Drainage brings the temperature down from the mountain side to the valley. Early frosts in autumn are prevented, and good corn lands are made out of our Western New York wheat soils, by draining.

In answer to a question as to the proper distance apart and depth of drains, Mr. FOSTER, of Seneca Co., said he lived close to JOHN JOHNSTONE, and could give his practice. His drains are 2 1/2 feet deep, and two rods apart.

Mr. SWAN, another neighbor, drains in the same way, and by doing so has caused land to produce forty bushels of wheat per acre. The effect is good. The grass crop has been increased more in proportion than the wheat. The effect of Mr. JOHNSTONE'S example and demonstrations has been to largely increase the amount of land drained.

Mr. FOSTER sought to impress the importance of making a map of the ground to be drained and laying the drains according to the map; recording the distances, in order that, if it was found necessary to increase the number of drains, it might be done intelligently, and without interfering with what had been done. Some men, who had neglected this matter, had laid new drains too close to old ones, incurring great expense without proportionate benefit. Tile is to be preferred to stone drains.

Mr. BROOKS, of Wyoming—What does it cost per acre to drain with tile?

Mr. FOSTER—About twenty dollars per acre. Four inch tile are used in the main drains, and two inch in the minor drains.

Mr. BROOKS—Was it the draining, or the manure applied to the land, that increased its product to forty bushels of wheat per acre?

Mr. FOSTER—When lands want draining, the manure applied to such lands is thrown away. When lands are drained, the manure, if applied, is not lost, nor the lands injured.

Mr. PETERS—There are few localities in this State where thorough drainage will not pay. Up to mid-summer water will stand in post-holes dug in almost all parts of the State. On such lands clover kills out, grass is coarse, and frosts come early in autumn. Had seen water stand on the surface of some soils right over drains—but it was on stiff clays, that had been partially puddled in the process of draining. The same soils, broken with a plow or harrow, the water would disappear. Wished to ask Mr. GEDDES if he supposed the water, when it falls on the earth, sinks to the water-level, wherever that may be, and then rises until it finds a way to run off, or evaporates.

Mr. GEDDES said the water might stand in puddled clay anywhere,—right over a drain,—and yet the soil be thoroughly drained. The water undoubtedly goes down till it reaches the water surface, and then rises into the tile or drain. It does not run to it. Drains serve to lower the water-level. Drains should be 2 1/2 or 3 feet deep; in most cases would rather have them three feet deep than less. The matter of depth and distance depends something upon the character of the soil and the cost of tile. If the soil is hard and tile cheap, dig shallow, and make drains near each other; if tile is costly and soil soft, dig deep and a greater distance apart.

Mr. FAILE, of Westchester Co., gave an instance of a farm that was worthless, that had been made, by an outlay of \$30 per acre, worth \$200 per acre.

Mr. BROOKS, of Wyoming, had pronounced draining the stupid burying of property. He had been surprised at the course of the discussion of this subject. It had been discussed without qualifications. It had qualifications. In Allegany county there was scarcely an acre of land that had been underdrained. It would cost \$25 per acre to drain this land, and it was worth \$25 per acre now; but it would not sell for \$50 per acre after it was underdrained—so that there is one section of the State that will not pay for draining. In order to make draining profitable, land should be worth something after it is drained, and before also. There is land that will not bear white beans if you drain it to the center of earth. The cost of doing this work is some consideration. Much depends upon locality, markets, and the kind of husbandry adopted. Three-fourths of the land of the United States does not need draining.

Mr. THOMAS, of Cayuga, wished to say a word, without directly replying to the opinions of Mr. BROOKS. He had put in fifteen or twenty miles of tile drain, and in one case he is sure that he was benefitted \$500 by the expenditure of \$100. He says it is of less importance for a poor farmer to underdrain; but a good farmer can not afford to

neglect it. A thorough farmer uses every economical appliance to increase the product of the farm. His draining cost about \$30 per acre, which was returned by the increased production in about three years. Drains should be 30 to 35 feet apart, and 33 to 36 inches deep. He is sorry to hear underdraining discouraged. He has found it profitable, not only where he grows nursery stock, but on a farm where ordinary farm crops are grown. On a tenant farm, where the tenant told him he could not live without draining, very heavy crops are now grown.

Mr. BROOKS said he did not wish to be understood as opposing draining in all cases and under all circumstances; but he did not think it advisable to recommend it without qualification. He had sheep walks on lands in Allegany county that were paying him the interest on \$25 per acre, and he was satisfied that it was a good investment; but he did not believe the per cent. of profit could be increased in that county by an investment in underdraining. He did not believe the grass product could be increased a ton per acre. He had found irrigation profitable, however. Had out five or six tons per acre—guessed at when it was not very dry—on a bottom land that has not been irrigated. But, in answer to a question, he conceded that the land was naturally underdrained.

[There is little doubt of the value of irrigation in all cases, when the water can be made to pass gradually through the soil—or even flow gradually off it. In all cases where drainage is perfect, a heavy fall of water gives to the soil fertility.]

Mr. BAKER, of Steuben Co., had increased the value of his land, by draining, from \$40 to \$125 per acre. He believed thorough underdraining an essential preparation of the soil to receive the benefits of irrigation. He has found drainage to pay on land used as sheep walks. The product of grass per acre is increased, and the sheep are healthier when grazed on such land.

Mr. PETERS said the soil of Allegany county was covered with a coarse grass, indicating the necessity of drainage. He believed the increase of the products in that county by drainage would more than pay the interest on the money expended in that way. He doubted if there was in that county a farmer that would not be benefited by underdraining.

Mr. BROOKS—The question is whether the benefit will be proportionate to the cost of draining. I do not believe it would.

SOLOMON ROBINSON was unwilling to allow the aspersion so rest upon the farmers of Allegany Co.; that they did not know their interests sufficiently to adopt a system that has in all cases, where successfully practiced, doubled the value of the land, counting its value upon the basis of the interest it produces. An expenditure of \$30 an acre for draining will hardly ever fail to increase the products of the land, so as to give it an increased value of \$100 an acre. The improvement is not only in freeing the soil of water, but in airing it, so that it becomes more friable. Undrained land that plows up in clods in Spring, when drained crumbles easily and earlier. This is the experience of Mr. THOMAS, and so it is of every one who has practiced the system.

Mr. GEDDES inquired if there was any one present who had ever lost money by underdraining.

Mr. PRINGLE, of Genesee county, said that he had lost money by underdraining; still, he believed that there are cases where it would pay. The soil that he operated on was a hard pan clay. By his argument, however, against draining, he proved that he did his work very inefficiently, using his eye only as a level, and that some of his drains have stopped by failure of tiles on some other course.

Mr. GEDDES said that the question of how to drain hard-pan is answered in all the books upon drainage. The operation of draining the hardest kind of clay is to dig it and crack it, and finally drain it, though it may be more expensive, and require drains every ten feet, but the stiffened clay can be drained. He said that he had lost money by draining, but it was through ignorance of the business. But because I sunk money from ignorance, I did not cease the effort to drain all the land upon my farm that needed it, and the result has been in the highest degree satisfactory, for it has been profitable.

In the course of the discussion, a remark was made conveying the impression, either that the soil of the prairies produced enough without draining, or that, because land was cheap and rich, and produce low, it would not pay to drain; that farmers had better go to the prairies, where they need not drain, rather than invest so much money in Eastern lands. The reporter hereof announced, himself from Illinois, and reported that the Suckers were sensitive to anything that reflected upon their pluck, their patriotism, or their prairies. The prairie soil was not too poor to underdrain; it was rich enough to pay for draining; it did pay to drain it; and no one need migrate to the prairies with the hope of succeeding in their cultivation without draining them. Tile is little used, but the mole plow, or ditcher, is a good substitute, making durable drains on most prairie soils.

