TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

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## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE LEADING AMERICAN WHERLY

### RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, 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 per sonal 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 beautifu

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

## AGRICULTURAL.

### VALUE OF STRAW FOR FEEDING.

Some weeks since we gave two articles on the comparative value of several articles of feed, and now purpose to present a few hints on the value of the coarser kinds of fodder, particularly straw, with such incidental suggestions on the best modes of feeding, &c., as we may judge will be of benefit to our readers. Hay is the main dependence, with almost all feeders,-it is usually considered the staff of life; and when abundant, of course, there is no difficulty, for with plenty of hay and a little grain, cattle can be wintered very comfortably. But it is well to know how much the hay is worth for use, and the inquiry whether the same amount of nutriment cannot be obtained in some other way much cheaper, is both pertinent and important. Sometimes the hay crop, on account of dry weather, is inconveniently small, and the price extravagantly high; and at such times a knowledge of the real value of hay, as compared with other articles used as fodder, is exceedingly useful, and may save a great deal of unnecessary anxiety and expense. At other times the hay crop is of poor quality in some particular sections of the country, in consequence of unfavorable weather at the time of curing; and it is poor policy to compel cattle to eat poor hay, if we can do better.

Farmers who pursue a mixed system of husbandry, generally keep about as much stock as they can furnish with feed in a fair season. When the hay crop fails even partially, as is often the case, we hear of much suffering among cattle, while many are compelled to dispose of their stock at great sacrifices. This evil will be remedied, in a great measure, when we cease to place such entire reliance upon grass for winter feed. Cornstalks, among many, is considered the most available substitute, but should every farmer grow from an acre to three or four acres of carrots, beets, parsnips, or ruta bagas, we would be far less dependent upon hay for winter use, and a short crop would not leave us in such straitened circumstances. A gentleman of Livingston county has just informed us that he has grown this season 800 bushels of fine carrots to the acre; and these he considers the most profitable part of his farming the present year. It is not our design at present, however, to discuss the subject of root growing, but to bring more especially to the notice of our readers the value of straw for fodder, and the opinions lately promulgated on this subject. In doing this we are not urging expensive or troublesome experiments, nor the growing of any untried crops, but the proper care and the profitable use of what is already grown, and what almost every farmer has in abundance.

It may be asked, if straw possesses so much value as is intimated, why the fact has not been discovered before, and we may be pointed to examples where cattle have been almost starved, although having "the run of the straw stack." That cattle do not relish straw in its natural state we admit readily; nor does man relish flour in the same condition, or buckwheat or beefsteak. The difficulty is, we have fed, or rather allowed cattle to waste the straw, when, if it had been properly prepared, they would have eaten it with great relish. A gentleman in the western part of the State informed us some time since that he found, by repeated experiments, that straw cut and steamed and mixed with a handful of meal to give it a relish, was of more value in keeping stock than the same weight of timothy hay. MECHI, the celebrated English farmer and experimenter, advances the same opinion. He thinks the low estimate placed on straw arises from the fact that farmers do not understand how to feed it, and declares that in all cases it should be cut and steamed, and in this condition it is as good as the same weight of hay. In proof of this he gives the progress of some experiments. In feeding ten Shorthorn oxen, about thirty months old, he gave a steamed mixture of 216 gallons of cut straw, six of rape cake, and five of bran, moistened with 20 gallons straw and labor, about \$1 per week. The animals, | puts off taking the necessary steps to get it.

he states, are in a growing and fattening condition, and advancing remuneratively. After feeding they lie down contentedly, free from restlessness. He further says:-"The whole question may be said to binge upon the condition in which the food is administered. It must be moist and warm. Were I to give my oxen the same quantity of cut straw in a dry state they would not eat half of it; and besides they would be restless and dissatisfied."

These statements of practical men are quite surprising to those who have not given the subject much attention.

The value of straw, however, as shown by analysis is even greater than this. We have before us analyses made by several of the best chemists in the world, and the lowest of these show that 100 pounds of wheat straw contain over 69 pounds of muscle, heat, and fat-producing matter. Dr. Lyon PLAYFAIR, for many years the chemist of the English Royal Agricultural Society, gives the following table, showing the relative value of wheat straw hay, and several other kinds of food:

	Dry Organ- ic Matter, or Real	The portions subtract- ed as useless are		
	Food.	Water.	Ashes.	
100 lbs. of Wheat straw,	lbs.	ibs.	lbs.	
contain.	79	18	3	
100 lbs. of linseed cake,	75%	17	7%	
" Peas,	801/2	16	3½ 7½	
" Ordinary hay,	7636	16	732	
" Barley meal,	821/2	151/2	2	
" Bran,	81	14	5	
" Oats,	79	18	8	
" Potatoes,	27	72	1	
" Turnips,	10	89	1	
" Swedes,	14	85	1	
White carrot,	12	87	1	
" Mangel wurtzel.	10	89	1 1	

From the above, it will be seen that 100 pounds of wheat straw contains more real food than 100 pounds of hay, nearly as much as the same weight of bran, and precisely the same as 100 pounds of oats. We do not suppose that the experience of many of our readers will agree with this scientific estimate of the value of wheat straw, and perhaps under the most favorable circumstances it would not prove so in practice. But, if we reduce this estimate one-half we then have a value that few have ever dreamed

of. While admitting so much, we would ask, who is prepared to say that this estimate is not correct? Not those certainly who have never tried to ascertain its value by cutting and steaming or scalding, and feeding with corn, oat, or barley meal, or bran. The English usually estimate the value of wheat straw at \$10 per tun, and the time is coming when American farmers will consider it far more valuable than they now do. We ask our readers not only to take care of their straw this season, but to institute such experiments as will enable them to form a reliable estimate of its true value for food.

We have just received the Buffalo Courier, containing an article by L. C. WOODRUFF, an extensive paper-maker, who proposes to manufacture the best of printing and writing paper from straw exclusively. This, if successful, will give a new value to straw, and relieve publishers from an excessive and almost ruinous burden consequent upon the high price of paper made from cotton. It will, doubtless, be some time before straw will take the place of cotton to a very large extent in the manufacture of paper of good quality, but we are glad to see a movement in this direction. Mr. WOODRUFF says:

"Straw will supply the place of rags, and leave rags to the shoddy dealers. Straw paper of all kinds can now be found in market, and manufacturers are turning their attention to it. My mills are now working a fair proportion of straw, and I am arranging my machinery, which I hope to perfect in one month, so as to work it exclusively in the manufacture of printing paper, with which I hope to be able to make glad the hearts of printers and publishers generally. The country is full of this material, which sighs for a market, and from it can be made all qualities of paper, from fine writing to coarse wrapping."

## PUTTING OFF.

"To-morrow," is a bad day for farming. It is largely responsible for poor crops, poor stock, bad fences, and loose ends generally. What we intend to do and could not be persuaded to abandonnecessary and indispensable work-often utterly fails of accomplishment by being put off. We don't decide not to do it; we simply never "get at it." You would be shocked beyond measure if required to give away, or destroy, half your apples and pumpkins-you do worse by gathering them tomorrow-alias, letting them freeze.

He would be thought crazy who should apply a loco-foco match and burn up his hay; put off cutting it three weeks too long, and that result is substantially arrived at, but the owner keeps clear of the lunatic asylum.

The man who burns green or rotten wood, holds. in the abstract, with other distinguished philosophers, that happiness is pleasanter than misery; he simply puts off tending to the wood.

The farmer who stocks his farm with "noxious weeds," if put upon his honor, will confess to a preference for corn or clover; he merely puts off making the exchange.

The breeder who retains pigs that run mainly to snout and legs, and sheep thin in fleece and frail in of hot water per day—the whole cost, not including | body, loves money as well as you or I; he simply

The man who should throw his money into the into the churn to scald it and the buttermilk, after fire, would have a guardian vouchsafed to him by the civil authorities; but he may waste just as much by letting his timber lie on the ground and rot: and in the latter case he may get elected Justice of the Peace-I have tried it. In short, putting off, is generally half as bad, and often worse than not doing it all!

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS. When we plan our business, we had better un-

dertake no more than we have means to accom-

When we undertake a job, it is generally better to finish it up in good style than to leave it unfinished, or do it poorly. We have plenty of com-petitors in the agricultural business, and the profits on any crop are not, ordinarily, of surprising magnitude. If the thing is managed with energy and economy it will just about "pay" - but if the stalks are mouldy or frost-bitten, the corn will cost more than it will sell for. If the carrots get very weedy through neglect in their early culture, you had better have omitted them altogether. If your wheat is sown upon foul land in October, the chances are you had better have taken the seed to mill and made sure of so much. If your fruit trees are planted on poor land, and left, unpruned, and uncultivated, to the mercy of the cattle, you had better have left them in charge of the nurseryman, who knows how to appreciate his own wares. If your hay is uncut in September, verges from ripe to rotten, better had you taken in cows to pasture at two shillings a week. In every and all cases it is better not to do a thing, than do it at a loss-for what is done out of season, or half done, is pretty certainly done at

Of course, when we begin, we expect to finish. We expect "something will turn up" to bring everything through all right. But are we not a little too sanguine? Have we any right to expect every day will be fair, every September and October free from frost, every man ready to help us at our own price? Are casualties and contingencies new in human affairs, and we, for the first time, victims? Have we had no experience of human capabilities? Might we not by this time calculate a little closer?

After all, the radical defect is in our dread of the cost and trouble of doing a thing, and our criminal indifference to the cost of Not doing it. A grape grower once said that if he had laid down his vines in the fall it would have paid him \$50 a day for the time of doing it. I affirm that there is scarce a farmer but might have done many things in the course of the year that would have paid him from five to fifty dollars a day. Nailing on a board-putthe cultivator once more through the corn, potatoes, and beans-going a little further for a better breedplanting a few apple trees to give your family a better assortment—putting those tools under cover, and fixing things in time! Let us cut our garments according to our cloth, and be sure and make them

## WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

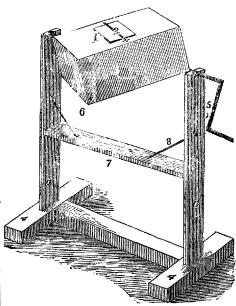
## A CHEAP AND EXCELLENT CHURN.

In the cellar at home is an old churn, which is not only familiar to me, but one of the best I ever saw or used. That it is good, I have evidence plenty. A long experience has proved it to be so; and right beside it stand ten or twelve tubs of summer butter. made in it, for which twenty cents per pound has been offered within a day or two. I think it better than the old dash-churn-even with a power to work the dash. Most of farmers who use it, think more butter can be made from the same quantity of cream with it. However that may be, it merits notice: especially since there is no patent on it that I can learn: and any carpenter can build one with the aid of a blacksmith.

The accompanying sketch will give the reader a good idea of this churn, and will enable a mechanic to make one. A churn of the size given is large enough for a dairy of 15 or 20 cows. Thirty-five or forty pounds of butter may be churned in it at a time. I give the outside measure. It is made of boards an inch and one-eighth or an inch and a quarter thick-of pine. It consists of a box 26 inches long, in the shape of a paralellogram, and 161 inches square. The ends of this box are halved into the sides, the grooves filled, nearly, with white lead, and then carefully nailed. On one side of this box is an opening (1) eight inches square, through which the cream is poured into and the butter taken from the churn. When the cream is in, this opening is closed by a close-fitting door, the edges of which are halved to lap the sides of the opening. This is kept in place by an iron hasp, (2,) which is made to fit the slightly convex surface of the door, and is hung to a staple at one end and fastened by a pin to a staple at the other, by a strong hard-wood pin. This box is suspended from converse corners, (as shown in the engraving,) by two wrought-iron axles, each of which is split and firmly riveted to two sides of the box. One of these axles terminates in a crank, by which the box is made to revolve, and the motion which is thus given to the cream by throwing it from one corner of the box to the other, produces the butter. At the point (3) is a small hole through which water is drawn, which is thrown

the churning is completed.

The frame from which the churn is suspended is 37 inches long between the posts, (a, a,) and 31 feet high from the floor to the crank. The length of



cills or bed-pieces (4, 4) are 18 inches, 51 inches wide and 21 inches thick. The balance of the frame -posts and cross-pieces-is made of white ash, 4 inches wide and 11 inches thick. At the point, (5,) eleven inches from the top of the post, in its edge, is inserted a wood or iron hook. When the butter is churned the crank is lifted from its place in the top of the post and dropped into this hook (5,) which drops the lower corner of the churn (6) below the wooden tie, (7,) holding the churn steady and dropping it down while the butter is being taken from it. All the iron used about this churn are the nails, the crank and axles, and the two braces (8, 8) which support the posts.

It will be seen that this churn is cheap, simple, durable-easily cleaned and handled. The interior s not painted; the exterior is. The churn from which this sketch is taken was made by a carpenter, at a cost of about \$5, including material; and it has been in use at least ten years, and is good for twenty years more, I am positive.

## HOW TO INSURE WINTER WHEAT,

The success of the crop of Winter Wheat the past year, in the Spring Wheat region of the West, has nduced the seeding of an extended breadth this fall with it. It may not be too late in the season to aid the farmers who are going to rely on this crop for their breadstuff, by a few suggestions.

The greatest danger to the winter wheat crop on the Northern prairies is from frost and the exposure of the plant to the sun and winds of winter. The danger from frost is obviated by securing proper under or surface drainage, or both. Well drained grounds do not fail, commonly, to bring a good crop of winter wheat. The spring freezings have no lever power upon the fibrous roots, and fail to jerk the food-producing plant out of the ground by the (coat) collar. Underdrainage, then, is important, because it secures the feet of the plant a dry, warm place during the winter. Surface drainage is scarcely less important, and may be made a substitute, to a limited extent, for underdrainage, where the latter has not been secured to the plant.

If the ground has not been thrown up in beds and the dead furrows cleaned out, it is not too late, at this writing, to run furrows through the low places where water will be likely to stand after the heavy rains, and clean the same out with hoe or shovel. This will pay-pay even if underdrainage has been thoroughly done; for it is often the case that on level lands, in early spring, the sun thaws out the surface an inch or two, while the ground underneath remains frozen. Rains fall on the thawed surface, and unless a way of escape on the surface is provided, this water remains on the ground, freezes nights, is thawed by the sun days, and destroys the crop beyond a peradventure. Many fine fields of winter wheat went into last March in good condition, and came out of it utterly dead-the crown broken from the root. I am aware there are objections to this mode of surface drainage, because of the fact that these ditches are obstructions in the use of the reaper. But the good husbandman will prefer to be a little delayed or inconvenienced in harvest, rather than risk the loss of his crop. If these ditches are properly made—the sides graded, as they may be with a little more labor-the reaper will run through them without any trouble. It is better, of course, so to plow the fields, before seeding, as to secure this drainage, and the form of ditches best adapted to the use of the reaper; but it is too late now to render any suggestions available for the present crop; and the next best thing to be done is to provide for the escape of the surface water with ditches. Even if there is no outlet for the system of surface drains necessary, make deep ditches in the low places, into which the water may settle. Thus will the crop be secured, if not increased, in most cases.

Again, the cold raw winds and the searching sun towards spring exhaust the vitality of the plant and | ing it; but I venture to say, that there are few

destroy it, without the protection of a heavy body of snow or its equivalent. The success of winter wheat in northern latitudes the past season, is due in great measure, if not exclusively, to the protection of a heavy covering of snow late in the season. There is no doubt about this whatever. But we can not always be sure of such a natural protection to the plant from the ice-laden winds which sweep across the prairies-hence the necessity of providing protection. Fortunately it is a matter of record the record of experience and practice—that the wheat crop has been saved in the north part of Illinois by the use of straw. Almost every farm has its decaying heaps of straw, a half-dozen, which may with profit be used for this purpose. As soon as the ground freezes, this fall, enough to bear a team, haul out this straw, or any coarse manure, and spread it evenly over the growing grain. It will be a great comfort and protection to the exposed plant, and swill, possibly, as it has in many instances, insure the crop from all the vicissitudes of the winter campaign.

There is no doubt that the crop the present season is short; that, with the prices of all articles of manufacture, and the expansion of paper currency, its value must appreciate. It has been predicted by shrewd operators that the price of wheat in less than a year would reach two dollars a bushel. However this may be, it is apparent enough that wheat is going to bring a good price; that it will pay to take a little extra precaution to secure the crop now in embryo.

The shrewd farmer, who has not attended to this matter, will profit by these suggestions.

## DIGGING POTATOES WITH A FORK.

In response to WILLARD G. ARMSTRONG'S inquiry, on page 350, I say that said fork was and is a fork and not a hook - an ordinary four-prong, tined, long-handled manure fork, with which I pitched potatoes out of the ground (and the ground was soddy and grassy and tough) as fast as one man could pick them up and put them in a wagon. A man inured to manual labor could have done it much faster; as it was, I had no difficulty in digging four rows while another man was digging one; said man being accustomed to labor. I have no doubt that if Mr. Armstrong proves as skillful with the fork as he is—according to his story—with the hoe, he can dig four times as many potatoes in a day, with it, as with the latter. The best way to determine the matter is to try it. Men who have once used the fork rarely resort to the hoe again, unless the field is in a condition a potato field ought never to be in. The fork with which the above experiment was tried, cost seventy-five cents only. I don't want Armstrong's ten dollars: but I should like to have him try digging with the fork, and report.

Friend Moore seeks to commit me on the quantity I dug in a half day recently. I told him, on the occasion of writing the former article, that I dug fifty bushels in a half day. I did not dig continuously a half day with a view to see how much I could do and boast of it; but, judging by the amount put in the cellar, and the proportion I dug while at work, I did not exaggerate the fact. The farmer with whom this labor was done reads the RURAL, and can correct me if I am wrong.

But about the kind of fork best suited to this work. The fork described above is a poor thing compared with the different styles in use in the West. The best forks (for this work) used here are five or six tined. The five-tined forks are manufactured at the Otsego Fork Mills, Albion, Pa. The tines of these forks are triangular; the face flat, and the side three-fourths of an inch wide. The space between the tines is about one inch and a quarter wide. They are very strong and are used as spading forks and potato diggers by Western gardeners. If the fork is desired as a spade, this is the best one to buy; if as a manure fork, a six-tined fork made by the TUTTLE Manufacturing Company, Saugatuck, Mass. The tines of these forks are foursided, strong, and work well as a potato or manure fork. Either of the above described forks are better for potato digging than the four-tined, round-tined fork with which I turned over the sods and stones in Western New York.

## SPRING POSTS FOR WIRE FENCE.

In a premium Essay on practical farming, written for the Illinois State Agricultural Society by CHAS. W. MURTFELDT, I find the following with reference to wire fence:-But the best fence, in my humble opinion, to turn any stock but hogs and sheep, is a wire fence, four or five wires, No. 7 or 8, best annealed; posts 14 feet spart, with one spring post between. Of all fences I like the wire fence when well constructed; suffering less from being raked by winds, and being easily kept in repair."

I quote this paragraph in order to say that I have never yet seen a wire fence with spring posts, that was not more damaged by them than from any other cause. It is oftener the case that such posts, instead of being a support to the wire, are supported by it, and a continual strain upon it, bending, misshaping it, and putting it out of joint-really worse than no support in distances of fourteen feet. There is no man, probably, who has built good wire fence, who will not indorse all that Mr. M. says commend

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

men who have built wire fence with spring posts every fourteen feet, who will so indorse it. It is from the class of men who have so built this fence, and from those who have seen this kind of wire fence, that we hear the greatest clamor against it. Posts should be well set in the ground, each seven, eight or ten feet-I would not put them further apart than eight feet-and well anchored there, as described in a former article. I have seen such fence in the West, and have never seen it in a bad condition; while I never yet saw a spring-post fence that was not out of repair and going to the dogs.

#### THE CAUSE OF MILK SICKNESS.

From some parts of this State, (Illinois,) there are tidings of the advent of this disease. Of its character I know little. Below is an extract from an article in the Chicago Tribune, written by D. HARRINGTON, of Battle Creek, Mich.:

"It ought to be known that this sickness among cattle is caused by eating a certain weed which grows plentifully in certain districts in Ohio, and other Northern States, named wernic weed. The weed is easily detected, as it grows to the height of bales, and would be apportioned nearly as follows: eighteen inches or more, and in great abundance. Cattle are not apt to eat it, except in dry seasons, when grass is short; and they should be kept away from fields and woodlands where it grows. The milk of cows affected by it should never be used in any way, as it is a sure poison. It is said that mileh cows seldom die of the disease, as the poison passes off in the milk. Persons who have eaten of the milk and are poisoned, will find relief from eating plentifully of honey. In passing through Ohio, a few years since, I stopped in a neighborhood where a large number of cattle and several persons had died of this strange sickness. The cause was ascertained by several persons about the same time, and as soon as the cattle were kept away from the well they recovered. I visited several pieces of meadow, in company with a gentleman of my acquaintance, and examined the well. He had lost sheep as well as cattle from eating this weed; and all his family but one had been dangerously sick, and that one used no milk. I write these facts, hoping that they may attract the attention of those interested, and save suffering as well as loss of property."

#### TO MY BROTHER FARMERS.

MR. RURAL :- Will you allow one who is more familiar with the plow-handle (I don't mean Major PLOWHANDLE - what's become of him?) than the pen, to say a few words to his "brethering" about matters and things in general, and point at some things in particular? Writing for the paper is not my "forte," but I wish to stir up some folks who need a liftle exercise at this season — those chaps who haven't got their potatoes dug, or corn husked, or pigs in the pen, or fire-wood for winter, or houses protected, or racks prepared for stock, or implements under cover, or good teachers for their schools, or happy wives and children in their domiciles. They are the fellows who meet at the village tavern, or store, or grocery, and talk over the affairs of the country, and know more about national affairs than the President, his Cabinet and all the generals. One "swans" he wouldn't remove "little MAC," and another that "BURNSIDE's a brick," and will "conquer a peace," or get-whipped. These statesmen are great on war and the salvation of the nation, but not quite "up to time" in home affairs. Their houses, farms and sheds ought, like some hotels, to be "closed for repairs," and if they didn't "smile" so often-through glasses which make them "see double"-they might devote more time and labor for the benefit of their families and farms. If they could only "see themselves as others see them." there would soon be a change in their habits and actions; but every one is a veritable Solomon, and considers himself the sesame of all wisdom.

Now I don't suppose this class of the genus homo take the RURAL, and perhaps I'm like the preacher talking to devout listeners about the wickedness of absentees, but some of your readers will meet them, and can tell them what I say. And the first next at hand, to equalize and harmonize the various conthing is, that it's every man's business to help the flicting interests which might otherwise destroy cause of the Union by his influence and money—if each other. We are too often deceived into a belief ne don't volunteer to fight—and then to mind his own business by attending to his family, farm and changeably established, that there remains to us no domestic animals. "This is a great country," but | further duty than to live on in the enjoyment of its salvation depends upon the industry and econ- present possessions. But civilized life produces, omy of its people more than upon their blatant daily, new wants, to meet which new means of bar-room patriotism. Smoking and chewing to gratification must be as often devised; for the bacco and drinking corn whiskey and talking politics never saved any country or people, and never as well as the character of all the wishes and will. It don't fill the pot, school the children, make | demands of mankind, whether in power or in povwomen comfortable and happy, or pay taxes. The erty, differ essentially in the present age from those great crisis of the country must be met and conquered, and talking merely is useless. We've got to plying—perhaps reforming and refining—from cenwork, and figure, and think, and act, or we'll soon get in a worse swamp than the Chickahominy, and be obliged to change our "base," or go to the wall. The fact is that we're all in the boat and have got to row, for there's no dodging the danger or responsibility. Every man who owns an acre of land has got a "stake in the hedge," and is in duty bound to preserve it, not only for a rainy day, but for the well-being of his children and posterity. To do this we must work with our hands and use our brains—act and think like civilized men—with a liberty of addressing you on the subject, as far as determination that, whatever our duty, it shall be discharged manfully and fully to ourselves, our families and the cause of the country. Each man must buckle on his armor, and do, with all his might and strength, that which duty and conscience dictate, leaving the result to Providence.

But my lecture is becoming prolix and I'll stop right here, if you'll allow me some space for "remarks by the way of improvement" in a future

number of your widely read hebdomadal. Central Chio, Nov., 1862. AGRICOLA.

