

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY,
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY **D. D. T. MOORE,**
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

THE ROTATION OF CROPS.

On the evening of the second day of the recent N. Y. State Fair, an interesting discussion was had on the *Rotation of Crops*. The question announced was as follows:

SUBJECT.—The best rotation of crops suited to the climatic conditions of the middle tier of counties in the State, on farms having at least eighty acres of good arable land.

[The question to be considered with the end in view of obtaining a maximum annual revenue in cash, and at the same time the largest amount of manure of the greatest fertilizing value. The amount paid for labor, its proper application, and the capital invested for stock, whether for sheep, cattle, horses, &c., of one or more of these kinds of domestic animals, being the same in all cases, and the condition of the markets for the several products of the farm, being an average one.]

The discussion was opened by Hon. T. C. PETERS, of Genesee, who remarked in the outset that it was difficult to determine what we are to understand as the *middle* section of the State.

The Chairman, Hon. A. B. CONGER, said it was not intended to confine the discussion to the best system of rotation in the middle tier of counties, but to the climatic conditions of the middle section of the State.

Mr. PETERS resumed, saying he was still in a dilemma. He believed the climate in the central counties of the State varied considerably. Pompey Hill, in Onondaga county, was from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above tide water, while the general level of the middle counties was not more than 400 feet. Now as 350 feet altitude are equal to 1° north, the temperature of Pompey Hill would be as cold as that of Montreal. Portions of the central counties were well adapted to wheat growing, while others constituted the best butter and cheese districts of the State. The system of rotation adapted to a wheat farm, would not suit a dairy farm. On a dairy farm the great object was to get grass; and he thought that dairy farmers, the best of them, were paying more attention to making manure and applying it judiciously, than the wheat growing farmers. Wheat growers, from the quantity of straw they have, can make more manure than the dairy farmers—but he would not say that they could do it more profitably. The dairy farmers in this State have less competition than the grain growers. Neither New England nor the West can successfully compete with them. The best butter on the Continent is made in the dairy districts of this State. In some sections of the dairy districts cheese is generally made, while in others farmers confine themselves to butter. Does not know the reason. Perhaps it was because the climate of the butter districts was not adapted to grain growing, while that of the cheese districts enabled the farmers to grow more grain to feed to their cows. He could not say, but perhaps it required more grain to make cheese than to make butter. Mr. P. closed with a wish to hear from Col. PRATT on the subject.

Col. PRATT was unable to answer, as he did not make cheese. He kept fifty cows, but made butter only; did not understand the cheese business. Has seen no better corn this year than his own. He makes 500 or 600 cords of manure every year. He puts it into a heap, and pours the liquid from his pig pens over it. Applies it in the spring, and plows or harrows it in. If left on the surface and allowed to dry up, it is of little use. Horse dung dropped on the road and

allowed to dry, is of no value. Thinks highly of white clover for cows, also for bees.

The discussion soon took a somewhat wide range, and was participated in by Messrs. HOUSTON of Oneida, GEDDES of Onondaga, WALKER and SANFORD of Oswego, LOOMIS of Cayuga, and others.

Hon. GEO. GEDDES remarked that they had a great diversity of soil and climate in his county—Onondaga. In the town of Camillus they could raise better tobacco than in Kentucky, while Pompey Hill grows rich in making cheese. Farmers would adopt that system of rotation which was best adapted to their particular location. He did not want a Herkimer county man to tell him how to grow wheat, and he (Mr. G.) was sure he could not tell a Herkimer county man how to make cheese.

Mr. WALKER, of Oswego Co., said in his district they cultivate land merely to get grass. If a field runs out, they break it up and plant corn, and then seed down again with rye. They plow merely to get in manure and re-seed.

Hon. R. K. SANFORD, of Oswego, thought this question of rotation was a very important one—and that it would be well if the principles on which a rotation of crops is based were better understood. It was very well for gentlemen to come here and state facts—but a fact in itself was of no use to him, unless it could be classified and some general principle deduced from it. On a wheat farm, the question with the farmer was how frequently he could raise wheat—how the exhaustion of the soil, caused by the removal of a crop of wheat, could best and most speedily be restored. In the dairy districts grass is the object, and the question then was, how to increase it. Is it better to top-dress, or to break up, manure, and re-seed?

Rev. Mr. LOOMIS, of Cayuga Co., thought one of the most important questions for the farmers of this State, was in what way and with what products could we best compete with the West. He thought we should have least to fear in cheese and butter-making, and in raising fruit. Mr. L. mentioned an interesting fact—He top-dressed an old meadow—that would not produce over three-quarters of a ton per acre—with straw, and it increased the crop of hay to two tons per acre. He top-dresses his meadows, and also his pastures, with straw, and it has an excellent effect.