The effect of drainage on temperature is a very important feature of drainage. It should not be overlooked. It not only elevates the temperature of the soil, but it lengthens the season materially, securing the development and maturity of the crop. Had seen a striking illustration of this in 1859. Early in September there had been a heavy frost, seriously injuring the bulk of the corn crop of Northern Illinois. Passing through one of the northern counties of that State soon after this frost, he saw two fields of corn adjoining each other, separated only by a two year old hedge, the one dead by the bite of the frost—the other grew as in mid-summer. The soil was similar, the elevation the same; but the effect of the frost very unlike on the two pieces. Inquiry resulted in learning that the field on which the corn stood green and growing, had been underdrained by the mole-plow the spring previous—that was all the difference in the treatment of the soil and the crops. It was certainly a marked difference, and a remarkable illustration of the effect of drainage upon temperature.

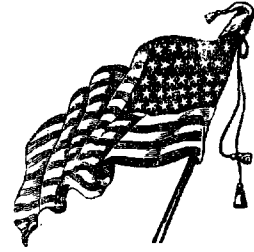
Mr. THOMAS, of Wayne, had let his ditching by the job, and got it done at 5 to 7 1/2 cents per rod, two and a half feet deep. The soil was clay. He could get it done at the same cost by the day's work.

Thus ended the discussion. The weight of the testimony was in favor of the profit of draining. But the fact was also developed that it required great care and judgment to succeed in it at first—that it was essential that the drainer should have a thorough conception of what he was going to do, and understand how to do it.

[The Third Evening's Discussion—on Fencing, &c.,—will be found on second page of this paper.]

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



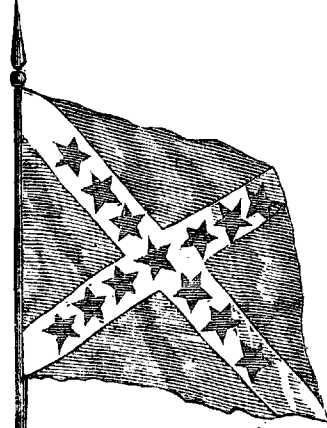
"Heroic males the country bears,
But daughters give up more than sons;
Flags wave, drums beat, and unawares
You flash your souls out with the guns.

"But we! we empty heart and home
Of life's life, love! We bear to think
You're gone—to feel you may not come—
To hear the door-latch stir and clink,
Yet no more you!—nor sink."
—Mrs. Browning.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 18, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.



The new Confederate Flag.

By a late act of the Confederate Congress, a new flag has been adopted, and we give a representation thereof. The imitation of the glorious old Stars and Stripes has been done away with—the Stars and Bars of the Rebel rag are in disgrace.

Devastation by the Rebels in Maryland.

ALTHOUGH the rebels put themselves upon their good behavior while in Hagerstown, and with the exception of passing several thousand dollars of their worthless scrip, inflicted no material injury upon our people, we hear that in other parts of the county through which their army passed, they took what they wanted, and paid for it in currency which is not worth here the paper upon which it is printed. The horses, cattle, hay, corn, oats, &c., of the farmers were taken and paid for in that kind of currency, some farmers having received as much as a thousand dollars.

During their retreat through Sharpsburg, they stripped the houses of their contents, taking even, as we have been informed, the wearing apparel and bed clothing of the families who had fled to the river cliffs for protection while the battle raged around their homes. We presume a million of dollars will not more than cover the total loss inflicted upon our county by this rebel raid. Two armies, probably numbering a hundred thousand each, have swept over it, and the necessary and unnecessary destruction of property has been enormous, while the consumption of food for both man and beast has been equally great. The county will not recover from the effects of the heart-rending disaster for years to come—probably not in our day and generation.

A very large amount of property was set on fire and burnt by shot and shell in Sharpsburg and its vicinity during the battle of the 17th ult. Such a scene of desolation as that town and the rich country around it now presents, has not been witnessed during the progress of the war. The destruction of property is not the only injury which has been inflicted upon the people of that vicinity. The consumption of food of every description by the two armies has been so enormous that the inhabitants, including even the wealthiest of them, have scarcely been able to procure subsistence enough to keep soul and body together. There has, therefore, been much suffering among them for the want of the necessities of life, and we would take the liberty of suggesting to other portions of the country, who have, in the Providence of God, thus far escaped the ravages of war, to extend some relief to the poorer classes of them.—Hagerstown Herald.

Brilliant Reconnoissance to Warrenton.

The special correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, from Centerville, Va., October 1st, says:

A reconnoissance by a cavalry brigade, consisting of the 1st New Jersey, Lieut.-Col. Karge, the 1st Pa., Maj. Falls, and the Harris Light Cavalry, Maj. Harhouse, the whole being under command of Lieut. Col. Karge, acting Brigadier General, was made to Warrenton, on the 29th ult., via Bull Run, Gaithersville, Buckland and New Baltimore, for the purpose of feeling the position of the enemy in that quarter.

Every useful preparation having been made, at precisely six o'clock A. M., the column moved. No obstacle being encountered to stop our progress, we kept steadily on, and by two o'clock P. M. some cavalry pickets were discovered about four miles this side of Warrenton, but our forces were so admirably disposed that none of them escaped. This was effected by keeping the flankers and skirmishers on either side of the road, just far enough ahead of the advance guard to cut off their retreat. Having approached the town quietly and unobserved, the bugle sounded a charge, and the 1st New Jersey, with Lieutenant-Colonel Karge at their head, dashed furiously forward through the main street, followed closely by the other regiments composing the brigade. Simultaneous with this, however, the skirmishers, under Capt. Bristol, and the advance led by Lieut. Hobensack, 1st New Jersey, moved rapidly to the right and left, reaching the roads branch-

ing out in several directions in time to prevent any one from getting away.

The surprise of the citizens and soldiers of Warrenton at such a sudden entrance of our force may be imagined, but not described. The weather being fine, nobody appeared to be within doors, and in many instances the women and children seemed petrified, and were too much frightened to run. It was soon discovered that we had bagged a large number of soldiers who had been wounded in the recent battles, while others, amounting to several hundred, sent there to the hospital on account of sickness, had recovered, and were expecting the day following to return to their regiments. The whole force thus captured, amounting to 1,600, were paroled; and owing to this circumstance, I believe there was not an enlisted man among the whole number who was not really glad that we had come. One of them in particular, belonging to a Georgia regiment, was in high glee. "To-morrow," he remarked, "I will make Richmond, and providing I can succeed in getting home, if they want me to fight any more, they will have to come and bring me back." The same sentiment, I think, was shared by quite a number of others, although they wisely kept silent. The conversation between our soldiers and the prisoners turned, of course, upon the battles recently fought, and the probable result of the war. All of the rebels claim, without exception, so far as I heard an opinion given, that they are bound to win and come off victors in the end.

Many of them seemed very exultant over their victory at Bull Run, but all admitted that on the second day of the fight we had greatly the advantage of them on their left wing. A negro, who had followed the army for some time, stated to us that Stonewall Jackson was severely wounded in Maryland, and he positively asserts that he has heard officers say that from the effects of these wounds he has since died. The only other information derived from the darkey was, his "Massa told him de reason why de 'seesh army come away from Maryland was kase day could find nuffin dare to eat." "Golly," said the old fellow, with a broad grin, and shaking his head, "I 'spects it is not much better here; soldiers eat corn 'bout all de time." He also further observed that the portion of the rebel army now at Gordonsville were going to be sent back to Richmond.

There is a large accession to the female population of Warrenton from different parts of the Southern Confederacy—those who have come to nurse their relatives and friends in the hospitals—and it is a noticeable feature that there is a great reduction in the degree of expansion that formerly attached to their skirts, and furthermore, by far the greatest number of them were dressed in black. As a general thing they were rather civil, although one Miss Impudence remarked loud enough for all to hear, "Oh, if Stuart's cavalry would only come here now!"

