

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.
CHAS. D. BRADGON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

AUTUMN THOUGHTS—SUGGESTIONS.

THE PAST SEASON—CROPS, &c.

THE Summer is ended, the struggles of another season are about over. The life, the incessant activity of spring and early summer, and the more severe toils and anxieties of later summer and autumn are nearly at an end, and soon we shall settle down into the quiet repose of another winter. The cold piercing winds, the clear blue sky, with here and there a fleecy cloud, flying through the upper air, the hazy atmosphere of the warm and pleasant days, the ripening of the autumnal fruits, the gay dresses of purple and gold, and crimson, which the trees are beginning to put on—all proclaim that the summer is gone and the autumn time has come.

The results of the year's labor have been quite satisfactory, for nearly all crops have given an average yield, while in most cases the product has been far above this point. The prices, too, have thus far been favorable to the producer, and we have great reason to rejoice that in the midst of the saddest national calamity that has ever visited a civilized people, we have been blessed with so much agricultural prosperity. Never have the farmers of America had greater causes of gratitude to the Giver of all our good—never, perhaps, since thorns and thistles sprang up from the seeds of disobedience, has the toil of the husbandman been rewarded more richly than in our afflicted land the present year. The earth has yielded its delicious fruits and staple grains in such abundance that there has been, and will be enough for all, with plenty for sale to foreign countries, if we can find a market at paying prices.

FALL WORK.

Although we think the weather has been more than usually favorable for fall work, much yet remains to be done before there will be a proper readiness for winter. A good deal of corn is yet to be husked and the stalks secured, and while we observe that in some cases the latter are injured by standing in large and ill-ventilated stacks, they are in fair condition generally. Thousands of acres of potatoes are yet in the ground in this neighborhood, and indeed many of the largest growers have only just commenced digging. The yield, as far as we have observed, is quite good, and on light land suitable to the potato, we see but little rot, and that confined to varieties not grown extensively, and peculiarly liable to disease. A good potato digger will be a great blessing to the growers of this section, and some portions of Michigan, and other points where this tuber is grown largely for shipping. We have no doubt some one will yet succeed in producing the necessary implement, and realize, as he should, a fortune. The present method of digging potatoes is slow, unpleasant and expensive, and frost often overtakes the farmer with half his crop in the ground, and then the result is many rotten potatoes and an almost endless labor in sorting.

A good many things besides securing crops need to be done before we are prepared for winter, and some of these being thought comparatively unimportant, are apt to be forgotten. An unusual quantity of fall wheat has been sown, and if the season should prove wet no patent level will be needed to discover the low spots where water will stand. A little surface draining in many places, we observe, is very much needed and will be of great benefit, by preventing the killing-out in spots, that will have a bad appearance and lessen the product. Necessary provision must be made for sheltering cattle; racks, &c., for foddering, and very likely the barns and stables need considerable patching to make them comfortable, and the cellar must be banked up and the windows secured. Proper provision must also be made for storing roots where they will be secure from frost and convenient for use. All this should be done as early as possible, for it is a poor job for a cold stormy day, and particularly so, if a good deal of mischief is done before you commence. Summer tools should be stored

away under cover, for a winter's exposure will do more towards their destruction than a whole summer's work.

THE SHAW POTATO.

In May, 1860, J. W. HELME, of Adrian, Michigan, sent us a box of seedling potatoes, which he wrote us, originated in that county from seed of the Mercer, and had been named the "Shaw." Mr. H. stated they were very productive, free from disease, one week earlier than Early June, and so closely resembled the Mercer that they were often sold for that variety. In acknowledging their receipt we promised to give them a fair trial and report at some future time. After the first season's experience we did not feel prepared to report in consequence of the fact that the leaves of half the plants became diseased, curled and died before the end of the season. The affection was confined to this seedling, while all others were healthy, and we were led to suppose that it might be a disease to which the variety was subject, and which might render it worthless. Last season only an occasional plant was affected in this way, and the present summer all have been healthy. It is an excellent potato, about as good as the old Mercer, while the product is more than double. It has the form and purple marks of the parent, but the white portion is less clear, being somewhat of a buff or cream color. It will, however, sell readily in market for the Mercer. It is not as early as the variety we cultivate for Early June, but follows it quite closely. We are almost ready to pronounce it one of the best potatoes we have ever grown, even for a general crop. With this, and Davis' Seedling, and a few Flukes for baking, no one will have occasion to complain of poor potatoes or shy bearers.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

BUCKWHEAT FOR MILK COWS.

Buckwheat is not regarded as either a safe or profitable crop as a rule. But lately, when buckwheat cakes and refined sorghum sirup form the staple for breakfasts in city and country during the fall and winter months, this grain is growing in favor among farmers. The danger from early frosts, and the adherence to the theory that good crops cannot be grown unless the seeding is delayed until July, prevents the investment of labor and land in it that would otherwise occur. It is safe and best, if seed is the object, to sow before the 10th of June in this climate.

The buckwheat plant is valuable for forage for stock while in bloom. It is said to be more nutritious than clover. It is valuable as a forage for bees at the same time.

In conversation with a gentleman who owns and milks two hundred cows, and sells their product in this city, I asked what kind of feed would produce the most milk of good quality? He replied that he fed many tons of middlings every winter, but there was no feed that he had used that would produce so much milk as buckwheat meal. Cattle were fond of it, and it aids the secretion of milk wonderfully. It is often fed underground, and is regarded very nutritious—a simple bushel equal to two bushels of oats as a horse feed. The milk farmer referred to said he regarded it the most profitable grain crop he could grow for his husbandry. Whether or how it affects the quality of the milk I cannot say; or whether the feed is better mixed with a lighter food, and fed wet or not I had no opportunity to inquire. Its value for this purpose was new to me, but may not be to some of your readers; if not, then experience will be interesting.

CHICORY.

This plant is being considerably cultivated in some portions of the West—by many the first time the present season. It is grown for the root, not for the herbage. Indeed the value of the herbage for food seems to be little known. One cultivator told me he had accidentally cut a few stalks of it with some adjoining clover, for soiling his cows, and he was astonished to see the kine eagerly select and swallow the chicory, leaving the fresh-cut clover untasted.

It is said that the foliage of chicory may be cut for fodder early in August, without affecting the root product. This does not seem to be known by most persons with whom I have talked who cultivate it in this country. One gentleman said he had cut off a portion of his field in July, and the second crop of foliage seemed much larger, and grew more rapidly than the first. It has been cultivated as a forage plant both in England and France. The principal crop is not obtained until the second year there. The product is abundant and it is said to be most excellent for milk cows, affecting the quality of the milk favorably. In England, it is more used as a pasturage for sheep. It is found most profitable for this purpose.

THE ROOT FOR COFFEE.

But the root is the object with cultivators hereaway. The tariff, and the consequent increased price of the foreign product, together with the figures now asked for coffee, is stimulating home production, both for legitimate use as a substitute for coffee, and for the illegitimate purposes of adulteration. And while on the this subject of adulteration, it may interest the reader who buys pure ground coffee (!) to know how he or she may detect chicio-

ry if it is mixed with the coffee. If a little genuine ground coffee be thrown in a glass full of water, it mostly floats, and slowly moistens communicating scarcely any color to the liquid. Powdered chicory in the same way, very speedily absorbs moisture, communicates a deep reddish brown tint to the water, and in a few minutes falls to the bottom. The writer has never drank chicory as a substitute for coffee, and therefore knows little about its relative merit. But tastes differ, and the fact that it has been so long in use as a substitute, and that it is the only article that has maintained its position as such successfully, induces the belief that there is something in it. The infusion resulting from this article, is said to resemble that of coffee more in color than flavor. But the fact that it is so extensively used in adulterating coffee leads me to suppose that its flavor is not very unlike that of coffee.

HARVESTING AND PREPARING FOR MARKET.

The roots resemble the parsnip in color and shape, but do not grow so large. And in some cases there seem to be more fibrous laterals or filaments. If the ground has been recently manured with green manure these are more numerous, and affect the value of the root for manufacturing. The roots are dug the first autumn after sowing, cleaned and partially dried, or cut up at once and kiln dried, depending upon the character of the market, and condition in which they are best sold. The manufacturers cut up the roots in small pieces, roast them, and grind to powder between fluted rollers. The powder is put up in paper packages and used pure, or sold to coffee dealers, and used to dilute the cost of that article.

CHICORY AS A SALAD.

The nature of the foliage is not unlike that of lettuce and other similar salad plants. Its leaves, blanched, are sold in the markets of the Netherlands very early in the spring, as salad—long before lettuce are to be had. The roots are taken up on the approach of winter, and packed in cellars in alternate layers of sand, so as to form ridges with the crowns of the plants on the surface of the ridge. Here, if the frost be excluded, they soon send out leaves in such abundance as to afford a supply of salad during the winter. If light is excluded, the leaves are perfectly blanched, and in this state are known under the name of *Barbe de Capucins*.

This suggestion as to winter salad is timely, and it will be well for some of the experimental cultivators to extend the experiment in this direction—especially such as live near large markets, where winter salad sells well.

CHICORY A FAILURE THIS YEAR.

It said to be so in some places. The failures have been, so far as my observation extends, on heavy clayey or dark mucky soils. One cultivator said the soils were "sour" on which his crop failed. In some cases the failure has been very extended, and the loss large in consequence. I hear of one man who sowed 180 acres, and harvested but 78 of them. I was told by a gentleman who had had two years' experience in its culture, that he had learned that it was of no use to put it on poor soil at all. It would not grow; and he had found it would not grow on very rich soil—at least not on soil recently manured. The best crops this year we found on the rich sandy soils. In old gardens where the soil is thoroughly civilized by long continued culture, the roots grow large and smooth. In one or two cases I have found them growing so rapidly as to burst open. It is pretty plain that argillaceous soils are better than those that contain a large quantity of humus; and that rich sandy soils are better than either, if the quality as well as the quantity of the product is taken into account.

THERE ARE FAULTS FOUND WITH IT.

One of my friends told me he would not have it on his place. I asked why? He replied that it was the worst weed he had ever seen. If all the roots are not taken from the ground the first season, it springs up and spreads the next like a Canada thistle. He regards it a nuisance. Another says it is the most exhaustive crop he ever put on land. This is corroborated by English, French and German writers. It is plain to me that this process of exhaustion becomes apparent when chicory is made to succeed chicory on the same field each year. And I find it is where this has been the case that the most complaint arises. If after a crop has been taken off, the ground be trenched deep in the fall, thoroughly manured the next spring, and planted with some preparatory crop, to be followed by chicory, there would be less complaint. I am satisfied it is not good practice to plant it on the same soil two years in succession.

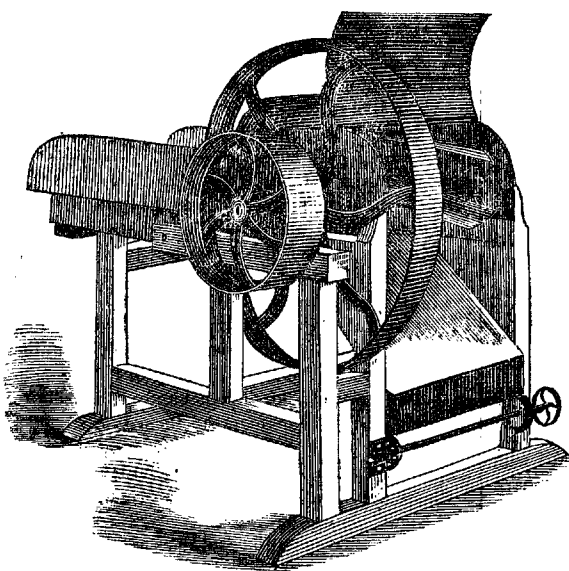
SEEDLINGS VS. TRANSPLANTED PLANTS.