Mr. GEDDES said his rotation was pasture, plowed in the spring and planted to corn; then oats; next wheat, seeded down in the fall—at the time of sowing the wheat—with six quarts of timothy seed per acre, and six or eight pounds of clover seed in the spring. Formerly he allowed his grass land to lie two or three years, but now, on account of the cut-worm, he only let it lie one year.

The Chairman summed up the discussion as follows:

1. Though the climatic conditions of the State vary greatly in those particulars observed by the meteorologist, there is yet a law of uniformity with reference to the early occurrence of extreme heat and cold, drouth and moisture, as well as of their transition periods, which give to a very large belt of the State a fair average medium in respect to such conditions. These are quite necessary in a system of rotation of crops designed to meet the leading points of the question, to wit, a maximum annual cash revenue and the largest amount of rich fertilizing manures.

2. To apply this system wisely, it is first necessary to divide farming lands into those which are properly devoted to pasturage, and those which are strictly arable. None should be included in the latter class which may not be profitably used for deep tillage and subsoiling.

3. Under this general division we notice the fact that in the present system of dairy farming, the producers of butter and cheese, which now bring large prices for exportation, (the statistics having been furnished in the discussion that 22,000 tons of cheese and 16,000 tons of butter had been exported from the port of New York in 1862, 75 per cent. having been shipped to English markets)—that these producers are buyers of grain for the support of their dairy stock. It may soon be that instances will be found where the growers of tobacco, or some other high priced product, will extend the culture of such crops until they also are purchasers of ordinary farm produce. In such, and all specialties in farming which a state of the markets may justify for the time being, without stopping to notice the results of their general adoption, in the glutting of markets, &c., it is sufficient to remark that the farmer purchaser of grain for his stock refuses

to make for himself the profit of raising that grain. While it is not the province of this Society, in its discussions, to discourage any such specialties in farming, it certainly cannot undertake to give any encouragement to their future, or to any system of farming which discards the raising of Indian corn, the most profitable crop—the sheet-anchor of American agriculture.

4. The five-course system generally adopted in this State on arable lands, of corn for the first year, oats or barley for the second, winter grain for the third, and hay for the fourth and fifth, is no longer productive of the large returns sought for in this question; for where the cash sales are increased—whether of grain, or hay, or even of straw—the manurial products are proportionately decreased, and thus the capacity of the farm to pursue the course. The interposition of a root crop after the corn, with deep tillage and special manuring, as well as that of a clover crop after the spring grains, would tend to enrich the surface by the draft made by those crops upon the subsoil, and would increase the amount and manurial value of winter feeding.

5. At the present time, if corn for the first year were followed by roots, as above, for the second, flax might successfully follow for the third, (provided the system of water-rotting the flax is wholly abandoned, and the outer boon or shove removed by proper machinery and restored to the soil), and would be found to exhaust it only to the extent of the seed sold; and in this way might be a safe crop for winter wheat to follow, and this, with two years of hay, would make a six course system.

6. The four-course system of England, and the five-course of the county of Onondaga, are remarkable. The latter, better adapted to this country, is, for the first year, corn upon a clover and timothy sod; for the second oats or barley; for the third, wheat, with six quarts of timothy and clover, each, and 12 bushels of plaster; for the fourth, hay; and for the fifth, pasture. Under such a course, where all the coarse fodder and hay are consumed by sheep, and a few horses and cows are kept for farm use, and only wheat and the produce of the fold sold, there is but little left for improvement, except in some regions in the introduction of roots, and the feeding of them to sheep, and with straw, to store-cattle. The advantage would be marked in economizing the feeding value of straw.

7. One ton of good wheat straw, not over ripe, besides 34 lbs. of sweet oil of grateful odor to cattle, contains nearly 20 per cent. of good food and water, and is about one-third of the feeding value of the best hay. Of the remaining 80 per cent., generally rejected or passing off into the manure heap, and treated as insoluble woody fibre, nearly 20 per cent. is soluble in dilute sulphuric acid, &c. It is more than probable that the pectic acid, &c., of the turnip plays the same part in rendering that portion of the straw, which is insoluble in water alone, soluble, and thus digestible. The English farmer keeps his store cattle fat through the feeding months of the year on straw and turnips rendered fine, and allowed to remain long enough mixed together to produce a slight action of the acid of the turnip marked by heat. The severity of our winters forbids the copying of this method, unless the heat may be kept up artificially (perhaps by the process of steaming), and economically.

8. The rotation of crops pursued in this country has been easily departed from by the farmer who has not pursued the method of deep tillage and high manuring, and is mostly a system of pliable adaptation to the state of the markets. In England a system of rotation once adopted is rarely departed from. We may note that while the price of ordinary farming land in this country has not advanced more than 50 to 80 per cent., the rentals paid by the English farmer have been advanced in the past 30 years from 1s. or 1s. 6d. sterling per acre to £3 10, and in some instances to £5.