Brigadier-General Rodman.

THE telegraph makes the melancholy announcement of the death of Gen. Isaac P. Rodman, of mortal wounds received at the battle of Antietam. He was carried from the field to a farm-house in the vicinity of Hagerstown, where he lay until his death. Gen. Rodman was one of Maj.-Gen. Burnside's most esteemed officers, and his loss will be deeply deplored throughout the Ninth Army Corps. He was born in the "Narragansett Country," in Rhode Island, and has been a resident of the State all his life. He received a good education, and while never remarkable as a brilliant scholar, was always distinguished for industrious application to his studies, and, in maturer years, habits of systematic reading. At an early age he engaged in a manufacturing business, and for many years his firm was celebrated for its staple woolen goods, which found their way into the markets of all the States, especially throughout the South.

Last year, when the rebellion broke out, he was representing his district in the Senate of Rhode Island, and was one of those who supported the Peace resolutions which were introduced into the body. But finding that no concessions on our part were likely to satisfy the Southern rebels, he left his desk, recruited a company for the 2d Rhode Island regiment, and, as its Captain, went to the seat of war. His company were deployed as skirmishers at Bull Run, and were the first to fire upon the enemy. Captain Rodman was subsequently appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Rhode Island, and a short time after promoted to the Colonelcy. The 4th was ordered to Annapolis in January, and reported to Gen. Burnside a few days before the expedition sailed. It took part in the battle of Roanoke Island, and at Newbern made the brilliant charge which turned the fortunes of the day. For this Col. Rodman was made Brigadier-General, on the recommendation of Gen. Burnside and Gov. Sprague, about the time of the fall of Fort Macon, in the investment and reduction of work which the regiment participated. An attack of typhoid fever, induced by fatigue and exposure which he underwent during the siege, made it necessary for him to come home on sick leave, and he only recovered in time to rejoin Burnside's command at Fredericksburg. Expecting only to command a brigade under Gen. Parke, he was most agreeably surprised to receive from the Commanding General the command of Parke's whole division, that able General being appointed Chief of Staff. He led his division in the retreat from Fredericksburg to Acquia Creek, and subsequently from Washington to South Mountain and Antietam, showing in both those bloody battles evidences of military genius of a high order.

In manner, Gen. Rodman was reserved and unobtrusive. He had few intimate acquaintances in the army, but by those who knew him well, was esteemed and beloved. He had a stern integrity of character, modesty of statement, and patriotism, which won the love and confidence of Burnside and Parke, themselves men of the highest moral tone. He was a hearty hater of all false forms and ostentation, and as Colonel and General was distinguished in dress for extreme simplicity, and in diet for a frugality which few officers of equal rank would care to imitate.

Items and Incidents.

THE FIGHTING AT ANTIETAM.—The Rochester Democrat has been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter:

"Dr. Muir, Surgeon-General of the English Army for Canada, was present at the battle of Antietam, and told a friend of mine in this city, that he had been in India, in the Crimea, and in China, and was present at Solferino, and that he had never before seen such fighting as at Antietam, and that he felt proud of the fact that the men on both sides were of his own race."

APPLES FOR THE HOSPITALS.—The fruit crop is so bountiful it is to be hoped that the wants of our soldiers will meet with a ready response. Read the following, and then act:

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1862. The inquiry being frequently made whether the Commission wishes to receive apples for the use of the wounded, it should immediately be published as widely as possible, that dried apples cannot be sent to its depots in too large quantities. Town and Village Relief Societies are requested to make arrangements for paring, cutting, and drying, by their members, and such volunteer assistance as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are unable themselves to properly prepare. Dried apples may be sent in barrels or boxes, or in strong bags marked "To be kept dry." Dried fruits of other kinds, and all good canned fruits, will be very acceptable. FRANK LAW OLNEY, General Secretary.

DECEIVING THE SPIES.—Washington is overrun with rebel spies, who lose no opportunity of communicating what they learn. This has led to a policy of misleading them. One day a regiment marches up the avenue; if the next day the same regiment comes marching down again, it is not quite certain that the spies will exactly understand the precise point to the movements, so complete an apparent jumble has been made of the marchings to and fro that one needs to be Argus-eyed and omnipresent to know where the bulk of the troops really are going or whether any important movements at all are on foot.

EVERY soldier should keep in his knapsack a card, upon which should be inscribed his full name and address, with his company and regiment. Last week, two cases occurred at Alexandria, in which soldiers were brought from the battle field—one ill and the other wounded—both too low to ascertain those particulars from them. They died, and the hospital authorities were deprived of the opportunity of apprising distant relatives or friends of their decease.

THE Richmond Examiner says that Jefferson Davis has received a letter from Gen. Lee stating that at Sharpsburg "the shock of battle was the most tremendous that had ever occurred upon this continent." The Examiner says "the rapidity and boldness of the blow were unprecedented in the movements of Yankee forces."

A MAN from Charleston says that the six hundred and fifty-two houses burned in the great fire have as yet been replaced by only ten small brick stores. One-third burned, one-third deserted, and the other third inhabited only by the poorer classes, Charleston is draining the "poisoned chalice" she prepared for the country's ruin.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.—It is stated in the Baltimore American that the number of papers daily distributed in the several armies and corps in the neighborhood of Washington, exceeds eighty thousand dailies and ten thousand weeklies.

Army of the Potomac.

GEN. McCLELLAN has addressed the following to the Governor of Pennsylvania:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sharpsburg, Sept. 27, 1862. GOVERNOR.—I beg to avail myself of almost the first moment of leisure I have since the recent battles to tender to you my thanks for your wise and energetic action in calling out the militia of Pennsylvania for its defense, when threatened by a numerous and victorious army of the enemy. Fortunately, circumstances rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania; but the moral support rendered to my army by your action was none the less mighty. In the name of my army, and for my myself, I again tender to you our acknowledgments for your patriotic course. The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defense of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy. I am, very respectfully, and sincerely yours, G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen.

The following congratulatory order was issued to the Army of the Potomac on the 8th:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October 3, 1862. The commanding General extends his congratulations to the army under his command, for victories achieved by their bravery at the passes of South Mountain, and upon the Antietam Creek. The brilliant conduct of Reno's and Hooker's corps, under Burnside, at Turner's Gap, and of Franklin's corps at Crampton's Pass, in which, in the face of the enemy, strong in position, and resisting with obstinacy, they carried the mountain and prepared the way for the advance of the army, won for them the admiration of their brethren in arms. In the memorable battle of Antietam we defeated a numerous and powerful army of the enemy in an action desperately fought, and remarkable for its duration and the destruction which attended it, the obstinate bravery of the troops of Hooker, Mansfield and Sumner, the dashing gallantry of those of Franklin on the right, the steady valor of those of Burnside on the left, the vigorous support of Porter and Pleasanton, present a brilliant spectacle to our countrymen, which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation. Fourteen guns, 39 colors, 15,500 stand of arms, and nearly 6,000 prisoners taken from the enemy are evidence of the completeness of our triumph. A grateful country will thank the noble army for the achievements which have rescued the loyal states of the East from the ravages of the invaders, and have driven them from their borders. While rejoicing that the victories, which, under God's blessing, have crowned our exertions, let us cherish the memory of our brave comrades who have laid down their lives on the battle field, martyrs in their country's cause. Their names will be enshrined in the hearts of the people. Major-General McCLELLAN.

The following general order to the troops under his command has been issued by Gen. McCLELLAN:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Sharpsburg, Oct. 7. General Order, No. 163. The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is called to General Order, No. 139, War Department, Sept. 24th, 1862, publishing to the army the President's Proclamation of September 22d.