I hear of a single instance this year where the experiment of transplanting has been tried. The usual practice, if the roots are the crop sought, is to sow in drills like a carrot. One cultivator tried transplanting. The result is, the roots are shorter and smoother grown; but the amount of marketable produce is evidently diminished by this increased expenditure of labor. It seems to be settled that it will not pay to transplant.

THE SUGAR BEET CROP.

From all quarters I learn that this crop is to be a large one, in proportion to the amount of seed planted. Preliminary analyses of different samples

EMPIRE FEED CUTTER, FOR POWER.



OUR engraving represents the Empire Feed Cutter, for Power, (No. 4.) manufactured by Messrs. FITTS & BRAYLEY, of this city, and which was awarded the first premium at the recent New York State Fair, as it had been at previous State and County Fairs. This machine is very substantially constructed, and performs its work admirably. It has four heavy knives, and an endless chain apron which renders the feeding uniform and certain, and greatly facilitates the operation of cutting. The knives are mainly steel, and so formed and fastened as to be unchangeable while the machine is in operation, yet they can be easily removed for sharpening, or changed to vary the length of cut. This cutter is very powerful and perfect, operates with ease and speed, and is therefore well calculated to meet the wants of those who wish to save time and labor in preparing feed for stock.

have already been made. These analysis show a range of from five to eleven per cent. of sugar. And it is significant that those best cultivated—according to the directions given on page 166, current volume, of the RURAL—yield the largest per cent. of sugar. The difference is in most cases over fifty per centum in favor of the carefully cultivated roots. MESSRS. BELCHER & BENDER are prepared to institute experiments on an extended scale; and from their examinations of growing samples, they seem hopeful of great success. Parties who have planted this beet should write these gentlemen concerning their crop, and make arrangements for shipping it.

WHEN TO HARVEST.

It will be timely if the directions before given in the RURAL, concerning the harvesting this crop, be repeated. If the lower leaves of the beet color yellow, strongly, and curl and hang towards the ground, which happens near the close of September or beginning of October, it is an index that the beets are fully developed and matured. It is not necessary, however, to hurry the harvest, as there is not much fear, until the middle of October or beginning of November, that the temperature will sink below 41° Fah. and affect the quality of the beet for sugar purposes.

HOW TO HARVEST.

Cut off the leaves before pulling; if you find the latter hard work, use the plow, taking care not to injure the root. If much soil clings to the roots, it should be removed by knocking them together carefully, or by the use of some instrument fitted for the work.

STORING AND PRESERVATION.

In order to keep beets so that they will not deteriorate for manufacturing purposes, they should be kept at so low a temperature that they will not sprout or grow, and that they will not rot.

If the roots cannot be removed from the field at once to their proper place of storage, they should be kept in low piles and covered with beet leaves to protect them from frost and rain.

The following plan is given for keeping beets. Put them into piles, not too large, nor higher than two or three feet, in the open air, and cover them with straw and earth. The temperature may—and should be, if necessary—regulated by channels and air-holes, to give the needed ventilation. In this manner, with the necessary precaution against freezing, the roots may be kept through the winter without deteriorating in quality materially.

SUGAR IN SORGHUM.

Already, and before the cane has had time to mature, analysis of the cane has discovered to the chemist a large per cent. of cane sugar in the sorghum. The prospect for the ultimate manufacture of sugar from this plant has a hopeful look. Experiments that are being instituted are expected to be decisive. The result will be anxiously awaited.

WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.

We were much interested in an article with the above title, published in the RURAL of Sept. 27th, and consider it a valuable essay; but we beg leave to differ slightly with the writer upon one point—protection from storms. We find therein the following:—"Those who have been eminently successful in the rearing and management of sheep, are confident that animal instinct will prompt the flock to seek for shelter when it is needed, and it has been the course of such shepherds to allow latitude for exercise."

The extent of the "latitude for exercise" is not mentioned—whether the range of part of the farm, or simply yards adjoining the sheep-barn; but our experience and observation have convinced us that sheep will not seek shelter whenever it is needed, during every windy storm. The importance of keeping them housed during the chilling rains and sleets of winter is very clearly shown in the above-mentioned article, and we do not know that we

could add thereto, but our experience has taught us that upon the approach of rain we must drive our flocks to their shelter, and confine them there, if we wish to know that they are dry and comfortable. When a storm commences violently they will generally run to their shed, but when it abates they will go out and stand by the hour in the rain or sleet, and we have frequently found them lying in the yard in the morning after a snow storm, with the snow as thick on their backs as it was on the ground, while only a few feet from them was a commodious shed, well littered, dry and comfortable. It seems strange, at first thought, that sheep do not seek shelter immediately on the approach of a storm; but when we consider the amount of clothing with which they are provided, we can easily perceive why they neglect to protect themselves until their fleeces are saturated. Fine-wooled sheep, especially, are so well clothed during the winter that they can remain in a shower of rain for some time before it reaches the skin, when they begin to feel uncomfortable and chilly; but it is then too late to be benefited so much by shelter, and for a long time there is a great demand upon the system for animal heat to dry their coats, and this is done at the expense of their health and food.

Our plan for taking a flock of sheep through the winter would be this—for stock sheep. A commodious, well-ventilated shed, with a yard about twice as large (or a little smaller) attached, supplied with water. In the morning drive the sheep all out into the yard and close the gate or door, and fill their racks with good clover hay; open the gate and let them into feed, and if the weather is suitable, fasten it open that they may have access to the yard and water at pleasure; if it is stormy, keep them in the shed. At noon feed them sheaf oats,—a good sized sheaf to twenty-five Merinos,—or other grain, with the addition of good, bright straw. At night feed them good hay or straw, and fasten them in, lest a storm should come up and give their coats a wetting. If it is clear, settled weather, and especially when moonlight, give them the range of the yard, as they appear to enjoy the open air at such times, and dry, cold weather will not hurt them. The sheds and yards should be dry, and well littered with straw. Driving the sheep out while the racks are being filled will enable you to do it with much less trouble than when they are crowding around, as they will do, especially if the flock is large.

Some will advocate feeding more grain than is given in the above method of wintering sheep; and JOHN JOHNSTON'S many excellent articles, which we have read (and preserved) during the past few years, seem sufficient to convince any one of the great profits of high feeding, and we would not think of asserting that his views on this point are erroneous; but we have known sheep well wintered—that sheared heavy fleeces and raised fine lambs—without any grain; yet we are inclined to believe that a bushel of corn per head would have paid well in the increased amount of wool, better lambs, and better manure.

During the winter of 1860-'61, we had a flock of a few old ewes, which we wintered on hay and a moderate quantity of grain. They raised lambs and sheared 3½ lbs. washed wool per head. (They are Spanish Merinos.) The next winter, our crop of hay being short, we fed them more than double the usual amount of grain, and permitted them to range over the farm and obtain the rest of their living from the fields—feeding no hay until the latter part of winter, except when the ground was covered with snow, which was a very small portion of the time. The same flock raised lambs this year, also, and sheared 4½ lbs. per head, or one pound heavier than the previous year. We know a flock of about thirty Spanish Merinos, which had the range of about sixty acres through the winter, and were not fed anything at the barn except once or twice receiving hay when the ground was covered with snow, and with no protection save that afforded by the woods. They raised nice lambs and sheared

6 1/2 lbs. washed wool, and were in good condition in the spring. We neglected to state, when speaking of our own flock, that in the spring of 1862, after our sheep had picked their living over the farm, with a double portion of grain and no hay; that our other flocks sheared better than they had done before—a few yearlings shearing 5 1/2 lbs. per head.

DIGGING POTATOES.

Dig when ripe and the ground is dry. But the when is not the question. How to dig is of some importance when the strong-armed, muscular boys are away to the war. I had thought most people knew how; some farmers do. But I am satisfied many do not.

OAT-PLANT LICE—APHIS AVENTE, F.A.B.

THE RURAL of the 18th contains a very interesting history of this insect, so destructive to Oats, both last year and this, in parts of the country. It is from the hand of Dr. ASA FITCH, the well-known Entomologist of our State, who has shown his great industry, acuteness, and accuracy of observation.

SEASONABLE AND SENSIBLE HINTS.

The frost has nipped the leaves; the maple and the ash are gorgeous with gold and crimson. The chestnuts begin to fall, as the burrs open by the autumnal frosts. The corn is cut up and neatly shocked. The potatoes are already in the cellar.

have a trough secured from storms, where salt may always be found by them. The colt should be weaned and fed with good bright hay, with a few oats once a day, with plenty of pure water—being regularly handled with firmness, yet in kindness. There are but few colts but what can be handled without much trouble, and taught to obey all times.

ABOUT BEET SUGAR.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—If you think it would be interesting or profitable to your readers, I would like some information on the subject of beet sugar. Last year I tried an experiment of making sirup from beets, but did not succeed to my satisfaction, so I thought I would "try again."

CROPS WEST—COOPERS WANTED.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Your correspondent H. HULS, (St. Charles, Ill.), is, I think, quite correct in his estimate of the grain crops, &c., in this section of country, and I think the same may apply to the whole north-west and middle part of this State and Iowa.

The Bee-Keeper.

Range of Bees' Flight. MANY seem to think that bees are confined to a short range in their search for food, almost confined to the garden or farm of the apiarian, hence they endeavor to grow plants that will furnish honey.

"On an extensive level plain or prairie, of uniform climate and uniform vegetation, bees do not usually fly far; and there it does not unfrequently happen that they fail to secure the requisite supplies of honey; because, when the ordinary fountains of nectar are dried up, the failure is universal in the entire area to which they have access.

About Bees—From a Country Cousin.

* * * I WILL give you one experience while preserving pears. M. had boiled in two brass kettles about thirty pounds, and had brought them to that stage of the process when it is necessary to remove the fruit from the kettles and spread to cool while the sirup is boiled down to a proper thickness.

PREMIUMS AWARDED

At the N. Y. State Fair, Rochester, Oct., 1862. [As there were some errors and omissions in the copy of premium list furnished us from Albany, as given last week, we re-publish the list of awards on Implements, Machinery, &c., with corrections and additions.]

HAND TOOLS AND DAIRY IMPLEMENTS.

Best and largest collection of Implements and Tools—Emery Bros., Albany. Best and largest collection of Implements and Tools—Emery Bros., Albany. Best and largest collection of Implements and Tools—Emery Bros., Albany.

NEEDLE WORK, &c.—DISCRETIONARY.

Quilt by Girl 8 years old—Miss L. Hyatt, Rochester. Rose Gilt Patchwork quilt—Mary Ellis Carpenter, (12 yrs) Elmira. Parked Wood on quilt—Bartholomew, Attica. Flower Garden Mow Landscapes—Mrs. Louis Chapin, Rochester.

inches square in the top of the hive, remove a portion of the comb, introduce a piece of thin coarse linen and place the sugar candy therein. Then invert a small tight box over the hole, covering and surrounding it with tow, or cotton waste, to prevent the escape of heat from the hive.

DISCRETIONARY.

Best Flour, with newly invented principles, D. DeGarmo, Rochester. Best Cast Steel Plow, Remington & Co., Iliou, Herkimer county. Best Flour, with newly invented principles, D. DeGarmo, Rochester.

DISCRETIONARY.

Ditching Plow—A. J. Bartlett, Canada. Dip Portable Saw—Daniel, Rochester. Board and Wire Fence—J. A. Farmer, Rochester.

DISCRETIONARY.