DEVON HERD BOOK.-I noticed an inquiry in the last Ru-RAL, from, "Devon Breeder," if there was a Devon Herd Book published this year. Please say to him that the Herd Book will be published by the Breeder's Association, Mr. SANFORD HOWARD having declined editing the Herd Book any longer. This Association originated in New England, and in chides in its membership many of the best breeders of improved cattle in the United States and Canadas. The object is a correct registry of thorough bred neat cattle, a better acquaintance with breeders of improved stock, and their places of residence; and to make it thoroughly American, entirely independent of the English Herd Books. If "Devon Breeder" will send his address to either Mr. HENRY A. DYER, or Brooklyn, Conn., Secretary of the Breeder's Association, H. M. SESSIONS, of South Willbraham, Mass., Chairman of Committee on Devon Pedigrees, or the subscriber, he will receive a circular, issued by the Association at their late Convention held at Hartford, containing all the information necessary. Or, if he desires the registry of pedigrees, he can forward theminclosing fifty cents for each pedigree—to Mr. SESSIONS, as soon as the 3d of December. The Committee meets at that time to examine pedigrees and prepare them for the press They hope to publish the Herd Book in January.—GEO. B. LOCKWOOD, Victory, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

### Rural Spirit of the Press.

Flax — Fibrilia.

THE following article from the N. E. Farmer will be read with interest at a time when the people are earnestly looking about for some staple that may be substituted for cotton:

On the eleventh of February, 1860, Stephen M. Allen, Esq., addressed a meeting in the Representatives' Chamber, at the State House, and gave some information in relation to the culture of flax and its manufacture into fibrilia, and about that time furnished us with some further facts bearing upon the subject, which we did not then publish, for fear of pressing the matter too fully upon the reader. As the subject has now assumed a new importance. we now give what he then furnished, as follows:

If we should take from the tillable lands of each State, one-quarter, and devote it to the cultivation of flax, and estimate the product as one bale of fibrilia, 500 pounds to the acre, which would be a small estimate, the aggregate would be 16,003,809

Maine #00 000	135-3-3
Maine 509.899	Maryland 699,476
New Hampshire 562.872	Ohio2,462,873
Vermont 650,352	Michigan 482,277
Massachusetts 533 359	Indiana1.261.635
Khode Island 89.121	Illinois 1.259.886
Connecticut 442.044	Missouri 734 606
New York3,102,241	Iowa 206 170
New Jersey 441,997	Wisconsin 261 374
Pennsylvania2,157.154	Minnesota 1,258
Delaware 145 215	7,
Total number of bales of	500 lbs each16,003,809
The value of this, cottonized at	t the mill, would
be 20 cts \$7 lb., or \$50 \$8 ba	le, making \$800.190.450
The seed from the crop, at man	rket, would be at
\$1 \$ bushel	240,057,135
	, ,,

\$1,040,247,585

The seed from flax will pay all expenses of cultivation, and yield a small profit beside, to be added to the value of the fibre, and feed from the strawwhich, in the aggregate, will render it a profitable crop to the farmer.

Well cultivated lands will yield two tons of straw per acre, and twenty-five bushels of seed.

\$57.50 If the unrotted straw is broken on the farm, two tons will yield 1,000 fbs. of lintin, worth, in New England. \$40.00 And 2,500 fbs. of unrotted shives, which make the best of food for cattle.

of food for cattle 20.00
Seed from two tons of straw, 25 bushels 37.50 \$97.50

One ton of flax straw will make 400 pounds of pure fibrilia. From an extended experience in fibres and their

growth in the United States, I feel fully assured that the North-West can produce any quantity of fibre for cottonizing which may be needed, and this branch of national industry is becoming more important every year. In fact, the traveler through the United States cannot fail to see the great influence of this branch of agriculture and manufacture upon the National Government through its individual prosperity. As early as 1846, while traveling in the South, I became convinced that the question of fibrous agriculture and fibrous manufactures would yet control the peace and stability, for good or for evil, of the American Union, and in 1851,

while a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, I had the honor to write the report on flax, as shown in the Senate document No. 106, of that year, and stated therein the great importance of flax culture as a controlling influence upon the country-its stability and prosperity. The following is a quotation from the close of said report: "Time and nature are constantly exerting their recuperative energies. Nations have risen and flourished, with prospects of perpetual duration, quite as well founded as those which we indulge at this moment in regard to the permanency of our own political organization; yet history, at this day, only tells us that they once existed, and that others have sprung up in their stead. Trade, and every species of human intercourse, continually undergo fluctuations; but the principle of regulation is ever

that our individual or national prosperity sources of support, both for nations and familiesof the last; and are perpetually varying and multitury to century, as our race presses onward in the 'march of improvement'"

## Disease among Cavalry Horses.

WM. Robinson, Veterinary Surgeon of the 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, communicates the following through Wilkes' Spirit:

"Well knowing your wish and desire to diffuse useful knowledge in anything relating to horses or the veterinary art, I thought I would take the my abilities allow me, of the nature of the disease now causing so much devastation among the cavalry horses in the United States Government employ. It as nearly approximates to apoplexy as possible. The attack generally comes on after a severe march and soon after watering. The first symptoms are a general dullness and sleepy look, the eye-lids a little swelled, the pulse very variable; the horse will lean for support on the picket rope, or if there be no picket he will bear hard to the right on his halter, supporting his weight thereby; if moved, he appears as if he would fall, and at times will draw his hind quarters towards his head, spreading his front feet as far as possible in front of him. His sight and hearing become defective, and if you force him to move, he walks feelingly, as a blind horse will: there is no inflammation of the brain, therefore, it cannot be classed as mad staggers, nor stomach staggers, as there is no distention of the stemach. He will continue in this way for some hours, he then falls, grinds his teeth, occasionally whinneys; the eyes open and fixed, he is unable to swallow, and there is considerable twitching over the frame, and death closes the scene. I have succeeded but in one case that I took in hand on its first appearance. I bled copiously, back-raked and gave two ounces barb aloes dissolved in one pint of water, and applied a strong stimulant to the loins. If any of my professional brethren could give me any further advice, or their experience, I should be most happy to hear from them. I have lost by this disease during the last two months, eight or ten

exertion. change of food and climate. I fancy if | turers did not make them, he replied: 'We can't do you think this worth publishing, it will set a great many people right who imagine it is merely megrims, and can easily be treated."

[Sergeant Van Schuyver, of the 3d N. Y. Cavalry, stationed at Newbern, N. C., informs us that he cured his horse of the above disease-and the only horse in the regiment that was cured-by bleeding freely (eight or ten times in forty-eight hours,) in the mouth and nose, with frequent exercise, and keeping in the shade as much as possible. This remedy was a mere experiment, and many said it would prove useless, but the Sergeant says his horse "came out all right."-ED. R. N. Y.]

### Hog Cholera.

Dr. E. M. Snow, of Providence, R. I., read be fore the meeting of the Medical Society of that State, an "Address on the Epizooty lately prevalent among Swine." We find the following synopsis of it in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal :-

"Post mortem appearances: Purpuric spots upon the skin, and sometimes also upon the serous membranes; lacerated spots upon the feet and legs, and in the mouth, in four out of six cases; lungs hepatized to a greater or less extent, with pleuritic adhesions; stomach and small intestines for the most part healthy; the large intestines most frequently diseased, being in five cases ulcerated, and in six somewhat inflamed and softened; kidneys in every case pale, of a yellowish color, and shown by the microscope to be fatty; urine albuminous; heart, liver and bladder healthy. It is a disease of the blood, producing a depraved condition of the system not unlike typhus fever. Probably it is nearly identical with the disease called murrain, or with the pleuro-pneumonia of Great Britain and New Eng-

"The causes are: 1st. An epidemic atmospherical poison. 2nd. Local circumstances adapted to receive and propagate the poison existing in the atmosphere, such as impure air arising from filthy and crowded pens, together with unhealthy food and the want of pure water. The treatment recommended is, the support of the system by stimulants and tonics, pure air, pure cold water, and healthy, nourishing food."

### Manuring with Iron.

EVERY one (says the Maine Farmer) has heard of the man who said he manured his lands with brains, and no one wonders at the astonishing results of the operation, when it is known that his brains led him to first underdrain the field. In Mr. Mechi's "How to Farm Profitably," the author says: "A man once told me he manured his land with iron, and explained that it was the plow which furnished his manure." This reminds us of a late conversation with Mr. Fairbanks of this city. We asked him how he manured his garden. His reply was that besides using a small amount of composted night-soil, together with the house slops, soap suds, etc., and also a small quantity of spent tan, he relied upon his spade to perform the remainder. In the fall, as soon as the fruit and garden crops are harvested, he has the waste of the garden, including vines, potato-tops, leaves, etc., scraped together and spaded into the soil around the fruit trees. The whole garden is also spaded and exposed to the weather, and in the spring it is well pulverized. and, to use his own words, "Spading the ground in the autumn is as good as a dressing of manure." The same is often said, and with much truth, in regard to fall plowing. Clay soils are generally benefited by it, as the action of the frost pulverizes and renders them better fitted for cultivation. The expediency of plowing light, sandy soils, especially if in exposed situations, where they would be liable to blow in an open winter, may, however, be somewhat questioned.

## "Nothing to Do."

THE New England Farmer says :- "We have for several years known an elderly farmer whose fields are level and well adapted to the use of the mowing-machine, but who could not surmount the idea that machinery is a plague on the farm. So, at early dawn he has bent over the scythe on his broad acres, until he has acquired a bend in his back that no medicament can cure. This year the pressure was too strong for him. He heard the 'clack' of machinery all about him, and saw his neighbors clearing their fields at the rate of two acres to his one. He could stand it no longer. A Wood machine was purchased, and proved a good one; and now he may be seen early in the morning under his beautiful trees, feeding the poultry, or slowly following his fine cows as they nibble the sweet grass on the roadside, on their way to pasture. He is in no hurry; not he. He sits twice as long at the breakfast table as he did last year, and thinks the food tastes better than it did then. He rises early, to be sure, and his practiced eye scans every thing, and sees that all is right. The horses are hitched to the machine about nine, and, presto, before twelve there is as much grass down as all hands can take care of. He thinks he can earn more in the time which he has to bestow upon his stock and his care of 'little things,' than he ever did in the mowing field. Indeed, it seems, he says, as if he had 'nothing to do."

## Onr Industrial Interests.

A CIRCULAR has been addressed by the Government at Washington to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries. At no former period of our history," says this document, "have our agricultural, manufacturing, or mining interests been more prosperous than at this juncture. This fact may be deemed surprising in view of the enhanced price of labor occasioned by the demand for the rank and file of the armies of the United States. It may therefore be confidently asserted that, even now, nowhere else can the industrious laboring man and artisan expect so liberal a recompense for his services as in the United States. You are authorized and directed to make these truths known in any quarter, and in any way which may lead to the migration of such persons to this country. It is believed that a knowledge of them will alone suffice to cause them to be acted upon."

## American Hoes and Forks in England.

BROTHER HOYT of the Wisconsin Farmer, who returned from a visit to the London International Exhibition, says:- "Among the minor implements of agriculture we were both surprised and gratified to find a collection of American forks and hoes. The exhibitor was a sensible English dealer, who, discovering the superiority of this class of American implements as compared with articles of the same description manufactured in his own country, has for years been importing and selling them to his horses. I have no doubt it is brought on by over- customers. On being asked why English manufac- will not lodge to damage if he does.—c. D. B.

it. Have been trying ever since the Great Exhibition of 1851, but somehow don't succeed. It is a mortifying admission to make, but it is nevertheless true that you Yankees have a knack of doing things which we have not the skill to imitate."

### VENETIAN WATER CISTERNS.

THE city of Venice is wholly supplied with rain water, which is retained in cisterns. The city occupies an area of about 1300 acres. The annual average fall of rain is 31 inches, the greater part of which is collected in 2077 cisterns, 177 of which are public. The rain is sufficiently abundant to fill the cisterns five times in the course of the year, so that the distribution of water is at the rate of 312 gallons per head. To construct a cistern after the Venetian fashion, a large hole is dug in the ground to the denth of nine feet. The sides of the excavation are supported by a frame work made of good oak timber. and the cistern thus has the appearence of a square truncated pyramid with the wider base turned upward. A coating of pure and compact clay, one foot thick, is now applied on the wooden frame with great care; this opposes an invincible obstacle to the progress of the roots of any plants growing in the vicinity, and also to the pressure of the water in contact with it. No crevices are left which might allow the air to penetrate. This preliminary work being done, a large circular stone, partly hollowed out like the bottom of a kettle, is deposited in the pyramid, with the cavity upward; and on this foundation a cylinder of well-baked bricks is constructedhaving no interstices whatever, except a number of conical holes in the bottom row. The large vacant space remaining between the pyramid and the cylinder is filled with well scoured sea sand. At the four corners of the pyramid they place a kind of stone trough, covered with a stone lid pierced with holes. These troughs communicate with each other by means of a small rill made of bricks, and resting on the sand, and the whole is then paved over. The rain water coming from the roofs of the buildings runs into the troughs, penetrates into the sand through the rills, and thus filtered into the wellhole by the conical holes already described. The water thus supplied is limped, sweet and cool.

SIMPLE RECIPES FOR MAKING VINEGAR. - T. B. MILLER of Clayton, Ind., has communicated to the New-York Farmers' Club the following simple recipes for making vinegar:

"Fill nearly full any vessel, jug, crock, pan, tub or barrel, with pure rain or soft water, sweeten it with any kind of molasses, (the quantity is not material,) set it in a moderately warm place, in the sun, cover with sieve, gause or net, to keep out flies and gnats. In due process of time it will be vinegar. when it must be put into a suitable vessel and stopped close. To convert cider into vinegar-if made from sweet apples, it is only necessary to set the barrel in a warm place and knock out the bung; if from sour, stir in a little molasses, and when sour enough bung up tight. Vinegar barrels should be well painted, as they are liable to be eaten by worms.

"It will be proper to state that it is the action of the atmosphere, which in time converts the sweetened water into vinegar, hence the greater the surface exposed to its influence the sooner it will sour. There is a thick scum rises on the top of the vinegar when making, which is the 'mother,' and should not be thrown away."

NEWSPAPERS.—The census returns of the number and circulation of the newspapers show that the number of papers and periodicals in 1860 was 4051. of which 3242 were political in their character, and 298 devoted to literature. Religion and theology compose the province of 277, while 234 are classed as miscellaneous. There has been a very large increase in the number of political papers and periodicals, as compared with corresponding publications at the date of the preceding census. In 1850 their number was 1630. In 1850 the number of religious papers and periodicals was 191; in 1860 it was 277. In 1850 the number of papers and periodicals of every class in the United States was 2526. The total circulation of all kinds amounted in 1850 to 426,-409,378 copies. In 1860 the annual circulation is stated at 927,951,548 copies, showing a ratio of increase of over 117 per cent.

TAXATION.—The French pay twenty millions more of taxes than the British. The latter pay \$350,000,-000. We may soon outstrip either. The British raise two-thirds of their revenue by indirect taxation, though the articles on which the excise duty is raised are only about twenty. The only articles of prime necessity on which duties of any consequence are levied, are tea and sugar, which pay over \$50,-000,000. Spirits contribute \$72,000,000; malt, \$30,-000,000; tobacco, \$27,000,000; wine, \$5,000,000; li censes to deal in those doubtful commodities, \$7,

## Inquiries and Answers.

A BALKY HORSE.—We have a mare which, on being hitched up to a loaded wagon, if the load does not move off with a quick jerk, will balk. If any one will tell me how to prevent it they will much oblige—A CONSTANT READER, Kandold May 1869 dolph, Min., 1862.

CAPS FOR CLOVER.—Seeing an article some time ago on the curing of clover with the use of caps, and being entirely gnorant concerning such caps, I wish to ask you, or some or your readers, how they are constructed, and of what mate your readers, how they are constructed, and of what rial—thinking, perhaps, such might be made by the farm the leisure hours of winter, and laid away for harvest.—WILSON, Hancock Co., Ill.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, &c.—Can you tell me what firm or firms furnish reliable Agricultural works adapted to the special wants of a Farmer's Library, books for reference, &c.?—C. W.  $\mathbf{T}$ ., Newark, N. J.

C. M. SAXTON, 25 Park Row, New York, is the principal publisher and seller of Agricultural Books in this country, and is the party most likely to readily furnish works of the haracter you mention.

SHAPING THE HORNS OF CATTLE.-Noticing an inquiry in he RURAL how to shape the horns of gattle, I will tell my way. When a steer is is growing, say at two years old, if his horns are getting too broad, (as I do not like broad horned oxen.) I take him to the blacksmith shop and put an iron scross the horns, bore a gimlet hole through the end of the norn and put in a nail to keep it on. I keep it on about a year and they are all right.—N. F. MAYNARD, Seneca, Kansas, 1862.

SOWING PLASTER ON CLOVER .- If the field is seeded with clover at the time of sowing the spring grain, it will be found benefit—on dry soils—to sow the clover soon after the grain omes up. It will be found to benefit both the grain and young clover. Your correspondent, "O. B.," of Fon du Lac. would find it more profitable to put on the clover seed thicker than he does, judging by his confession of its habit of lodging. And on such soil as he describes, if rich, I would sow a pecl of timothy seed in addition to the usual amount of clover. It

## Rural Notes and Items.

FARMERS, WRITE ABOUT FARMING !- Yes, and having written, don't "forget to remember" to send your efforts, lucubrations or essays to the Agricultural Press for publication, that others may be benefited by their perusal. The busy season is past, your crops are mainly secured, and now comes the period of leisure and recreation—a time when you can "balance the books," figure out profits and losses, and see where you have "missed it," or gained by this or that operation. It is also the time for review and reflection, and to make calculations, predicated upon past experience and observation, for the future. Of course you must cypher, plan and think; and while about it, these long winter evenings, why not jot down some of the more important items of thought and practice for publication, that others may learn how you failed with this or succeeded with that crop ?-why you prefer a certain variety of grain or vegetable, and why, after trying several, you have decided to keep and breed only certain kinds of cattle, sheep, or swine? How, also, about drainage, fences, and other farm improvements? Let us, or rather our myriad of readers, know about these things. "Teach one another" by giving the reresults of your observation and experience. As a contemporarv says. "Do good and communicate"-but, as we say, do good by communicating. Thousands of our readers-practical, experienced and observing men-who never wrote a line for publication, ought to be court-martialed for their neglect of duty in the matter. Some mean to write, but procrastinate; others are too timid-fearful of criticism; and others still think, as they "never wrote for the press," their style or grammar, or some other (to them) bugbear is a suficient excuse. But it won't do, gentlemen. You know some things better than editors or others, and you ought to tell them pro bono publico-for the public benefit. Wake up friends! You can talk sensibly-why not write? Instead of spending your time and breath in telling two, three or a half dozen about an improved mode of cultivation, or useful discovery, write and send it to the RURAL, and it will thus be communicated to nearly three hundred thousand persons! Think of that !. The tongue, well managed, is a good thing, but the steam press is "a great institution." Send us anything practical and sensible-useful to your fellow cultivators-and we will guarantee that it shall be read in every loyal State of this Union, the Canadas, England, Scotland, Ireland, and other countries. Every intelligent man knows something better than any other man under heaven-and having a clear idea of his subject he has only to write it out in the same words he would use in conversation. No matter about the grammar or style—our proof-reader will smooth all the rough edges as he often does for educated and titled men. Give us your facts, figures and suggestions, and we will render them acceptable and available.

THE RURAL IN THE WEST .- For years the RURAL has steadily gained favor and popularity in the West, until it probably has a larger circulation in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, than all the Western agricultural journals combined—a fact which we do not mention boastingly, but in a spirit of grateful acknowledgment. For much of this favor we are indebted to former subscribers in New York. Pennsylvania and the New England States, who have removed to the West, and not only taken the RURAL with them, but introduced it to the notice and support of their new neighbors and acquaintances. We are in frequent receipt of orders to transfer addresses of subscribers from this region to the West, and many of them embrace requests for specimens and show bills. Among letters of this character received during the past week, one from a Western New Yorker who has located in Knox Co., Ill., after requesting the address of his paper changed, adds:-"I would also like a poster for 1863, and a few copies for specimens to show in getting up a club for next year. I have occasionally come across a copy of the Rural in the prairie homes in Illinois and Iowa, and find it everywhere appreciated. C. D. B.'s Western Editorial Notes are especially mentioned as highly interesting and valuable to the Western Farmers, and a new interest is awakened in every branch of culture and farm management. There is a wide field for improvement and progress here, and most gloriously. are the farmers marching up to the work, in availing themselves of the golden opportunity."

- The following is from a Western New Yorker now residing in Minnesota :- "Your valuable and most interesting Ru-RAL has been a constant visitor to my table for ten years, and myself and family have become so much attached to it that we cannot do without it, especially now that our attention is turned to Agriculture and Horticulture. While I was in other business I considered it The Paper, and have got up many clubs for it while in Yates Co., N. Y., and now feeling that every farmer should take some agricultural paper, I have spent one evening in canvassing, and the result is that I have obtained six subscribers and the promise of some more. Hope to send you another list next week."

THE ADVERTISEMENTS in this paper, comprise a number of important items. Among the new announcements, that of the Salt Co. of Onondaga is worthy the special attention of salt dealers and consumers in this State. -- Farmers and others will not fail to notice the advertisement of the Messrs. HARown of the "Empire Agricultural Works." Horse-Power was awarded first premium at recent N. Y. State Fair.—Patriotic people who have money to invest safely, and are disposed to aid the Government, will not overlook the 'Five-Twenty" U. S. Bonds offered at par under head of "The National Loan." — The advertisement of Farming Lands offered by the Ill. Central R. R. Co. is neither diminutive nor uninteresting. —The programmes of Godey's Lady's Book, and Arthur's Home Magazine, for 1863—also of the New York Observer and Independent-will be found in our present number.—There are, also, in this paper various brief advertisements of implements, stock, etc., which we trust will meet the wants of many RURAL readers and their publication pay all parties intererested.

- Speaking of advertising, here is an incident of recent experience. Some weeks ago the manufacturer of a valuable machine sent us a brief advertisement for three insertions. Before the time expired he wrote asking our terms for inserting a large cut and advertisement. In reply to our answer to his inquiry, he writes:-"Yours of the 6th (Nov.,) is received. There is just one reason why I do not want the cut put into the RURAL just yet, viz., the little advertisement has brought me more orders than I can fill for some time to come. After a while I will have it put in, and hope to be able to fill all the orders it will bring me." Do those enterprising (?) manufacturers and dealers who never advertise "see the point?"

SORGHUM SUGAR-MAKING IN ILLINOIS .- Mr. J. H. SMITH, of Quincy, Ill., who was awarded Diploma for Imphee Sugar exhibited at recent N. Y. State Fair, writes us very encouragingly as to his success in making Cane Sugar. He says:-"I sent everal lots of sugar to State Fairs, and last week sent a pailful to Ohio, which was made in ten days from the juice. Our cane crop has done remarkably well this season. rine qualities ran from 7 to 12 brown. We think we have made about four tuns of sugar this fall. Very few of our farmers have made less than one barrel of sirup; many of them have made fifty, and some have gone as high as one hundred barrels."

SORGHUM CONVENTION IN ILLINOIS.—It is announced that the Winnebago (Ill.) County Agricultural Society, has voted to hold a Sorghum Convention at Rockford the first week in December. The Convention will continue in session two or three days. It is to be regretted that the time for holding this Covention has been fixed the same week as the annual meeting of the State Hort. Society at Bloomington; for there are live horticulturists at Rockford who will thus be prevented from attending the winter meeting at Bloomington. Cannot the time be changed ?-C. D. B.

THE MIDDLEBURY AG. SOCIETY, (Wyoming Co. N. Y.,) at its recent annual meeting elected the following board of officers for the ensuing year :- President-L. DEWOLF. Vice President-F. W. Capwell. Secretary-E. Owen. Treasurer -W. R. Keith. Librarian-I. H. Gould. Directors-A. Smith, J. Newell, C. L. Hayden, H. M. Choate, H. J. Reddish.

LIBERAL.—A man in Oswego County sends us ten lines of nanuscript on an unseasonable subject, and adds:--" If this communication is worth a year's subscription to the RURAL, please to forward it," &c. Regret that the price of printing paper constrains us to decline the generous proposition.

E WALL

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## HORTICULTURAL.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

AT FLLWANGER & BARRY'S.

THERE are few persons who visit Rochester who do not visit the Mount Hope Nurseries; I did so. Welcomed and guided by Mr. ELLWANGER - a shrewd, intelligent, philosophical German - we were soon wandering over the area devoted to specimen orchards, fruits, flowers, hedges, &c.

THE GRAPERY,

Where the identity of the vines they propagate is established, and from the wood of which they supply customers, was filled with exotic vines made beautiful and attractive by hundreds of pendant clusters of ripe and ripening grapes.