A Proclamation of such grave moment to the nation, officially communicated to the army, affords the General commanding an opportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the United States toward the civil authorities. The Constitution confides to the civil authorities—legislative, judicial and executive—the power and the duty of making, expounding and executing the Federal laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our republican institutions and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principle upon and objects for which armies shall be employed in suppressing rebellion, must be determined and declared by the civil authorities, and the Chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of national affairs, is the proper and only government through which the views and orders of the government can be made known to the armies of the nation.

Discussion by officers and soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and declared by government, when carried at all beyond the ordi-

nary temperate and respectful expression of opinion, tends greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of the troops, by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady and earnest support of the authority of the government, which is the highest duty of the American soldier. The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, are to be found in the action of the people at the polls.

In thus calling the attention of this army to the true relation between the soldiers and the government, the General commanding merely adverts to an evil, against which it has been thought advisable during our whole history to guard the armies of the Republic, and in so doing, he will not be considered by any right-minded persons as casting any reflection upon that loyalty and good conduct which has been so fully illustrated on so many battle-fields.

In carrying out all measures of public policy this army will, of course, be guided by the same rules of mercy and christianity which have controlled its conduct toward the defenses.

By order of Major-General McClellan. JAMES A. HARDEE, Lieut.-Col., Aid-de-Camp, and A. A. G.

The command of Col. Davies, 2d New York cavalry, met with a battery of artillery during a reconnaissance to Rappahannock station, on the 8th, but saw no enemy this side. Beyond, however, there was a small force.

On the 8th, Gen. Stahl made a reconnaissance to Aldie, where he captured 50 or 60 prisoners whom he paroled, and also took several wagons and ambulances.

A large force of rebel conscripts are at Gordonsville, which seems the main gathering place.

A deserter from the 2d Virginia cavalry who came within Gen. Sigel's lines on the 8th, says that the brigade commanded by Gen. Mumford, to which his regiment was attached, is stationed between Warrenton and the Springs. There are three divisions at Culpepper Court House, commanded by Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, two of which are composed of new troops. There is a large force at Gordonsville.

This deserter was with the rebels in Maryland, where he heard officers say their loss was 20,000, 16,000 killed and wounded, the residue in prisoners and deserters. He says Lee's army is growing every day—the old regiments being filled by conscripts.

Sixteen rebel officers and soldiers, captured by Gen. Sigel's scouting parties, have been brought to Washington and committed to prison. From the official list furnished the War Department by Gen. Sigel, it appears that the number of rebel prisoners taken by our cavalry at Warrenton was 1,132, who were paroled by Capt. Platt, of Gen. Sigel's staff, who was detailed for that purpose. Not one in the whole number but seemed anxious to take the oath.

Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, has ordered the following acknowledgment and thanks to the army of the Potomac, and to the gallant Pennsylvanians who aided in the expulsion of the rebel force from his State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 20th, 1862.

The expulsion of the rebel army from the soil of Maryland should not be suffered to pass without proper acknowledgment and cordial thanks of her authorities to those chiefly instrumental in compelling that evacuation. Under the leadership, therefore, on behalf of the State of Maryland, to Major-General McClellan and the officers and men under his command, my earnest and hearty thanks for the distinguished courage, skill and gallantry with which that achievement has been accomplished. It reflects lustre upon the ability of the Commander-in-Chief and the heroism and endurance of his followers that even our enemies are constrained to acknowledge. To Gov. Curtin, of Pa., and to the militia of his State who rallied with such alacrity at the first symptom of an invasion, our warm thanks are due. The readiness with which they crossed the border and met the rebel army, and the Maryland brigade, shows the border to be but an ideal line; thus, in such causes as now unite us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one.

I cannot forbear to notice in this communication the conduct of our own regiments in the recent battles. All reports concur in showing that their gallantry was all that their State could desire. The number of killed and wounded, and the torn and battered standards bear witness to the position they occupied in the field.

To the 2d, 3d, and 25th Maryland regiments, the Punnett Legion, and the five regiments of Howe's brigade, and the 1st Maryland artillery, participants in the recent severe struggles, I would therefore tender thanks justly their due.

By the Governor, A. W. BRADFORD. W. HALL, Secretary.

Movements at the West.

KENTUCKY.—The following official dispatch has been received in Washington from Major-General Buell:

PERRYVILLE, KY., via BARDSTOWN, Oct. 10, 1862.

To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command, since leaving Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily. Since then it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. Our troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving out the enemy's rear guard of infantry and artillery. The main body retired toward Springfield, whither a pursuit was continued. The center corps, under Gen. Gilbert, moved in the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th inst. within two miles of that town, where the enemy was found to be in force. The left column, under Gen. McCook, came up on the Knoxville road, about 10 o'clock yesterday, the 8th inst. It was ordered into position to attack, and a strong reconnaissance was directed.

At four o'clock I received a request from General McCook for reinforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Reinforcements were being sent forward from the center immediately. Orders were also sent to the right column under General Crittenden, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left; but it was impossible for it to get into position for any decisive result. The action continued until dark. Some fighting also occurred on the center. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantages on the left.

The several corps were put into position during the night, and moved to attack at six o'clock. This morning some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard. The main body had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburg. I have no accurate report of our loss. It is probably heavy, including valuable officers. Generals Jackson and Terrill, I regret to say, are among the killed. D. C. BUELL, Maj.-Gen.

The battle at Perryville above referred to, began on the morning of the 8th, the rebels attacking Buell's advance in great force. The artillery fight continued during most of the day with no great results. Later in the day Buell's forces, having secured a position, advanced and drove the rebels back.

A dispatch from Bardstown to Governor Robinson says that Gen. Crittenden's force was not engaged, and that Gen. Wood's force was but temporarily engaged, not having arrived in season. At night the rebels retreated towards Harrodsburg, but were hemmed in.

General Kirby Smith's detachment had separated from the other rebel detachment on Dick River.

On Thursday we occupied advantageous situations on all sides of the enemy. Our troops are in

high spirits and confident of victory. Our loss in killed and wounded was 1,500. The loss of the enemy is much larger.

It is reported by intelligent army officers that Generals Cheatham and Polk were killed, and that the loss of the rebels at Perryville exceeded ours by three to one.

The Mayeville Eagle says:—Dispatches were received here by John C. Breckinridge's wife to meet him at Danville on Monday last. Further particulars of Wednesday's Perryville fight state that the Federal force was 16,000, and the rebel force was 62 regiments, the aggregate unknown. The Federal loss was from 500 to 600 killed and 2,300 wounded and 440 prisoners. The latter were paroled by Buckner. The rebel loss was 1,300 killed, including 1 General and 14 Colonels and Lt. Colonels. This number of killed and wounded is admitted by the Medical Director General of Cheatham's division.

A telegram from Louisville on the 12th states that Dr. Head, Medical Director, has been required to prepare for the reception of 3,000 wounded from the Perryville fight.

Kirby Smith left Lawrenceburg with his whole command on Friday morning, and effected a junction with Bragg on Friday evening. Our forces were massed on Friday between Perryville and Harrodsburg. They are reported to have formed in line of battle about six miles from Perryville.

One hundred and thirty rebel prisoners from Perryville, including ten Lieutenants, arrived here tonight. Captain Watson, of Co. G, 80th Indiana, wounded somewhat seriously, has arrived. He left Perryville on Saturday, and was overtaken by a messenger who left Perryville two hours later. He reports the rebel force at 85,000. They heard heavy and constant firing for many miles after they left.

Rumor prevails that a severe engagement between the whole of both armies was progressing yesterday on the Harrodsburg road, wherein Buell drove the rebels towards Camp Dick Robinson. Paroled prisoners say the rebels are making for the camp. At Perryville the rebels were so crippled they could not carry away the seven guns which they had captured. We have captured 106,000 rounds of their ammunition.

Squads of Dumont's, men under Col. Miller, captured two pieces of artillery and 150 rebels at Versailles yesterday. A portion of Dumont's men drove the enemy on Saturday night from Lancensburg to Nicholasville, wounding several and capturing 18 prisoners. Federal loss, none.