Apple and Peach Parser, Slicer and Corer—D. H. Whittemore, Worcester, Mass. Dip & Trans Agricultural Caudron and Slicer—D. R. Pringle, East Bethany. Dip Best and largest collection of Implements and Tools—Emery Bros., Albany.

DISCRETIONARY.

Stationary Engine—J. E. Booth, Rochester. Silver medal Hay & Straw Machine—D. S. Ogden, N. York. Improved Drain Tile and Pipe Machine—A. La Tourrette, Jr., Waterbury, Conn. Dip Portable Cider and Wine Mill—C. B. Hutchinson, Auburn.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON.—October has thus far been quite unpleasant—cloudy and damp weather prevailing, though so little water has really fallen that the ground is drier than we have known it at this period for many years.

CONNECTICUT STATE FAIR.—The recent State Fair, at Hartford, is generally reported a success so far as the exhibition was concerned, though a failure financially. The display was good in most departments, but the attendance meagre, and hence the receipts were insufficient to pay expenses.

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.—held at Detroit, Sept. 23d to 26th—is reported to have been the most successful ever held by the Society. A friend who attended the Fair says the Farmers, Horticulturists and Manufacturers of the Peninsular State reported decided progress, the exhibition in the several departments being most creditable.

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS, &c.—We publish in another column a corrected official list of premiums awarded at the recent State Fair on Implements, Machinery &c., which includes several important articles omitted from the copy first received. This completes all the awards except those in No. 60, (Discretionary), a single but important department, the result of the competition in which we shall publish as soon as it can be obtained.

THE COUNTY AND LOCAL FAIRS lately held in this State have generally been better, and more largely attended, than anticipated. We have favorable reports from several counties, but want of space precludes their publication.

THE MAMMOTH CHEESE, exhibited at the recent State Fair by Messrs. TANNER & WILLIAMS, of Marcy, Oneida county, and which attracted so much attention, is to be devoted to a patriotic purpose. It was purchased by one of our most enterprising grocery merchants, Mr. M. J. MORROW, No. 90 Buffalo-st., who proposes to cut it up and sell in small parcels for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers—or, to give the proceeds to Ladies' Aid Societies of this city, by whom the money will be appropriated for the relief of volunteers in hospitals.

PERFUMERIES, EXTRACTS, &c.—The reception of certain "sealed packages" of Perfumery Extracts, &c., from Messrs. MARKELL & BRO., of the "Establishment Mitchell," and Mr. C. B. WOODWORTH, of the "Rochester Chemical Works," constrains us, in acknowledgment, to utter an opinion long entertained by the fairer portion of creation—to wit, that the productions of said establishments and parties aforesaid, are not only choice and valuable, but gotten up most beautifully, the fine external appearance of the articles not being their quality. Though we are not very familiar with such articles, we are assured by those at our dominion who seem to know whereof they affirm, that the productions of Messrs. WOODWORTH and MARKELL are "good things to keep in the house," and is not indispensable in every family.

HOW TO KEEP POTATOES FROM ROTTING.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says he has tried the following plan of keeping potatoes, for four years, and not lost a bushel in that time after they were harvested; though in some cases they were half diseased when taken out of the ground.—"Dust over the floor of the bin with lime and put in about six or seven inches deep of potatoes, and dust with lime as before. Put in six or seven inches more of potatoes, and lime again; repeating the operation till all are stowed in that way. One bushel of lime will do for forty bushels of potatoes, though more will not hurt them—the lime rather improving the flavor than otherwise."

Ladies' Department.

MOTHER IN HEAVEN.

BY JAMES G. CLARKE.

SWEET mother, the birds from our bowers have fled, The reaper has gathered his sheaves, The glorious summer lies silent and dead, And the land, like a pale mourner, grieves:

Like green shores receding beyond the blue seas Seem the years by your tenderness blest, And youth's merry music grows faint on the breeze That is wafting me on to life's West:

I wonder, sometimes, if the souls that have flown Return to the mourners again, And I ask for a sign from the trackless unknown, Where millions have questioned in vain.

The cold world may cover my pathway with frowns, And mingle with bitter each joy; It may load me with crosses and rob me of crowns, I have treasures it cannot destroy;

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

REPLY TO "AN OPINION."

FRIEND X.—I have "come," not to "eat you up," but to give you a sort of sensible "talking to." I have been thinking your case over, and have come to the conclusion that you must be in a very forlorn condition, to call so piteously for deliverance from a poor, defenceless old maid.

Only think of it! Would you leave her (the old maid) since her "disappointment," throw aside all self-respect and true womanly feeling, and marry a man she does not love—simply to gratify your sensible (?) caprice, and relieve your pious horror of maidenhood advanced? Then "there are such cases, you expect, as old maids becoming such from principle?" Well, have they not a perfect right to do so? Did not PAUL "the aged" live a life of single-blessedness? And who shall give us a better example?

"You would like to know, in all reason, what need there is of a woman acting so much like a simpleton, because she chances to be without a husband?" For the same reason, I presume, that some women "sot like simpletons" because they happen to have husbands, and "storm" and scold most furiously; or, that some old bachelors of forty act as if they had suddenly been attacked by heart-disease if they "chance" to see a pretty Miss of fifteen—simply because they know no better.

In my humble opinion, a genuine old maid is really one of the "salt of the earth"—one who, in adversity as in prosperity, is ever ready, with a smile upon her dear placid countenance and a blessing on her lips, to administer consolation to every sorrowing heart; who goes on her "errands of mercy," hoping for nothing, asking no remuneration save the heartfelt "God bless you" from those she has blessed, and the happy consciousness of having done her duty.

She looks upon herself in her loneliness—just as she is—a necessity in the world, and very sensibly sets herself "about doing some good"—just as she should, and just as it was "originally designed." So, friend X, even though you do occasionally meet with the old maid who is "possessed" with a "mischievous, prying disposition," please remember that "Providence wisely has mingled the cup," and that such as these are "necessary evils," sent among us to enable us the better to appreciate the good.

Monroe County, N. Y., 1862.

FEMALE CRITICISM.

MEN are so "easy to get along with." They are good-natured and conveniently blind and benevolent. Women criticize you, not unjustly, perhaps, but relentlessly. They judge you in detail, men only in the whole. If your dress is neat, well-fitting, and well-toned, men will not notice it, except a few man-milliners, and a few others who ought to be, and to sit still, hold up your head, and speak when you are spoken to, you can be very comfortable. I do not mean that men cannot and do not appreciate female brilliancy; but if you are a good listener, and in the right receptive mood, you can spend an hour very pleasantly without it.

innocent little subterfuges, and knows to a dead certainty your past history, present circumstances, and future prospects.

Well, what harm if she does? None in particular. It is only being stretched on the rack a little while. You have no reason to be ashamed, and you are not ashamed. Your boots are beginning to be shabby, and we all know the transitory nature of galloon. Your fringe is too dark, but you ransacked the city and did your best—"angels could do no more."

CHILDREN'S TOYS.

I OFTEN wonder if the children of the present day are any happier for the variety and artistic perfection of the toys now invented for their use. Those life-like babies, that "really" cry when they are judiciously pinched; and "really" open and shut their eyes; these dolls, with all their fine changes of raiment and beautiful ringlets, and real little houses to live in, with kitchen, chamber and parlor, furnished to completeness.

Grandpapas and uncles with plethoric purses were not so plenty then as now. A quarter on the Fourth of July, was a magnificent donation, and liberty to spend it with all haste, and no questions asked, like a passport to fairy-land. Diamonds did not glitter then on the birth-day fingers of school girls, and their brothers did not expect the "governor" to bring them a live pony every time he came home.

The young people then were not critical about their presents; the donor's claim in juvenile eyes to generosity or stinginess was not thought of or discussed. Children then managed to be very well contented with whatever simple toys were given, and thought it good luck at that. Still—success to the toy-makers of this day, say we, as to all other honest trades. Their ingenuity in working up the prominent idea of the day is worthy of admiration. What perfect little toy-tents we have seen, and camp equipages. What pompous battles have we seen the juveniles fight, suggested by the account of the last reporter, as rehearsed at the "family board," where nobody supposed that "little bubby" was listening.

HINTS ABOUT CHILDREN.

THE moral teachings should commence with the earliest infancy—the physical as soon as there is bodily locomotion; the mental, meaning thereby the literary, not earlier than the completion of the sixth year—not even to the extent of learning the alphabet or repeating by "rote" mere mechanical memorizing.

The children of the poor—those who must go to work and earn something—can with safety begin at the age of three or four years, for three reasons,—they are out in the open air nearly all the time during daylight—their food is plain and not over abundant—the early necessity that they should do some thing for a living does not allow time for special brain disturbance; and any slight tendencies in that direction would be counteracted and repaired by the constant muscular activities necessary to their condition.

It is the exercise daily, "regardless of weather," which works so many almost miracles in the renovation of human health. The vanity of parents is fed by the "smartness of their children;" but, early ripe, early ruined, may be said of all precocities. If not actually ruined, there is almost in all cases a sudden "giving out" of the mental powers, and the prodigy of yesterday is the mediocre of to-day, and the non compos mentis of to-morrow.—Hall's Journal of Health.

WOMEN AS JUDGES OF CHARACTER.—It is more honorable to have the regard of a few noble women, than to be popular among a much greater number of men. Having in themselves the qualities that command our love, they are, for that reason, the better able to appreciate the traits that deserve to inspire. The heart must be judged by the heart, and men are too intellectual in the processes by which they form their regards.

Choice Miscellany.

SONG OF THE RIVER.

CLEAR and cool, clear and cool, By laughing shadow and dreaming pool; Cool and clear, cool and clear, By shining shingle and foaming whirl;

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

UPRIGHTNESS.

AMONG the various classes which form society will be found characters in striking contrast, each and all bearing some defects, yet these defective qualities in the character of any certain individual may be just counterbalanced by corresponding worthy traits.

Example has a deep and lasting influence upon the lives of all, and a name uprightly sustained is no slight legacy to leave to posterity; for it is the strongest appeal to virtue, and the severest reproof of vice. The character of man is formed from childhood. Youth is that period in which the foundation is laid, upon which after years will build the structure; but in moral as in material architecture, nothing permanent or lasting can be raised upon a foundation weakened by the follies of earlier years.

BRUNEL'S MISHAPS.

ALTHOUGH Brunel died at the comparatively early age of fifty-three, it is even matter of surprise that he lived so long. He had more perilous escapes from violent death than fall to the lot of most men. At the outset of his career, when acting as assistant-engineer to his father in the Thames Tunnel, he had two narrow escapes from drowning by the river suddenly bursting in upon the works.

When the Great Western line was finished and at work, he used frequently to ride upon the engine with the driver, and occasionally he drove it himself. One day, when passing through the Box Tunnel upon the engine at considerable speed, Brunel thought he discerned between him and the light some object standing on the same line of road along which his engine was traveling. He instantly turned on the full steam and dashed at the object, which was driven into a thousand pieces.