The advantage of this practice is manifold. The nurseryman is sure that he is propagating what is true after having seen the fruit; the buyer can see for himself, and, if a dealer, can speak understandingly to his customers; the amateur who seeks to make a choice collection, suited to his tastes and desires, can here determine the matter, decide for himself without taking anybody's say so. It is a good institution, this vinery of exotics.

THE PEAR ORCHARDS.

Adjoining the grapery is one of the pear orchardsthe dwarfs-some of them still holding their fruit; all bearing evidence of great fruitfulness. The remarks made of the advantage of a specimen grapery applies with equal force-or greater-to the pear, apple, plum, and cherry orchards. These orchards are schools to the fruit grower. They teach him to know and identify varieties: enable him to study the best mode of culture, of training, pruning, the habits of growth, character of foliage, &c. For this purpose, an annual pilgrimage to these nurseries will pay the orchardist or nurseryman who desires thoroughly to educate himself and keep posted in all that relates to this peculiar husbandry. We found no pear blight on the trees. There is but one remedy for pear blight, so far as I have been able to discover; and that is, continual planting. Renew the orchards.

#### THE DWARF PLUM TREES

Were literally loaded with fruit, and the ground mosaic with the golden, purple, and crimson spheres. How do you save the fruit from the curculio? I asked. "Shake him off on sheets and destroy him. It is the only way we know of to do it; and it does it; you see we get fruit enough to pay us for our pains." "But is it not too much trouble?- should think it would require a great deal of patience?"

"Too much trouble! Why, my dear sir, it is less trouble than it is to be deprived of the fruit." It is made, here, a part of the system of the culture of the plum, to look after the "little Turk." If weeds spring up out of the earth, they are cut down-no one complains that their destruction is too much trouble, if it is found that by doing it a crop of corn, potatoes, or anything else valuable is secured. No one seems astonished that all plants have not a positive and apparent economic use; of complaining that they cannot grow grain or vegetables because weeds choke them. And yet few seem to remember that there are insects that bear the same relation to vegetation that weeds do; that it costs as little to protect the plant from the one as the other; that each is alike easily exterminated if vigilance is used and effort made; and that it pays to do both thoroughly, and in the season when the weed and the insect are most injurious.

## THE DWARF CHERRIES

Did not, of course, show as advantageously as they would if it had been the season of fruit; but the pyramid form, and the dark mass of foliage, presented a beautiful outline and symmetrical object for orchard or lawn. Let all good horticulturists work chard or lawn. Let all good horticulturists work and pray for the time when fruit trees shall enter more largely into the system of ornamental planting, giving, as tribute to such appreciation, annually, a beautiful promise of fragrant bloom, and a harvest of equally brilliant, beautiful, fragrant, and lusdious fruit. That the cherry may become a lawn tree without any deterioration of its bearing qualities, there is evidence enough, especially the rapid ties, there is evidence enough, especially the rapid growing variety, bearing, (when cultivated,) rich English varieties. It seems to me that some of the wise ones might spend some time profitably, by elaborating this suggestion, which their experience and familiarity with varieties will enable them to do much better than I can.

## DWARF APPLES.

So far as I have heard any expression from western nurserymen-for I do not know that western orchardists have given any based upon experience-they profess to distrust dwarf apples. Some of them have, if I remember aright, positively condemned them. What the reasons for this condemnation are I do not, at this writing, remember; and have no means of determining. But here is a condensed edition of an apple orchard-the trees occupying but little more room than the same number of dwarf pear trees, and bearing abundantly. There are certain advantages resulting from this mode of training the apple which will commend it to western men. There may be equally important disadvantages; if so, they ought to be faithfully presented. The advantages are-1. The habit of the tree is such that the trunk is in no wise exposed to the sun, and the whole tree is less exposed to the wind. 2. It is asserted that more fruit can be grown on the same area; for trees can be planted much closer. 3. It costs less to gather the fruit, and less to protect the trees from insects. 4. It costs less to cultivate the same number of trees.

There may be other advantages which do not occur to me now. Here, this mode is adopted not only for the purpose of showing what can be done with the apple as a dwarf, but because land here has a high value, and specimen samples of the different varieties of apples can be grown near the office, and in connection with the specimen orchards of other fruits. Especially, on small places, in or near towns, where but little land can be devoted to fruit, the dwarf apple orchard may profitably, perhaps, be inaugurated. It is astonishing how much fruit may be grown on a quarter of an acre.

## SPECIMEN HEDGES.

We pass down a grassy avenue bordered by hedges, deciduous and evergreen, composed of almost every hedging plant which has been proved desirable, native and foreign, ornamental and useful. The Arbor Vites, Hemlock, Spruce, Cedar, &c., among the evergreens; the Osage Honey Locust, Thorn, Birch, Privet, &c., among the deciduous trees. Here, again, is the advantage of models and samples self-evident. The effect of the different habits and foliage of the plants, and of the different forms of training or cutting the hedges may be seen. Mr.

ELLWANGER testified to the merits of the Honey Locust for a hedge. He regarded it superior to the Osage in all respects. The color of its foliage and the compactness of the hedge it made, compared favorably, as grown here, with the Osage. It is not as rapid a grower; hence a better hedge plant.

THE "WHITE WILLOW."

I saw no willow hedges here. Mr. E. did not express a high opinion of the willow for hedges—of any willow for that purpose. I asked if he knew aught of the White, or Gray, or Powder Willow; for it is known in different localities by each of these names, and has been called the Black Willow also. He said he supposed he had it; and it so, he did not think it could be regarded a good hedge plant. I refer to this matter here because it is the testimony of many who have known it long in the west. The Illinois Horticultural Society recently refused to recommend it; and several members denounced the effort to sell it for hedging purposes in no measured terms—calling it a swindle, &c.

Per contra, my courteous young friend of the Prairie Farmer has assumed its championship, and has become the advocate of all such as have willow cuttings for sale.

He calls me dogmatical because I had asserted it was not a hedge plant. Notwithstanding my proverbial arrogance (!) I am not so opinionated that I will not cheerfully retract all I have said against the "White Willow" as a hedge plant the moment it is established that I am wrong. And, I am willing to give all the evidence that can be adduced, based upon facts, that go to prove this willow valuable for this purpose, in addition to its other useful qualities. Until now the evidence has been against it. The reader may judge for himself of the following testimony - extracts from an article in the Chicago Tribune, written by M. L. Dunlap, well known as a practical man and horticulturist. He describes a hedge he recently visited, as follows:

The first planting of these willows not being on the line, were cut down on the sale of one of the farms to the present owner in the spring of 1853, and the cuttings put out one foot apart for a distance of some twenty rods. The soil is flat just above the overflow of Willow Creek, is dry and rich, and most admirably adapted to the growth of this kind of tree; the result is that it has grown into a most substantial barrier to all horned stock and horses. The eight of this willow holt now in its full foliage and stantial barrier to all horned stock and horses. The sight of this willow belt, now in its full foliage and towering proportions, is one of the most pleasing to the eye of a farmer, whose home is upon the prairie. Here is shade for his stock—a fence that will restrain them—shelter for his crops from high winds, an orchard belt of rapid growth, and finally rails for cross fences, and fuel for the winter. We have never before this, heard or seen a fence of willow of any practical waller, but now the fact stends out in any practical value; but now the fact stands out in bold relief, the trees that form a palisade of growing wood, not, it is true, of solid growth, but sufficiently close to exclude all but moderate sized pigs, calves, and lambs, towering forty feet high, with an inverted base of not less than thirty feet in its cross section, base of not less than thirty leet in its cross section, and which would produce nearly or quite a cord of wood to the rod, or about twenty-five poles thirty feet long, with an average of six inches diameter at the base, two feet from the ground. The cost of this was setting the cuttings along side of a post and rail fence, and cultivating them with the plow when the field had its annual seeding of grain. Of course this field had its annual seeding of grain. Of course this result surprised all who saw it; for in five years the fence was taken away, and the wall of willows has, fence was taken away, and the wall of willows has, since that time, protected that portion of the field. Within the past four years a large number of farmers, probably over one hundred, have planted cuttings of this willow for fences, over one hundred miles of which we saw yesterday. As yet none of this recent planting will turn stock, but we see no reason why it will not in two or three years more; and notwithstanding the history of other willows and our own previous expressed opinions, we have the evidence and assurance that this willow will make an efficient fence as above indicated. We also visited an adjoining farm along the bottom make an entitled tende as above indicated. We also visited an adjoining farm along the bottom lands of this stream, and found a fence of about a quarter of a mile, most of it set seven or eight years ago of this willow, in the unbroken sod land, and these, with the exception of an occasional loss of a cutting, makes a sufficient fence for all stock usually allowed to run out. On the same farm, and in the same connection, is an attempt to use the adden same connection, is an attempt to use the golden willow for the same purpose, but it is a decided angles in all directions—giving space for the growth of the numerous trunks, yet none to spare for the passage way of cattle. This not having been intended for a fence, of course is not as perfect as those of later planting, which look as though they would answer as good a purpose, even against prowling hogs, as the average of Osage hedges.

I have no disposition to be captious; neither have I any desire to establish that this willow is not worthy general adoption as a hedge plant on our prairies. That it will make a valuable timber belt -a screen, a protection, a shelter, and quickly furnish an abundance of good timber for fuel, for rails, for the manufacture of valuable charcoal, for hoops, and for many other economic purposes, there is abundant testimony. That it will make a fence against stock, Mr. DUNLAP has furnished evidence that I have no disposition to gainsay; so will almost any other strong-growing, soft-wooded tree, planted ful and curious and comely in the shape of trees in the same manner; but it does not prove that it, or all, or any other of the strong-growing trees, ought to be recommended as suitable hedge-plants for general fence-making purposes. Few will pretend that it is desirable to fence every forty-acre field with a live hedge "towering forty feet high," with a base (inverted or otherwise) of thirty feet. The best hedging plants are not those which grow strongest and tower highest, but such as are of slow growth and dwarfed habit. If it is desired to make the live fence the timber lot—the source of supply of fuel, of rail timber, of posts-for it is asserted that it makes excellent post timber after being charred—this willow seems to be the tree. If it is desired to make it simply a hedge-a live fence which shall not occupy too much ground nor shade an immense area-a fence which will protect crops against stock of all kinds and even against rabbits, then I have seen no evidence that it is that kind of a hedge plant. If it can be proved that it is-all right, I shall be glad to record the fact.

ABOUT THE CUTTINGS.

There is too much asked for them. There are plenty of them, and they should be cheap. But a more important matter to the farmer is, that he be careful of whom he purchases, and what he pays his money for. All willow cuttings that are sold in the West are not of this particular willow under consideration. For the

NAME OF THIS WILLOW

Is not so thoroughly established as my courteous young friend rather dogmatically asserts. He says: And before we close we will say a word about the name of this tree. It is White Willow (Salix Alba) and not Timber Willow, Gray Willow, or Powder Willow. Will it not be just as well for writers to do away with this multiplicity of names, and settle down upon the one name proper?

Better botanists than either of us have called it

by all of the above names. It is known in Pennsylvania as the Powder Willow, where it has been grown and used a great many years for this purpose. Men who are familiar with it, and who make some pretensions to botanical knowledge, have called it both the Gray and Black and Timber Willow. These are provincialisms which may seem of little consequence in this discussion. But a man may sell the White Willow and sell a very different willow from the one now recommended, and have authority for it. For Salix Candida-a shrub four to six feet high-is called the White Willow by Wood, a botanist of some note and authority. GREY calls the same Salix Candida, "Hoary Willow," describing it as "of very white aspect in exposed situations, but green in the shade." WOOD, in the latest editions of his botany, does not give any such species as Salix Alba, which my friend, with GREY, calls the "White Willow." The willow under consideration is called S. fragilis - Crack Willow-Bedford Willow. It is described by Wood as "a tall tree, sixty or eighty feet high, a native of Great Britain. It has a bushy head, with numerous oblique irregular branches. The twigs break off at the base by a slight touch"-a characteristic of the willow now talked of, as grown in Illinois, whenever the writer has seen it. "The wood is Salmon color." GREY'S description of what he calls S. alba is not essentially unlike the above description of Wood's S. fragilis; while GREY calls S. fragilis "Brittle Willow;" yet calls them both (S. alba and S. fragilis) rapid growers, tall trees, and makes but little technical distinction between them. He says they are both from Europe.

What is to be done if doctors disagree in this manner? Who will assume to decide which botanist is correct in his classification and name of this willow? Will my courteous young friend?

One thing more, and I have done with this subject. It has been called the Black Willow; and it has been identified by gentlemen in this State as being the same as the S. fragilis or S. alba of Europe, because its branches break so easily at the base. It may interest some of these gentlemen to know that this is also neculiar to the Black Willow -S. nigra. of Marshall-which is a distinct species from the "Crack" or "White Willow." S. nigra is described by Wood as "a large shrub or small tree, ten to fifteen to twenty feet high. Branches very brittle at the base, pale yellow. The trunk has a blackish bark." Salix sericea, (Marsh,) the Gray Willow, is another willow possessing this peculiarity. "Branches purplish, long, slender, very tough, except at the base, where they are very brittle." It is a shrub six to eight feet high. I call attention to these facts, in order that gentlemen who identify this "White" or "Crack Willow" by this peculiarity, may see that it is easy to be misled by it, and thus mislead others.

#### GRASS WALKS.

These specimen hedges of which I have written above, bound borders of flowers on either side of a broad grass walk or lawn. This lawn-walk is kept closely cut, and affords a clean, soft, dry, and, in summer, cool footing for the pedestrian. It gives me opportunity here, as it did there, to protest against the desecration of lawns by cutting them up with serpentine canals of coarse (or fine) gravel, and calling them walks. Properly kept, all the objections that are urged against grass walks vanish. And no lady with immaculate skirts, dainty feet and daintier and more evanescent shoes, but prefers the clean cut lawn, soft and springy and cool, to the hot, hard, gravel walk.

Of course the use and location of walks should be regarded. If it is to be a beaten path for laborers. constantly in use, the grass would quickly be destroyed; but I speak of walks that are rarely used, and made mainly to be ornamental.

## THE VINEYARDS

Were visited. They are located on the sides of hills south of the city, from the summits of which the finest view of Rochester, and of the valley and hills south, is obtained. The crop of grapes is heavy, and embraces most of the hardy varieties. The vines are trained to stakes and trellises, both. Mr. ELWANGER said he preferred the trellis. That it is best, few grape growers that I have met will agree I noticed that stakes used were much longer and the growth allowed much greater than is common in the West with stake training. But little or no manure is used. The ground had been thoroughly trenched, but had not been fitted at the enormous cost per acre that many people suppose necessary. Mr. E. called it "folly" to buy and manufacture and apply manures to the vineyard, as many do Most soils are rich enough for the grape; and many vineyards are destroyed by kindness, or what is mistaken for kindness.

## THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Of this nursery is worthy of more careful examination and study than I found time to give to it. It is a sort of arboretum, where the lover of the beautiand shrubs, may spend much time profitably. It is a marked characteristic of this nursery, that art is not allowed to mar nature; its service is to aid and direct-not to manufacture nor deface.

## TWO OTHER FEATURES

Which impressed me, as peculiar to this establishment:-1. That somebody knows how to do it; 2. Some one has a will to do it; and I may add, somebody does it at the right time. Expressing this, I give the secret of success in all employments that have to deal with nature; in all kinds of business that depend directly upon her processes. It is the Alpha and Omega of successful husbandry — to know how to do, when to do, and to do it when it should be done. Mr. ELLWANGER endorsed this doctrine, asserting that it cost less always, and the profit is proportionately greater, to do the work as it should be done, and at the time it ought to be done - no matter what the cost of labor and knowledge may be. This theory involves the necessity of a thorough system—and system was apparent in all the departments of this great establishment. System is a synonym for economy of time, labor and money in the prosecution of any business.

Especially was this apparent in the packing department, which is most admirably arranged to secure the stock from damage, and to facilitate the tying and packing in the best manner and least time. A thousand interesting items will impress the thoughtful visitor; and he will leave the Mount Hope Nurseries with a purer taste, a deeper reverence for Nature and her Great Author, and magnifying the vocation which involves a knowledge of natural laws and begets a love of the beautiful and true at every step.

I trust our visit at ELLWANGER & BARRY'S, together, has not been profitless, reader.

### Horticultural Aotes.

A ROCHESTER NURSERY AS SEEN BY WESTERN EYES .- Our Western Editor when on a recent visit East, paid his respects to the celebrated Nurseries of Rochester, and we devote a good deal of our space this week to a description of what he saw heard and said, in one of the most extensive and complete es ablishments of the kind in the world.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The annua Meeting of this Society was held in October, and the following officers elected:

President—CHARLES M. HOVEY.
Vice Presidents—J. F. C. Hyde, C. O. Whitmore, W. C.
Strong, Geo. W. Pratt.
Treasure—William R. Austin.
Corresponding Secretary—Eben Wight.
Recording Secretary—F. Lyman Winship.

RIBBON FLOWER-BED. - The authorities at the Kew (Nation al Gardens) arranged during the past year the various flowers at their disposal in the form of a "ribbon flower-bed," fifty feet in length by seven in breadth. The effect of this arrangement was exceedingly brilliant, and has been very happily turned to a practical account, inasmuch as all the great centers of English industry have sent agents and artists to copy it, as designs and patterns for the goods they manufacture, viz.: Manchester, prints, chintz, draperies, &c.; Coventry, ribbons ; Kidderminster, carpets ; Glasgow, muslins, shawls, &c.; Yorkshire, colored table-covers; Belfast, damask table-linen, &c.; Nottingham, lace; Macclesfield, Derby and Spitalfields, silks, embroideries, &c.; Dublin, mixed fabrics; Paisley, Scotch goods and window muslins; Bradford, moreens and damasks; Clerkenwell, artificial flowers; and the potteries, china and porcelain. One lady ordered to be manufactured for her fifty yards of stair carpeting and a drawing-room carpet. the borders and centers of which are to be an exact imitation of the borders and centers of the flower bed in question.

### Juquiries and Answers.

FRUITS FOR NOTHERN OHIO.—I am a subscriber, and wish to set out an orchard of about three hundred Apple trees, fifty Peach trees, sixty dwarf Pear trees, fifteen Cherry trees, and a few Plum trees. As we have to depend upon the RURAL as our only sure guide, I would like you to name about eight variedies of summer Apples, eight of fall, and sixteen of winter, trees that would be most suitable for prairie soil in Northwestern Ohio, depending upon a market seventeen miles, excepting what is wanted for a large family.—J. A. SPAFFORD, Hull Prairie, Wood Co., Ohio, Oct., 1862.

In reply to the above we give the list of fruits recommend ed by the American Pomological Society for Northern Ohio This catalogue is compiled from reports of the most intelligent and experienced fruit growers in that section of the State:

APPLES - Summer. - American Summer Pearmain, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Tetfosky. Autumn.—Cogswell, Duchess of Oldenburg, Fall Pippin, Garden Royal, Jersey Sweeting, Maiden's Blush Myer's Nonpareil. Winter.—Bel mont, Fallawater, Paradise Winter Sweet, Rambo, Red Cana da, R. I. Greening, Smith's Cider Swaar.

PEARS ON QUINCE. - Belle Lucrative, Beurre d' Anjou-White Doyenne, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Noiveau Poiteau

CHERRIES. - Belle de Choisy, Belle Magnifique, Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Carnation, Cleveland Bigarreau, Donna Maria, Early Purple Guigne, Governor Wood, Jeffrey's Duke, Kentish, Louis Philippe, May Duke, Morello, Napoleon Bigarreau, Plumstone Morello, Red Jacket, Reine Hortense Rockport Bigarreau.

Plums.—Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Damson, Duane's Purple, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Smith's Orleans, Wash ington, Prince's Yellow Gage.

PEACHES. - Cooledge's Favorite, Crawford's Early, Craw ford's Late, Early York, Grosse Mignonne, Hyslop Cling, Large Early York, Old Mixon Free, Sturtevant of Ohio, Ward's Late Free, Yellow Rare-ripe.

## Pomestic Gronomy.

ABOUT CORNED BEEF.

WHEN beef is fresh it contains considerable blood, which is drawn out by the brine. If the meat is left in the bloody mixture, it will require a much larger quantity of salt to preserve it, particularly through warm weather. My plan is to make a brine by using for every hundred pounds of beef, five pounds of salt, one-forth of an ounce of saltpeter, and one pound of brown sugar. This is dissolved in just enough water to cover the meat, and poured upon it. When it has been in the brine two weeks, I take out the meat, let it drain, pour a fresh brine over it, and then it will be good the season through.

The cook who uses corned beef should not be so ignorant or so indolent as to delay putting it over the fire until an hour before dinner. A good sized piece requires three or four hours steady boiling to do it justice. Insufficient boiling must be made up by extra chewing. Always have the water boiling when the meat is dropped in, otherwise the sweetness will be drawn out into the water. A boiling heat hardens the outer surface at once, and thus keeps in the juices, which give richness, and which contain most of the nourishment. An excellent way of cooking corned beef is to have a large boiler with a wire or wooden rack on the bottom for the meat to rest over the water. When the water boils, place the meat upon the rack and put on the cover of the boiler with a cloth over it to keep in the steam. The heat of the steam will rise above the boiling point and penetrate the meat, and cook it more quickly and better than could be done by boiling.-American Farmer.

CRANBERRY SHORT CAKE. - Take half a cup of flour; mix with cold water, and roll out, so that when baked it will be about an inch in thickness. To prepare your berries, take one quart of cranberries, put them in a quart of water with one tablespoonful of saleratus; when the berries begin to crack open, pour off all the water, add a little fresh water, and stew until done; add, while cooking, half enough sugar to sweeten, split open your shortcake as soon as baked, spread on enough of the berries to cover well, sprinkle on more sugar, enough to sweeten it; a little ground cinnamon, and put butter in small lumps on the whole; put the other half of your cake on the top, prepare in the same way, and set the whole in a hot oven for five minutes.—Selected.

To PRESERVE PIPPINS IN SLICES. - Take the fairest pippins, pare them, and cut them in slices a quarter of an inch thick, without taking out the cores; boil two or three lemons, and slice them with the apples; take the same weight of white sugar, (or clarified brown sugar,) put half a gill of water for each pound of sugar, dissolve it and set it over the fire; when it is boiling hot put in the slices; let them boil very gently until they are clear, then take them with a skimmer, and spread them out on flat dishes to cool; boil the sirup until it is quite thick, and pour it over them. These may be done a day before they are wanted; two hours will be sufficient to make a fine dish for dessert or supper.

To Wash Muslin (Swiss) Lawn, Brown or GREY LINEN.-Two quarts wheat bran, boiled half an hour in soft water, strained, and poured into the soft water in which the article is to be washed, without soap; ringe once; use no starch. Articles done up in this way look like new.

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## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## Padies' Department.

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

BY MILLY MERTON.

Mr darling babe-my beautiful, I'm gazing on him now; But his cheek is pale, and blue eyes closed And icy-cold his brow. His dimpled hands are folded o'er His pure and sinless breast, Like some fair rose bud crushed at morn He lieth now at rest.

He sleeps in peace—but O, my heart Is filled with anguish sore, For I know on earth my darling Will waken-nevermore That I no more my babe shall clasp Close to my loving breast At twilight dim, as tired with play, He sinks to peaceful rest.

No more to list for pattering feet, Nor feel his soft arms twine Around my neck in fond embrace-Such joys no more are mine. But O, my Father, at Thy feet I lay my burden down Help me to meekly bow and say Thy will, not mine, be done. Indianapolis, Ind., 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] SCOLDING AND SUGGESTING.

I DON'T often write. I'm too old, and have too many cares. But I can't he!p it now. Endurance is no longer a virtue. "Old Maids," "Old Maids," and "Old Bachelors"—tit for tat, and vice versa; a pretty, little girl's and boy's quarrel over the difference between tweedle dum and tweedle dee-or a smart little dialogue: "Your hair is black." "Well yours is dark brown." "'Tisn't." "'Tis." "Taint." "'Tis." "I say taint." "I say 'tis." "Taint." "'Tis." "Taint, ain't 'ut." "'Tis-is-s," etc., etc., ad nau

What in the name of all that is womanly, is the profit of quarreling with coxcombs, who are too silly and shallow to attract attention in any other way than by writing about something they know nothing about, and likely never will, namely-Woman. Here is a "Ladies' Department" in the RURAL, which ought to be filled by its lady readers with something profitable to them - which it is apparent is open to them for this purpose, and which the Editor of the RURAL would like to have them make a medium of profitable communication with each other on topics both interesting and profitable to them -- in such a way as to reflect their intelligence and talent—their minds and hearts. Then, I should like to know, why all this fiddle-faddle about old maids, etc.? Isn't it plain that Old Maids exist by Divine forbearance or law? What is, is right; hence old maids are a necessity. If young men don't like them, let them "place their affections" on younger maids—that's all.