Gen. Dumont's success over Morgan and Scott is fully confirmed. Morgan entered Frankfort on the 11th with his own and Scott's cavalry, 3,000 strong, meeting no opposition. Dumont moved on them from Shelbyville, and at noon had routed them. The rebels are said to be dispersed over the adjacent hills, endeavoring to avoid Dumont's pursuing forces. If not all captured the command will be completely broken up. The rebels destroyed the turnpike bridge before they were attacked.

Lexington is mostly evacuated by the rebels, only about 100 remaining there. The rebels took and sent to Camp Dick Robinson, 7,000 barrels of pork from Chenault & Co., packed on their own account and for other parties, mostly secessionists. They also took \$90,000 worth of jeans and linseys from Oldham, Scott & Co., which they have manufactured into clothing. The rebels paid for these goods in Confederate scrip, unless owners refused to receive it, in which event no consideration was given.

It is stated that a dispatch was received in Louisville on the 13th, from Gen. Boyle, saying that it was generally believed that the rebel Generals Bragg and Cheatham were both killed in the engagement of Wednesday last, near Bardstown, and that our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was between 1,500 and 2,000, while that of the enemy was much larger, and that we held the field that night, and skirmished with them on the retreat next morning.

MISSOURI.—About 3 P. M. on the 7th, a skirmish ensued between a company of 80 men of the 6th Mo. cavalry, under Capt. Davis, and a guerrilla band of 130 men, under Quantrell and Childs, near Sibley Landing, resulting in the defeat of the rebels. Our loss is one killed and one dangerously wounded. Rebel loss unknown. We captured the rebel Col. Childs, who is seriously wounded. Capt. Davis is still in pursuit of the rebels.

Advices received from headquarters, from Gen. Schofield, states that his advance under Gen. Brown, had driven the rebels out of Thomasville, and that they had fled hastily across the border into Arkansas. He says there are no rebel forces now in that portion of Missouri.

ARKANSAS.—The Missouri Republican has late intelligence from the rebels in Arkansas which is deemed reliable by the military powers in St. Louis. It is as late as the 18th and 22d ult., and seriously modifies many reports we have received, some of which had reached this country. According to this information the rebel forces in Arkansas are encamped as follows:

Gen. Hindman is at Austin, 25 miles north of Little Rock, with 5,000 men and one battery. Gen. Roane is at White Sulphur Springs, near Pine Bluffs, on Arkansas river, 50 miles southeast of Little Rock, with 5,000 men, two regiments of which are conscripts and unarmed. Also a Texan regiment, and one battery, consisting of three 6-pounders, and one 12-pounder, and one siege piece, mounted. Gen. McRea is on the Arkansas River, fifty miles northwest of Napoleon. Gen. Rains is at Camp Hollins with a reported force of from 4,000 to 5,000 mostly conscripts. Gen. Holmes, commander-in-chief of all the forces is at Little Rock with about 2,000 men and two batteries—two 12 pounders and three 6-pounders, two rifled 5-pounders and two 12-pound howitzers. Gen. McBride is at Batesville with about 2,000 men, only 1,200 of whom are effective. The most of their cavalry force have been dismounted, and at present it is not believed they have more than 2,300 cavalry in the State.

At Arkadelphia, eighty or one hundred miles southwest of Little Rock, the rebels manufacture munitions of war, and have removed there all the State records and papers.

Though the rebel Generals boast of their intention to invade Missouri, it is not believed to intend men in their camps that they believed to do so. If they save the capital of the State, it is all they desire at present, and, perhaps, more than they expect.

MISSISSIPPI.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Rosecrans:

CORINTH, Miss., October 4.

To Major-General U. S. Grant.—I received your dispatch telling me to follow the rebels. This morning Gen. Price made a fierce and determined attack upon our left. The contest lasted until half-past eleven o'clock, and was very deadly to the

enemy. They drove in our center; some of them penetrated to the Corinth House. Gen. Hamilton was on the main line of attack, maintained his ground in all but one position, and making an advance, secured the center with his two splendid regiments. Col. Sullivan gave us time to bring our batteries into action and saved the day on that side.

Generals Van Dorn and Lovell made a most determined attack on our extreme right on the Chickasaw road, leading the attack through the abatis. Two of their columns reached the ditch, and the other stopped within fifty paces of the ditch. All that grape and canister would do was tried, but when the rebels reached this point a charge was ordered, when it became a race between the 27th Ohio and the 17th Missouri, which proved too much for the staggered rebel columns. Many fell down and held up their hands for mercy. They left their dead and wounded on the field, and are in full retreat. Our loss, although serious, especially in officers, is nothing to be compared with the loss of the enemy.

Brigadier-General Hackleman fell bravely fighting at the head of his brigade yesterday. He was shot through the jugular vein. Col. E. Kirby Smith, Gilbert and Mower were wounded, but not mortally. Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded.

The number of casualties I cannot determine. The rebel killed and wounded are strewn along the road for five miles out, at which point they had a hospital. We have between seven hundred and one thousand prisoners, not counting their wounded. Gen. McPherson has reached here with his force. We move forward at daylight in the morning.

Major-General Hurlbut, with a large force is on Hatchers River, prepared to cut off their retreat or follow in pursuit. W. S. ROSECRANS.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Government has come into possession of a letter from Beauregard to Bragg, containing full criticism of the campaign, and a survey of rebel resources and prospects, with an explanation of their programme. It clearly indicates that the rebel army is much larger than the Federal authorities have hitherto believed.

The advices of the government from Europe show no change in the purposes of England or France in regard to our domestic troubles, and continue to indicate a settled purpose to adhere to the oft-declared policy of non-intervention.

During the last quarter, ending with September, the Post-office Department issued to Postmasters 103,923,525 postage stamps, as is shown by the National Bank Note Company. These stamps represent the aggregate amount of \$3,116,064. A large proportion are in the hands of the Postmasters unsold, though no doubt \$500,000 are in circulation as currency.

Secretary Chase is seriously ill, and has transacted no business at the Treasury Department for a week. Through contributions of the people, in response to the appeal heretofore made, the Medical Department has been supplied with immense quantities of lint and dressing, and no more are at present required.

Gov. Bradford and Lieut. Gov. Hicks of Maryland were in Washington on the 9th, to ask the aid of a military force to protect the agents of the State in making enrollments for the draft in certain counties of that State. The enrollments have been completed in all the State except the Southern counties of the western shore, where the secessionists have destroyed the partially completed enrollment list and driven the officers out of their counties. The request has been granted, and the secession counties of Maryland will be forced to submit to the law.

Parties from the Pacific coast are importuning the Government to accept the services of 10,000 cavalry, well trained horsemen and good horses, who can march across the plains and reach the Atlantic coast at a very little greater cost per regiment than is required to bring a regiment of infantry from the city of Boston to the Potomac.

It will be gratifying to the public to know that arrangements for a camp, hospital and ambulance corps, on a well matured and systematic plan, will be completed in a few days. Only the best material will be received in this body. It will consist of 1200. Each member must have testimonials of good moral character, and sound mind and body.

The departure of the free negro expedition to Central America, has been temporarily postponed, owing, it is believed, to the unsettled political condition of that country, and in order to remove objections that have been officially interposed to such a colony. Arrangements, however, are contemplated which will satisfy the reasonable expectations of the Government and the emigrants.

John Ross, accompanied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Dale, and Col. Coffin, Superintendent of the Southern Indian division, had a conference with the President on the 10th, on business connected with the Cherokee and other Indian tribes.

Gov. Evans, of Colorado, is at Washington, in order to make arrangements for the protection of that Territory from Indian depredations, and guarding the overland route, by which the people are furnished with domestic supplies.