9. If a four, or six, or even an eight-course system, were adopted on an arable farm, say of 120 acres, and once established, the annual product of such farm would be, say on the six-course system, 20 acres of corn, 20 acres of turnips and potatoes, 20 acres of flax, oats or barley, 20 acres of wheat or rye, 40 acres of hay; and the producer could determine for himself how much he could profitably feed to his farm stock, sheep or store-cattle, &c.—how much he could sell of grain and potatoes, hay and straw for cash, and how large increase in his manure heaps he would gain for the enrichment of his land, and the diminution in expenditure for special manures.

10. As no plan for such a system of rotation

has been submitted in this discussion, with tables giving an estimate of the value of each crop in the series, or showing how much might be directly sold, or how much profitably fed to stock, with a careful measurement of the increase in the manure heaps, it is recommended by the Society to the Executive Committee that prizes be offered for essays, based on experimental trials after the above methods, on the best system of rotation to be recommended to the farmers of this State on their arable lands.

FALL MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

[The following extracts from the Chapter on Fall Management of Sheep, in RANDALL'S "Practical Shepherd," are both seasonable and valuable.]

SHELTERING LAMBS IN FALL.—Sheltering lambs from the heavy, cold rain-storms which fall for a month or a month and a half before the setting in of winter, in our northern latitudes, is now beginning to be practiced by all the best flock-masters; and when the ground becomes wet and cold, and frequently freezes, towards the close of autumn they should also be regularly housed every night. It is well to have racks of hay ready for them in their stables; and it is very easy to learn them to eat grain, etc., there. If it is regularly placed in troughs over night, with a very light dusting of salt, but two or three days will elapse before it will be regularly and entirely consumed. Getting the lambs accustomed to the stables before winter is in itself no inconsiderable advantage.

FALL FEEDING AND SHELTERING BREEDING EWES.—It is a common and very truthful saying among observing flock-masters, that "a sheep well summered is half wintered." Breeding ewes should be brought into good condition by the time the first killing frosts occur. After that, they should not be suffered to fall off, but be kept rather improving by feeding them, if the condition of the pastures render it necessary, with pumpkins, turnip-tops, and any other perishable green feed on the farm—and after these are exhausted, with turnips. If some of the oldest and youngest ewes remain thin, they should be separated from the others and fed rather better—grain not being withheld, if it is necessary to bring them into plump condition before winter. Shelter from late, cold storms, though not as important as in the case of lambs, is very desirable, and there can be no doubt that with persons possessing convenient and commodious sheep stables, it will well pay for the trouble to put up breeding ewes nights whenever the weather is raw and the ground wet and cold. In default of artificial green feed, hay or corn stalks should be regularly fed to sheep—once or twice a day, according to circumstances—as the pasturage becomes insufficient for their full support.

A singular idea prevails among a class of our farmers in regard to fall feeding sheep, which has been handed down from those days when the two dozen gaunt "native" sheep which belonged to a farm and which roamed nearly as unrestrained as wild deer through field and forest, did not "come in to the barn" before the ground was covered with snow. In coppices, on briars, and in swamps where the water kept the snow dissolved—and by digging in the fields—they even found subsistence until the snow became deep and so packed and crusted by sun and wind as to prevent their reaching the ground. They then retreated to the barn-yard, usually lank enough! But every farmer knows the immense difference, whether in the fields in summer, or in the stable or barn-yard in winter, between recruiting up and getting into condition two dozen or two hundred lean, reduced sheep. The little handful of "natives" choosing every morsel of their food over one or two hundred acres of land, through the summer, had high condition to fall back on, in the pinch of the early winter; and when put into the barn-yards with the cattle and young horses, they still chose all the best morsels of the hay—robbing the latter animals—so that they not only made a shift to live, but usually got round to the next spring in tolerable order. True, when let out to grass again, their condition began to change so rapidly that they frequently shed off nearly all their wool—so that many of

My own flocks have generally been too large and spread over too much surface, to render housing from storms practicable until the sheep are brought into their winter quarters; and if well kept they certainly do well enough without it. But I housed a flock of lambs last fall, and I thought the benefit was very obvious. I have repeatedly observed the same thing in other men's flocks—particularly in Vermont. In that State, fall housing is almost as common, and is regarded as almost indispensable, as winter housing. This is probably somewhat a question of climate

them had not half a pound a piece at shearing; and those which escaped this were very likely to have their fleeces half ruined by coting. But what of all this? This was the way things were done in those days!