But pray, isn't there something really sensible. elevating, purifying and profitable to talk about in this department? Are we willing Sentimental "Sue." or Melancholy "Maggie," or Silly "Sally," should talk this ineffable nonsense to hopeless slip-shod bachelors. In short, isn't there something better in our minds and hearts, women, young and old, with which to fill this department of our respected Ru-RAL? I believe so; and if I am at all seconded by the expressed sentiment of the RURAL family, I will department from these notoriety-seeking slouches of both sexes.

Now, pray, don't think I'm a vinegar-faced, old woman because I've talked plainly. I love all that is good and true-delight to see brightness and vivacity, spice and vim in all the discussions concerning the philosophy of social life. But I do hate twaddle! and, like a woman, I can't hate it long without saying so, and then I feel better! Let's have some other question for discussion, then, bepriety in both—vital questions affecting our daily labor-worthy of discussion, demanding our best thoughts. Why not think about and discuss these topics? Is it true that we talk of what we think most about? If so, how is time wasted and our minds misdirected! Is not this Department too much a constant confession of our incapacity, relatively? Have we no dignified, domestic topics to talk of? Here is space devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Men discuss the different topics embraced in these pursuits. Have we no sober, sensible subjects about which we may write with profit to ourselves, to our families, to the great social system of which we are integers? Let us see about it. Yours, sympathetically,

MRS. JANE C. OVERTON. Weedynook, Nov., 1862.

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

"THERE is a certain something about woman that makes it seem to us that her natural place is in the house, and makes us dislike to see her engaged in out-door work." Thus said a gentleman to me a short time since, as I was speaking of the necessity of a lady's understanding driving horses, milking cows, and the like accomplishments, especially in the country among the Ruralites. Well, it made me feel just as if I would like to see him hung by the suspenders, not till he was dead, but till he was convinced of the folly of such a speech. It is getting to be very fashionable around little villages, particularly for girls, to scorn the idea of milking. If you hire a girl to do housework now-a-days, before she decides to favor you with her company, she must know whether there is any milking to be done, it isn't pretty work, it soils the hands. "Do you milk?" is a common remark to me, "why I am so afraid of a cow I wouldn't milk for nothing." Now my notion is that this is all "gammon." It is not always necessary for a woman to do out-door work, but whenever it is, that woman who feels above doing what she can to help her husband, father, or brother, is just one peg below a simpleton, and I have always noticed that those men who make the most ado about "feminine women," are the very ones who are the most ready to sit down and let a woman wait upon them.

Managing horses is another very unmaidenly thing. It is very common to have a poor, old, superann ated horse that is perfectly safe for a woman to rive. She has him "hitched up for her," and she takes the lines and holding them on a level with her nose bangs on as if her life depend- perhaps, even here.—Smith.

ed on it, when "goodness knows," if wagon, woman, and all went against his heels he wouldn't run. I don't mean such kind of horsemanship as this, for it is very fashionable for ladies to drive in this way, but I never could understand why girls couldn't be taught just as well as boys to catch a horse, harness it, unharness it, and make it "toe the mark," generally. All that is lacking is strength, the rest comes by education. If a horse gets frightened a man hangs on to him and plies the whip, a woman drops the lines, screams, and jumps out. What makes the difference? "Oh, it's all out of place for a woman to have anything to do with horses." The father tells the little girl, "don't go near the horses, they will hurt you;" but to the little boy he says, "don't be afraid, my son, if they don't act right whip them." Now this is all "gammon," I say again. It is just as necessary for a woman to know how to manage horses, sometimes, as it is for a man. There is no use of talking about the sweet womanly dependence, that makes her so lovable,it won't earn her bread, or get her husband's dinner, and these are very essential items. So think I. x.

#### CONFIDENCE OF CHILDREN.

NEVER permit yourself, or any one, to repulse a child's simplicity of confidence, in the matter of either question or remark, by a contemptuous laugh at its ignorance. On this point I have a life-long feeling, which, I trust, as you have reaped the benefit of it, is not unhonored by you, and will influence your maternal conduct through life. I can not, even at this later day, better express my sentiments than I did in a small volume published when you were much younger than you are now, and which you must pardon me for quoting with increased earnestness, now that it is addressed to my own beloved daughter:-"It is most unwise, and on the parent's part cruel in the extreme, to meet with ridicule, or harshness, or contempt, a child's early efforts at expressing its thoughts, or at obtaining fuller information on subjects that are floating in its mind and have perplexed its juvenile comprehension. Often has my heart ached over an intelligent child thus repulsed from the threshold of knowledge covered with shame and mortification, and paralyzed by discouragement; and I have seen, in the bewildered countenance, the quivering lip, and the drooping head, the evidences that a cruel, per\_ haps fatal, blow had been struck at that important element of all improvement and advancement in life, self-reliance—and at that filial confidence which lies at the very foundation of filial obedience,

Let one voice be heard in behalf of the timid, gentle, confiding child of your affections; and let not the simple, perchance foolish, question or remark, which in the ignorance of childhood it may utter be responded to by the crushing burst of merriment the cruel rebuke, or the harsh rebuff; for each time that this occurs you place a barrier between that child and knowledge, destroy its peace, awaken its distrust, and sever one of those delicate threads of affection by which God, for benevolent ends, has bound that child's heart to its parents, and upon which, under God's blessing, rests your only hope of guiding it through the snares of youth, and of recovering it from evil associations, should they for a season lure it from the rightful home of its affections and duty."-"Letters to my Daughter," by R.

## CORRECTION OF CHILDREN.

NEVER correct a child hastily, or in quickness of temper. The cases are rare, indeed, where immediate punishment is necessary or expedient. When do what I can - little though it be - to rescue this | an offense is committed that merits correction, or is attended by circumstances that make correction expedient, as a rule it is better, both for the child's sake and your own, that time be allowed for reflection. Count it no sacrifice of time or patience, and, least of all, of parental dignity, to reason with the offender, to explain the nature of the offense, and the necessity for its punishment. One correction thus calmly but firmly administered, is a hundred- make glad the heart in the idea of beauty. fold more potent for good than a hasty severity, and will rarely need to be repeated if followed by conside "Old Maids"—cant we? There are questions of duty in social life, of duty in domestic life, of proought to be administered, do not shrink from the duty, whatever the sacrifice of feeling or convenience. Some occasion will almost certainly arise. when, on the part of your child, there will be plain. positive, intended rebellion against your authority not a passionate outbreak, but a stubborn, open revolt. In that case you must accept the challenge making everything give way to the permanent settlement of that question. The best manner of doing this will depend much upon the age of the child. The rule for your guidance is, that you are to assert your power rather than exhibit severity. Let there be sufficient of this, however, to show that you are displeased at its conduct, and then let the demonstrations of your power be gradual and cumulative Be in no special hurry to close the contest, but give the little insurgent time to measure the disparity between you, and to realize the wisdom of unqualified submission. After that revolt, and its suppression, the child is in your hands to be made almost what you will.—Ladies' Repository.

> How to TREAT A WASP. - "Listen," said I 'listen and attend, and you shall have a moral and example. When the wasp now on the window entered you flew at it with a kind of violence. I wonder it don't sting every one of you. Now, in future, let a wasp, when it comes, have its little bout and make its little noise. Don't stir a muscle-don't move a lip — be as quiet as the statue of Venus or Diana, or anybody of that sort, until the wasp seems inclined, as at this moment to settle. Then do as I do now." Whereupon, dipping the feather end of the pen in a crust of salad, I approached the wasp, and in the softest and tenderest manner possible, just oiled it upon the body-the black and yellow, like grooms' waistcoats-when down it fell, turned upon its back, and was dead in a minute. "There girls," said I, "see what kindness and a little oil does. Now here's my moral and example-When a husband comes home in an ill humor, don't cry out and fly at him, but try a little oil-in fact, treat your husband like a wasp.'

THERE exists in the consolation given by a woman, a delicacy which has always something motherly, farsighted, and complete; but when, to these words of peace and hope, are joined the grace of gesture, that eloquence of love which goes to the heart, and particularly when the benefactress is beautiful, it is impossible to resist.—Balzac.

I HAVE taken her into my heart by faith till we are "no more twain but one." No union of spirit can be imagined more perfect than may be realized

## Choice Miscellang.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] COME, SING TO ME.

BY ANNIE M. BEACH.

COME, sing to me, my soul is sad, Yet music sweet may soothe the pain, Waking up memories,—warm and glad,— Of joys that may be mine again.

Sing not to-day of broken ties. Sing not of blighted hopes, sweet friend, I would not hear of sad good-byes, Nor sorrow's dawning, but its end.

Thy song shall be of faithful hearts, That hoped and prayed thro' sorrow's night, Till, suddenly, the grief cloud parts Before a burst of joy's glad light.

And if there come a tide of tears. 'Twill waft this weariness away, Which resteth like a cloud of years Upon my doubting heart to-day.

Then, after sleep hath sealed my eyes, And I awake, 'twill all be o'er, The sunshine of my soul will rise Unclouded, as it was before

How strange we are !- the grief's to-day That o'er the heart have coldly crept, To-morrow, we may cast away, Smiling as though we had not wept.

It must be so! The joy and pain Making life's shadow and its light, But when the Better Land we gain, We know "there shall be no more night."

Cambria, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART.

WHAT is beauty? Folly's shallow brain, Here asks what men of lore can scarce explain

THE effect we comprehend, but cannot analyze the cause. We may trace its antecedents in association, adaptation to the sensibilities, or otherwise. But He who formed the beautiful, hath caused man's intellect to know and to feel its power. We love to contemplate a combination of qualities and properties accordant with our own ideas of beauty and grandeur, and to dwell upon perfections harmoniously blended. And for this capacity of appreciating the beautiful and the elevated, ample scope is found. For Beauty - enchanting Goddess hides herself in all the universe. Nay, where is she not? Hath she not found a dwelling in the poet's lofty theme, as he, ascended to the startling height from whence he looks on other men as dwarfish sons of sense, and while he drinks inspiration from the exhaustless fount, deigns now and then to shadow forth the beauties he has found? In the bright vision of the sculptor say not that beauty is a stranger; nor in the vivid conception which guides the pencil while it casts apparent life upon the blank canvas.

But how shall we compare the rich specimens of artistic beauty with those grander, living ones in Nature's wide domain? How shall her rugged cliffs, and cloud-capped hills stand beside the stateliest works of Man? Yet we would not depreciate the works of Art. Ah, there are beauties here indeed. The distant city in picturesque loveliness stands; the mighty ship, in proud majesty skims the briny deep; the strong tower lifts its head far toward Heaven; and pyramid and pillar stand to claim admiration from every tasteful mind. The skillful artist brings back past events and places them before us; or, perchance, creates, almost, a visionary world, and throws the beauteous scene in richest hues before our wondering eyes. And evervarying Art enables us to touch the stoutest heart by music's power. The powerful pealing notes from organ, harp, or lute, may quell the fiercest soul, and calm the wild, relentless tumults there. These, and countless other works of art refine the feelings and

But, turn to Nature. View the dancing, murmuring stream; the forest, where a thousand songsters vine, and bubbling fountain charm the eye, and echoing grottos lure the wanderer to a lone retreat. Or mark the distant line of hills, far-stretching as the eye may reach; or view the fearful chasm, or mountain peering through the clouds. Listen to the skylark's song, or the cataract's awful roar; contemplate the smoothly gliding river, or angry ocean's distant din; the clear sunshine, or tempest's shrick; the rich hues at sunset, or the black cloud hung out from heaven; Aurora's golden light, or night's dark arch adorned with countless sparkling gems, and tell me, doth not beauty crown broad nature's scene? Nay, doth not the highest beauty and sublimity shine forth in her works? May Art vie with Nature's living show? Life, motive power, the soul of beauty, dwell they in the works of Art? Or may those works be weighed in the scale of grandeur with Nature's great panorama? Here, the peculiar home of beauty is - everywhere. 'Tis seen in the glorious orb of day; in Luna's milder ray, and in the rolling, fleecy cloud. 'Tis felt to have assumed an awful grandeur when blackness veils the sky, when lightnings flash, and pealing thunder shake the arch of heaven. Truly, sights and sounds of beauty fill the earth. What but beauty glitters in the ephemeral train - the insects of an hour; upon the glossy wing of the bird that parts the air; and in the leopard's spots? It beams in the soft eye of the shy gazelle and awes in Leo's bold, though generous mien. And once saw we true beauty veiled in human form. In the stillness of evening, a mother knelt beside two sleeping babes. With clasped hands and face upturned to heaven, that mother prayed to Gop on high. And who shall paint the rlowing beauty which shone upon her brow? 'Twas the spirit that we saw,—effulgent beneath its clayey tenement. Devotion's every grace was there inscribed. And consciousness of peace with God and hope that those dear babes should meet her in a happier clime, lit up the countenance with that calm smile which angels may be wont to wear. Ah thought we Nature's own pencilings must win the palm from all competitors. And though a Phidias or a RAPHAEL may almost catch the breathings of Nature, they can never equal her, because Omnipotence is the Parent of Nature, man the father of Art. Sumner, lowa, 1862. H. M. G.

Money should be regarded with a certain serious ness; for it is the quintessence, or representative, of hard to get and easy to spend. There is peril and blessedness in it. To the wise and good, it is the best of all servants; to the weak and foolish, it is the most terrible of all tyrants.

A BRIDE IN THE LAND OF ROMANCE.

What more nominally romantic than an Oriental bride, a bride in Persia? And yet see how Dickens describes her, in "All the Year Round:"

A Persian bride, when first brought, is a queer little body, fattened up with rice and sweetmeats for the occasion, and sadly besmeared with cosmet ics. Collyrium has been put upon her eyes to make them soft and languishing, and they are also elongated by some means, so that they may have the shape of almonds. Her hair is dyed of a coal black by indigo, or of a reddish brown by indigo and henna mixed with it, according to her own fancy, or of the broker. Her eyebrows are plastered and painted so thickly, that they look like a large piece of court-plaster cut into arches, and stuck upon her face. I say a large piece, because they are joined artificially by a thick line across the nose. Her cheeks are painted in excessively bright colors, and two shiny locks of hair, gummed together, are stuck flat on each side of them, in the shape of number sixes placed the wrong way. Her hands and feet, finger nails and toe nails, are dyed a light mahogany color, with henna. She has no more shape and figure than a bolster. Poor little thing! she plays such tricks with herself, generally, that at twenty she is an old woman, with her skin all shriveled and burnt up by caustics and poisoned pricks of needles This old, undersized creature waddles about the apartment of her new lord in the finest and largest trowsers possible. She puts on a great many pair of them, and is as proud of the size of her legs as a British damsel is of the size of her crinoline.

She wears a smart embroidered jacket, with short sleeves, and a pretty chemisette, of some light, white si k material, embroidered with gold threads but her arms and neck, are bare. She hangs upon her little person as many jewels, gold coins, and trinkets as she can possibly get at. She is especially fond of pearl, and diamonds, but is not particular as to their beauty or value. A diamond is a diamond to her, whatever its shape or color may be. She is very fine, but never elegant. Her mind is entirely uncultivated. She has neither education nor accomplishments; but she has a good deal of flowery talk about roses and nightingales, with an undercurrent of strange, roundabout wit and drollery. There is an utter want of delicacy and modesty in her conversation. She knows a great many things which she ought not to know; and, child as she is in years, she would outwit the visest man who ever wore a gray beard.

#### THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

THE old chimney corner! It is endeared to the heart from the earliest recollections. What dreams have been dreamed there! What stories told! what bright hours passed! It was a place to think in, a place to weep in, to laugh in, and much the coziest place in the house to rest in. It was there where dear old grandmamma used to sit at her knitting, warming her poor rheumatic back against the warm wall; where grandpa used to fall asleep over his newspaper; where mamma used to place her spinning-wheel, and papa used to sit there too, and read in the great arm-chair.

It was there where you used to read fairy tales in your childhood, folded all so snug, and warm, and cozy, in its great warm lap, while the wind of a winter's night was whistling without. Your favorite plum-cake was never so sweet as when eaten there, and the stories you read by the sitting-room fireside were never half so fascinating as those read in the chimney corner.

If you were sad, you went there to cry. If you were merry, you, with your brothers and sisters, nestled there to have a right merry time. Even puss and the house dog loved the old chimney corner!

Look back to the old house, where every room, every nook is so full of pleasant recollections — the family sitting-room, where were so many happy meetings; your own chamber, with its little window, 'where the sun came peeping in at morn;" mother's room, still sacred with her presence. But, after all, the brightest memories cluster about that chimney corner. You long to be folded in its faithful old bosom again, as you were in childhood, and have a good cry over all those past happy times.

It is desolate now. The bright faces that clustered there of yore will never come back again. Black and dingy are the loved walls, and the smoke from the kitchen fire never makes them warm any more. But still memory sets up some of the holiest and most beautiful statues of her carving in the old chimney corner!—Boston Recorder.

## THE TURN OF LIFE.

BETWEEN the years of 40 and 60 a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to attacks of disease, and experience has given soundness to his judgment. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order: builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, passed through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty he arrives at a standstill. But athwart this is a viaduct, called "The Turn of Life," which if crossed in safety leads to the valley of "old age," round which the river winds and then beyond without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gout and apoplexy are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveler, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins and provide himself with a fitter staff and he may trust in safety, with perfect composure. To quiet metaphor, "The Turn of Life," is a turn either into a prolonged walk, or into the grave. The system and powers having reached their utmost expansion, now begin to either close like flowers at sunset or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may forfeit beyond its strength, whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has entirely set in .- The Science of Life, by a Physician.

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

> THOUGH love cannot dwell in a heart, friendship may; the latter takes less room and has no wings.

## Sabbath Musings.

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

FATHER above,

Look down from heaven, and let our prayer Thy pity move. All glorious Thou-

And strength we seek.

Our souls in deep humility Before Thee bow. By nature weak,

Wayward and blind. To guide our erring feet a light In Thee we find.

Defiled by sin, Thy cleansing grace

Thine is our breath, In Thee we live, on Thee depend From birth to death. Remove our fears,

And ever guide us safely through The vale of tears.

Thy watchful eye All dangers see, afar or near, In earth or sky.

The battle's rage, The ocean's fierce contending waves, Thy hand doth guage.

Thou numberest Our days-Disease and Death obey Thy stern behest.

Sorrow to all In measure meet as seemeth good To Thee, doth fall.

The joys of love, From hearts that fondly cling to earth Thou dost remove

Our idols vain, Worshiped in haughtiness of pride,

Thou dost disdain Ambition's toil And lust of hateful avarice,

For discontent And grasping greed, Thou hast prepared Fit punishment.

Thy will doth foil.

The nations learn To fear Thee, when thy wrath in war Doth fiercly burn. In pity, LORD,

Regard our faults, and bend our will To keep Thy word. Forgiveness free

And gift of everlasting life Belong to Thee.

Thy power to save All men from just desert of sin, We humbly crave.

Do thou implead Oppression's wrong—and bless and keep Our friends in need.

Ever to shine Upon their path, vouchsafe to give A light divine.

Uncertain we Of death's approach, remind us still Watchful to be. The holy Cross,

Discerned by faith, our hope shall be When tempests toss. Till time shall end, And call to judgment wakes the soul,

Be Thou our friend. The glory Thine : And everlasting praise to Christ; SAVIOR DIVINE.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] "IT IS I, BE NOT AFRAID."

"THE ship was in the midst of the sea tossed with waves," and Christ their Savior was gone. The Master had constrained his disciples to get into a ship to go before him into the land of Gennesaret, while he departed into a mountain alone to pray. But the winds were contrary, and the "poor fishermen" toiled and rowed wearily until the fourth watch of the night. They were tired and discouraged, and, no doubt, felt nervous over the night's labor; and when JESUS came, walking on the sea, they were troubled, and cried in great fear, "It is a spirit!" What did JESUS do?—did he stand afar off? -did he pass by on the other side?-did he weigh the matter long, and keep the poor terrified seamen in suspense and affright? Ah, no! "But straightway JESUS spake unto them, saying, 'Be of good cheer: it is I, be not afraid." With what exceeding great joy the disciples welcomed that well-known and well-loved voice. They forgot their fright and the storm and waves, for their Savior was near, and PETER, with all the eagerness of his impulsive nature, asked, "LORD, if it be thou, bid me come unto thee on the water." He wished to do all the Master could, and JESUS said "Come." PRIER hastened, stepped down out of the ship upon the waters, but when he felt the boisterous waves and raging winds, his faith failed him and he began to sink. when he cried "LORD. save me!" PETER'S faith and trust failed in the time of his direst need. But he kept his eye on the Savior, and cried for mercy. And Jesus, did he let Peter rise and sink, and sink and rise, and wait until the last gasp and struggle, as many do at the present day, when called upon to help a poor fellow struggler over life's boisterous pathway? No! No! "But immediatelu Jesus stretched forth his hand and caught him, and said unto him, 'O thou of little faith, why did'st thou doubt?" How could he doubt, when the Savior was so near? Because he trusted in his own strength, and not CHRIST'S. What a lesson on faith was that for Peter, and what a lesson for you and I, reader, if we do not doubt but believe. I have read the touching and beautiful scene of

I have read the touching and beautiful scene of Christ walking upon the waters many times, as given by the apostle Matthew, and it always thrills my soul with renewed trust, and confidence, and faith, on the all-sufficient and all-powerful mercy and love of the blessed Savior. "It is I, be not afraid," is the sure promise of One who knoweth and seeth all things, and when the dark and billowy waves of adversity nigh overwhelm us—when those we have loved and trusted, betray—we need have no fear if we look to Christ, and believe and trust all to Him. His hand is waiting, His voice calling, "Come." "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." What a blessed, precious promise is that, though every earthly friend may prove a Judas, though storms assail, and winds beat, and enemies defame, if we have Jesus for our pilot, let us be of defame, if we have JESUS for our pilot, let us be of good cheer and be not afraid, for He will steer our ship surely and safely over the shoals of sin and

temptation, and past every danger. He reaches forth his hand, saying to all, "Come!" AGNES PATTERSON. Silver Creek, Chaut. Co., N. Y., 1862.



chariots.

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## Aseful, Scientific, &c.

CONCERNING LARGE ARMIES.

THE following facts, culled from the fields of ancient history, may be of some interest at the present time:

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots—in all 1,000,000 of men and 2,000

The army of Trerah, King of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 of men and 300 chariots of war.

Sesostris, King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry, and 27 scythe-armed chariots-1491 B. C.

Hamilcar went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 8,000 small vessels, and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated 150,000 were

A Roman fleet, led by Regulus against Carthage, consisted of 330 vessels, with 140,000 men. The Carthagenian fleet numbered 150 vessels, with 150, 000 men.

At the battle of Cannæ, there were of the Romans, including allies, 80,000 foot and 6,000 horse; of the Carthagenians 40,000 foot and 10,000 horse. Of these 70,000 were slain in all, and 10,000 taken prisoners; more than half slain.

Hannibal, during his campaign in Italy and Spain, plundered 400 towns and destroyed 300,000 persons.

Ninus, the Assyrian King, about 2,200 years B. C., led against Bactrians his army, consisting of 1,600,-000 foot, 200,000 horse, and 16,000 chariots armed with scythes.

Italy, a little before Hannibal's time, was able to send into the field nearly 1,000,000 men.

Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men in building the mighty Babylon. She took 1,000,000 prisoners at the Indus, and sunk 1,000 boats.

Sennacherib lost in a single night 185,000 men by the destroying angel, 2d Kings, 19, 35 to 37.

A short time after the taking of Babylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 60,000 foot, 120,000 horse, and 2,000 chariots armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong, was buried

up in the desert sands of Africa by a south wind. When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylæ, his land and sea forces amounted to 2.641,610, exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, etc., in all numbering 5,383,320. So says Herodotus, Plutarch, and

Isocrates. The army of Artaxerxes, before the battle of Cunaxa, amounted to about 1,200,000.

Ten thousand horses and 1,000,000 foot fell on the fatal field of Issus.

When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, 1,000,000

perished in various ways. The force of Darius at Arbela numbered more than 1,000,000 men. The Persians lost 90,000 men in this battle: Alexander about 500 men. Arian says the Persians in this battle lost 300,000; the Greeks 1.200.