Intelligence was received on the 10th in official quarters, that the Sioux Indians have ceased hostilities, and were surrendering; and that the military authorities were, at latest accounts, severely punishing the most prominent of the guilty parties. The entire number of the warriors does not exceed one thousand one hundred. The entire force of the lower bands surrendered to General Sibley. He has, probably, two thousand prisoners. A cavalry force is in pursuit of Little Crow and others, who are trying to make their escape. Twenty Indians have been convicted so far.

Capt. Jas. Ruark, of the schooner Statesman, arrived in Washington on the 9th, and reports that the rebels had placed a battery at Cockpit Point, on the Potomac, and just before sunset one of our gunboats ran into the Point and shelled the battery, entirely destroying it. He thinks there must have been a considerable quantity of combustible material in the immediate vicinity, as he saw a large fire burning nearly all night. The Captain of the schooner Eliza Ann Johnson also states she spoke a schooner below Cockpit Point, which warned him not to go too near in, as the Galena had been fired upon, and was told our gunboats had run in and shelled the rebels out, setting the place on fire. The Captain had heard firing during the afternoon, and as he came up saw five of our gunboats lying out from the Point, and a large fire burning on the shore.

A copy of the order of the Secretary of War, prohibiting officers from publishing their reports, or permitting them to be published, has been sent to each officer of rank who participated in the recent battles on the Rappahannock or in Maryland.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Adirondack Grape—John W. Bailey. Frazer's Self-Acting Cattle or Stock Pump—Peter Frazer. Pruning or Sheep-Toe Shears—N. B. Phelps. Wood-Sawing machine—J. C. Lake. Draper and Tailor—Wm. Cox. Fruit Gatherer—N. B. Phelps. Book Agents Wanted—J. F. French & Co. To Milliers—James West. Grape Vines for Sale—R. B. Shaw. Cold-Rooms for Sale—Edward C. Armstrong. The Oporto Grape—E. Ware Sylvester. SPECIAL NOTICES. The Premium Sewing Machine—D. E. Rice.

The News Condenser.

- A boy died in Cincinnati, on Friday week, from inhaling saler.
- A second, though very faint comet, is now in the vicinity of the orbit of Mars.
- The departure of the Central American free negro expedition has been postponed.
- A beet-root sugar factory has been established at Geelong, in the colony of Victoria.
- The City Railway Company of Chicago propose to tax the luxury of crinoline expansion.
- Rev. Thomas Starr King, of San Francisco, is spoken of for the next Senator from California.
- Gen. Hooker has thrown away his crutches—a pretty good sign that he is rapidly getting well.
- Hugh J. Hastings, of the Albany Knickerbocker, has been appointed Consul at Ravenna, Italy.
- One hundred and thirty-eight members of the New Bedford (Mass.) fire department are in the army.
- The prevalence of infanticide in England, especially at London, is becoming more and more alarming.
- An attempt was made to poison a family in Buffalo, Tuesday week, by putting strychnine in their tea.
- Prince Salm-Salm, an excellent Prussian officer, is raising a Prussian brigade in New York for the Union.
- It is said that 350,000 heavy English navy blankets have been imported into the South within the last six weeks.
- Accounts from Fortress Monroe speak in the highest terms of the qualities of the new Ironsides as a sea boat.
- A mammoth ox, which stands seven feet high, has been on exhibition at the Agricultural Fair at Hartford, Conn.
- Matt. Ward, the Louisville schoolmaster murderer, was shot by guerrillas, on his own plantation, a few days since.
- A Key West letter, dated Sept. 29th, says Col. Morgan issued an order freeing all the slaves within his department.
- A man named Louis Napoleon was hung in Richmond, Va., a few days ago, for counterfeiting Confederate Treasury notes.
- Prof. Hitchcock's surveying party, now in Aroostook county, Me., have discovered a valuable iron mine in No. 13, range 4.
- Gen. Butler announces that he will enforce the new confiscation act to the letter, now that the President has ordered it.
- Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is with his family at Henderson, Herkimer county. His health is not yet restored.
- The first grandson of Queen Victoria, the young Prince of Prussia, is just christened. He is called Albert Wilhelm Heinrich.
- Brig.-Gen. J. B. McPherson has been promoted to Major-General, for meritorious and distinguished services in the West.
- The mouthpieces of the Southern rebels in England are beginning to abuse Garibaldi for expressing sympathy with the North.
- The Sioux war is regarded as practically at an end. 1,600 prisoners have been taken, and more are brought in every day.
- A thunder storm in Worcester, Mass., destroyed seven thousand panes of glass in D. W. Lincoln's conservatory in that place.
- The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for the year ending Sept. 30th, were \$2,628,712, an increase over last year of \$87,014.
- The Herald's dispatch from Washington says Gen. Lookwood is liberating slaves of disloyalists on the eastern shore of Virginia.
- Speculators following the rebel army in Kentucky, buy up the Confederate scrip which the troops scatter, at 60 cents on the dollar.
- Gen. Pope has refused to employ the Chippewa Indians in the war against the Sioux. He does so from motives of public policy.
- New Orleans papers state that Sidel, of Moore, and Benjamin, sent their property out of the country in the early part of the war.
- Gov. Morgan has requested the War Department to allow the new regiments from this State to be attached to Gen. Sickles' division.
- The silk factory building at West Newton, Mass., was destroyed by fire Thursday week. Loss, about \$20,000; insured for \$15,000.
- The rebel Gen. Lee has sent a dispatch to the widow of Gen. Kearney, promising the return of her husband's horse and accoutrements.
- Among the imports of the past week we notice \$520,000 worth of guns. At \$20 per gun, this would make an importation of 26,000 guns.
- The funeral of Mrs. Gen. Scott was held at St. Thomas' Church, New York, on Wednesday week. She died at Rome, on the tenth of last June.
- Mrs. Lincoln distributed one thousand pounds of grapes to the inmates of the various hospitals about Washington city during the past week.
- Frank P. Blair has been unanimously nominated for Congress in the First District of Missouri, by the Union Emancipation Convention.
- The Count de Paris is preparing for publication a history of the war in the United States, from its commencement to the battles before Richmond.
- The Soules, of New Orleans, before the war had an income of \$80,000 a year, and this is now reduced to a mere living on plain pork and flour.
- Gen. W. T. Sherman, in command at Memphis, has ordered that for every boy fired on, ten secession families shall be expelled from the city.
- The question has been raised whether the shopkeepers and fractional notes circulated as money are not liable to stamp duty under the new tax law.
- The drafted men in Cleveland are paying all the way from fifty and sixty dollars to three or four hundred for substitutes for the nine months' service.
- A private circular has been issued by the rebel Government to proprietors of newspapers, forbidding the publication of the emancipation proclamation.
- S. W. Smith, merchant at Palmer, N. Y., recently had his pantaloons stolen from his bedroom, the thief fishing them with pole and hook through the window.
- Among 1200 wounded rebel prisoners now at Sharpsburg, no less than 86 regiments and six batteries, all of which took part in the battle of Antietam, are represented.
- A difficulty occurred at Bowdoin College, Me., a few days since, growing out of a violation of the rules, resulting in the suspension of the entire Sophomore class.
- Col. Sullivan Burbank died at Lexington, Mass., on the 8th ult., aged 86 years. Col. B. was a veteran of the war of 1812, and was wounded severely by Lundy's Legion.
- In St. Louis, on Tuesday week, some secessionist miscreant mixed poison with the horse provender in the Government stables. Between 50 and 100 horses have died.
- The Union men of Kentucky represent that very few recruits have been gained by Bragg or Kirby Smith, but that they have obtained large numbers of horses and cattle.
- Gen. Lee is still conscripting with remorseless energy, seizing all under 45 within his reach, taking citizens walking in the streets accompanied by their wives and children.

Special Notices.

THE PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE.