But the most extraordinary accident which befel him was that which occurred while one day playing with his children. Like his father, Sir Marc, he was fond of astonishing them with sleight-of-hand tricks, in which he displayed considerable dexterity; and the feat which he proposed to them on this occasion was the passing of a half-sovereign through his mouth out of his ear. Unfortunately he swallowed the coin, which dropped into his windpipe. The accident occurred on the 3d of April, 1843, and it was followed by frequent fits of coughing, and occasional uneasiness in the right side of the chest; but so slight was the disturbance of breathing that it was for some time doubted whether the coin had really fallen into the windpipe. After the lapse of fifteen days, Sir B. Brodie met Mr. Key in consultation, and they concurred in the opinion that most probably the half-sovereign was lodged at the bot-

tom of the right bronchus. The day after, Mr. Brunel placed himself in a prone position on his face, upon some chairs, and bending his neck and head and neck downwards, he distinctly felt the coin drop towards the glottis. A violent cough ensued, and on resuming the erect posture, he felt as if the object again moved downward into the chest. Here was an engineering difficulty, the like of which Mr. Brunel had never before encountered. The mischief was purely mechanical; a foreign body had gone into his breathing apparatus, and must be removed, if at all, by some mechanical expedient. Mr. Brunel was, however, equal to the occasion. He had an apparatus constructed, consisting of a platform which moved upon a hinge in the center. Upon this he had himself strapped, and his body was then inverted in order that the coin might drop downwards by its own weight, and so be expelled. At the first experiment the coin again slipped towards the glottis, but it caused such an alarming fit of convulsive coughing and appearance of choking that danger was apprehended, and the experiment was discontinued. Two days after, on the 25th, the operation of tracheotomy was performed by Sir Benjamin Brodie, assisted by Mr. Key, with the intention of extracting the coin by the forceps, if possible. Two attempts to do so were made without success. The introduction of the forceps into the windpipe on the second occasion, was attended with so excessive a degree of irritation, that it was felt the experiment could not be continued without imminent danger to life.

BEECHER ON FAST HORSES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER had a ride lately after fast horses, and thus marks time on the subject.—If a horse has had swiftness put into him, it is fair to give him a chance to develop his gifts. Of course, there is a bound. Reason in all things. Even in trotting, it is easier and pleasanter for some horses to go twelve miles an hour than for others to go three. They were made so. Does it hurt a swallow to go swifter than an ox? Why not? Because he was made so. It is easy to do the thing we were made to do easily. And a good horse was made on purpose to go fast. He does it, when wild, of his own accord. He does not lose the relish of speed even when domesticated. Take a fine fed horse, who, in harness, looks as if he were a pattern of moderation, a very deacon of sobriety, and turn him loose in pasture. Whew, what a change! He takes one or two steps slowly, just to be sure that you have let go of him, and then with a squeal he lets fly his heels high in the air, till the sun flashes from his polished shoes, and then off he goes faster and fiercer, clear across the lot, until the fence brings him up. And then, his eye flashing, his mane lifted and swelling, his tail up like a king's sceptre, he snorts a defiance to you from afar; and, with a series of rearing, running sideways, pawing and plunging, friskings and whirrs, he starts again, with immense enjoyment, into another round of running. Do you not see that it is more than fun? It is ecstasy. It is horse-rapture! I never saw such a spectacle that I am not painfully impressed with the inhumanity of not letting horses run. Fastness is a virtue. Our mistaken moderation is depriving him of it. I drive fast on principle. I do it for the sake of being at one with nature. To drive slow, only and always, is to treat a horse as if he were an ox. You may be slow, if you think proper. But your horse should be kept up to nature. He would have but two legs, if it was meant that he should go only at a "go-to-meeting" pace. He has four legs. Of course he ought to do a great deal with them.

ADVERTISMENT.

Thou art a harsh instructor—yet by thee We learn important lessons—thou dost teach How frail and fleeting earthly hopes may be, How oft the goal recedes we strive to reach; Thine is a form of darkness, and we turn Heart-sick and weary, from the sad embrace; Worldly thy dreaded presence ever stern, And trembling hide us from thy frowning face. But through the world's dim pathway thy cold hand Is leading to a home of joy and peace, And on the borders of that better land, Will thy sharp ministry forever cease, And we shall ever bless thee, safely landed there, And know in heaven how good thy bitter teachings were.

BURNS.—A contemporary of Burns, recently deceased, has left behind him this verbal photograph of the favorite poet, in good broad Scots: "In a light blue coat o' his mither's making and dyeing, aye, and o' his mither's sewing in these days; and his bonny black hair hinging doon, and curling o'er the neck o' it; a bulk in his han'—aye a bulk in his han', and whiles his bonnet aneath his tither ockster, and didna ken that he was bareheaded—gaun about the dykesides and hedges; an idler just, that did little but read; and even on the hairst rig it was soup and soup, and the bulk—soup and soup, and then the bulk! He wasna to ca' a verry bonny man; dark and strong; but uncommon invitin in his speech, uncommon. Ye could na ha'e cracked w' him for ae minute, but ye wad ha'e stoo'din' four or five!"

EXAMPLE is a living lesson. The life speaks. Every action has a tongue. Words are but articulate breath. Deeds are the fac similes of the soul; they proclaim what is within. The child notices the life. It should be in harmony with goodness. Keen is the vision of youth; every mark is transparent. If a word is thrown into one balance, a deed is thrown into the other. Nothing is more important than that parents should be consistent. A sincere word is never lost; but advice, counter to example, is always suspected. Both cannot be true; one is false.

THE greatest and most brilliant of human conceptions have been the births of a genial moment, and not the wooden carving of logical toil.

Sabbath Musings.

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

HYMN.

BY A. T. H. CLARKE.

"A O M I."

God, flowers and stars,—oh star and flower, My throbbing heart, and all, Proclaim Thy love, Thy care, and power; On Thee, on Thee, I call.

My faintest sigh can reach thy skies, And bring the grace I seek; Dear Lord, behold my tears and sighs— Thou knowest I am weak.

I little know, but Thou art wise, To draw thine own above; Mid pain no more earth's passions rise— E'en sorrows prove Thy love.

May light, and faith, and grace, be given, And all I need, to me; That I may live alone for Heaven— Alive to naught but Thee.

Then I shall trust Thee to the end, Whatever changes come; Still knowing Thou, the Loving Friend, Wilt bring me to Thy home.

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

DEAD!

DEAD!—and the little feet that danced so merrily in the glad sunshine, and hands that plucked the first violets that grew by the way-side hedge, are stilled forever. Just as nature put on her "robe of living green," and decked her bosom with buds and tiny blossoms, the death angel imprinted his cold kiss on the brow of the child, and its spirit went up to Him, who saith "Suffer little children to come unto me."

Dead! dead! and the fair-haired maiden, full of hope, life, and strength, the orange-wreath yet fresh upon her brow, pauses, for the angel hath said unto her, "come up hither." Gather for her the richest flowers of summer, for she hath passed away in the height of her loveliness.

Hush! there is a strain of music, among the dull October leaves, which seems strangely in unison with the bereaved hearts within; for there rests the stiffened form of a loved mother. Little ones in vain lip the name, no answering smile is given back to the loving kiss bestowed on the marble brow.

Hark! how the hoarse winds howl! The earth is wrapped in a white garment, like the winding-sheet of the dead. Stir the coals, and make the room warm, for the cold death-damps are gathering on the brow of an aged one. Four-score years hath she counted, and the Father hath said unto her, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Thus the great Reaper puts forth his hand and gathers in his harvest. NINA. Hillsdale, Mich., 1862.

THE TASK COMPLETED.

THE mother's work is never done, unless God takes it from her by a special providence, until her children are old enough to stand and to act for themselves on the stage of mature life. From the birth of her oldest to the maturity of the youngest she must work, work, work, watch, watch, watch, by day and by night, week in and week out, for months and years, following each other in long succession. We speak not of maternal work; of the labor of the hands to supply the wants of the physical nature; the answering of, "What shall we eat, and what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" Money can accomplish all this, if we have it, and if not, we will not sigh, nor fret, nor covet; for the heart-work, the solicitude of a good mother for a virtuous and honorable character in her children, walks forth with a bolder, steadier step by the side of frugality and daily labor, than it is apt to do if separated from them.

It is a well known fact that almost all the true greatness, the noble virtues, the heroism which the world has seen, have arisen from the lap of obscurity, poverty, and toil. But the work to which we now refer is that which every mother, whether rich or poor, whatever the advantages or disadvantages of her circumstances may be, is required by the most sacred and rigid obligations to achieve—the assiduous cultivation of the inner nature, of that which makes the true man or woman, that which shall live for ever and ever. For this she must be always at her post, with never so much as a recess from her maternal care and solicitude, toiling on, breaking up the ground, sowing the seed, training the tender plant, enriching the soil, watering, nourishing, stimulating every good and pleasant growth, until the flowers begin to bloom, and the fruit to ripen. Then comes a heyday of enjoyment, of rest and comfort to the mother, in the golden autumn of her life, when, surrounded by a group of affectionate, dutiful, virtuous, and noble sons and daughters; she sits among them in beautiful repose, her face radiant in the glow of her own heart's ever-burning love, and the smile of heaven as a halo of light about her head—a spectacle to be admired and envied of all. But this season of comfort, this "Indian summer" of maternal life, never, never comes to those who evade their responsibilities, forsake their trust, and leave their work for others to do, for the sake of personal ease, sensuous indulgence, or selfish gratification. The very thing they seek, they lose by a lamentable and hopeless mistake, verifying the words of our Lord, "Whosoever shall save his life shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it."

THE THANKFUL HEART.—If one should give me a dish of sand and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my eyes, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how would it draw to itself the most invisible particles by the mere power of attraction! The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, and as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's sand is gold.—O. W. Holmes.

REPENTANCE.—False repentance has grief of mind and humiliation only for great and glaring offences, until it supposes pardon for these obtained. True repentance is a continued war against sin, a permanent inward shame for its defilements, till Death sounds a retreat.—Ven.

The Reviewer.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge.

As this splendid work draws to a close—probably no volume more will complete it—our appreciation of its value increases.

We again commend the New American Cyclopaedia as eminently worthy the attention of the reading, studious and investigating.

THE NEW GYMNASIUM FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, with a Translation of Prof. Kloss's Dumb-Bell Instructor.

For many years men and women of observation, and particularly those who have traveled in Europe, have felt the importance of some system that would ensure the better physical development of American youths.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR: Being an Accurate and Detailed Account of the various diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected.

The above is a noble English work, written in a familiar, yet dignified style, and illustrated with hundreds of engravings.

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR, by G. P. QUAKENBOS, A. M., author of First Lessons in Compositions, &c.

Grammar has been found a dry and hard subject to teach, and one in which it is very difficult to interest children.

FIRST BOOK OF CHEMISTRY. For the use of Schools and Families.

This is a book designed to teach children (and is suitable for learners of any age) the rudiments of chemistry.

THIRTEEN MONTHS IN THE REBEL ARMY: being a narrative of Personal Adventures in the Infantry, Ordnance, Cavalry, Courier and Hospital Services.

Nothing that we have read during the present war has given us a better insight into the way in which the rebels have united the Southern people in a bad cause.

THE WIFE'S STRATAGEM: A Story for Fireside and Wayside.

From reading a page here and there, we infer that this is a very readable and sprightly volume—such as will entertain the weary and care-worn and cause the blues to vanish.

MARTIN VAN BUREN: LAWYER, STATESMAN AND MAN.

This is a brief tribute to the memory of the departed Statesman, and gives in a concise form, in a few words, the leading incidents in the life of Mr. Van Buren.

AMONG other works received and not yet examined sufficiently for notice are the following:

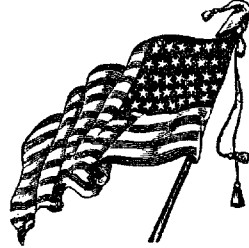
LIKE AND UNLIKE. A Novel. By A. S. ROE, author of 'I've Been Thinking,' 'A Long Look Ahead,' 'True to the Last,' 'The Star and the Cloud,' etc.

LBS MISERABLES—JEAN VALJEAN. A NOVEL. By VICTOR HUGO.

THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME. By VICTOR HUGO.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"Flag of our country, Gently wave o'er us, On every hill-top, From Texas to Maine; Embrace our Union With friendly devotion; Let peace and contentment Surround us again."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 25, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Rebel Dash in Pennsylvania.

THE telegraph columns of the daily press have teemed with accounts relating the occurrences connected with the recent raid of Stuart's cavalry into Pennsylvania.

The rebels at the mouth of the Monocacy, had marched 78 miles in 24 hours, without a change of horses or rest.

It is further stated that the failure to arrest the escape of J. B. Stuart and his bold rebel cavalry in their dash through Maryland into Pennsylvania is attributed to the division commander at Poolsville.

From the facts which are already made public, it is evident that Gen. McClellan took proper measures to prevent the return of Stuart to Virginia.

Mercersburg was fairly occupied about seven o'clock in the evening. Shortly afterwards a large portion of them made directly for the warehouse and cars, in which were stored a great quantity of government goods.

During the night, until daybreak, a portion of them scoured the country round in quest of horses and captured about six hundred.

The horses of those that remained in the town were ranged along the streets, facing the sidewalk, and remained there for the night.

With the exception of the occurrences above related, the night was quietly spent. Preparations for leaving the town were commenced about daylight.

Three locomotives and the same number of passenger cars belonging to the Cumberland Valley Railroad were then utterly destroyed.

And yet we shall love to think of Courland Prentice, that brave and noble though misguided youth, during the little remnant of our lives.

would be complete, and at eight o'clock in the morning the whole party left the town.

The noise occasioned by the explosion of the powder magazine was so great that it was heard at the distance of several miles down the valley.

The telegraph this (Wednesday) morning, Oct. 15th, informs us that the rebels have succeeded in making good their return to Virginia.

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love for him, undimmed by tears and grief, is and will remain an amaranthine flower upon the grave of our buried years.

The Cleveland Herald contains the following in relation to the sons of Mr. PRENTICE:

"The Cincinnati Enquirer corrects some inaccuracies in the statement of the Louisville correspondent of the Commercial, concerning the rebel sons of the Editor of the Journal. Wm. Courland Prentice, who fell at Augusta, was 25 years old, and the elder son of Mr. Prentice. He was never married, and never owned lands in Texas, therefore did not join the rebels to avoid having his lands confiscated.

Gen. Morgan's Address.

ON the arrival of the brave little army of Cumberland Gap at the Ohio river, after a march which military history seldom parallels, Gen. Morgan issued the following spirited address:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, GREENSBURG, Oct. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 109.—Comrades.—At midnight on the 17th of September, with the army of Stevens at their rear, with Bragg on your left, Marshall on your right flank and Kirby Smith in your front, you marched from Cumberland Gap, mid the roar of exploding mines and magazines, and lighted by the conflagration of the storehouses of the Commissary and Quartermaster.

The rapidity of your marches, in the face of an active foe, over rugged, impassable, and through defiles which no man ought to hold against a thousand, will hereafter be regarded with astonishment and wonder.

With an effective force of less than eight thousand men, you had manoeuvred against an army eighteen thousand strong, and captured Cumberland Gap without the loss of a man.

One and all, you are entitled to the thanks of your countrymen; and I pray you accept the assurance of my profound gratitude.

From Corinth—The Battle-field in Mississippi. An old correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, who has just returned to New York from Corinth, Mississippi, furnishes the following interesting description of the state of affairs in that region one week since.

A battle has again taken place at Corinth which results in our favor, and has in part redeemed the past, in which we find much to be condemned, and for which we have felt a deep sense of mortification.

I can speak well for the action of our troops, who have really acted nobly. Our long inaction and our recent movements at Corinth have stirred up our men to something like patriotic zeal.

It appears by the telegraphic reports that the rebels succeeded in penetrating the town to the Corinth House. This is a hotel in the city of Corinth, situated about two stones' throw from the junction of the Columbus, Tusculum and Rienzi Railroads.

Gen. Rosecrans met the enemy bravely, and fought like the noble General he is. To him is due much credit, not only on the present occasion, but on former ones, when his name alone was spoken in terms of respect and admiration.

One of the saddest incidents of this engagement is the loss of Gen. Hackleman, whose sterling qualities endeared him to all who knew him. In disposition he was quiet, earnest and sincere.

BETHEL—THE PEOPLE.—Bethel, where this battle was fought, is situated just twenty miles from Corinth, between Columbus, or rather between Jackson and Corinth, on the Columbus road.

the contest results in our favor, we have now no fears in the matter, as communication can readily be restored in a day or two.

The country between Corinth and Bethel is quite level and very beautiful. The timber is very fine and heavy. The place is sparsely settled, however. The few inhabitants left are mostly women and children, whose sympathies still cling to the South.

And yet I do not wish to depreciate our own women, to whose nobility and goodness we owe so much. Even while regretting their want, generally speaking, of that firm determination and self-sacrifice which we must acknowledge working against us, we must give them their due, and say that without them we should have lost much indeed.

CONDITION OF CORINTH—NEGROES.—For the last two or three weeks Corinth has presented a strange and novel appearance. Thousands of negroes, in the most pitiful condition, have swarmed into the place. I have stood at a front window of the Tishemingo Hotel and watched the cars coming in from Tusculum, Ala., with the most intense interest.

The Corinth and Tishemingo houses, which, though not in the center of the town, are still in the most important vicinity, will now be taken for hospitals for the wounded.

The Great Battle at Corinth.

THE Cincinnati Commercial of the 9th, publishes the following statement from Capt. Sands, of the 11th Ohio battery, who was present during the bloody engagement at Corinth; we learn some particulars of the fight which have not yet been made public:

The rebel force engaged is estimated at from 40,000 to 65,000, under command of Gen. Earl Van Dorn. The corps of Generals Van Dorn and Lovell advanced from the direction of Jackson, and the corps under Gen. Price from Jonesboro. A junction was effected as early as Wednesday, it is believed. There was considerable skirmishing between their advance guard and the division under Gen. Davies up to Friday morning, when a general engagement ensued.

There are two fortifications, mounted with two siege guns, commanding the approach to the town from the north. There is a stretch of level land between them, through which the railroad from Columbus enters the village. The upper of these forts, on the left hand, was attacked by a rebel brigade under Gen. Moore early on Saturday morning.

Previous to this, however, the rebels had planted two guns in position to shell the town, which they did early in the morning. One solid shot passed through the Tishemingo House, and others fell far in the rear in the wagon corral.

Simultaneous with the assault on the fort on the left, a rebel brigade, under command of Col. Johnson, it is believed, made a demonstration on the fort on the right, or rather two batteries—Wisconsin and Missouri—which were in position near the fort on the right, and between it and the railroad track.

The enemy having thus broken our center, pushed forward heavy masses of infantry towards the town, where they were held in check by our infantry, which had re-formed, while the guns on the fortifications plowed great gaps in their ranks, and swept them down by hundreds.

This ended the engagement for the day. The rebels again rallied in the woods, and the brigade had attempted to take the fort on our left actually rallied for another effort.

which seemed to be effective, so they "bought faced" and disappeared in the woods beyond.

Both General Moore and Colonel Johnson were killed in the attack on the fortifications in the morning. The color-bearer in Moore's brigade having been shot, the General himself seized the colors and advanced, when he fell, pierced by many balls. The rebels fought desperately, determinedly. They evidently knew the desperate nature of their undertaking. It is Capt. Sands' opinion that it was their intention to storm the fortifications in the outset, and turn the guns on our own forces.

Falling in this, they broke the center, and pushed desperately forward on the town, hoping, probably, to utterly route the Union infantry, capture the village, and compel a surrender of the fortifications. It was a hazardous business, and being met and checked by our infantry, they remained exposed to the fire of the thirty-two pounders on the forts, which would soon have annihilated them. To retreat in good order, under such a withering fire, was impossible, and they broke in the utmost confusion.

The pursuit was not commenced till the following morning. They were overtaken about six miles out, and another sharp engagement followed, in which they were again defeated. Capt. Sands says that the rebels used no artillery in the attack, except the two pieces with which they shelled Corinth on Saturday morning. These were captured from them. They did not undertake to remove the pieces which fell into their hands on Saturday, nor did they carry off any of their wounded.

Generals Hackett and Oglesby were the only brigade commanders who were hurt during the engagement. He thinks there is some mistake about the reported death of Oglesby. At the time he left Corinth (Monday morning) it was the opinion of the surgeons that the General would survive his wound.

The following is General Ord's report concerning the part his command took in the fight on the Hatchie:

HOSPITAL NEAR POCALONTAS, Oct. 5-6 P. M.
Major-General U. S. Grant—I joined the column and took command at 7 o'clock this A. M., and found that Gen. Hurlbut had driven in the enemy's videttes, and had skirmished considerably in the afternoon of the 4th. I also found that he had made excellent arrangements for the advance of to-day.

About half a mile from camp of last night the enemy began to dispute our advance, first with cavalry, to which their infantry and artillery in force were soon added. The road, narrow and winding through swamp and jungle, and over precipitous ridges, across which at times the artillery was dragged with much difficulty, was one of the most dangerous attempts in the face of an enemy I have ever seen. They took advantage of every swamp and jungle for their infantry, and every ridge by their artillery, from which we successfully drove them, generally at the double-quick, for five miles to and across the Hatchie, at Davis' bridge, over which and up the steep beyond we pushed them so rapidly that they had no time to burn the bridge. In driving the enemy we took two batteries, and have them, and at the river captured 200 or 300 prisoners, among whom are field-officers and an aid-de-camp to Gen. Van Dorn, who commanded the enemy. On account of the fact that we had frequently to attack across open fields and up hills while the enemy were under dense cover, we have lost quite a number of officers and men, and have several hundred wounded, probably a greater number than the enemy. Gen. Veach was very badly contused by a spent ball striking him in the side.

I will send you regimental lists of killed and wounded as soon as they can be brought in. Gen. Hurlbut has cavalry in pursuit of the enemy, who moved off to the south about 4 o'clock this afternoon; our infantry which started from Bolivar at 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday, marching twenty-nine miles and fighting five miles over this country, under a fire at short range for seven hours, being too much fatigued to pursue to-day; besides, it will take until dark to bring in the wounded. The troops in their charge over the miserable bridge at Davis' creek and up the steep beyond, exposed to a murderous fire of shell, grape and canister, with three of their batteries playing upon them at canister range, however, proved that wherever their officers dared to lead them, the men will go. Gens. Hurlbut, Veach and Lauman, the former commanding the division, the latter two brigades, did not confine themselves alone to their duties as commanders, but did everything that men could do to make victory complete. General officers! so much praise of them is entirely unnecessary. To their respective staff-officers I must, also, add my sincere thanks for the zeal and energy with which they discharged their arduous duties throughout the day. To the officers of the line and the men, from what I have seen of them to-day, I can only say that should the fortunes of war continue them under my command, it will be my pride to win their confidence. Gen. Veach pushed the enemy with great vigor and success in front, until their forces were so much increased that it became necessary to bring up our reserve under command of Gen. Lauman, which I ordered at once whereupon the enemy were driven from their last stronghold. Gen. Lauman showing by his coolness, energy, and courage, that the front was his proper place.

Gen. Hurlbut has reported to me that he has gathered about 900 arms already, thrown away by the enemy in their retreat, and expects to collect a large number to-morrow. The names of 289 prisoners have already been registered, and they are still being brought in. From the nature of the country over which we fought, it is impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of the number of the enemy; but this may be inferred from the number of arms thrown away, the quantity of their artillery, and the fact that a portion of their forces engaged against us were not at Corinth. Guns are heard to-night in the direction of Corinth.