The army of Tamerlane is said to have amounted to 1,600,000, and that of his antagonist, Bajazet, 1,400,000.

## BIRDS' NESTS.

THE nest of the Baltimore oriole is one of the wonders of bird architecture. Whether we contemplate it as the work exclusively instinct, or whether memory or judgment are brought into requisition, it is a study worthy of the naturalist. The favorite trees for her nest are the weeping willow and the elm. The smaller branches of these trees are pendent, and she begins by uniting two or three twigs together with a cord, so as to be like a small hoop, and to this she suspends the frame work. The nest, when completed, will resemble a long narrow pocket, open at the top and about eight inches in depth. The variety of materials used is astonishing your letter of yesterday, I have to report:

First—That requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McClellan are made by his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here; that is, for Quartermaster's supplies by his Chief Quartermaster on the Quartermaster-General; for commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary on the Commissary-General, &c. No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second—On several occasions Gen. McClellan has telegraphed to me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of bureaus with orders to report. - nothing seems to come amiss-flax, hemp, cotton, straw, grass, wool, hair - sometimes thread, or ribbons, or small pieces of lace, will be appropriatedhorse-hair, two feet long, will be sewed through and through, from the top of one side down to the box tom, and then up to the other side, and then back again - and then when all this is done it will be so matted together as to be almost as firm as a felt hat. The nest of the hanging bird is in fact a combination of weaving, sewing and felting.

We once knew a good old lady who was very fond of knitting, and as this did not interfere with her talking she knit a great deal. Sometimes she would knit a pair of silk stockings for some special friend. Once she lost a skein of her silk, and as a pair of orioles were building a nest in a high shade tree by the house, they were suspected of having taken it. In a few weeks the well known call of the young birds for "more" betrayed where the nest was, and as soon as they were gone one of the boys had to go after it-and there was the skein of silk sure enough -but what a tangle! It had been made to thatch the entire nest - sewed or woven into every part of it - but Aunt Polly could not finish her stockings without that silk, and she went to work to unravel it. How she did work, but it was of no avail - it could not be done. We can almost hear her now, saying, "it was the peskiest tangle she ever did see."-Newark Advertiser.

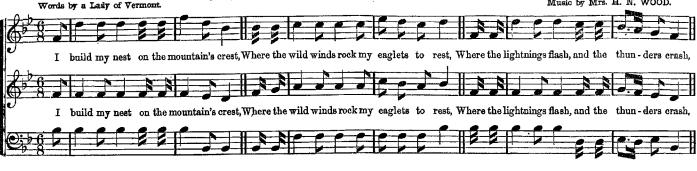
MEASUREMENT OF THE GREAT LAKES. - The Government survey of the great lakes gives the tollowing exact measurements:-Lake Superior, greatest length, 335 miles; greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth 988 feet; height above the sea 627 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan-greatest length, 360 miles; greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; height above the sea, 587 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Lake Huron-greatest length, 200 miles; greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 300 feet; height above the sea, 574 feet; area, 20,000 miles. Lake Erie - greatest length, 250 miles; greatest breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; height above the sea, 262 feet; area, 6,000 miles. Lake Ontario-length, 180 miles; mean breadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; height above the sea, 262 feet; area, 6,000 miles. Total length of five lakes, 1,345 miles; total area, 83,000 square miles.

THE quantity of gas obtained from a ton of ordinary gas coal, is commonly within the limits of 9,300 and 9,500 cubic feet, although if the distillation were continued boyond the usual period of six hours, an additional quantity of gas would be obtained, but of inferior illuminating power. The coke left on the distillation of a ton of coal is usually one chaldron of 36 bushels, weighing between 13 cwt. and 14 cwt., or about two-thirds of the original weight of the coal before it went into the retorts.

[Re-published from a former Volume by Special Request.]

SONG OF THE AMERICAN RAGLE.

Music by Mrs. H. N. WOOD.





ALOFT I fly from my eyrie high, Through the vaulted dome of the azure sky, On a sunbeam bright take my airy flight, And float in a flood of liquid light; For I love to play in the noon-tide ray And bask in a blaze from the throne of day.

Away I spring with a tireless wing, On a feathery cloud I poise and swing, I dart down the steep where the lightnings leap, And the clear blue canopy slowly sweep; For dear to me is the revelry Of a free and fearless liberty

Kural Aew-Horker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

THERE'S a bright and starry pennant

With its hues of changeless beauty.

Tis our banner, our proud banner,

'Tis the smile of Liberty!

Borrowed from the rainbow fair;

The glorious emblem of the free:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

THE following letter was written by Gen. Hal-

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, Oct. 28, 1862.

leck to the Secretary of War concerning the com-

plaints of Major-Gen. McClellan relative to a lack

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War,—Sir:—In reply to the general interrogatories contained in

It was ascertained that in every instance the re-

uisitions had been immediately filled, except one, where the Quartermaster-General had been obliged

to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing.

to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, &c., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any Department or Bureau, in issuing all supplies asked for by General McClellan, or by the officers of his Staff. Delays have occasionally oc-

curred in forwarding supplies by rail, on account of the crowded condition of the depots or of a want of cars; but, whenever notified of this, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Haupt, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration then is usual with freight trains

An army of the size of that under Gen. McClellan will frequently be for some days without the sup-

plies asked for, on account of neglect in making timely requisitions, and unavoidable delays in for-warding them, and in distributing them to the dif-ferent brigades and regiments. From all the in-

formation I can obtain, I am of opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more

requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supply, and have had far less facilities of transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world, while in campaign, have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third - Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen

Third—Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen.
McClellan was urged to give me information of his
intended movements, in order that, if he moved
between the enemy and Washington, re-enforcements could be sent from this place. On the 1st of
October, finding that he purposed to operate from
Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at
once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to
him the disadvantages of delaying until the autumn
rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the
roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily

rains had swoted the Totohar and impared are roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south. Your army must move now while the roads are good." It will be tobserved that three weeks have elapsed since this order

was given.

Fourth—In my opinion, there has been no such

want of supplies in the army under Gen. McClellar as to prevent his compliance with the orders to ad-

as to prevent his compliance with the orders to advance against the enemy. Had he moved to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north.

Fifth—On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, Gen. McClellan stated that it would require at least three days to supply the First, Fifth and Sixth Corps; that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made that any requirements had not been filled,

duration than is usual with freight trains.

your letter of yesterday, I have to report:

Supersedure of Gen. McClellan.

of supplies for his command:

o report.

Floating wide upon the air,

I love the land where the mountains stand, Like the watch-towers high of a Patriot band, For I may not bide in my glory and pride, Though the land be never so fair and wide, Where luxury reigns o'er voluptuous plains, And fetters the free born soul in chains.

Then give to me in my flights to see The land of the Pilgrims ever free! And I never will rove from the haunts I love, But watch, from my sentinel track above, Your banner free, o'er land and sea, And exult in your glorious liberty.

O, guard ye well the land where I dwell, Lest to future times the tale I tell, When slow expires in smouldering fire The goodly heritage of your sires, How Freedom's light rose clear and bright O'er Fair Columbia's beacon height, 'Till ye quenched the flame in a starless night. Then will I tear from your pennon fair The stars ye have set in triumph there; My olive branch on the blast I'll launch The fluttering stripes from the flag-staff wrench. And away I'll flee, for I scorn to see

A craven race in the land of the free!

Having been a sharer of the privations, and a witness of the bravery, of the old army of the Potomac in Maryland, and being identified with them in the feeling of respect and esteem for Maj. Gen. McClellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command.

To the 9th Army Corps:—Soldiers, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical. With diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail."

A. E. Burnside, Maj. Gen. Comm'd'g.

A. E. Burnside, Maj. Gen. Comm'd'g.

#### Farewell Orders of Gen. Buell.

In taking leave of his command, Gen. Buell issued the following final orders:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30, 1862.

General Orders, No. 150. In obedience to orders from the headquarters of the army, Major-General Buell relinquishes the command of the district and army of the Ohio to Major-General W. S. Rosecrans. It is impossible for the General, without feelings

It is impossible for the General, without feelings of regard and a warm interest in their future success, to part with the troops whom he has been the instrument of converting for the most part, from raw levies into a powerful army, honored, by common consent, for its discipline and efficient organization, for its esprit du corps, and for victories unqualified by a single reverse, and whose fortunes he has followed for twelve months, over a field of operations, embracing considerable portions of four States, through difficulties and dangers which its fortitude and courage have mastered without accident or failure.

It has recently, by a rapid march of 200 miles.

dent or failure.

It has recently, by a rapid march of 200 miles, with limited substance, often with an inadequate supply of water, returned to Kentucky, and driven from her borders a powerful army, and, having reestablished its communications, is now well on its way to meet the enemy at other points. The occasion is not convenient for recounting its services during the past twelve months, but the army may well recur to them with pride. If anything has not been accomplished which was practically within the sphere of its duty, the General cheerfully holds himselt responsible for the failure. The General reflects with pride that the army under his command has for the most part been free from petty jealousies and intrigue; that it has neither indulged in vain boastings not tarnished its high character by bickerings and low criminations. It will enhance his gratification nor tarnished its high character by bickerings and low criminations. It will enhance his gratification if it shall carry to its new commander, who already has earned its confidence and respect by distinguish-ed service, the same noble qualities which have characterized it since its organization. He will pray characterized it since its organization. He will pray that it may be the instrument of speedily restoring the Union to its integrity; and there is no individual in its ranks in whose honor and welfare he will not feel a special interest.

By command of

## Major-General Buell.

## Occupation of Snicker's Gap.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune gives the following particulars of the occupation of Snicker's Gap by the advance of the Army of the Potomac: "Our army has moved Southward on three parallel roads. In the right column—General Couch's

corps, with Fitz John Porter bringing up the rearwe have been feeling our way cautiously, clinging to the foot of the Blue Ridge, on its east side, in sight daily of the enemy's cavalry, but driving them back without fighting. The crest of the ridge, commanding the whole country to the Kittoctin and Bull Run Mountains, gives the rebels a fine opportunity to watch the progress of our army. Our troops from the valleys look up the mountain side to see only here and there a stray rebel, and everywhere the wonderful tints of autumn.

"On Sunday morning we reached Snicker's Gap. It is a broad, easy pass through which the Leesburg and Winchester turnpike crosses the mountain. The enemy held it with cavalry and artillery, but fell back without a fight, as two of Hooker's brigades, with Pettit's battery, moved up and occupied the summit. From the crest, looking westward, we saw three miles away, the deep gorge between two wooded hills, through which the Shenandoah passes; and beyond, the turnpike stretching off, broad and smooth, for a third of a mile, then plunging into a belt of woods. Just on the edge of the woods a signal flag was waving, evidently to communicate to the troops lying under the hill, nearer to us, but hidden from view, our movements upon the sum-

"The rebels supposed we designed crossing the Shenandoah, and prepared to dispute our passage Out of the woods poured a column of their infantry, completely filling the section of road which we could see, then passing out of sight under the hill. Following them came another column, which disappeared at the same point. Then a third moved out, also coming toward us. At this moment, one of their light guns, much nearer than the infantry, opened upon us. It threw four shells, but they all fell short, and exploded five hundred yards in front of us.

not receive this salute in silence. Giving one of his 10-pound Parrotts a great elevation, he sighted it himself and fired. The rebel column in the road was three and a half miles away, but he dropped the shell right into the midst of it. It exploded; there was a white puff of smoke; in a moment it lifted, and showed the dense column runing back into the woods. There was no more fighting during the day. The rebel force, which Gen. Hancock estimated at ten thousand, held its position, but made no attempt to dispossess us. General Sykes, with his regulars, remained to hold the Gap, and our column moved on."

#### Items and Incidents.

THEY are beginning to be sharp with the shoulder traps, in the army. On Monday week, the Major, Quartermaster, and two Lieutenants of the 22d Massachusetts, were sent to work on the fortifications at Harper's Ferry, for being absent from their regiment without passes, in violation of Gen. Mc-Clellan's order. There are several hundred men and some officers constantly employed with the spade for the same offence.

THE rifle ball cartridges used by the rebels at the battle of Perryville, as proved by some taken from the pocket of a dead rebel, were manufactured at Birmingham, England, and bear the name of a firm there. Thus the British, while calling upon the Americans to cease their "fratricidal strife," and abusing the Federal Government roundly, are furnishing the rebels with the indispensable means of keeping up that "strife." Better stop preaching and go on as a mere shop-keeper, Johnny Bull.

THE REBEL HOSPITAL REPORT .- Surgeon-General Moore reports the number of sick and wounded received in the Richmond hospital since the organization as 99,500. Of these 7,744 have been furloughed; 2,841 have been discharged; 7,603 have died. At the Chimborazo hospital were received 24,895,

of whom 2,033 have died. At Winter hospital the number received was 22,-

874, of whom 1,271 have died.

The whole number of sick and wounded received in the Petersburgh hospitals was 11,170. Here, as in Richmond, the smallest number of

deaths have occurred in the hospitals superintended by ladies. Since the battle of Iuka, communication between

that point and Corinth has been uninterrupted, although strictly speaking, Iuka is not within our lines. It is included within them upon the pledge of honor of the rebels, that they will not fire upon our trains, or attempt any violation of the rules of warfare. The rebel wounded at Corinth and Iuka, numbering over one thousand, are now in hospital at the latter place, and supplies are sent them regularly by rail road from Corinth.

REV. T. STARR KING ON THE WAR.—At a mass meeting held in San Francisco on the 12th of September, to organize an association for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, Rev. Thomas Starr King made a ringing speech on the war, in which he said, after listening to the remarks of the speakers who had preceded him, he felt charged with their electricity. In fact this was a movement that was going on over the whole country. The whole country was a wheel of glass revolving against the silk, and charging Washington with its electricity; and he hoped that the electric current that will be poured into the insulated stool at Washington, during the present week, will make Uncle Abe's long form grow taller, and take all the kinks out of it; so that be will leave off anecdote for action. He felt almost as if he should burst because he couldn't give a million. The only reason he didn't plank it right down before the Mayor, was "owing to circumstances entirely beyond his control." But if the gentlemen on the platform would lend him a million, he would take it and give his note for security; and if they wished to liquidate it, they might throw it off Meig's wharf.

A VETERAN.—Thomas Stewart, aged 92 years, of East Newtown, Ohio, was private in the 101st Ohio regiment, and took part in the battle of Perryville, where he was complimented for his bravery and soldierly bearing. He has four sons, two grandsons, and three sons-in-law at present in the army. was born in 1770, at Litchfie father now resides, aged 122.

IRON-CLADS PREPARING FOR AMERICAN WATERS -The following statement given by a London correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, is very positive in regard to certain naval movements in England, with which rumor has been so busy for some time past. No doubt our government is fully possessed of all the facts in the case: "It is well you are just about completing a fleet

of 'Monitors.' You are likely to need them before long. Workmen are engaged night and day on the Mersey, on the Clyde and elsewhere in building some twenty iron-clads, which are to see service in American waters. They are intended to convey vessels into Southern ports. This I know to be a fact. My information is direct from those in confidence with the promoters. I can only see one way of preventing a good deal of mischief. Every port for which they are designed ought to be in the power of the American Government before these ugly monsters can cross the Atlantic. Then you might welcome them as effective aids in future operations. To disarm suspicion, it is popularly given out that this iron fleet is being built for the Chinese Government; but I need hardly tell you that Mr. Mason and his friends form one of the chief contracting parties."

BRIG.-GEN. EDWIN PRICE, THE REBEL. - We announced the fact, the other day, says the N. Y. Times, that Brig.-Gen. Edwin Price, son of Major-Gen. Sterling Price, had resigned his comission in the Confederate army because of the flagrant injustice of the rebel Richmond government to his father. Gen. Edwin Price was an aid to his father from his earliest efforts in Missouri down to a recent period in the rebel service. We are now enabled to state further, that Gen. Edwin Price, after resigning his commission in the rebel army, made his way into the Union lines, and has reported himself to Gen. Curtis at St. Louis. He declared it his opinion that the cause of the rebels was hopeless, and the speedy crushing of the rebellion a certainty. He took the oath of allegiance to the United States in the strongest form, and expressed his purpose to retire to his old home in Charlton county, Mo. The character of this young man is high, and no doubt is entertained of his honor and good faith in this matter.

Bragg's Retreat. - The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger has the following:

Bragg's retreat from Kentucky is one of the most disastrous blows which the rebel Confederacy have received. It is now ascertained, beyond question, that he escaped almost as empty-handed as he en-

and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies. On the 11th, he telegraphed that a portion of his supplies, sent by rail, had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward. On the same date (the 11th) he speke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th he complained that the rate of supply was only "150 horses per week for the entire army there and in front of Washington." I immediately directed the Quartermaster-General to inquire into this matter and report why a larger supply was not furnished. Gen. Meigs reported on the 14th, that the average issue of horses to Gen. McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks, had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all. In addition, that large numbers of miles had been supplied, and

had been 1,459 per week, or 8,764 in all. In addition, that large numbers of mules had been supplied, and that the number of animals with Gen. McClellan's army on the Upper Potomac was over 31,000. He also reported that he was then sending to that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th, Gen. McClellan stated in regard to Gen. Meigs' report that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing; "Gen. Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they have not reached our depots; and unless greater have not reached our depots; and unless greater efforts to insure prompt transmission are made by the Department of which Gen. Meigs is the head,

the Department of which Gen. Meigs is the head, they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as this army is concerned." I immediately called Gen. Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department. On the 25th he reported, as the result of his investigation, that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the Quartermaster of Gen. McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown; that 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st; that 10,000 more were on their way, and 18,000 more ordered.

Col. Ingalls, Aid-de-Camp and Chief Quartermaster to Gen. McClellan, telegrapeed on the 25th; "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions of regimental and brigade commanders." On the 24th he telegraphed to the Quartermaster General that the clothing was not detained in cars at the depots. "Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrives and is termaster General that the clothing was not detained in cars at the depots. "Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrives and is issued, but more is still wanted. I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promtly met all my requisitions so far as clothing is concerned. Our depot is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I foresee no time when an army of over one hundred thousand men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to Gen. McClellan's means of promptly communicaing the wants of his army to me or to the proper Bureaus of the War Department, I report that in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by

telegraph.
It is due to Gen. Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a felegram received by him from Gen. McClellan.

## Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

To Brigadier-General Meigs:—Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended, in any letter or dispatch, to make any accusation against yourself or your Department for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do. I believe that everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey was, that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and the army could not move until it was supplied. ove until it was supplied. G. B. McClellan, Major-General. could not move

The following is the order relieving General McClellan:

General Orders No. 182.

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 5th. 1862. By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Major-General McClellan be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that Major-General Burnside take command of that army.

By the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townspan, A. A. G.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The following farewell order was read to the troops composing the Army of the Potomac, on the 10th inst., at dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR RECTORTOWN, VA., Nov. 7, 1862.

To the Officers and Men of the Army of the Potonac:—An order from the President devolves upon Major-General Burnside the command of this army In parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled, the strongest associations which can exist among men unite us still by an indissoluble tite. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of our people.

G. B. McClellan, Maj.-Gen.

The following order was issued by General Burnside on taking command of the Army:

issued by the President of the United States, I here by assume command of the Army of the Potomac Patriotism, and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure success.

"In accordance with General Orders, No. 182.

"Pettit, who had his guns upon the crest, could

SELECT CONTRACTOR

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

tered the State. Beyond Crab Orchard he burned, at one time, 3,500 barrels of pork, over 1,000 barrels of flour, and 700 wagons. This information we have from an unimpeachable source. For five days he was so closely pressed by Crittenden that he was compelled to destroy most of the stores he had remaining. Besides this, our army re-captured most of the cattle and other stock he had stolen and was attempting to drive out of the State. Bragg's discomfiture was complete-his retreat was one of the most cowardly and disastrous of the war.

### The Army of Virginia.

THE news from this portion of the army is very meagre, as matters have been at a stand still since the appointment of Gen. Burnside. The army is now massed near Warrenton. On the day preceding the night of his removal, McClellan, in consultation with his chiefs of division, announced his belief, that within three or four days at farthest, he would fight the greatest battle of the war, and gain a vic tory for the Union that would end the rebellion.

Burnside is now perfecting arrangements for a

grand movement to the front.

A reconnoissance made on Saturday evening, the 8th, by Gen. Doubleday's division, which crossed the river at Waterloo and explored the country five miles beyond, encountering the enemy in small force, routing them and capturing two cannon and several prisoners.

One of those brilliant affairs which shed lustre upon our volunteer cavalry occurred on Sunday morning the 9th, at Fredericksburg. Capt. E. Dahlgren, of Gen. Sigel's staff, with 60 of the 1st Indiana and a small detachment of the 6th Ohio cavalry, dashed into Fredericksburg early in the morning, where they found eight companies of Virginia cavalry. Without giving the enemy time to form, Capt. Dahlgren fell upon them with 60 of his men, when a desperate hand to hand fight ensued, lasting for three hours, when the rebels were routed. Capt. Dahlgren lost only one killed and three missing. He returned safely on Sunday night, bringing 39 prisoners, with their horses and accourtrements, and two wagons loaded with army cloth.

Thirty of our regular cavalry under Lieut. Ash, of the 2d Dragoons, went out foraging ten miles to the South, on the 10th inst. Encountering a whole squadron of the 5th Virginia rebel cavalry, they made a brilliant charge through it, led by Lieut. Ash, who received a sabre cut in the head and two bullet wounds, but he utterly routed and put to flight the superior rebel force. Lieut. Ash was engaged in a desperate hand to hand conflict with the rebel Captain whom he had already run through with his sabre, when, just as his foe was about firing a revolver, with the muzzle at his heart, one of Ash's men shot him dead, and preserved the Lieutenant's life. Our loss in killed and wounded was six; rebel loss fourteen.

On the night of the 10th, about 11 o'clock, White's rebel cavalry, numbering about 125, made a dash into the town of Mount Gilead, fifteen miles, and as reported by two men who escaped and arrived this morning, captured thirty-five men and one officer, some property and 300 or 400 stand of arms, left behind by Gen. Birney. White's band are scouring the country, capturing stragglers and doing much other damage.

The rebel Gen. Lee arrived in Richmond about two weeks ago, and has been there ever since. He has resumed his position as Commander-in-Chief. and acts as military adviser to the War Department, Gen. Joe Johnston succeeds Gen. Lee in active command of the rebel armies north of Richmond. and now has his headquarters at Culpepper. Jack-

son's corps has been increased to 50 000. The advance of the army of the Potomac was known in Richmond, and the situation well understood. The rebel plan of operations was said to be to mass their forces on the Rappahannock, and there fight the greatest battle of the war.

Fitz John Porter having been relieved of his command and ordered to Washington, issued the

following orders:

Headquarters 5th Army Corps, Camp Near Warrenton, Va. 

Camp Near Warrenton, Va. 

1. S. Me By direction of the President of the U. S., Maj. Gen. Hooker has been assigned to command of this corps. It has been my privilege to lead the little band of regulars of the U.S.A., inheriting the names, the records, the traditions of regiments that have borne the banner of our country through all its wars. It has been my privilege to lead the noble regiments of volunteers coming from the different regiments of volunteers coming that states, but becoming equally national, through having the same nurnose, same dangers, same sufferings ing the same purpose, same dangers, same sufferings having shared the perils and privations in the camp in the bivonac, on the march and in half a score

To officers and men of both classes I address my self—the confidence which, if I may judge by your acts, you have reposed in me, it has been my earnest effort to merit and requite. The personal regard I am proud to feel you bear towards me is reciproca-ted by an ardent affection and a deep respect which time cannot efface. The personal good fortune of each of you will be always a matter of heartfelt interest to me. The professional success you will attain, will be doubly grateful to me, inasmuch as they will be identified with the success of our cause. Among the most gratifying of my thoughts of you will be the assurance that your subordination and loyalty will remain in the future as in the past, firm and steadfast to our country and its authorities. FITZ JOHN PORTER, Maj. Gen.

The Philadelphia Inquirer's letter, dated Gainesville, Virginia, Nov. 13th, says:-Two negroes were brought in here yesterday. They both had been with the rebel army. One of them was a private servant of Gen. Longstreet, and the other was formerly a teamster to Gen. White, and was captured at Harner's Ferry, but has been with the rebel army ever since. The information brought by them was interesting and valuable. They said that Gen. Lee was on the Gordonsville road, about a mile from Culpepper. Longstreet was on the Sperryville road near Culpepper. Jackson's forces were reported on the opposite side of the Waterloo bridge, within a short distance of our forces, which are lying near there. Gen. A. P. Hill was somewhat nearer Front Royal, while the other Hill was with Jackson.