The "SLOAT ELIPTIC LOOK STITCH SEWING MACHINE" was awarded the First Premium - a Diploma - at the recent State Fair, over all competitors. This is a great triumph and indicates superiority in construction and operation.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, OCTOBER 14th, 1862.

Quite a number of changes have occurred in our market during the past week.

Flour - A decided advance has been made in the rates for flour. Fancy brands are selling at \$6.00 per 70 lbs, a rise ranging from 25 cents to \$1.00 per barrel.

GRAIN - Genesee is no higher for choice, but the range has lessened materially. Choice white Canada is 2 cents 7/8 bushel better. Barley is in active demand with a start of 10 1/2 cents.

MEATS - The Pork market feels the stimulus imparted to the grain trade, and the dealers, who have felt rather hazy during the summer, are jubilant, although the favor is small.

SEWER PATENTS are wanted, and the range is from 25 cents to \$1.75, as to quality.

Several minor articles have undergone an advance, and we refer readers to the table of quotations below:

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Flour and Grain, Eggs, Butter, Pork, and various meats.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 - FLOUR - There is a good demand for export and home consumption with light receipts, and prices have again advanced 10c. At the close there were no sellers at inside quotations.

PROVISIONS - Pork market rules active and firm; sales at \$12 1/2 to \$13.00 for mess; \$11 1/2 to \$12.00 for prime; \$10.00 to \$11.00 for country mess.

ALBANY, Oct. 13 - FLOUR AND MEAL - The rain storm has tended to check out-door business, and but little sale has been done in flour, which is still in small supply and firmly held.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14 - FLOUR - In good demand, with limited supply. Sales yesterday 474 bbls, at \$4.87 1/2 for extra Indiana.

WHEAT - Steady, with fair amount of transacting. Sales white Kentucky at 13c; red winter at 12c; white Ohio 12 1/2c; red winter at 11 1/2c; white Michigan at 12c; amber Mich. at 12c.

MEATS - In fair demand with light supply, and nominal at 75c for Canada.

BEANS - The market dull and prices lower. Quoted at \$1.75 for fair to choice.

PROVISIONS - Pork market rules quiet for most kinds, except mess. Pork - heavy mess, \$11.00; light mess, \$10.50.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Oct. 7 - The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

Table listing prices for Beef Cattle, Cows and Calves, and Sheep and Lambs.

BRIGHTON, Oct. 9 - At market, 1,300 Beef Cattle, 500 Sheep and Lambs, 200 Hogs.

Wool Markets. NEW YORK, Oct. 7 - Wool is in brisk demand mainly from spinners, sales of 300 bales sandy African at 19 1/2c; 200 do. African free from sand at 34 1/2c.

BOSTON, October 7 - There is little change to notice.

ALBANY, Oct. 7 - There is but little if any inquiry for wool, and the market is heavy with a downward tendency.

Married. On the 9th inst. by Rev. Dr. SHAW, JAMES SCOTT SHAW and VIRGINIA AUGUSTA CHOICEHEAD, all of this city.

Died. In Sharpsburg, Md., on the morning of the 27th ult., from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, GERRIT VAN INGEN, Lieut. Col. F., and acting Adjutant of the 3rd Reg't New York Volunteers.

Obituary. Right gloriously have the men of Monroe county responded to the call of the Government, for aid in the suppression of the existing rebellion, and in restoring peace to our distracted country.

Both Edges Steel. Price, \$1.50 a pair, or \$15.00 a dozen; sent by Express. Satisfaction warranted.

Crepe Vines for Sale - 40 best Native varieties, at the lowest rates. Send for a Catalogue.

Book of Thrilling Interest - 13 Months in the Rebel Army - By an Impressed New-Yorker. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 8 - At market, 1,832 Cattle, about 1,200 Steers, and 632 Stags, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one or two yearlings.

THE WOOL MARKETS. NEW YORK, Oct. 7 - Wool is in brisk demand mainly from spinners, sales of 300 bales sandy African at 19 1/2c; 200 do. African free from sand at 34 1/2c.

Table listing various types of wool and their prices, including Saxony Fleece, American full-blooded Merino, and various other breeds.

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Crepe Vines for Sale - 40 best Native varieties, at the lowest rates. Send for a Catalogue.

Book of Thrilling Interest - 13 Months in the Rebel Army - By an Impressed New-Yorker. Price 50 cents.

its influence he set out to see the world for himself. Our modern El Dorado - the West - had its charms for him and he departed to try his fortune. His stay embraced about two years, when he returned to his old office and associates.

During his stay in this city GEORGE acquired a taste for military matters in Co. "G," 4th Regiment N. Y. G., and at an early stage of the rebellion he joined the 27th New York, but at the urgent request of his mother he obtained a furlough.

The spirit was in him, however, and would not be quelled. The rebellion exhibited gigantic proportions, and the country called upon all its young men for support, the fires of patriotism burst forth anew in a brighter, steeper flame.

and the era of '76 seemed again to have dawned upon the land. Once more we found GEORGE in military garb, and this time, as he expressed it, "going for a soldier, certain." He had united with Co. "F," in the 10th New York, holding the position of 3d Sergeant.

The night before this terrible battle GEORGE had been appointed Color-Sergeant. Early in the fatal morning of the 17th Sept. his regiment had formed in line of battle, exposed to a destructive fire from the rebels.

Each awaits the final result, when the Lord of Hosts, unseen on high, Leads out the armies of the sky; Soon will He call their names out clear, And, each, true soldier, answer - Here!

In Washington, D. C., on the 1st inst., of wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run, and the Cheekamoking fever, Capt. CHARLES E. JENNINGS, 29th N. Y., aged 35 years, 5 months, and 12 days.

New Advertisements. ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance - THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 63c cents per line of space.

FRUIT GATHERER - Goodwin's Patent Fruit Gatherer, at N. B. PHELPS' New Hardware Store, No. 21 Buffalo St., Rochester.

HELP NEEDED, AND HELP AT HAND. HOW TO MANUFACTURE FIRE-WOOD. H. C. LAKE, of Charlotte Center, N. Y., manufactures a machine for \$60.00, run by two horses, that will cut cords of wood per hour, from the log.

WILLIAM COX Draper and Tailor, 19 FRONT STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRAIRIE'S SELF-ACTING CATTLE OR STOCK PUMP. Patented Sept. 10, 1861.

THE ADIRONDACK GRAPE. The earliest and best American Grape known, ripening two weeks earlier than any other good grape.

PRUNING OR SHEEP-TWO SHEARS. BOTH EDGES STEEL. Price, \$1.50 a pair, or \$15.00 a dozen; sent by Express.

OPORTO. This First Premium Wine Grape has been thoroughly tested and found to be the best for medicinal purposes.

E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons N. Y.

TO MILLERS - Wanted by an experienced man, a mill to work on shares, or to take the charge of a Custom Mill.

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BOOK OF THRILLING INTEREST - 13 Months in the Rebel Army - By an Impressed New-Yorker.

BARTON & MILLENER was awarded the First Premium, at the State Fair, on Ovens, Stalls, Hay, and Stock Crib, and Cheese Press.

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.

YOUNG MEN OF NEW YORK AND CANADA! The N. Y. Central Commercial College, established in 1852, offers, by recent acquisitions, the combined advantages of all Commercial Institutions.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, OVER ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, IS NOW OPEN.

With the Finest Collection of Statuary and Paintings in the States.

A large number of splendid new works are just added, including MORELAND! SHAYER! PALMER'S MARBLES, &c.

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.

ARMERS! 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, methodically, or accurately, set about the successful prosecution of that especially close business, Modern Agriculture.

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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 BEST, SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST and only Machine ever invented, that thoroughly accomplishes this desired end.

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JUST UNDER THE GUNS.