Gen. Hurlbut will push forward early to-morrow morning, as it is presumed Gen. Rosecrans is harassing the rear of the enemy. My personal staff—Division Surgeon S. B. Davis, Capt. Sharpe, Lieut. Brown, A. D. C., and Capt. Hotaling, 2d Illinois cavalry, and A. D. C.—were, by turns, colonels of regiments and captains of batteries, cheering and leading the men through the thickest of the fight. They always took the shortest line to danger on the field, and were always on hand when wanted. I commend them to the consideration of the government.
E. O. C. Ord,
Major-General.

The Rebel Propeller Alabama.

This rebel vessel is doing a good deal of mischief among our merchant vessels, and we have already received information of the loss of ten or twelve. The rebel propeller Alabama, of 1,200 tons' burden, is a wooden vessel, copper bottomed, 210 feet long, rather narrow, painted black outside, and carries three long 52's on a side, and pierced for two more midship; has a 100-pounder rifled pivot gun forward of the bridge, and a 68-pounder on the main deck, and has tracks laid forward for pivot guns and tracks aft for pivot stem chases. Her guns are of the late pattern made by Lesley & Preston, Liverpool, 1862. She is barque rigged, and is represented to go 13 knots under sail, and 15 under steam. She can get steam in twenty minutes, and has all the national flags, but usually sets St. George's Cross on approaching a vessel.

Her complement of men is 120, but she is anxious to ship more. The Virginia was captured Sept. 17, in lat. 39, lon. 34, and stripped of all valuables found. The Elisha Dunbar was taken the next day, and burned. The crews of both vessels were put in irons on deck aboard the Alabama, and kept there

night and day until transferred to the Emily Farnsworth.

Capt. Gifford, of the Dunbar, says he understood the Alabama would cruise about the Grand Banks a few weeks to destroy large American ships. They had knowledge of two ships being loaded with arms for the United States, and were in hopes to capture them. They are anxious to catch the Dreadnaught, and were confident of their ability to capture or run away from any vessel in the United States. The steamer being in the track of both outward and homeward bound vessels, and more or less being in sight every day, she will make great havoc among them.

The Alabama took her arms and crew on board near the Western Islands for an English barque. Her crew are principally English, her officers being chiefly of the South. All water consumed aboard is condensed. She has eight months provisions aboard besides what is taken from captured vessels.

The following is a correct list of the vessels destroyed. Ships—Brilliant, Oculgee, Benjamin Tucker. Bark—Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Ocean Rover. Brig—Great Altamaha. Schooners—Corsair, Weather Gauge, Starlight. Also an unknown ship.

One hundred and ninety-one prisoners were landed on the Island of Flores.

It is believed at the Navy Department that several of our gunboats are in pursuit of the rebel steamer. This vessel has never been in American waters, but in British waters or upon the high seas. This fact may lead to reclamation by our Government upon that of Great Britain for the acts of a vessel that has no stamp of nationality other than British.

Army of the Potomac.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Inquirer, with McClellan's army, writes as follows, under date of the 14th:—Many and important changes have been made in various brigades, divisions, and corps, within the past few days, and it is now almost impossible to ascertain the location of any body of men less than a division. Colonels have been appointed brigade commanders, brigadiers have assumed control of divisions, and several changes have taken place in the commanders of corps since the recent conflicts in this vicinity. Gen. Hooker has been assigned to the command vacated by Gen. McDowell, and as Gen. Hooker is absent, recovering from his wound, Gen. Reynolds is in command.

An immense number of troops are encamped within a circle of five miles around here, and many of the divisions are under orders to move at a moment's warning. The Pennsylvania Reserve, which are now in Gen. Hooker's corps, received marching orders at noon yesterday, but have not yet moved.

On the 16th, an important reconnaissance was made by a portion of the army of the Potomac in the direction of Winchester. The division of Gen. Hancock, late Gen. Richards, left Harper's Ferry at an early hour this morning on the road to Charleston. Three miles from Bolivar they came upon the enemy's outer pickets, who retired as our troops advanced, to within half a mile of Charleston, where they formed in line of battle, with dismounted skirmishers thrown to the front. Having no infantry they covered the approach to Charlestown by two pieces of artillery on the left and three upon the right of the turnpike, with the view of disputing our occupation of the town. A battery was soon brought into position and opened with shell and solid shot, which was promptly replied to by the rebels.

The engagement, which was carried on wholly by artillery, lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back to the hills beyond the town. Our loss was one man killed and eight wounded. Capt. Smith, of the Richmond artillery, and eight men, were wounded and taken prisoners, which is the only loss they are known to have sustained.

The troops under Gen. Hancock entered Charlestown about 12 o'clock, and occupied it, the enemy leaving in our hands all who were wounded at the battle of Antietam. At four o'clock the infantry formed in line of battle on the right and left of the road leading to Bunker Hill, when they advanced, driving the enemy from the hill, and at dark occupying a position two miles beyond the town.

Information obtained shows that the main body of the rebel army occupies a position extending from the Bunker to the Shenandoah.

When Hancock advanced to Charlestown, Gen. Woodbury's division crossed the Potomac at Sheperdstown ford, taking the road to Smithfield, a small village half way between Charlestown and Bunker Hill. Gen. Woodbury encamped the first night between Leesstown and Kearneysville, about seven miles from Smithfield. His troops were but slightly resisted during the day by the enemy's mounted pickets. This forenoon (the 17th) he advanced his cavalry towards Smithfield, six miles from Bunker Hill, where he met the cavalry of Hancock's division. Before reaching this point, the enemy was found to be in very large force. Reconnaissance here ended, its object being to ascertain where the main body of the rebel army was.

There is no doubt but that the rebel Generals intend to give battle at or near their present location. Indications are that they will not have to wait long before they again meet the army of the Potomac.

We have dispatches from the Times' special correspondent in front of Washington, dated Centerville and Green Springs, to the following effect:—The rebel General Stuart was certainly at Leesburg on Monday, our correspondent having been within sight of his camp fires. He attempted to cut off Capt. Ayers' detachment, but was foiled by information from a negro who had heard his master detail the rebel plan of operations. There is no doubt that Stuart is now immediately in front of our advance guard and threatening an immediate attack. Gen. Stahl has advanced to meet him. Stuart was encamped yesterday between Bull Run Mountains and the Blue Ridge. Our pickets were driven in last night from the direction of Leesburg.

Lieut. Keening returned on Tuesday evening from a reconnaissance, and reports a force of 400 rebel cavalry at Bristow Station, and that the rebels are running trains between Warrenton and Warrenton Junction. A small rebel force appeared on the 15th, at the Stone Bridge or Bull Run battle ground.

The Washington Star says that circumstances conspire to induce the general impression among military men here, that the rebels in Gen. McClellan's front will soon fight. He is evidently crowding them more and more, and they show no disposition to give back.

The fact that if they prefer retreating, he may, by moving upon the arc of a circle to some near part of the Blue Ridge, get before Richmond as soon if

not sooner than they reach that point by marching down the valley through Staunton, is the reason why it is now thought they must fight before making their retreat.

A dispatch from Gen. Sigel's headquarters, Fairfax Court House, of the 17th, says:—Last evening, Gen. Sigel in person headed a reconnoitering party, consisting of a portion of his body guard. He passed some distance beyond Centerville, and satisfied himself from personal observation of facts, which may have an important bearing on future operations, that there have been no serious apprehensions of an attack from the rebels, of whom there is no force within forty miles. Government trains are now running on the railroad to Manassas Junction. All is quiet to-night.

Gen. Stahl started from Sigel's head-quarters on Wednesday last on a reconnoissance to Albina and vicinity, and returned on Friday evening. He captured about 100 prisoners on the way. He drove a party of the enemy through Thoroughfare Gap on Thursday having encamped at White Plains Wednesday night. A train of five wagons loaded with provisions and forage sent from Centerville to Gen. Stahl was captured near Newmarket by a party of North Carolina cavalry on Thursday.

The rebels are running trains to Bristow Station. Reporters are continually coming into Sigel's headquarters from deserters that large parties of rebels are retreating from Winchester.

The Washington Republican of Monday, the 20th, says:—A refugee who came into Gen. Sigel's headquarters from Ameyville, Culpepper county, Va., reports that there is the greatest consternation imaginable among the whites in that section, in apprehension of a negro revolt. Seventeen negroes, most of them free, have been hung, copies of late Northern newspapers having been found upon them containing President Lincoln's proclamation to liberate the slaves. The terror of the whites is beyond description. It is said that the negroes of the different counties around Culpepper are all engaged in a conspiracy for a general insurrection.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot and Union, of Monday morning, says:—As usual on Sunday, the city was filled with the most exciting rumors yesterday, the most important of which was the crossing of the Potomac at Hancock by a large rebel force, and the repulse of the Union troops, with considerable slaughter on both sides. A dispatch to this effect was received by Gov. Curtin. At the time of penning the item, however, no dispatches have been received by us confirming the above rumor.

The Washington Star of Monday evening has information from Aldie and Middleburg, that the inhabitants there yesterday morning believed the rebels were evacuating Winchester. At Manassas Junction, Saturday, the inhabitants were expecting the rebel cavalry at Callett's Station.

Gen. Stahl reports to Gen. Sigel, that on the 13th, 3,000 rebels entered Snickersville, from Winchester, to protect the return of Stuart's cavalry. On the next day they all recrossed the Shenandoah, to join their main body under Lee.

Movements in the West.

A body of mounted rebels, supposed to number 500, were seen near Bolivar on the 13th inst., and a force has been sent after them.

Dispatches from Paducah of the 14th say the steamer Hazel Dell was stopped seven hours at Evansville, by a large force of guerrillas, and the mails, negroes, and a quantity of goods taken from her. Several soldiers and officers were also taken prisoners.

The divisions of Rosecrans, Stanley and Hamilton have returned to Corinth, and are to be re-organized.

The Memphis Bulletin says the late Federal victory at Corinth has quieted all apprehensions of an attack on Memphis, and it is believed it will relieve all Western Tennessee and allow the Federal army to enter Mississippi, and open the whole territory to commerce with Memphis.

A dispatch to Gov. Robinson, dated at Danville, says the rebels left Camp Dick Robinson, going south of Kentucky, toward Lancaster. Federals are in pursuit. Federal forces occupy Lexington, which the rebels evacuated yesterday. A squad of John Morgan's men surrounded the house of Capt. Jim Townsend, late commander of the Red River Home Guards, and fired upon his house, killed his wife, and captured him and shot him.

Under date of Cairo, the 16th, we receive further information in regard to the robbery of the Hazel Dell, and other important matters:

The rebel force which robbed the steamer Hazel Dell, at Caseyville, Ky., commanded by Col. Andrew Johnston and Martin, is supposed to number 3,000. They took about \$2,000 worth of clothing, groceries and powder, and threatened to burn all the vessels falling into their hands after the first of the month.

Two transports, the Admiral and Philadelphia, laden with ordnance stores, were burned at Columbus to-day. The fire originated in the cabin of the Admiral, and was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. While the Admiral was burning she floated against the Philadelphia, and a thousand kegs of powder were taken from the latter before she was destroyed. During the conflagration several hundred shells exploded on the Admiral, tearing her to pieces. Many houses in town were struck. Gen. Dodge was slightly wounded by a piece of a shell. Loss estimated at \$75,000.

The expedition which left here last night for Ballard county, Ky., has returned with five prisoners, and also captured a number of horses and mules.