A few days since Longstreet said that he soon expected a battle to be fought in the neighborhood of Culpepper or the Rappahannock. If presed too hard by the Yankees, the rebels intend falling back upon Gordonsville or Richmond. The Confederate army is making every preparation for the impend-

ing battle which they anticipate. A rebel battery opened on General Sturgis' division Friday morning, the 14th, while passing from Sulphur Springs to Fayetteville. An artillery duel of two hours finally drove off the rebels, and the column continued its march to Fayetteville. Several men on our side were wounded, several horses killed, and two wagons destroyed. General Sturgis narrowly escaped a cannon ball which struck his horse. A reconnoissance to Salem found

Lieutenant Rogers, of the staff of the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill, was captured on the 14th by Col. Price's learn the rebels had fallen back.

cavalry while visiting his family near Leesburg. He says Jackson will be in Cumberland within 24 bours. Similar rumors of Jackson's movements are received from Harper's Ferry.

One of the N. Y. Herald's correspondents from Harper's Ferry, reports that Stonewall Jackson has moved his forces from the vicinity of Front Royal. The march was made on Wednesday and Thursday last. His army is now encamped at Pewton, seven miles from Winchester, on the Romney turnpike. His force is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000. All agree that he has with him 40 pieces of artillery.

The following general orders have been issued by Major-General Burnside:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Near Warrenton, Va., Nov. 14, 1862.

General Orders, No. 184. 1st. Organization of a portion of this army into three grand divisions is hereby announced. These grand divisions will be formed and commanded as

The 2d and 9th corps will form the right, and will be commanded by Major General E. V. Sumner.

The 1st and 5th corps will form the left, and be commanded by Major General W. B. Franklin.

The 3d and 6th corps will form the center, and be

commanded by Major-General Joseph Hooker.
The 11th corps with such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it will constitute a reservunder the command of Major-General F. Sigel. Assignments of cavalry and other details will be

announced in the future.

2d. In accordance with instructions from the department these commanders will have power to decide such questions relating to the interior management of their commands as are now forwarded to these headquarters for final action. Major-Gen. Sigel will exercise all powers in respect to his command above assigned as Commanders of Grand

3d. Cases which can be fully decided by the De-partment at Washington, will be forwarded to that department without reference to these headquarters. All matters relating to movements of tro gether with returns, reports, etc., will be forwarded

to these headquarters as usual. 4th. Senior officers of 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th corps will take command of their corps, and will send to these headquarters a list of recommendations of

officers to fill their staffs.

Brig. Gen. Williams, A. A. G., is appointed Inspector General of the Adjutant-General's Department of this army.
6th. Lieut.-Col. J. Hardee, A. D. C. and Acting

A. A. G., will act as Inspector-General in the same Department.
The heads of the various Staff Departments at these headquarters, other than the Adjutant-General and his Deputy, will remain as heretofore, until fur-

7th. Lieut-Col. Lewis Richmond, Acting Adj General, is announced as Adjutant-General at these headouarters.

All orders conflicting with these are hereby

By command of Major-General BURNSIDE. L. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

A telegram just at hand gives us the following intelligence as the latest from the army of Virginia: Gen. Burnside has submitted his plan of the campaign to the authorities at Washington. As soon as a response is received from them the army

The rebel Jackson's minimum force is at Stevenson's station, 15 miles this side of Winchester. It is variously stated at 40,000 to 70,000,-not likely to exceed 40,000. Jackson never left the valley, but moved down the West side of the Blue Ridge, while our army advanced along the East side, skirmishing at the Gaps with our advance, but never offering serious battle. When it became known that our army had no intention to enter the valley Jackson retraced his steps. His advance extends as far as Bath, 2 miles from Hancock. His cavalry occupies Martinsburg. Jackson's headquarters are at Bunker's

The N. Y. Express' Washington correspondence gives a report from, as it says, reliable authority, that the base of operations is to be changed, and the army is to move on Richmond by the line of Acquia Creek and Fredericksburg.

Another correspondent says the rebels have evacuated Snicker's Gap on Friday afternoon, and now appear before Chester and Manassas Gap.

## Movements at the West.

WESTERN VIRGINIA .- The following dispatch was forwarded from the Cincinnati headquarters to the Department at Washington:

CINCINNATI HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 12.
To General H. W. Halleck:—Gen. Kelly, on the 10 General H. W. Haueck:—Gen. Kelly, on the 10th inst., attacked Cen. Imboden's camp, eighteen miles south of Moorfield, Hardy county, Virginia, routing him completely, killing and wounding a great many, and capturing his camp and fifty prisers, a quantity of arms, a large number of horses, hogs, wagons, &c. The rebels were entirely dispersed and fled to the mountains.

H. G. WRIGHT, Maj.-Gen.

KENTUCKY.—A detachment of Col. J. W. Foster's command left Henderson on the 10th, and surprised a band of guerrillas near Madisonville, Ky., capturing several prisoners, horses, and arms. The guerrillas in that section are said to be panic stricken. Our forces are still in pursuit.

TENNESSEE.—Gen. Rosecrans has written a congratulatory letter to Gen. Negley on the latter's successful defense of Nashville, Nov. 5th.

The rebels on the 9th blew up the stone work of the bridge over Mill Creek, on Murfreesboro' Railroad, six miles from Nashville. The bridge had just been repaired. Most of the rebel supplies are forwarded to Chattanooga and Atlanta from Murfreesborough which is reported evacuated by the rebels. The rebel Gen. Breckinridge sent a flag of truce from Murfreesborough on the 11th, asking an exchange of nineteen prisoners. The main rebel force is falling back to the South under Polk and Buckner.

Bragg has resumed command, General Jo. Johnsons's health being too much impaired for field service.

The railroad bridge across the Harpeth, at Franklin, Tenn., has been destroyed by the rebels. General Rosecrans has ordered the impressing of the rebel's negroes for fatigue duty; also, the organization of a negro pioneer corps on his Corinth plan. The following dispatch has been received from

Gen. Davis, at Columbus: LA GRANGE, TENN., Nov. 11. To Gen. H. W. Halleck: — The expedition commanded by Brig.-Gen. Granson has proved a great success. It came up with Col. Woodward's rebel force 800 strong near Garnettsburg, and after a short engagement killed 16 of his men, among them one captain and a lieutenant, wounding 40, includ-ing one captain and two lieutenants, and taking 25 ing one capital and two neutenants, and taking 20 prisoners, all their horses, and 50 mules, a large number of arms and equipments, half the camps of Woodward's men, including his own, routing the whole concern, and driving them out of the State of Kentucky. Our loss is three killed and seven wounded.

U. S. Grant, Maj.-Gen.

A special from Trenton, Tenn., of the 10th, says: The grand army passed beyond La Grange yesterday evening. Our pickets were six miles from Holley Springs. One hundred and thirty of the enemy's cavalry were taken prisoners during the day with a Federal loss of two killed and two wounded. From a highly creditable source we

A letter from Holley Springs to the Mobile Tribune, says: - There were not one thousand blankets in Price's entire army. Their blankets and knapsacks were nearly all thrown away on the retreat from Iuka and Corinth.

All partisan Rangers who have been pillaging the country round Memphis have been disbanded by Pemberton and attached to regiments. Cotton is reported as coming forward again freely.

The rebel Gen. Villipique died at Port Hudson a few days ago of pneumonia.

Part of Gen. Crittenden's corps, under General Mathews, and Gen. Wood's division, entered Lebanon, Tenn., on the 10th, driving Morgan's rebel cavalry out. They captured a large amount of flour bacon, wheat, boots and shoes, and some prisoners. On the next morning Morgan made a dash on Gen. Wood's camps, eight miles from Lebanon, and captured thirty men. On the morning of the 9th Parker's brigade entered Gallatin, and encountered 800 of Morgan's men, capturing twenty of them and one piece of artillery. All of Morgan's cavalry joined Gen. Breckinridge at Murfreesborough, and, it is supposed, left with him for Chattanooga, whither a large rebel force is going.

It is reported, upon undoubted authority, that an immense amount of rebel arms and supplies are collected opposite Chattanooga, without facilities of transportation across the river.

The latest reports place Gen. Breckinridge's force at 22,000.

MISSISSIPPI.—The rebels are said to be fortifying Jackson, Mississippi. Large re-enforcements are being sent there from Arkansas, and it is believed their entire army will fall back there before giving battle.

The expedition which left Helena a few days since for Cotton Plant, numbering 1,200, found 5,000 rebels at that place, a force too large to be attacked by the Federals successfully. On their return they had three skirmishes, killing 12, wounding a large number, and capturing 24. Our loss was 30 wounded, and a number of horses killed. The people in the country through which our forces passed are represented as actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

Passengers from Helena report Hernando as occupied by the Federals on Monday. The people of Mississippi are said to be running their negroes into the interior, leaving only such property as they cannot carry away.

#### Department of the South.

THE correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, in North Carolina, reports the occupation of Hamilton. The letter, dated the 4th, says:

We have just arrived at this place, taking it with a grand cavalry charge and combined gunboat movement. Our land forces left Williamston and camped for the night six miles below Hamilton, and moved forward at daylight in the morning. The enemy is in strong force, and has precipitately retreated to Tarboro. We will seek the earliest opportunity to afford him a fight. The people of the country are greatly alarmed at our approach. They fled from their homes and property, as we learn and saw on the course of our march. The gunboats have successfully co-operated with us, that is, the Hunchback, Capt. Calhoun; Hetzel, Capt. Seymour; Valley Spring, Capt. Fumiss, and the Ferry, Capt. Flusser. The gunboats had a few minutes' engagement with the enemy, as they came up the Roanoke river.

Gen. Foster's command had a severe engagement on Sunday night with 2,000 rebel infantry, at a breastwork supported by six pieces of artillery. We killed and wounded 69 of the enemy. Our loss was 10. The forces immediately engaged were the 24th Mass., 44th Mass., Marine artillery, Belger's battery, and the 3d N. Y. cavalry. The marine artillery made a bold and gallant dash across the creek, and lost four of their men. One of the 24th was killed.

When we charged into Hamilton, Major Gerard's battalion of the 3d N. Y. cavalry were in advance We found the roads leading from the town covered with wagons, containing the household goods and trumpery of those hastily leaving the place.

The enemy left this place, abandoning his earthorks, precipitately. We move from this place i two hours, to proceed to and take Tarboro, on Tar river. The gunboats will co-operate with us.

The rebel salt works near Wilmington were entirely destroyed by the gunboat Ellis, without loss on our side.

The Navy Department has information that Acting-Master Warren, commanding the United States steamer Daylight, on the morning of the 30th ult., while on his way to Wilmington, and when about three miles from New Inlet, discovered a schooner lying at anchor between Stump and New Topsail Inlets. When getting within a mile of her, the 1st and 2d cutters of the Daylight, under command of Acting-Master Gleason, were sent to board and examine the vessel. Before she was reached, her crew slipped the cable to allow the schooner to drift, and fled to the shore in a boat. The boats of the Daylight reached her, and she was boarded before reaching the shore. Finding no one on board, they made sail and brought her off. There was no other vessel in sight, and not a gun was fired. The parties escaping from the vessel, after landing fired two musket shots at the boats' crew. No flag of any kind or papers could be found on her. She proved to be the Racer, of Nassau, and was loaded principally with salt. She has been sent to New York for adjudication.

Commander Lee has forwarded to the Navy Department a report of Commander Clitz, of the gunboat Penobscot, of Shallot Inlet, N. C., detailing the circumstances attending the destruction of the British schooner Pathfinder, which was discovered on the 2d inst., close in with the land. Her crew were driven on shore by the rifled guns of the Penobscot, while endeavoring to tow the vessel toward the coast. Acting-Ensign Edwards, who boarded the schooner, found the cargo to consist of salt, olive oil, boots, shoes, liquors, &c. Her destruction was occasioned by the fact that the tide and surf prevented the possibility of getting her afloat. She was fired the afternoon of the 2d, every preparation for that event having been made early in the the day. Commander Clitz reports having on board an English flag, a quadrant and a time-piece.

Further information from Commander G. H. Scott, of the Maritangas, states that the English bark Sophia has been captured by the Daylight, Acting-Master Warren, and the Mount Vernon, Acting-Volunteer Frathen, Commanding. The reports show the loss of 3 officers, 18 men, and 3 ports show the loss of 3 officers, 18 men, and 3 boats. It appears the English vessel was discovered the morning of the 4th, lying at anchor near Masonville, where she made sail and stood for the beach, which she struck at 9:30 A. M., and boats were dispatched to fire her, which was effectually

accomplished. During the affair the boats of the Daylight got ashore, and the Mount Vernon dispatched to their assistance, while the two vessels kept up a continuous fire on the woods to prevent the enemy from molesting our men. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the boats off the shore. When returning to the anchorage, it was discovered that Acting-Ensign A. S. Roberts and 5 seamen from the Mount Vernon, with Acting Assistant Paymaster Clark, coxswain and 13 men, were missing. Late Richmond papers mention the capture of these

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, of the 18th, has a long article on peace. It says:—We are so anxious for peace, that an earnest longing for it is never out of the mind of man, woman or child, and the war distresses us a thousand times more than the North. It, however, sees nothing but ruin, except peace on the basis of a Southern Independence.

A Newbern correspondent of the Herald states that the rebel General Vance replies to Stanley's proposition, that North Carolina will fight to the last drop of blood, and recommends Stanley to resign. A Newbern letter of the 12th states that the reb

els drew in their pickets the night previous to the attack, which was expected, as most complete preparations were made by Col. Kartz. The iron clad railroad car, with its two guns, was

brought to bear with grape and canister upon the rebels, repulsing them successfully. One man of the 20th Mass. was killed and two wounded. The Savannah Republican, of the 5th, says it has generally been resolved on, both by the army and

citizens, to defend that city, and to yield possession to the invaders only when its walls shall have been battered down, and nobody left to dispute its entrance.

H. M. Mercer, Brigadier-General, commanding, issues an address to the planters of Georgia, saying he has received from several counties of the State, requests and demands to return negroes now work ing upon the fortifications of Savannah. It is his sincere desire to do so, but thinks it an injustice to those who have sent negroes at his first call, that they should be compelled to bear the whole burden and heat of the day, while others, who are among the wealthiest of the land, look calmly on the danger of the city or State, without contributing a single laborer from their hundreds or thousands to their defence. Let those citizens whose vital interests are at stake, and who have done their share towards the common weal, rise up and compel these backsliders, and especially the rich amoug them, to do their part, and compel those who have not hitherto contributed, to send him a sufficient number to fill their places. He pledges himself not to send back to their masters, negroes now at work, until this is done; necessity compels him to retain them. Gen. Brown calls for negroes to complete the fortifications around Savannah. If they are not furnished, they will be impressed.

### AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

LORD LYONS, who returned to Washington on the 13th, paid a visit of courtety to President Lincoln the following morning, in company with Mr. Seward. Much curiosity is manifested to ascertain the purport of recent interviews between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward. The design is not at present likely to be gratified, but enough is known to warrant the statement that nothing whatever of an official character has been received from England or any other European power even indicating an intention to interfere with our political affairs in connection with the recognition of the C. S. A.

As a set-off to the foregoing it is stated that the French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries upon French citizens by Gen. Butler; the immense armament now nearly ready at Marseilles being pointed to as the commentary on this diplomatic request. Our State Department in announcing that there will be no difficulties leading to a rupture of relations, merely informs the French Minister in advance, that it is ready to back down to any extent from Gen. Butler's acts, and that no defence of that officer's conduct and no adequate examination of the French complaints will be made as a bar to this further effort to conciliate.

The Spanish Minister has addressed to our government a demand for an apology for the burning of a vessel in Spanish waters by one of the ships of Admiral Farragut's fleet. This act, it is complained, was made more serious by insults to a Cuban magistrate who remonstrated against this wrong in a neutral port.

Information having been received by the War Department that certain military commanders in Kentucky have, in violation of the act of Congress heen returning fugitive slaves from within our lines to loyal as well as rebel masters, the Secretary of War has ordered the report of the alleged transactione to be made to the War Department in order that officers thus violating the laws of the United States may be duly punished.

A dispatch received this (Tuesday) A. M., says it is understood that the question about the destruction of the Blanche in Cuban waters, has been referred to Madrid, and that Admiral Farragut has been directed to investigate Commodore Hunter's action. It is said that the Spanish Minister regarded Hunter's course as so flagrant a breach of International law, that he was somewhat indignant with Secretary Seward for postponing a satisfactory settlement, instead of ordering Com. Hunter home, unless the facts proved are essentially different from the Spanish version.

General Schenck has been designated as the suc cessor of Major General Wool, and will probably leave for his post in a day or two.

eave for his post in a day or two.

The first millitary commission, of which Major General David Hunter, United States Volunteers, is President, appointed to meet in the city of Washington, Sept. 25th, pursuant to Special Order No. 225 of Sept. 23d, 1862, to investigate the circumsatnees of the abandonment of Maryland Heights, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, have reported that Col. Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio Volunteers, conducted the defence of Maryland Heights without ability: ed the defence of Maryland Heights without ability abandoning his position without sufficient cause. and shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him in the estimation of the commission for a command in the service. The said Thomas H. Ford, by direction of the President is dismissed from the service of the United States.

2d. The commission having reported that the be

havior of the 126th New York Infantry was disgraceful, and that Major W. H. Baird, for his bad conduct, ought to be dismissed: Therefore, he is, by direction of the President, dismissed from the United

3d. The commission having reported that Briga-dier Julius White, U. S. V., acted with decided ca-pability and courage, and merits its approbation, and

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Dealers in and Consumers of Onondaga Salt-J W Barker. Godey's Lady's Book—L. A. Godey
Arthur's Home Magazine for 1863—T S Arthur & Co.
Empire Agricultural Works—B & M Harder.
Wood and Coal Stoves, &c—F Tulley.
Phreno'ogical Journal and Life Illustrated—Fowler & Wells.
Clover Huller, &c—H C White.
Berkshire Boar for Sale—L F Allen.

SPECIAL NOTICES. The Movement Cure-Geo H Taylor, M. D.

## The News Condenser.

- Friction matches sold in Richmond the 29th ult. at \$11.50 per gross.
- The venerable Chief Justice Taney's health is said to be very feeble.
- A railway has just been built in New Zealand about 14 miles in length.
- Lord Palmerston has been a member of the English Parliament for fifty-five years.
- The Sharpe's Rifle Company of Hartford is making monthly dividends of 12 per cent.
- New Jersey, it is said raises more potatees than any other State by two bushels to one.
- Seventeen thousand hogs were killed in Cincinnati beween Monday and Thursday week,
- The Montreal papers of Tuesday week say that the sleighing in that city and vicinity is excellent.
- Ex-Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, has been making a secession speech at a banquet in Liverpool.
- It is stated that 61,862 persons had taken the oath of allegiance in New Orleans up to October 24.
- It is said that the late Queen of Naples has determined on
- enouncing the world and taking the veil. - It is said that 300 of the Indians who butchered our fel-
- ow-citizens in Minnesota are to be hung.
- In the Illinois legislature the Democrats have a majority of three in the Senate and 24 in the House. - The snow of Saturday week fell to the depth of six or
- even inches in Bourbon county, Kentucky. - Ohio is the greatest wool growing State, New York and
- Pennsylvania next, Michigan ranking fourth. - One person in 1,335 of our population is insane, one in
- 2,470 blind, one in 1,925 deaf and dumb, one in 1,700 idiotic. - A Cleveland paper says the people of that town are using
- mouse-traps, old jack-knives and shirt buttons for small change.
- It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has just purchased Malmaison, the residence of the Empress Josephine after her
- Letters from Turin, reaching to the 11th ult., give no very favorable account of the progress of Garibaldi toward
- Water is now introduced into San Francisco through an equeduct extending to Lake Honda, a distance of some thirtytwo miles.
- According to the United States census, the total value of boots and shoes produced in this country in 1860, was nearly \$90,000,000.
- Dr. Lambelle, the eminent Paris physician, says an electric shock is sure salvation to anybody dying from the effects of chloroform. - Mrs. President Lincoln has given two hundred dollars for
- the relief of the suffering contrabands in and around the city of Washington. — The tobacco sales for the past year at Louisville foot up
- 28,908 hogsheads. The coming year is said to promise even - Manufacturing is so brisk in Connecticut that four large new factories are in course of erection to meet the require-
- ments of business. - John T. Clark, well known throughout this and other States as an engineer, died in Utica, on Monday week, in the 61st year of his age.
- Several parties of pearl-divers, from Panama, and elsewhere, have gone or are going to dive for the treasure lost with the Golden Gate.
- for the purpose of finding employment for negroes as they arrive from the South. - A resident of Hartford, Conn., lost an ox recently in consequence of its drinking water that flowed from the gas

— An intelligence office has been established in Cincinnati

- works of Colt's Armory. - There are over 100,000 sick and wounded soldiers in the several hospitals in the country. In New York and neighborhood the number is 20,000.
- It is stated that the flow of the Pennsylvania oil wells is decreasing, the daily product of the whole region being estimated at scarcely 4,000 barrels. - The barque Restless, a sailing craft of our navy, has made

less than seventeen captures

- since the 14th of February last. - During August 4,000 bales of cotton passed through Toledo, Ohio, in September about the same, and in October over 7,600 bales—in all, 16,000 bales.
- --- Massachusetts has 37,000 more females than males, while California has 67,000 more males than females, and Illinois 92,000 more males than females. - The total receipts into the State Treasury of Wisconsin
- for the year ending September 30th, 1862, were \$1,989,986 57; total disbursements, \$1,677,769 80. - A late Southern paper says an accident occurred on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad on the 3d inst., by which 17 persons were killed and 30 injured.
- The ladies of Worcester are organizing drill clubs, and have elected a drill master, who is to instruct them in pistol and rifle practice and the evolutions. - Some idea may be formed of ruling prices at Little Rock, Ark., when it is stated that one sheet of cent letter paper is
- sold for 25 cents, a pen-holder 50 cents. - The French squadron in China has received orders to proceed to Japan, where the heads of the European legations
- have been subjected to menacing treatment. -The amount of army supplies in the clothing department alone shipped from Cincinnati since July 1, 1862, will exceed
- in value the sum of fifty millions of dollars. - The Oil Springs Chronicle says that refuse petroleum is being used in that place for fuel, with great success. The saving in coal and wood is said to be immense.
- Yellow fever at Nassau, N. P., has taken off the Protestant bishop, his three nieces, their governess, the Receiver-General of the islands, and many other victims. - The book publishers of New York have advanced the
- trade price of their books from ten to twenty-five per cent. on account of the increased cost of printing paper. - A dwarf elephant, twenty years old and only 30 inches
- high—a perfect Tom Thumb of the elephant tribe—has just been added to Wombell's menagerie in England. - The Government has purchased sixty-eight acres of land directly east of Indianapolis, near the corporation, for a per-
- manent arsenal, under the recent act of Congress. - A man in Richmond has been sentenced to wear a barrel shirt through the city, and then sent to hard labor in the fort for six months, for smuggling liquor into the city. - A fire occurred in Augusta, Ga., on the 4th inst., which
- destroyed Storall's warehouse, stables, 600 bales of cotton, some produce, &c. The loss will exceed \$500,000. - Of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio one-fourth escaped the draft entirely. It is stated that fully one-half the men
- During the last four months the Provost Marshal of Philadelphia has taken into custody 620 deserters, 647 stragglers, and sent 4.194 convalescent soldiers to their regiments.

drafted have volunteered in the three years' service.

- Elias Howe, Jr., whose income is \$250,000 a year, carries the daily mail from Washington, seven miles, to the camp of the 17th Connecticut regiment, in which he is a private.
- The Vicksburg Whig says an extensive Abolition Society has been discovered in Northern Texas. The objects are to resist conscription, and to co-operate with the Union army.

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

#### Special Notices.

"THE MOVEMENT CURE."

IN EVERY CHRONIC DISEASE-" A Summary of its PRINCI PLES, PROCESSES AND RESULTS."

This little Book shows how Disease can be Cured without Drugs. EVERY INVALID SHOULD READ IV. Sent on receipt of FIFTEEN CENTS.

GRO. H. TAYLOR, M. D.

67 West 38th Street, New York.

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, NOVEMBER 18th, 1862.