"Just under the guns"—I am trying to read, But strangely the letters grow dim, Through the lens of a tear the danger appals, The picture looks lurid and grim, I fancy my boy quickly traces these lines On his knapsack laid over his knee, "Dear mother, the foe is now fairly in sight, Their fire from the ramparts we see."

The Story-Teller.

MY WAR CONTRIBUTION.

I HAD actually subscribed five hundred dollars! Not in all the history of my givings was there a parallel to this. Five hundred dollars! I looked at the filled-up check, after cutting it free from its blank companions, with fond, reluctant eyes, ere passing it to other hands; yet I was not the grudging giver this little hesitation implied. My heart was in the cause of national honor and national safety; and in sacrificing something for my country, I was but discharging a patriotic duty. This was my contribution to a fund our citizens were raising for hospital and sanitary needs. If double the sum had been required of me, double would have been given.

"Three thousand dollars is a liberal sum," I said. "Yes." His voice dropped a little. "And of this sum two men gave a third." It pressed for utterance, and I was weak enough to let it forth. Mr. Preston did not answer, "And are you one of them?"—no, but said in a voice that still fell lower and lower, until it expressed a sentiment of reverence, "There is one in our midst who has given more than these two men a hundred fold. But the name is not down on any subscription paper."

The Educator. "LANGUAGE AS A MEANS OF CLASSIFYING MAN." THIS is the subject of an important article in the Christian Review, which might well circulate more extensively in our city. The editor dwells in the midst of us, as well as the author. The article is opposed to the dogma of some naturalists that "there is no radical difference between man and animals in respect to language," and also "that the similarities of voice existing between allied species of animals, are precisely analogous to the similarities between articulate languages belonging to a common stock of the human family. Of course these naturalists maintain that there is no essential difference between man and the animals around him, so that he is to be classed and described as an animal; in truth, by their decision, a mere animal. This is a very exhilarating announcement to noble-spirited men, glorying in their almost divine accomplishments. The most important of their animal brethren are distinguished quadrupeds, at least the most exalted and refined are these, from the frog to the ox, elephant, and orang outang. Indeed, a distinguished naturalist of high character, has said of the dog, as an illustration of animal characteristics, the following:—"A close study of the dog might satisfy every one of the similarity of his (the dog's) impulses with those of man, and that those impulses are regulated in a manner which discloses psychological faculties in every respect of the same kind as those of man." And this is made more impressive by the addition—"Though all these faculties do not make a philosopher of him, (the dog,) they certainly place him, in that respect, upon a level with a considerable proportion of poor humanity." It were enough to reply to such views, that no man has ever seen or found the least proof of moral feeling, the least sense of right and wrong, the least display of moral obligation, in the dog or any quadruped, or mere animal. This moral sense is the distinguishing property or power of man, which separates him from all mere animals. But, let the article reply to such assumed equality of powers, "then they (the mere animals) have a moral nature, and have rights, and are entitled to a government of law, and horse-breakers are kidnappers, and butchers are murderers. If this conclusion be denounced as absurd, then it follows that the 'considerable proportion of humanity' referred to as 'upon a level' with animals, have also no rights which an educated man is bound to respect." There is no resistance to be offered to this reasoning, by any one, who may reject even both parts of it. The assumption, above given, is entirely at fault, absurd and ridiculous.

And yet he must do this; else it were better for him that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck and he were cast into the depths of the sea. Anything is better than to be a teacher with no morale, no true ideal—a teacher for the salary. But certainly I would not have teachers without salaries. Would that they were as well paid as singers and dancers. But no one should be a teacher who does not see a higher end of his labors than his salary. No one should be a teacher who cannot maintain enthusiasm in his profession, and keep his own soul at a good healthy moral temperature, though the parents of his pupils are as cold towards him as a Siberian winter. Then ministers are not always your helpers as they should be. They are busy with many cares and labors. Many of them, perhaps, feel less interest in the schools, because, in the nature of things, the common school cannot be made a sectarian institution; but whatever be the cause, the ministers and the schools both suffer from the neglect of which I hear teachers complain. The minister has no other opportunity of usefulness more important than that opened to him in the public schools. It is a sad mistake to neglect it. One other difficulty most teachers have to contend with; they cannot go on with the same class of pupils till the course of school education is completed. One teacher is always in the rudiments, another on the next step above, and so on up to the highest grades of study. In such ceaseless repetition of labor, there is danger that custom and routine will make the spirit dull and heavy. Many a teacher has taken a life-sleep upon the repetitious monotony of his occupation. Conscientious persons may fall here, grow weary of unvaried toil, lose sight of what ought to make them as men inspired, and fall asleep. A friend of mine lives near some manufacturing which are visited by many travelers; he is the busiest of working men, but yet he will go with his friends, and show them all the curiosities; this he has done for years in despite of the monotony; and he does it, as one remarked lately, just as though each wonder was as fresh to him as to his visitors who had never seen it before; he even makes all believe that they have given him rare opportunity of new enjoyment; and indeed to him it is new enjoyment, for he so loves all men that he has enjoyed in their joy. So the teacher must guard himself by loving his pupils, and be prepared to go through with an exercise for the fiftieth time, as though it were a fresh novelty; and this can be done only by fixing the ideal of teaching in his heart. It must be fixed there, or restive, roguish children, and indifferent parents, and repetitious exercises will turn the teacher into a guide-post, a lifeless fixture to direct poor, little weary travelers up the hill of science.—G. W. Hosmer, D. D.

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 two weeks ago—with October. As a large number of subscriptions expire this week, (all which have No. 863 printed after their address,) we would remind those interested that a prompt renewal is necessary to secure the uninterrupted continuance of the paper. We hope they, and thousands of would-be subscribers, will avail themselves of the favorable opportunity now presented to renew or subscribe. Single, Club and Trial Subscriptions are now in order and respectfully solicited. THE BEST, AT HALF PRICE! In order to introduce it more readily to the notice and support of comparative strangers, preparatory to the commencement of a new volume, we have concluded to offer the RURAL NEW-YORKER for the ensuing Quarter—Oct. 1st to January, 18 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; 5 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 5,000 to 20,000 trial copies—for, though we may lose temporarily, it is believed the bread thus cast abroad will return ere long, while thousands of families will be benefited by making the acquaintance of the RURAL and becoming permanent subscribers. A REQUEST, AND WHEREFORE. We ask its 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 its friends in the East and West, North and South, and will to extend the circulation and usefulness of the favorite RURAL WEEKLY of America? Who will aid in recruiting for the RURAL BRIGADE? Advertisements. CRANBERRY PLANTS for sale by the subscriber. P. D. CHILSON, Bellingham, Mass. TREES AND SEEDLING STOCKS.—JOHN GOUNDRY, (formerly BARN & WILLIAMS,) Danville, Livingston Co., N. Y., invites the attention of Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers, to his fine stock of Pear, Plum, and Apple Seedlings. Also, 2 year old Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees of leading varieties, which he offers for sale at a low price, cash or on credit. JOHN GOUNDRY, Danville, Liv. Co., N. Y. IMPROVED BUTTER PACKAGE. PATENTED SEPT. 2, 1862. 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, with the lightness and durability of a wooden package. It will preserve the butter better than tubs or firkins, as there is no loss from leakage, and the butter is not spoiled by coming in contact with the wood. The use of this Package will secure to the Dairyman pay for the Package or its return; and it can be cleaned as easily as a Stone or Glass jar, and can be used for years until worn out, thus saving the expense of new Packages every season. State, County, and Town Rights for sale by A. T. FOLK, Patentee. Scott, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1862. 600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS, TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK. From recent surveys, completed Aug. 16, 1862; cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time. Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sold at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 copies are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canada combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD, STATION, and distances between. Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold, and refund the money. Send for \$1 worth to try. Priced instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents. WANTED—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, with a few hundred dollars capital. No competition. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York. The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Shrewsbury, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, or money refunded. 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