The rebels are still at work on the Ohio river. They took fifteen negroes from the steamer Cordelia, yesterday, above Smithland. The rebels camped on Tuesday night four miles from Caseyville. Col. Whitney's regiment, from Shawneetown, started in pursuit of them yesterday. The steamer Exchange also landed 600 infantry and two pieces of artillery above Caseyville, Tuesday. They are also pursuing them. The mail taken from the Hazel Dell has been recovered.

An arrival from Helena says, last Saturday a battalion of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry went out on the St. Francis road to La Grange, where they were attacked by the 27th Texan rangers and driven back ten miles, when the 1st Missouri came to their assistance. Twelve rebels were captured, including a Lieutenant-Colonel. The health of the troops at Helena is fast improving.

Louisville dispatches of the 16th say quite a number of rebels without arms arrived at Richmond, Ky., last night, reporting that their forces had been thoroughly whipped. They say that Kirby Smith's force, on the morning of the 15th, was drawn up in line of battle at Big Hill, six miles east of Richmond. At Lexington heavy firing was heard all day, indicating the retreat of the rebels and the sharp pursuit of our forces.

Ramors were current at Lexington that a detachment of our men had separated John Morgan's band in two parts, which were trying to concentrate and retreat in the direction of Gallatin. Gen. Crittenden's command is said to have captured 50 beaves and 100 wagons on Tuesday, from the rebels.

Gen. Buell's main army passed through Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and if not interrupted by skirmishes, must be near Rock Castle river, while Bragg's main forces are supposed to be near Loudon. Buell will force them to fight or capture the whole army. Gen. Bonce and Col. Cassidy are at Bowling Green, and says we have thrashed the rebels at Springfield and Keysburg, breaking up their camp. Their camp at Trenton will be attacked to-morrow.

Cincinnati dispatches of the 19th say that Morgan with 1,000 rebel cavalry, entered Lexington yesterday, our small force retreating before him on our main force at Georgetown. Morgan found and paroled 75 of our sick. After remaining three-quarters of an hour he retreated toward Manchester, and then retreated toward Frankfort. Gen. Dumont, learning of his presence, started in pursuit with 1,000 infantry and one section of artillery. He overtook and defeated Morgan at Frankfort, and is now in full pursuit of his scattered forces in the direction of Lawrenceburgh. Morgan is now between the forces of Gen. Dumont and Buell, and it is thought he is not likely to escape. It is probable he is pushing for Mt. Sterling to join Humphrey Marshal. One of Humphrey Marshal's regiments, composed mainly of Tennesseans, deserted him en masse yesterday, and were brought into Paris to-day by our cavalry. Marshal's forces are represented as being greatly demoralized and anxious to leave him. No details of Morgan's defeat has been received.

Morgan left Lexington yesterday passing through Versailles, thence through Lawrenceburgh at daylight on Saturday, and at Bloomfield at 2 P. M. Gen. Dumont was in pursuit. There has been no fight. Buell is reported just south of Mt. Vernon.

Gen. Crittenden's army corps is in pursuit of Bragg. It is supposed that the rebel army is trying to cross into Tennessee by Big Creek and Wilson's Gap. Buell is in close pursuit, and it is believed he will force the rebels to a fight or capture a large number of them before they reach the Cumberland Gap. The Perryville battle at Chaplin's Hills was brought on prematurely and against the orders of Gen. Buell, whose plans, involving the whole of Bragg's army, were thwarted and his pursuit of the rebels destroyed by that battle.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

A MEMORIAL was submitted to the President on the 14th inst., by Gen. Walbridge and Messrs. Stevens, McCarthy, Lathrop, Wesandosh and others, on the practicability of sending a Federal force to re-take Texas, and demanding a proclamation announcing the policy of the Government to be simply a restoration of the constitutional government where it is subjugated.

After tracing the probable designs of Napoleon with Mexico in contravention of the Monroe doctrine, the memorial says: Recent advices inform us that if loyalists of that section of the country could be positively assured of the protection of the Federal Government, large numbers would immediately flock to the standard of the old flag, who have been induced by the misrepresentation, that the action of the constitutional government of the United States has been undertaken to subjugate them and overthrow all their civil and political rights, instead of furnishing them immunity and protection against the odious oligarchy which, under the title of Confederate Government, has endeavored to subvert the representative and constitutional government of the Federal Union, and erect upon its ruins a ferocious military despotism, which ignores the welfare and prosperity of the masses, for the advancement of the few, who by intimidation and violence, are now temporarily directing the administration of their public affairs.

The subject of always having a large and efficient reserve corps is popular in military circles, and among the suggestions is one that it should be placed under the military Governorship of the District of Columbia, in connection with the reconstruction and organization of the host that are constantly arriving from the several States.

The depreciation of paper money is inconveniently felt by the Government in its transactions, including the difference of exchange to pay the naval and civil expenses distant from points where the United States notes can be made available. For similar causes many contractors will be involved in heavy losses, if not bankrupted, owing to the large increase of prices of articles which they have obligated themselves to furnish ahead. It is said they will apply to Congress for relief.

Gen. Fremont expects soon to be in Washington, preliminary to an assignment to an important command in the South-West.

Gen. Prentiss and a large number of the Shiloh prisoners have been exchanged and arrived at Washington. On Friday night last the General was complimented with a serenade, and made an address, in which he graphically described the scenes through which his fellow soldiers taken prisoners at Shiloh passed. He said he had come to use harsh language when speaking of the demons of the South, whose conduct towards our troops was characterized with murderous barbarity. Col. Gordon, Assistant Adjutant-General to Beauregard, was the only rebel from whom they received the least courtesy; so help him Heaven, those who persecuted his comrades should never escape retaliation in full, at his hands. The returning Shiloh prisoners who have sufficient clothing to completely cover their nakedness, do not number fifty. Nothing in the way of garments was furnished them by the rebels; besides, they were supplied with most disgusting food. After fully describing the unkindness and offensive treatment they received, he inquired of his many listeners, including ladies, what they all thought of this boasted chivalry.

The Government is preparing a remonstrance, addressed to the rebel military authorities, on the subject of their treatment of our prisoners of war. It is said that the speech made by Gen. Prentiss receives the sanction of the Government, to some extent as an indication of the views it intends to urge.

Accounts received from other than newspaper sources, show that since the battle of Antietam there is less inclination in Europe than previously to recognize the Confederate States of America, and that the result of that engagement, so far as the United States Government is concerned, has decidedly a beneficial influence.

Military indications and privately known facts are entirely at variance with the current report that the Army of the Potomac is preparing to go into winter quarters.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Farmers, Dairy-men, &c.—Joseph Carpenter. The Independent—Joseph H. Richards. Paulkner Nurseries—Dunghady & Hammond. Cows at Auction—T. C. Peckham. Stock Breeder—E. N. Bissell. Carriage Horses Wanted—Geo. A. Prince. Important to Farmers—Peter Joralemon. Delawares Grape Vines—W. H. Daugherty. Apple Stocks, &c.—R. H. Clark & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- Revue Stamps—N. Lyman.
- The taxable property of San Francisco figures in round numbers at \$60,000.
- Rev. Thomas Hill, LL. D., has been elected President of Harvard University.
- Valuable mineralogical discoveries have recently been made in New Brunswick.
- Of the forty Major Generals in active service, over thirty are graduates of West Point.
- The Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York, is reported at Paris, in an improved state of health.
- The death of Marshal de Castellaine, a distinguished soldier of France, is announced, aged 74.
- Thomas Jefferson Hogg, well known in literary circles, recently died in London, aged 70 years.
- One of the most remarkable droughts ever known has occurred this season in the Valley of the Ohio.
- The whaleships destroyed by the rebel steamer Alabama were valued at \$150,000, and were insured for \$32,000.
- Gen. Count Guizy, late Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian troops in Italy, shot himself recently at Vienna.
- Rufus Payne, of Cleveland, Ohio, was recently mulcted in the sum of \$20,000, for breach of promise of marriage.
- The Chinese Government has ordered three propellers of New York builders. They are in course of construction.
- Albrecht Adam, the German battle-painter and the Nestor of Munich artists, is just dead, at the age of seventy-six.
- Commodore W. N. Hudson, U. S. N., died in Brooklyn on the 15th. He retired the night before in his usual health.
- The tax paid to the Government by the fire insurance companies of Great Britain, last year, was nearly \$9,000,000.
- The Union Congressional Convention of the 3d N. J. District have nominated Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, for Congress.
- There are no less than 384 vessels built and being built for our navy. Their total tonnage is 371,655 tons; guns 434.
- Of the 2d Wisconsin Volunteers (1,100 strong one year ago), there only remains 59 war-worn and battle begrimed men.
- It is proposed to restore the parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, as a memorial to Milton, who was buried there.
- M. Thiers has lately published the twentieth volume of his "History of the Consulate and Empire," completing the work.
- Hon. Adam Ferguson, a distinguished Canadian politician and agriculturist, died a few days since at Woodhill, C. W.
- Mr. Lyons has proposed a resolution in the rebel Congress offering \$20 to every negro that will kill a white Union Soldier.
- 53,875 bales of East India cotton had arrived at Liverpool recently, and 370,000 bales are en route to England from Bombay.
- The State of Delaware, it appears, has furnished her full quota of volunteers called for by the President since the 2d of July last.
- The town of Howland Flat, Sierra county, California, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$100,000.
- Major-General Edwin V. Sumner reached Syracuse, N. Y., on Saturday evening, where he will remain a week with his family.
- The French cotton districts are reported as suffering dreadfully. The distress in Mulhouse exceeds anything in Lancashire.
- "In the Woods" is the title of a forthcoming work, comprising selections from the poems of Halleck, Longfellow and Bryant.
- The wife of Dr. Livingston died on the River Shire, Africa, April 27th, shortly after joining her husband in that distant country.
- Oysters are said to be scarce this year in Baltimore, the beds in Virginia being closed by the war, and a rise in the price is anticipated.
- Specie in the Bank of England is diminishing. It amounted at latest dates of advice (24th Sept.) to £17,165,742, or about \$88,000,000.
- Mr. Story, the American sculptor, has sold his splendid statues of Cleopatra and the African Sybil for 8,000 guineas, to an English gentleman.
- The rebel accounts of the battle at Corinth, fully confirm the victory of our troops, and acknowledge a loss of 5,000 in killed and wounded.
- Henry Ward Beecher's contributions to the Ledger under the title "Eyes and Ears" are soon to be published in book form by Ticknor & Fields.
- The Rebel General, Thomas Kirby Smith, is a native of Middle Haddam, a village of Middlesex county, Connecticut, twenty miles from Hartford.
- The pretty Jewess, Charlotte Werder, who sued for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise, was accorded six cents and costs by a New York jury.
- A "Peace Address" to President Lincoln has been signed by many eminent Europeans, assembled at the recent Social Science Congress, at Brussels.
- J. R. Spaulding, of the N. Y. World, has dissolved all connection with that journal, because it opposes the President's Emancipation Proclamation.
- The rate of exchange on London (145 per cent. for 60-day bills) makes the English sovereign worth here six dollars forty-eight and a half cents, (\$6 48½).
- A trustworthy gentleman from Charlestown reports that the rebels have completed two formidable rams, and will probably have them in use in a few days.
- The Hon. Solomon Foot has just been, for the third time, elected to the United States Senate from Vermont. He has been in public life for nearly 30 years.
- In London there are six public statues to kings, but one to a man of science, (Dr. Jenner), and none to a single author, artist, poet, inventor or engineer.
- E. J. Chase, brother of Sec'y Chase, U. S. Marshal for the Northern district of N. Y., died at his residence in Lockport, on the 13th inst., of affection of the heart.
- The American Institute holds no Exhibition this year, but the managers offer premiums for new machinery and essays on scientific and agricultural subjects.
- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a firm doing business in different places, must take license for each place where the business is carried on.
- Wm. L. Dayton, Minister to France, writes home that there has been a perfect rush to the Legation in response to Sec'y Seward's note inviting emigration to this country.
- The news of the recent Federal victories have reached England, and the principal journals pay high compliments to Gen. McClellan for his vigorous and energetic movements.
- The steamship Asia, Capt. Shannon, arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 16th. She was struck by a sea off Newfoundland, which smashed her paddle-box and deck cabins.
- A typhoon of unprecedented violence swept over Hong Kong, Macao, Canton, and other parts of China, on the 27th July, destroying a great amount of property and 40,000 lives.
- Hon. Townsend Harris, of N. Y., has arrived home from Japan, after an absence of eight years, during which time he has negotiated liberal commercial treaties with Siam and Japan.
- The La Salle Press states that in Macoupin county, Ill. the bones of a man were recently found on a coal bed capped with two feet of slate rock ninety feet below the surface of the earth.