THERE is but very little doing in any of the departments of trade. Inferior brands of Flour have fallen off 25 cents per barrel since our last report. Barley is exceedingly scarce and \$1.25 is freely offered for choice. Butter is still declining. Candles have advanced fully 1/2 cent per pound. No other

#### Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 16@17e					
Flour, winter wheat, \$6.25@7.50	Honey, box 12@14c					
Flour, spring do, 6:00.26:50	Candles, box 13@13%c					
Flour, buckwheat 2 00,02.00	Candles, extra 14@14c					
Meal, Indian 1.18 al 18						
Wheat, Genesee 1.15@1.30	Fruit and Roote.					
Best white Canada 1 35@1.35	Apples, bushel 25@30c					
Corn, old 56@60c.	Do. dried \$0 th 3@35					
Corn, new 56(@60c.	Peaches, do 10@10c					
Corn, new	Cherries, do 10@11c					
Oats, by weight, 42@43c.	Plums, do 7@8c					
Barley 1.10(a)1 25	Potatoes 40@50c					
Buckwheat 40@45c.	Hides and Skins.					
Beans 1.25@1.75	Slaughter 5%@60					
	Calf 8@9c					
Meats.	Sheep Pelts \$1 25@2.25					
Pork, mess\$11.00@11.50	Lamb Pelts 25c@1.50					
Pork, clear 13.00@13.50	Seeds.					
Dressed hogs, cwt. 4.00@ 4.50	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50					
Dressed hogs, cwt. 4.00@ 4.50 Beef, cwt 4.00@ 5.00	_ Do. large, 6,00@6,25					
Spring lambs, each 1.50(a) 2.00	Timothy 2.00@2.25					
Mutton, carcass 5@5c	Sundries.					
Hams, smoked 10@11c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00					
Shoulders 5@5%c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00					
Chickens 8@9c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@6.50					
Turkeys 9@10c.	Coal, Pittston 5.50@6.50					
Geese 40@50c.	Coal, Shamokin 5.50(26.50					
Ducks P pair 38@44c.	Coal, Char 7@8c					
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl\$1.62@1.75					
Butter, roll 16@18c.	Straw tun 5.00@7.00					
Butter, firkin 16(a)17c	Hay, tun 8.00@16.00					
Cheese 9½@10c.	Wool, 1 b 50(2)60c					
Lard, tried 9%@10c.	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3.50					
Tallow, rough 64@64c.	Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.25					
Tallow, tried 9(310%c.	Trout, half bbl 3.25@3.50					
MITTER THE OWNER ON THE PART THE						

#### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18. — FLOUR.— Market opened heavy, with large receipts, and only a moderate demand. Market unsettled and 5@10c lower. Sales at \$5,55@5/5 for superfine State; \$5,98@5,15 for extra State; \$5,55@5/5 for superfine Western; \$5.95@6,20 for common to medium extra Western; \$5,70@6,25 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$6,96@8,25 for brade brands do,—the market closing heavy, with no buyers at the outside quotations. Canadian flour dull and lower; sales at \$6,96@8,15 for common, and \$6,20@8,00 for good to choice extra. Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$4,75@5,50@ for inferior to choice. Corn meal fair, with sales \$3,70 for Jersey; \$4,25 for Marsh's caloric.

Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$4,75@5.50\(\omega\$) for interport o choice. Corn meal fair, with sales \$3,70 for Jersey; \$4,25 for Marsh's caloric.

Grain—Wheat market may be quoted heavy and unsettled and 1\(\omega\$) for interport of the sales of the sale

small sales at \$7@\$90 for common to prime, the latter an extreme price.

Provisions—Pork demand continues moderate, without material change in prices; sales at \$12.76@12.87½ for mess; \$12.50@13.50 for prime mess; \$11.50 for prime. Beef quiet; sales at \$5.50@7.00 for country prime; \$8.00@10.76 for country mess; \$12.20@13.75 for re-packed do; \$13.50.@14.25 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and without material change. Beef hams steady prices. Cut meats dull and prices almost nominal. Bacon sides active and very firm; sales at \$6 for short clear middles, and \$1.00 for the price of t

ASHES—Firm; small sales at  $$8,12\frac{1}{2}$  @8,12 $\frac{1}{2}$  for Pots, and \$9,00. 00@9,00 for Pearls.

HOPS—Continue in good demand for export, but the market is less buoyant, owing to the high rate of freight, viz: 4c % steamer, 2c % packet: sales of 600 bales new at 18@23c, for ordinary to prime.

SEEDS—Clover seed is very scarce and small sales of prime are making at 10@10%c. Timothy seed is in limited request at \$2,12% @2,25.

are making at 10@10½c. Timothy seed is in limited request at \$2,12½@2,25.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—FLOUR—The market quiet, with limited demand, chiefly for interior trade; sales white wheat double extra Ohio at \$7,00; ordinary extra Canada at \$8,60; choice extra Canada at \$8,60; white wheat double extra Michigan at \$8,67; \$6,50 for choice Illinois bakers; choice white wheat double Illinois at \$1,50—closing very quiet, with limited inquiry.

BYE FLOUR—None in the market; nominal at \$5 for choice.

GRAIN—The wheat market dull, heavy and drooping; sales of amber Michigan at \$1,24. No 1 Milwaukee club on p. t; red winter Ohio at \$1,23—closing dull and inactive. Corn lower, with a good demand, chiefly for freights at the decline; sales hot at \$8c; Western mixed at 52c. Oats in good demand, with light stock; sales Western, to arrive at 50c. Barley market firm, stock light, and tendency upward; sales State at \$1,32; quoted at \$1,30@1,35 for State and \$1,37½@1,40 for fair to choice Canadian. Ever in better demand; sales Western, in two lots, at 70c; new sound Western at 75c.

BRANS—Quoted at \$1,75@2,00 for fair to choice, with only a moderate demand.

new sound Western at 75c.

Brans—Quoted at \$1,75@2.00 for fair to choice, with only a moderate demand.

Pras—In moderate demand, with light stock and light receipts. Quoted at 75@80c for Canadian.

SEEDS—Sa'es Clover seed at \$5.50; Illinois Timothy seed at \$2.

Belgium timothy \$2.25; flax seed \$1,76@2.00.

PROVISIONS—The market quiet, with only moderate business doing, chiefly at retail; mess pork quoted at \$12,00@12.00. Lard, 9%@10c. White fish and Trout in half barrels at \$3,50@3,75.—Hams 12@12c.

PROVIDENCE of the Provided HTML Research Prov

## THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov 11 .- The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

all the markets are as follows:
BEEF CATTLE.
First quality, \$8,60@9,00 Ordinary quality, 7,25@8,25
Ordinary quality, 7,25@8,25
Common quality, 6.50@7.00
Inferior quality, 6,50@6,50
OOWS AND CALVES.
First quality, \$45,00@50,00 Ordinary quality, 40,00@45,00
Ordinary quality,
Common quality
Inferior quality,
VRAL CALVES
First quality,
First quality, P ib 5%@6% Ordinary quality, 4%@5%
Common quality, 4%@4%
Inferior quality,
SHEEP AND LAMBS.
Prime quality
Prime quality,
Common, 3,25@3,75
Inferior, 3,00(d3,25
SWINE.
Corn-fed
Still-fed,
Very poor,
CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 12.—At market 2.681 Cattle, about 1.80

OAMBRIDGE, Nov. 12.—At market 2,631 Cattle. about 1,300 Beeves, and 81 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BREF — Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fied Oxen) \$6,226,50,0 first quality, \$3,50(26,75; second do, \$5,00(20,00; third do, \$3,75(20,00; ordinary, \$-@-WORKING OXEN, \$4 pair-\$20(218).

OOWS AND CALVES — \$20, \$25(24).

OOWS AND CALVES — \$20, \$25(24).

STORES — Yearlings, \$9(210,00; Two years old, \$16(219; Three years old, \$20(22, 34).

SEEMP AND LAMBS — 4890 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,50(22, 45).

HIDES — 7(28c \$7 h. Tallow — 8%(28%c. Palre = 7,28c \$7 h. Tallow — 8%(28%c. Palre = 1,22(21,37). Oalf Skins—2(29c \$7 h. Veal Calves, from \$0,00(20,0).

## PORK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—The pork packing season is now in full operation, and there was quite an active demend for Hogs about the middle of the week at \$4.50 for light, and \$4.60@4.75 for lots averaging 250 to 25 hs. Toward the close, however, the demand slackened off some, owing to an easier and dull market for the Hog product chiefly, and, to some extent, to the rather uncertain state of the weather, which has not yet settled down to a temperature which can be regarded safe. At the close packers did not seem disposed to pay over \$4.60 for the best, and there was a disposition to hold back. The receipts have been quite large, reaching \$3,000 head for the week.—Gazette.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Live Hogs are without important hange, but if anything, the market is easier. Shippers cannot

rocu	re cars,	and pack	ers,	as a	general	thing, ar	e holding o
he 88	des this	morning	we:	re as	follows:		
99	Hogs a	veraging	258	ibs a	t		\$3.60
291	do	do	266	ďо			3.55
208	do	do	261	do			3.55
159	ďo	do	235	do			3,42%
103	ďo	đó	280	do			3.60
53	do	do	207	do			3.25
50	do	do	248	ďŏ			3.35
-	40	wo	_=0				Timber.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—The receipts of hogs were 12.234 head, against 10.332 for the previous week, an increase of 1.842 head. The market throughout the past week has ruled active, but prices have undergone no material change.— Com. Adv.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—Pork has been well supplied at \$2,74 \$3,00 \$3 ovt.—Globe.

## THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The week has passed off with a moderate trade to both importers and dealers, prices being maintained, without noticed improvement or decline in any kind.—Sales have been made of 10.00 bales Mediternaean unwashed at 25.035c, and 100,000 fbs. American fieece and pulled at 58.057c.—Official fornia the sales have not been large, although 1,500,000 fbs are now on sale.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10—Wool in moderate demand at 58c. for medium grades to 66c for fine; inquiry moderate; receipts are small.—Courier.

### Died

In this city, on the 14th inst., P. ANN WEBSTER, wife of EDWARD WEBSTER, aged 43 years. AT Harpers' Ferry, Va., on the 3d inst., of typhoid fever, NELSON HODGE, oldest son of Lotan S. and E. Mercy Hougs, of Mendoas, N. Y., and a member of Co. D., 108th Regiment N. Y. V., aged 20 years and 4 months.

On the 27th inst, of typhoid fever, ANNIE P. DEAN, for-merly of Eckford, Mich., and wife of CHAS. E. MERRITT of Ea-ton Rapids, Mich., aged 23 years. Accompanying the above announcement of the decease of an

esteemed contributor to the RURAL, (over the signature of "Anna Burr,") a friend writes:—"She passed quietly from earth. In her departure a vast number of friends and acquaintances mourn deeply their loss; yet how could they wish her back, entering Heaven as she did with that beautiful smile! Her pilgrimage on earth was short, yet her influence will not soon be forgotten. A devoted Christian, for years she has striven to avoid, and has avoided, the 'dews and damps' that arise about 'Doubting Castle, and lived hard by the Beulah where the sunlight ever falls.' If life was beautiful her death must have been infinitely so, for a smile lit up her features, and she passed the portals of Heaven so quietly that we knew not the moment of her departure. Thank God her head was pillowed in the lap of Jesus."

In Collins, Eric Co., Oct. 25th, aged 28, AGNES N. PATTER-SON, of this town. Miss PATTERSON was a graceful and pleasing writer, and her life-like sketches have often adorned the columns of the Miss. She was also a contributor to the RURAL NEW-YORKER and other first-class journals.—Silver Creek, (Chaul. Co.) Mirror.

-THE above announcement of the death of another esteeme contributor to the RURAL will be read with sadness by many. It is but a few days since we received from Miss P. the article given in the Sabbath Musings column of our present number.

### New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Thirty-Five CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 62% cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded.) Sixty Cents a Line.

BERKSHIRE BOAR FOR SALE—Thoroughbred, fine form — 15 months old —good size. Price, boxend delivered on the cars, \$20. L. F. ALLEN. Black Rock, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1882.

CLOVER. HULLER.—Second hand
"WHITING'S PATENT" made at Mansfield, Ohio, threshes
and cleans nearly as good as new; cost over \$100, and will be
sold chean. Also a second hand Enerry's two-horse Power,
Thresher, Separator and Straw Carrier in good order.
Address H. C. WHITE, 247 Maio St., Buffalo, N. Y.

TULLEY, 65 and 67 Exchange St. Rochester, dealer in all kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware, wholesale and retail. Coal and Wood Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves, for Wood or Coal. Sole agent for the Arbiter Gas Burner Cook Stove, and the celebrated Stanley Gas Burner Parlor Stove. arior Stove.

For particulars, see advertisement in RURAL, Nov. 15th.

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE." Eyes, Ears, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Neck, Hands, Feet, Skin, with "Signs of Character," and how to read them, given in

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE IL-LUSTRATED FOR 1863, devoted to PRRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, PSYCHOLOGY, and to all that relates to the In-tellectual, Social, Moral, and Spiritual Nature of Man. Amply illustrated, and adapted to the comprehension of all. New volume. Subscribe now. Only \$1.00 year. Samples, 10 cents. Address FOWLER and WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

## (TODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

LITERARY AND PICTORAL. THE only Magazine in America that gives the large FASHION PLATES—double the size, and containing from three to five more colored figures monthly, than any other magazine—the only reliable Fashion Plates published.

AN ENGRAVING FROM A STEEL PLATE is in every number, and far superior to any engraving published THE READING MATTER

is by the best American authors. The celebrated Marion Har-Land, author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Ne-mesis," and "Miriam," will commence in the January number a Novel which will run through the year. NOVELTIES OF THE WORK-TABLE.

Every article of work suitable to a lady will be found in the Book. Every article of dress she wears will be found described, and an engraving to illustrate it. MUSIC.

A piece of Music will be found in every number—original and composed expressly for Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

E No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book. In the various numbers for 1863, will be found the newest designs for Window Curtains, Broderic Anglaise, Stippers, Bonne's, Caps, Clouks, Evening Dresses, Fancy Articles, Headdresses, Hadr-dressing, Robes de Chambre, Carriage Dresses, Brides' Dresses, Wreaths, Mantillas, Walking-Dresses, Riding Habits, Morraing-Dresses, Collars, Chemisettes, Undersleeves, Embroidery Patterns, Patchwork, and Crochet and Netting Work.

TERME. CASH IN ADAVAUE.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE. One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$6. Three copies one year, \$6. Four copies one year, \$6. Three copies one year, \$7. Three copies one year, \$7. Three copies one year, \$7. Three copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$10. The year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$15.

one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$20.

And the only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

Special Clubbing with other Magazines.

Special Clubbing With other Magazines.
Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for \$3.80.
Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for \$4.50.
Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of \$6.00.

On account of the great rise in paper the terms on issuing the February No. will be increased.

ruary No. will be increased.
easury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.
careful and pay the postage on your letter.
Address
L. A. GODEY,
VI-2teo 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE FOR 1863!

VOLUMES XXI AND XXII.

EDITED BY T. S. ARTHUR AND VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

Social Literature, Arts, Morals, Health, and

Domestic Happiness.

THE aim of this work from the beginning, has been to unite in one periodical the attractions and excellencies of two classes of magazines—The Ladies, or Fashion Magazines, as they are called, and the Literary monthlies; and so to blend the useful with the entertaining, as to please and benefit all classes of readers. The true "Home Magazine" must have its Toilet and Work-Table Department; its Mothers Department; its Health, Childrens, and Housekeepers
Department; as well as its

Strictly Literary Department. All these are united in our magazine, and in each department excellence is sought. Nothing is admitted in any way hurtful to morality, honor, or religion.

ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS appear in every number, including choice pictures, groups and characters, prevailing Fashions, and a great variety of needlework patterns.

THE LITERARY portion of the HOME MAGAZINE is of the highest character. The Editors, who write largely for its pages, are assisted by liberal contributions from the pens of some of the best writers in the country.

A NEW SERIAL STORY BY T. S. ARTHUR. will be commenced in the January number, entitled "OUT IN THE WORLD."

RARE AND ELEGANT PREMIUMS RARLE AND ELECTRIC TREMIUMS are sent to all who make up Clubs. Our premiums for 1863 are 1. A large Factographic copy of that splendid Engraving, "SHAKSPEARE AND HIS COTEMPORARIES." This copy is made from a proof print, before lettering, and gives all the details with an accuracy and effect that is remarkable.

2. A large Photographic copy, from an Engraving of Huntington's celebrated picture, "MERCY'S DREAM," a favorite with every one.

3. A similar copy of Herring's "GLIMPSE OF AN ENGLISH HOMESTEAD." This premium was given last year, and was so great a favorite that we continue it on our list for 1863!

YEARLY TERMS, IN ADVANCE. One copy, and one premium, \$2; two copies, \$3; three copies, \$4; four copies, \$5; eight copies, \$10; twelve copies, \$15; seven-ten copies, \$20.

Let One premium each to the getters-up of the \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$10 clubs; and two premiums each to getters-up of \$15 and \$20

clubs.

1.5 Also, an extra copy of the Magazines, ito getters-up of \$10, \$16, and \$20 clubs.

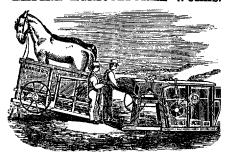
1.5 There red Postage Stamps must be sent for postage on each premium ordered. T. S. ARTHUR & CO., 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa-

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.

Were awarded the First Premium at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862. Principal Office, 505 Broadway, New York. S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

## р**от тыв выст,** ф

EMPIRE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.



THE undersigned continue to manufacture the superior Changeable Endless Chain

RAILWAY HORSE-POWER,

which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent N. Y. State Fair for 1862, as it also has at every State and County Fair at which the Proprietors have exhibited it in competition with others! This they believe cannot be said of any other Power which has been exhibited at an equal numbers of Fairs. They also manufacture

COMBINED THRESHERS AND CLEANERS. Threshers, Separators, Wood Saws, &c.

All of the best in market.

These Powers produce more power with less elevation, and are operated with greater ease to the team, than any other, requiring very slow travel of horses, being only about 1½ miles per hour, when doing a good fair business, which is 400 to 500 bushels of Oats per day, or half that quantity of Wheat or Rye.

THE THRESHER AND CLEANER

runs easy, separates the grain perfectly clean from the straw, cleans quite equal to the best of Fanning Mills, leaving the grain fit for mill or market, and is capable of doing a larger business without waste or clogging than any other Two-Horse Cleaner before the public LTF for Price and description send for Circulars, and satisfy yourself before purchasing.

R. & M. HARDER. R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co , N. Y.

### TO DEALERS IN AND CONSUMERS OF Onondaga Salt

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE SALT CO., OF ONONDAGA, SYRAUUSE, Nov. 6th, 1662.

The closing of the Mississippi River by the Rebellion, has temporarily out of a large supply of Foreign Salt from the Western States, and correspondingly increased the demand for our Salt in that direction. To supply this demand the Company has increased the amount manufactured this season, to the full extent of the supply of brine. The usual prices were maintained during the Springs and Summer months, and hopes were entertained that a full supply of Salt would be produced. About the first of October, however, it became evident that the demand at the West would so far exceed the supply, as to advance prices enterly beyond the control of the Company, and we have been compelled to advance our prices for Salt to correspond somewhat to its value, in the market. We have, throughout the season, maintained stringent measures to prevent its getting into the hands of parties for speculation, and have used our utmost efforts to furnish it as directly, and as cheaply as possible, to the consumer.

The natural course of trade, had there been no organization controlling the distribution of our Salt, would have sent it to the highest markets, and the consumer in this State would have been compelled to pay prices corresponding with its value for the West. The Company, taking into consideration its relations to the Dealers and Consumers of our Salt in this State, decided to provide for them, against the advancing prices, by a drawback corresponding with the advance in the regular list price. In our circular, dated Oct. 6th, we assured the Dealers and Consumers in this State, that the drawback would be adjusted in accordance with our regular List Prices, so as not to increase the net cost, for the State Consumption, to over \$1.60 per barrel for Fine Salt, and in proportion for the other kinds, at the works. Since this policy was adopted, the cost of Fuel, Barrels and Labor, has advanced to such an externt, that the State Trade is now being supplied at very nearly t OFFICE OF THE SALT Co., OF ONONDAGA, SYRACUSE, Nov. 6th, 1862.

Barrels and Labor, has advanced to such an externt, that the State Trade is now being supplied at very nearly the cost of production.

From the foregoing facts, it must be apparent to every one, that the drawback system has been adopted solely for the benefit of Consumers in this State; and that the Company, to protect itself from loss beyond the large sum which the drawback will necessarily and legitimately amount to, must require that some trouble and responsibility shall be assumed by Dealers who supply the State demand. We trust, therefore, that the following general provisions will be cheerfully assented to.

FIRST—Parties purchasing Salt for State Consumption will pay, or assume to pay, for the same at the regular List Prices.

2d. The Company gives to the purchaser a stipulation agreeing to pay or refund the amount of the drawback, upon proper proof that the Salt has been sold or used for consumption in this State, and will not be removed therefrom; and that the benefit of the drawback has been given to the consumer; that is to say, that the Dealer has sold to the Consumer at a price, giving him a fair profit or commission on its cost, taking the drawback into account. It being understood that in cases where the Dealer has count fair prices from the Consumer, the excess will be deducted from the drawback.

8d—The Dealers claiming drawback, will furnish an account of the sale and disposition of each invoice of Salt purchased, stating to whom the same was sold and delivered, and at what price, verified by affidavit—the proper forms for which are furnished by the Company.

All parties interested in Salt for State Consumption, are assured that the Company will retain a full supply for that purpose.

When circumstances seem to require it, Dealers, if they so choose, will be made Agents for the Company.

When circumstances seem to require it, Dealers, if they so choose, will be made Agents for the Company.

50.000 at \$2 \$1000. 2.000 Peach Trees, 1 year, No. 1, at \$3 \$1000. P. BOWEN & CO., East Aurora, Eric Co., N. Y.

A PPLE SEEDS FOR SALE,
The growth of 1862, warranted to give satisfaction, Three
Bollars and Fifty Cents per bushel, by
WILLIAM ARMITAGE, Maringo, Wayne Co., N. Y.

COO A MONTH!—We want Agents at Sixty Dollars a month and all expenses paid, to sell our new Chotrass WRINGERS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and 12 other new articles. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

### CHEESE FACTORIES, ROE'S PATENT VAT,

COOPER'S IMPROVEMENTS, made especially for large s, with galvanized iron bodies, and bottoms to the tin Vats

	BIZES FOR	CHEESE FA	CTORIE	ð.
8 '	' 10 " by 27%	" 2	210 " d	leeper, 55
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TERMS	These prices w	ill not be vari	ed from	and notes
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interest will be required when credit is given.

These Vats are now made of Galvanized Iron, instead of wood.
We have made a *Heater especially* for these large Vats, two of
which have been in use the past season, and give perfect satis-

TMPROVED BUTTER PACKAGE.

MPROVED BUTTER PACKAGE.

PATENTED SEPT. 2, 1862.

This is a chean and durable Package, so constructed with a lining of MICA on the inside, as to secure all the advantages of glass, with the lightness and durability of a wooden package. It will preserve the butter better than tabs or firkins, as there is No Loss from Scokage, and the butter is not spould by coming in contact with the wood

The use of this Package will secure to the Dairymen pay for The Backage or its return; and it can be cleansed as easily as a Stone or Glass Jar, and can be used for years until worn out, thus saving the expense of new Packages every season.

South N. Y., Sept. 24, 1862.

Scott, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1862.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, Magnifying Five Hundred times, for twenty-cight cents! (in silver.) Five, of different powers, \$1.00. Mailed tree. Address 667-tf. F. M. BOWEN, Box 220. Roston, Mara MILLIKEN'S STENCIL PAMPHLET—Shows how any active person can make money rapidly. Sent ree. Address Editor "Monitor," Brandon. Vt.

DEACH TRES.—25,000 one year old, from bud, very thrifty and fine, at \$50 per thousand.

Address
Humboldt Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

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

### TO BUILDERS AND FARMERS Building Brick and Drain Tile.

The Rochester Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company are now prepared to meet all demands of either Builders or Farmers wanting Brick or Tile. Fipe Tile of all sizes from two to six inches, and Horse Shoe from two to en inches. The Tile manufactured by this Company are longer than that made by other manufacturers, being 16 inches in both, 1,000 pieces making 50 rods. They are also strong, hard they are do now strong that one of the strong hard start of prices shows the low rates at which we offer our Tile, and the facilities that afforded farmers for cheap underdraining.

q	inch	Dina	_		Per 10	00 pieces.	Per rod.
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Ş		•••				15.00	37%
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58234	- 44	Roun	d Tile in	two pieces		80.00	\$1.25
2	**	Horse	a Shoe T	ile	·····	8.00	<b>\$1.20</b>
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Persons washing the office of the Company, 22 Dunas.

the office of the Company, 22 Dunas.

purchasing elsewhere.

A large quantity of Brick always on hand.

All orders for Bricks or Files, to be shipped by railroad or canal, will be promptly attended to.

For other information, address.

W. OTIS, Superintendent, Rochester, N. Y.

## NEW NATIONAL LOAN. TO FARMERS,

United States Six Per Cent. Bonds, "CALLED FIVE-TWENTIES," AT PAR.

THE interest on these Bonds is at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum, and is payable 1st of May and November, in Gold.
They are called "Five-Twenties," because redeemable at the option of the Government after five or within twenty of the Government after five or within twenty of \$50, \$100, \$600, \$100, and the Registered Bonds in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$100, \$400 and \$10,000

To facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, we have made arrangements to keep on hand a constant supply of all denominations for sale, at the same rate at which they are issued by the Government, viz:—

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The experiments in Cotton culture are of very great promise. Commencing in latitude 39 deg. 30 min. (see Mattom on the Branch, and Assumption on the Main line) the Company ways thousands of access well admited. Line), the Company owns thousands of acres well adapted to the perfection of this fibre. A settler having a family of young children, can turn their youthful labor to a most profitable account in the growth and perfection of this plant.

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The great resources of the State, in Coal, Iron. Lead, Zho, Potter's Clay, Limestone, Sandstone, &c., &c., are almost untouched; they await the arrival of enterpris-ing and energetic men accustomed to convert them into xold. RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Railroads intersect the whole State. \$115,000,000 has been invested in completing the great net-work that links every part of the State into immediate connection with the surrounding States and the directest thorough-THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Traverses the whole length of the State, from the banks of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan to the Ohio.— As its name imports, the Railroad runs through the centre of the State, and on either side of the road along its whole length lie the lands offered for sale. TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

From the unprecedented advantages this Company offers, it is not surprising that it should have already disposed 1,300,000 acres of land. It is now selling at the rate of 5,000 acres per week. The population along the line has trebled in ten years, and is now 814,891.—The Company sell to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. CITIES, TOWNS, MARKETS, DEPOTS. There are Ninety-eight Depots on the Company's Railway, giving about one every seven miles. Cities, Towns and Villiages are situated at convenient distances throughout the whole route, where every desirable commodity may be found as readily as in the oldest cities of the Union, and where buyers are to be met for all kinds of farm produce.

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In the Great Western Empire.

No one who has visited this splendid region of country can doubt that it equals the most favored descriptions that have ever been given of it; but let any careful observer visit it, and he will inform you that the half has not been told of the advantages it offers for im-

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THE WARD TO THE

SEL ME COLUMN

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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

BY BELL CLINTON.

WILL the sun shine on the morrow, And the wild birds sweetly sing? Will the brook go dancing, sparkling, Earth with joyful music sing? Can the veil that now is shrouding All its beauty and its light, E'er be lifted from my pathway? When will end this weary night?

O. 'tis dark, 'tis chill and dreary, Earth has charms no more for me, For my only boy,-my darling,-Sleeps beside the Tennessee Brave and beautiful I thought him, As he proudly step'd that day To the measured tread of music. 'Neath the flag he bore away.

And he calmly,-yet so gently,-Spake unto me his "good-bye," Saying, "mother, fear not for me, I will nobly do-or die. Once more, mother, grant your blessing-Be not tearful that I go,-I will come again with 'honor When we're victors o'er the foe."

And I bade him never falter, But go trusting in God's might, Who would guard, defend and prosper, Those valiant for the right. But to day, my heart is breaking, Surely breaking it must be, For they tell me he is sleeping, Down beside the Tennessee.

Chenango Co., N. Y., 1862.

## The Story-Teller.

#### KATE'S SOLDIER.

"If I were only a man."

Kate Barclay's eyes flashed with a splendid resolve, a fine blaze of courage.

"If you were, would you not do just the same as now-sit still and wish something else?"

"Why do you judge me so unkindly, Major Ross?"

The lips began to pout now, a little temper to blend with the courage in the fine eyes.

Because you do not do what you can even now. If you were not my cousin, I suppose I should not speak so plainly. As it is, it vexes me when I hear you wishing, morning, noon, and night, to be and do the impossible; and yet never trying to do what is ready to your hand. Do you think there is no better use for the money you are wasting so carelessly in silks and Jaces? How much was Madame Ferrara's bill last quarter?"

"Money won't fight, and Government pays the soldiers-better, I heard you say so yesterday, than any army is paid in Europe."

"Yet, by giving a little more than Government gives, I think you could hire some one who would not go otherwise, to fight for you."

"A man whom a little more money would influence! A man who would go for money, and would not go without it! Why! such a cowardly soul would get drummed out of the ranks after the first battle."

Major Ross smiled, a calm, meaning smile-such as always provoked his cousin, for it seemed to her like an assertion of superiority.

"You just look at one side of your question, Kate, and then jump at your conclusion. I know a man who told me yesterday he would go to war if he could afford it; a man who is neither cold or cowardly. He has a sister, a girl of fifteen. The two are orphans, and his mother's dying breath gave her to his care. They were well born, but they had fallen into poverty, and he resolved that his sister should have the education of a lady. She is at school now. If he had the means to leave her provided for, he would enlist; but what if he should die, and that poor, pretty, undisciplined child should be left alone in the wide world, with no means of support, no protector, no friend? Could he answer it to his mother when he met her in the country which souls people?"

Kate had listened with breathless attention. "Would be fight well?" she asked, musingly,

"No man better. There is not a drop of coward blood in his veins. He is the very one I would choose to have stand beside me in the front of the fray."

"If he were sure his sister would be provided for in the event of his death, you think he would

"I know it. His whole heart is in the fight now. If he were sure that she could be secured from future privation or friendlessness, his name would be enrolled to-morrow."

Kate's face glowed with eager resolve.

"He shall be sure. I cannot give my life to my country. I ought not to shrink from giving everything else. That girl is an orphan like me. She shall be my sister. I will undertake her expenses while her brother is away, and if he dies, she shall share dollar for dollar with me all I possess."

Major Ross looked at his young cousin almost reverently. He was just beginning to see below the happy careless surface of her nature, but he made no comments on her resolve.

"Wait here," he said simply, "and I will bring your soldier."

In half an hour he returned. He brought with him a tall, athletic, strong man, with a face brave and masterful rather than handsome.

"Miss Barclay, this is Mr. Keene - Richard Keene.

So much of introduction performed, Major Ross went out and left Kate to make her bargain.

Mr. Keene was thoroughly well bred. In the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, sorely trying they would have been to most men, he was able to steer clear of any false pride or embarrassment.

"Miss Barclay." he said, bowing, "I understand that by way of doing your part toward the war, you wish to hire me as a substitute to fight your battles for you. My terms are easily stated. All I ask is a security that my sister's education will be carried on as I have commenced it, until she is able to support herself by teaching."

"I am ready to provide for all her expenses, and to charge myself with the care of the future should there be need of my protection."

"So much as that is not necessary. While I live I could not allow you to undertake all her expenses. So far as my pay as a soldier can go, it must be applied to her support. For the rest, I accept your offer in the spirit in which it is made. I will remember you when I fight, and, Heaven helping me, you shall not be ashamed of your substitute."

Kate's eyes grew misty. He was so calm in his resolve to dare danger and death—seemed to consider himself so little. She longed to beg him, as a sister might have done—not to be too rash—not to court unnecessary peril, but something restrained

her. She only asked:
"When will you take me to see your sister? It is better I should be introduced to her by you. She will feel more that she belongs to me when you have

confided her to my protection."
"You are right. I will take you now, if you please. I wish to march with the Twenty-Eighth

to-morrow, and there is no time to lose. Poor Emily; it will be hard on her." Emily; It will be hard on her.

In five minutes more Miss Barclay was walking towards Gramercy Park with her soldier by her side. She stole a look now and then at his face. It

was calm and firm—no marks there of weakness or irresolution. She began to be proud of him. Soon they sat in Miss Dupont's front parlor, walting for Emily. As she came through the door her brother met her and drew her back with him into the back room. He had said to Miss Barclay that it was better he about depend on the first slove.

ter he should speak to her first, alone.

Waiting there, Kate heard the sound of earnest, manly talk, then a few words in a voicefull of tears,

then again the low menly tones; and then, after a while. Mr. Keene led his sister in.

"Miss Barclay," he said, "here is your protege. She quite understands your position, as regards her, and I hope she will exact little, and not make you

Much trouble."

Kate's warm heart overflowed instantly. She put her arm around the sby, trembling girl, and drew her to her side. She whispered:

"I have no mother, dear, and no sister. I shall need you as much as you need me. Let us love one another."

Mr. Keepe did not be

another."

Mr. Keene did not hear the whisper, but he saw the quick blush of pleasure flush his sister's cheek, and the confiding gesture with which her hand stole into her new friend's, and he was satisfied.

"We need not detain Miss Barclay any longer," he said, gently. "I will walk home with her now. This afternoon I shall be busy, but I will come to you again this evening."

you again this evening.'
There were few word

you again this evening."

There were few words spoken during the short walk, but when they were parting on Miss Barclay's door-step, she gave her hand to Richard Keene, and said, earnestly: "Do not doubt that all I can do for your sister

"Do not doubt that all I can do for your sister will be a labor of love. There has been a vacant place in my heart, a lonely longing for some one to care for, and she will fill it. If"—her eyes filled with tears—"if anything should happen; she shall be as near to me as she would have been to you." Richard Keene pressed the hand he held.
"I believe you." he said; "Emily is a good child. You will not find in her coldness or ingratitude." That evening Kate Barclay sat alone, living over in thought the parting which she knew was taking place, fancying how those two, who were all the world to each other, would say good-bye—a good-bye which might, all too possibly, be for ever. She almost repented of her own doing—not quite—for she knew her soldier's heart was in his work, and she felt that if he had been her own brother she could have sent him forth as cheerfully. She was not dealing to another such measure as she would not have borne to have dealt to herself.

It was a little past nine o'clock when the bell rang, and the servant announced Mr. Keene. She had not expected after their bargain was made to see

and the servant announced Mr. Keene. She had not expected after their bargain was made to see him again; but she was glad after all that he should have reckoned her among the number of those to whom it became him to say farewell. He came in as calm and self-possessed as ever.

"I've been bidding Emily good-bye," he said, as he sat down. "I had to leave her at nine o'clock, and I thought I might venture to come to you. After all, it is by your means that I go, and that makes a sort of tie between us; a bond which it would be presumption to call friendship, and yet, which will make me think of you when I am gone."

Kate had not courage to tell him that his young sister's thoughts would scarcely follow him with a more constant interest than her own. She asked him instead how Emily had borne the parting.

"Bravely," he answered. "He knew the child's heart had been almost broken, but she had kept back any utterance of complaint or lamentation,

back any utterance of complaint or lamentation, whose memory might have unnerved him when the

whose memory might have unnerved him when the hour came to test his courage."

Then there was silence between them for a few moments, and he was the first to break it.

"I will tell yon honestly why I came here tonight, Miss Barclay. I have been thinking how possible it was that I might never come back, and if that happened I feared that you might regret that you sent me away. I wanted to guard against your vexing yourself with such needless sorrow. It was the one longing of my heart to go, and if I could have effected it in any other way I should have done so long ago. Come what may I shall never be sorry. I have but one life, and there is nothing I would like so well to do with it as to give it to my country. I can trust Emily to you without fear, and she was all I had to keep me back. In any and she was all I had to keep me back. In any event I want you to be thankful, and I shall be that

you helped me to go."

Kate's tears were choking her. How manly he was, how unselfish, trying, even in this last hour, to shield her whom he scarcely knew, from a possi-

to shield her whom he scarcely knew, from a possible pang. She could not speak, but she put out her hand. He took it tenderly.

"I am going now," he said, his eyes resting upon her; as if he longed to soothe away her tears, as he might have done his sister's. "God keep you, Miss Barclay, and give me strength to fight valiantly in the cause for which you have sent me to do battle." Before she could speak the "God bless you" that trembled on her lips, he was gone. Would she ever see him again—her soldier?

The next Saturday, the principal of the establishment at Gramercy Park was summoned to an interview with Miss Barclay. The latter lady explained briefly the relation of protectress in which she stood to Miss Emily Keene, and expressed her desire that

to Miss Emily Keene, and expressed her desire that hereafter her ward should spend all her vacations and every Sunday at her house. The poor, solitary, bereaved child was glad enough to go with her, and this was the beginning of a true, sisterly love between the extra true. tween these two.

As months passed on, they grew nearer and nearer to each other, until Emily could scarcely tell which was dearer, the brother far away or the new sister she had found at home. Kate's life had been solitary hitherto, since her parents died. The young girl filled up a void in it, and made her both better

and happier.

They read war news together, and traced on maps the routes of the armies. Emily herself was scarcely more excited over the news of a battle, than was her friend, who followed with ceaseless anxiety and daily prayers the fate of the soldier she had sent into the field.

For a long time he seemed to be Fortune's soldier also. He had been noticed for his valor, and promoted from the ranks; but he had passed through all perils unharmed. Often Miss Barclay recalled all perils under med. Often hiss barcay recaired their first interview—saw again, as for the first time, the tall, athletic figure—the resolute, masterly face—the clear, honest eyes; perhaps she liked Emily all the better that those same honest grey eyes shone from under her thoughtful forehead.

shone from under her thoughtful forehead.

All this time, while danger seemed not to touch Richard Keene, she had a presentiment that his hour of doom was coming. She never spoke of this to Emily, and the child, lulled to a sense of security by his past immunity from harm, was growing to think of him cheerfully.

His letters came often, written in good spirits, addressed always to his sister, but never without some cordial, reverent, almost tender mention of her who sent him forth to fight the great fight in her stead.

sent him forth to fight the great fight in her stead. Still the subtle sense which foretells coming danger haunted Miss Barclay like a phantom. She could

A day came at last when she opened the paper, eeling what its contents were before she saw them. feeling what its contents were before sne saw mem. She read there that Richard Keene was dead. The

She read there that Richard Keene was dead. The Federals had been repulsed, leaving their dead, of whom he was one, for the enemy to bury.

She read the tidings calmly. She knew he died as he would have wished, for she recalled his parting words. Her soldier was gone—her stake in the war. Her hope of success seemed to have died with him. She did not feel like weeping. She scarcely knew that she felt at all; only the cold, dull ache that made her clasp her hand tight to her heart reminded her. She said to herself still calmly:

"I must go to Emily and tell her, that I sent her

she did not weep as she saw her own still, composed face in the glass.

Emily came to her, in the same room, the front parlor at school, where they had met first—came in joyful with welcome, but started back appalled by the white, still face she met. Miss Barclay went up to her and said drearily:

"Emily, I am all you have now. He is gone."

The girl to whom the ill news came with such fell suddenness, burst into a passion of grief: then trying to comfort her, her friend wept also, and the tears were a strange solace. She took Emily home tears were a strange solace. She took Emily home with her—her sister from henceforth. She might go back to school another year — at present they had

need of each other.

How dreary the months were which followed! Emily was the first to learn resignation for the loss of the dead, who died so gloriously. Kate was haunted forever, as she feared she would be, by the idea that she had sent him to his death; and not even

idea that she had sent him to his death; and not even the memory of his own assurances, those generous last words of his could give her comfort.

The summer came—the summer of '62—bringing bird song and blossom. The lonely, salt-scented sea breeze rippled the waves, and shook the pine trees into melody. From afar, Miss Barclay seemed to catch scent and sound. It roused her to wish to tread the sea-side rocks, and press her careless footnesses in the white sands of the head. They went tread the sea-side rocks, and press her careless footsteps in the white sands of the beach. They went
to a pleasant, quiet nook, which, as yet, not enough
people had found to spoil. And there the roses began to come back to Miss Barclay's cheek, and the
light in her eyes. She might grow cheerful again in
her time she thought, if only her fancy would cease
to picture one awful scene—a battle-field, where
the setting sun searched with red beams for the
slain, and found one face, a face she knew, with
clear, honest eyes and mouth that would never smile
more. Did they wound him—mutilate him after he
was dead? She had heard such things—she wished
she could forget them.
Walking alone one day, she heard on the path behind her, voices—Emily's and another's. She turned suddenly. Were her senses dazed? Did she
dream? Do the dead walk? She saw a face over
which Southern turf must have grown long ago, un-

which Southern turf must have grown long ago, unless it bleached white, unburied on the ghastly battle-field. Sight and sense failed her. For the first

time in her life she fainted. When she recovered she saw only Emily. The child spoke eagerly:

"It was my brother, alive, himself. He was wounded, not dead. They took him prisoner, and last week he was exchanged. When he came to York he found that we were here, and follow-

She had poured out the words into Kate's ear with She had poured out the words into Kate's ear with might and main, bent on making her understand the truth lest she might faint again. But such swoons do not happen twice in one day. Miss Barclay comprehended all now, and was herself again; ready, with courteous greeting, for him who came down the path—the returned warrior, with the scar seaming his broad brow, and showing how near he had come to the fate she had feared.

He had a furlough to get well in, he said, and then he was going back.

of course he staid with them there at Sea View for a while, and of course they nursed and petted him, as women always do their returned braves. It was strange how soon all the sadness went out of Kate's heart, the melancholy out of her manner. One day he said to her: "You are too kind to me."

"I do not feel as if I could be," she answered, when I remember what you have suffered and who, sent you forth to fight."

sent you forth to fight."

He did not speak again for a few moments, and then he asked a strange question:

"Miss Barclay, what should you think of a man, an honest man, who loved a woman dearly, but did not ask her to marry him because she was rich and he was poor, and he knew the world would brand him a fortune-hunter."

Miss Barclay blushed, but she answered bravely:

"I should think poorly of a man's courage whom the world's opinion could sway in the most sacred matters of his heart and his life; and if he believed the lady would ever remember on which side the

the lady would ever remember on which side the fortune was, I should wonder at him for thinking her worthy of his love."

His eyes—those honest, earnest eyes—leoking at her with something in their glance which thrilled her heart with a strange, now, timid joy. He only

said:
"Kate, you know I love you. While I fight again
who will pray for me at home? whose soldier shall I think her look told him before her words did, but be bent tenderly to hear the answer.
"Mine."

PERILS OF REVERIE.—Nothing is more dangerous than discontinued labor; it is habit lost. A habit easy to abandon, difficult to resume. A certain amount of reverie is good, like a narcotic in discreet doses. It soothes the fever, sometimes high, of the brain at work, and produces in the mind a soft and fresh vapor, which corrects the too angular contours of pure thought, fills up the gaps and blunts the sharp corners of ideas. But too much reverie submerges and drowns. Woe to the brain-worker who allows himself to fall entirely from thought into reverie! He thinks that he shall rise again easily, and he says that, after all, it is the same thing. An error! Thought is the labor of the intellect, reverie is its pleasure. To replace thought by reverie is to confound poison with nourishment. And, as work diminishes, necessities increase. This is a law. Man, in the dreamy state, is naturally prodigal and luxurious; the relaxed mind cannot lead a severe life. There is, in this way of living, some good mingled with the evil, for if the softening be fatal, the generosity is wholesome and good. But the poor man who is generous and noble, and who does not work, is lost. His resources dry up, his necessities mount up.—Victor Hugo.

REMEMBERED AND MOURNED .- For every man who falls in battle some one mourns. For every man who dies in hospital wards, and of whom no note is made, some one mourns. For the humblest soldier shot on picket, and of whose humble exit from the stage of life little is thought, some one mourns. Nor this alone. For every soldier disabled: for every one who loses an arm or a leg, or who is wounded or languishes in protracted suffering; for every one who has "only camp fever," some heart bleeds, some tears are shed. In far-off humble households, perhaps, sleepless nights and anxious days are passed, of which the world never knows; and every wounded soldier who returns to his family or friends brings a lasting pang with him. Oh! how the mothers feel this war! If ever God is sad in Heaven, it seems to me it must be when he looks upon the hearts of mothers. We who are young think little of it; neither, I think, do the fathers or the brothers think much of it; but it is the poor mothers and wives of the soldiers. God help them!

HOME POLITENESS .- What need is there of courtesy at home? Why should I stop to be polite to to those I am with all the time? They ought to know that I feel kindly toward them, to take that for granted, and not to mind the little oversights in manner and act! But home cannot do this. Its life rests upon little things. Because it knows your love, it demands the expression of it, and when that expression goes out spontaneously to others, it cannot but sigh. The heart is always a little jealous, and we must have a care that we do not unwittingly rouse its fiercer fires. Besides, I think the decay of courtesy in families, the absence of ordinary civility "I must go to Emily and tell her, that I sent her brother to his death." 
She put on her things, and wondered vaguely that is something worse than carelessness. toward each other, the suspension of little charities,

## Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 24 letters. My 6, 10, 23, 20, 14 is a cape on the coast of South America.

My 9, 1, 13, 15 is a river in Spain. My 17, 22, 7, 23, 9, 22 is a lake in New York. My 14, 1, 8, 20, 22, 23, 15, 5 is a cape on the east coast of the

United States. My 17, 22, 23, 1, 3, is a mountain in Brazil. My 19, 2, 18, 4, 6, 10, 19, 24 is one of the United States My 16, 7, 11, 22, 12, 10 is a city on Lake Erie.

My 21, 1, 23 is a river in North Carelina. My whole is an old saying. Plattsburg, N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

L. A. GREGO

ORNITHOLOGICAL DECAPITATIONS. Behead a migratory bird and have a species of deer. Behead a gregarious bird and have a friend. Behead a bird of the genus Rallus and have a verb. Behead a migratory aquatic fowl and have a sea-fowl. Behead a bird of the genus Hirundo and have a kind of roll-

Behead a large aquatic fowl and have an adjective. Behead a long-winged aquatic fowl and have the sea-eagle. Behead the Hoopoe and have an insect in the third state of its existence. ALBERT B. NORTON.

Alabama, Gen. Co., N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks

ing walk.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM. A GENTLEMAN has several blocks of metal, of the following dimensions, viz:—A sphere 9 inches in diameter; a cone inches in diameter at the base, and 8 inches high; a cube 8 inches each way; a hemisphere 16 inches in diameter; a triangular pyramid, each side of the base being 9 inches, and the height 11 inches; a square pyramid 8 inches on each side, and ten inches high; a hexangular pyramid 6 inches on each side, and 11% inches high; and an octangular pyramid, each side of the base being 4 inches, and the height 10% inches. He places them all in a tight box which is 2% feet square and I foot deep, then fills it with water. How many gallons of J. M. BRAINERD. water does he pour in?

Columbus, Mich., 1862. Answer in two weeks

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADE.

My first is an object deemed needful by us, For happiness perfect while earth is our home: Yet so seldom is found or unworthy of trust, Cold misanthropy whispers that earth can give none.

My second, a vehicle long time in use, And one our fast people will never outgrow, For by it our luxuries we introduce From lands that are torrid or covered with snow

My whole is a principle, fadeless and pure, A source of enjoyment we ever should cherish, Its nature eternal, will ever endure When sources more earthly will sicken and perish.

It cannot be bought like the chattels we own. We never transmit it for silver or gold, We rear it from similar seeds that are sown We receive it while giving; for its like it is sold. J. B.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA. I AM composed of 16 letters.

My 13, 8, 7, 15 is made use of by all farmers. My 9, 11, 5, 5, 2, 7 is a county in New York. My 14, 4, 16 we should all refrain from. My 1, 14, 4 was never seen by man. My 12, 10, 15, 8 is as man first appeared

My 5, 12, 16, 14, 15, 1 is a lake in New York. My 3, 10, 4, 12, 6 was a celebrated poet. My whole is the name of a General in the Union Army.

Gorham, N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

Answer to Charade:-Whipporwill.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 669. Answer to Geographical Enigma: - Anthony, Kipg of

Egypt. Answer to Mathematical Problem:-Velocity, 126.82 feet. The greatest altitude, 125 feet. Time of flight, 5.58 seconds.

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any special assurances or pledges as to the future, we may say that the spirit of the RURAL'S Motto, "Excelsior," will continue to be manifested in the Variety, Usefulaess and Reliability of its

### Contents, as well as in the number and quality of its Illustrations. Indeed, we are resolved that the RURAL NEW-YORKER shall continue to be, what it has long been pronounced,

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