Publisher's Notice.

To RURAL AGENTS—PREMIUMS, &c.—On looking over your Agent's Book we find that a number of efficient friends of the RURAL are entitled to premiums for former successful efforts in aid of its circulation.

Special Notices.

REVENUE STAMPS.—Banks, Corporations and individuals will have to cancel all stamps used in their business; and in order to facilitate the operation, N. LYMAN, Type Founder, of Buffalo, has got up a little hand stamp for the purpose.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office. QUOTE AN ADVANCE has been made in almost all farm products this week, and the tendency seems to be still upward.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

Table with columns: First quality, Ordinary quality, Common quality, Inferior quality. Rows: CATTLE, COWS AND CALVES, SHEEP AND LAMBS.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The inquiry at the moment is rather limited owing to the disturbed state of society and finance. The wool market has been quiet and prices are not very favorable.

Married

At Niagara Falls, on Wednesday, Oct. 8th, 1882, by Rev. Wm. H. WERN, JULIUS IYES, Jr., of Brooklyn, and GERTRUDE, daughter of Mr. Wm. H. CARLIS, of Niagara Falls.

Died

In Kalamo, Eaton Co., Michigan, Sept. 8th, 1882, JENNIE, youngest daughter of ADOLPHUS and SARAH ELLIS, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 25 days.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 82 1/2 cents per line of space.

100,000 APPLE STOCKS, 2 years, \$100.

DAWSON GRAPE VINES, from \$5 to \$25 per 100 Concord Grape Vines, from \$5 to \$15 per 100 Diana Grape Vines, from \$5 to \$15 per 100.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND CIDER-MAKERS.

Include One Dollar to my address and you will receive four genuine receipts for making Champagne Cider, with important directions. PETER JOHNSON, Bellville, New Jersey.

CARRIAGE HORSES WANTED!

Long tall, heads well up; long range in action; weight eleven to twelve hundred; age, seven to eight years, 16 hands high. Any person having a sound pair of horses for sale, answer the description will please address GEO. A. PHINEAS, Buffalo, N. Y.

E. N. BISSELL, Shoreham, Vt.

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP, Yorkshire and Chester County White Hogs, FANCY POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, &c., &c.

COWS AT AUCTION.

Will offer at Public Auction, on the 6th day of November next, at his residence near the village of Darien, if not sooner sold at private sale, his large consignment of 44 MILCH COWS.

PAULKNER NURSERIES.

Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y. We invite the attention to Nurseriesmen and Dealers to our extensive stock of Fruit Trees, comprising the leading varieties of

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.

A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY. The VISITOR will commence its seventh volume with the January No. 1883. This is the only Day School Periodical published at Fifty Cents a Year!

THE INDEPENDENT.

WIDEST CIRCULATING Religious Newspaper IN THE WORLD! Contains a SERMON every week by REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and among its Special Contributors may be mentioned the following eminent writers:

TO FARMERS, To Dairymen, TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE: Fruits, dry and green, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., &c.

To Business Men.

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

TO GROWERS OF SPRING WHEAT.

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

"BOOTH'S COMPOUND SHAKER."

For separating Oats, Barley, and other foreign substances from Wheat, it is the BEST, SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST and only Machine ever invented, that thoroughly accomplishes this desired end.

CHOICE NATIVE AND FOREIGN Grape Vines.

LENK & Co., offer for sale a large stock of Native and Foreign Grape Vines, including all the rarest and most valuable varieties. Address: Humboldt Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, Magnifying Five Hundred Times.

For different powers, \$1.00. Mailed free. Address: F. M. BOWEN, Box 209, Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM COX, Draper and Tailor.

19 FRONT STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y. BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.

TOLEDO NURSERIES.

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

GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton's Seedling, 2 years old, \$15.00 per 1,000 NORWAY SPRUCE, 4 feet, well branched, \$125.00 do SCOTCH PINE, 6 feet; well branched, \$140.00 do

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.

FARMERS!

Your Sons need a BUSINESS EDUCATION; without it they may play and reap as the grasshoppers did before them, but they cannot, without such instruction, intelligently, rationally, or accurately, set about the successful prosecution of that

THE UNIVERSEL

THE GROVE NURSERY.—DR. JOHN A. KENNEDY, of the GROVE P. O., Cook Co., Ill., has all kinds of Nursery stock, suited to the West.

PEACH TREES.

25,000 one year old, from bud, very thrifty and fine, at \$50 per thousand. L. N. CO., Humboldt Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER.

By a Gentleman's family, or to take charge of an invalid Lady, either in town or country. Good references given. Address W. A. CARE OF RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MILLIKEN'S STENCIL PAMPHLET.

Shows how any active person can make money rapidly. Sent free on application. Editor: W. H. MILLIKEN, 655 Broadway, New York.

75 CENTS A MONTH—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS.

in every town or village. Address with stamp, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

60 CENTS A MONTH—I WANT AGENTS.

at \$100 a month and all expenses paid, to sell our new CLOTHES WRINGER, PATENT DRYERS, and 15 other new articles. Address: J. SHAW & CLARK, Biddford, Maine.

JOB AND NEWSPAPER OFFICE FOR SALE.

By SAMUEL N. BROWN, (late of the General Land Office, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, established in 1837), WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. July, 1882.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.

Warranted the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the class in the world. 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.

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FOR SALE—COTSWOLD RAMS.

bred from imported sheep, at \$11 each. EDWARD C. ARMSTRONG, Florida, N. Y.

30 MONTH AND EXPENSES—Wanted.

Book Publishers and AGENTS throughout the UNITED STATES, at the above wages. For Circulars, giving full particulars, address S. F. FRENCH & CO., 121 Nassau St., N. Y.

HELP NEEDED, AND HELP AT HAND.

HOW TO MANUFACTURE FIRE-WOOD. H. C. LAKE, of Charlotte Center, N. Y., manufactures a machine for \$60, run by two horses, that will saw 2 cords of wood in an hour from the log. For a Circular which will put you in regard to this good machine.

YOUNG MEN OF NEW YORK AND CANADA!

The Y. N. Central Commercial College, established 1853, offers, by recent acquisitions, the combined advantages of all Commercial Institutions, concentrated in a course of instruction of the most thorough and practical character.

JAMESTERRY & CO., DEALERS IN

STOVES, FURNACES, COLD 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.

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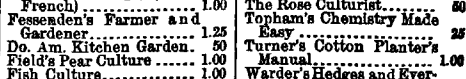
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THE DRUMMER-BOY.

"CAPTAIN GRAHAM, they were sayin'
Ye would want a drummer lad,
So I've brought my Sandie,

After battle. Moonbeams ghastly
Seemed to blink in strange delight,
As the scudding clouds before them

"Is it thus I find you, lassie?
Wounded, lonely, lying here,
Playing thus the reveille?"

The Story-Teller.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

I—FIRST—PERSON—SPEAKING.

I am a minister's wife. I didn't mean to be! Such
a thing never entered into my calculations. And so

Hugh hadn't always meant to be a minister;
though old ladies always told him he was of a

Such remarks as people would make they heard of it!
My friends often called me "crazy Kate," when

But there are some other things I do wish to tell,
even at the risk of being tedious. I think no one

ding gifts I had, of any account, were counsels, and
these were showered upon me in such profusion

But alas for us, of the feminine gender! Though
Moses was the meekest of men, there never is any

There must be a sunny side somewhere. I had
read of it, and Hugh had confidently prophesied it,

For instance:—Only one man in town had garden
sauce for sale. I went one day to buy some lettuce,

MAKE YOUR MARK.—Reading and writing, though
no longer mysteries, as in the Pagan age, were still

A MISCHIEVOUS brain hatches a great many false-
hoods; but the brood cannot generally be raised.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

ABOUT FLIES.

FLIES do not breathe, like men, through the
mouth, but through a set of holes in the abdomen,

With these claims on our interest, we can hardly
be surprised that, in countries not too much infested

Save drowning flies that float along the stream.
A toper invites a jolly fly to take a cheerful drop

Uncle Toby had not the heart to retaliate on a fly.
"Go," says he, one day at dinner, to an over-grown

Shandean forbearance would be very well, if the
flies would all agree to go one way and let us go

Flies, unfortunately, cannot be persuaded to leave
either ourselves or our domestic animals at peace.

PHOTOGRAPHY AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

DECIDEDLY one of the institutions of our army is
the traveling portrait gallery. A camp is hardly

THE NEW METAL THALLIUM.

THIS new metal, which was discovered by Mr.
William Crookes, of London, has lately been

ENGRAVING BY ELECTRICITY.

SOME will have noticed the machine in class VII,
at the International Exhibition of 1882, in this city,

THE CENSUS TABLES.—The Census Tables of
Nativity prove that a very small portion of the

Corner for the Young.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA.

- I am composed of 55 letters.
My 13, 15, 4, 4 was a just man.
My 2, 9, 48, 41, 18, 18, 34, 18 was a prophet who lived in the

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

- I AM composed of 15 letters.
My 1, 2, 7, 6 is a pit or excavation in the earth from which
metallic ores are taken by digging.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

- I AM composed of 52 letters.
My 85, 43, 3, 21, 43, 50 was once a Hiram student.
My 80, 86, 27, 43, 19 is a spring month.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 664.

- Answer to Geographical Enigma:—
As long as time shall last,
Cookery as well as art,

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

THE BEST, AT HALF PRICE!

In order to introduce it more readily to the notice and
support of comparative strangers, preparatory to the

A REQUEST, AND WHEREFORE.

We ask its friends all over the land to aid in circulating the
RURAL Campaign Quarter. Almost any one can readily

Advertisements.

CRANBERRY PLANTS for sale by the subscriber.
F. D. CHILSON, Bellingham, Mass.

TREES AND SEEDLING STOCKS.—JOHN
GOUNDRY, (formerly BURTON & WILLIAMS), Danville,

IMPROVED BUTTER PACKAGE.

This is a cheap and durable Package, so constructed with
a lining of mica on the inside, as to secure all the advantages

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS, TO SELL

LYOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED
MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take
back all maps that cannot be sold, and refund the money.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY,

is the only authority for General Baell and the War Depart-
ment. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

ALLIS, WATERS & CO., BANKERS,

55 Buffalo St., Opposite the Eagle Hotel,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF NURSERY STOCK.

The undersigned, appointed receiver of the Nursery Stock
of the late firm of GREGORY & GOLDENHEIM, now offers the same

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY,

TERMS IN ADVANCE:

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR—To Clubs and Agents as follows:—
Three Copies one year, for \$3; Six, and one free to club agent,