Brought up under such traditions, many of our older farmers who consider it highly essential as well as profitable to give their cows, horses and other animals, artificial and extra feed a month before the winter sets in, consider every pound of fodder bestowed on sheep at that time, so much taken from the profits which these animals are bound, under all circumstances, to yield to their owners,—a total loss! A more absurd and pernicious notion could not prevail. If sheep could withstand the effects of such treatment with as little danger to life as the horse or cow, it would still occasion a much greater proportionable loss in their products.* But they cannot. The former are capable of being raised at any period of the year, from the lowest condition of leanness, without danger. The muscular and vascular systems of the sheep are so much weaker, that if they become reduced below a certain point in winter—and if they herded together in considerable numbers—their restoration to good condition is always difficult and doubtful, and, in unfavorable winters, impracticable. Their progress thenceforth is frequently about as follows:—If fed liberally with grain, their appetites become poor and capricious, or if they eat freely it is followed by obstinate and enfeebling diarrheas. Low, obscure forms of disease seem to attack them and become chronic. The strength of the lambs and of the very old sheep, rapidly falls. They scarcely move about. The skin around the eyes becomes bloodless. The eyes lose their bright, alert look, and yellow, waxy matter collects about and under them. A discharge frequently commences from the nose—perhaps the result of a cold, but how or when taken it is frequently difficult to say. The viscid mucus dries about the nostrils so that they cannot breathe freely without its removal. The evacuations become dark colored, viscid, and have an offensive odor. The strength falls more rapidly; the sheep becomes unable to rise without assistance; and it falls when jostled to the least degree by its associates. It will taste a few morsels of choice hay, but generally the appetite is nearly gone. Some, however, will eat grain pretty freely to the last. Finally, it becomes unable to stand, and after reaching this stage, it usually lingers along from two or three days to a week, and then, emaciated, covered with filth behind, and emitting a disgusting fetor, it perishes miserably.

Post-mortem examination shows that this is not the rot of Europe. Some American flock-masters term it the "hunger rot." If to this could be added something to express the fact that the hunger which engenders it, usually occurs in the fall, before the setting in of winter, it would be an admirably descriptive name! It is true, that entering the winter poor does not prove equally destructive in all instances. Its effects doubtless may be materially enhanced or diminished by the regularity and excellence of the winter management, the nice condition of the feed, etc., or the reverse of these conditions. And the character of the winter itself exerts a very marked influence. Sheep thrive best when the temperature is comparatively steady—no matter how cold. A cold, blustering, stormy winter is preferable to one of greatly milder temperature, if its fluctuations are frequent and great—storm and thaw, rapidly succeeding to each other. There comes occasionally what farmers term a "dying winter," when almost any adverse conditions become fatal—and when almost every disorder assumes an epizootic, malignant and fatal type.

Certain specific diseases, like cold, catarrh, pulmonary affections, diarrheas, dysentery, etc.—the most common ones which are of a dangerous description—are far more liable to attack sheep when in low condition. And it is surprising with what destructive effect ticks will work on very poor sheep and lambs. The latter are some-

*I urge no "petting" or enervating system of treatment. I have not five times within thirty years fed hay or grain, or brought in the body of my store sheep from their summer pastures, before the fall of snow—which generally occurs in this climate not far from the first of December. But I should have done in all cases, if they had not sufficient feed in their pastures. In this respect I would put them on precisely the same footing with cows and horses. And I would sooner limit the feed of either of them in the winter, than during the month preceding winter. Unless the fall feed was unusually abundant and good, I have always fed my lambs and crosses pumpkins, turnip tops, grain, etc., and a little hay as soon as they would eat it.

† It might not inappropriately be termed the "fall-hunger rot."

times literally depleted and irritated to death by their blood sucking.

I have specially and strenuously urged the point of bringing sheep into the winter in good condition, because it admits of no doubt that this, far more than any other one item of management, constitutes the sheet anchor of all successful sheep farming.

There is a point of importance which I have overlooked in the preceding statements. A flock of ewes which are in inferior condition, and especially if they are at the time running down, will not take the ram as readily as a fleshy, thriving flock. It will take six or seven weeks to get the bulk of them served, and then a number of them will "miss," especially if the weather is very cold. A high-conditioned flock is often served in about thirty days.

Dividing Flocks for Winter.—In latitudes where sheep are fed dry feed, and are kept confined to stables and small yards in winter, even Merinos will not bear herding together in large numbers. They should be divided into separate lots before, and preparatory to, going into winter quarters.

Sheep which are old and feeble, late born lambs, etc., had better be sold at any price, or given to a poor neighbor who has time to nurse and take care of them.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

ABOUT WESTERN FAIRS.

My plans for attending the Fairs and visiting the farmers during the months of September and October, were suddenly overthrown by a summons hither, (to Pulaski, New York,) to bury my only boy, who went from his mother's embrace, happy and well, and in less than an hour, was returned to her, dead—dead.

I should hardly write to-day—for I have scarcely strength to do it—but that I know that the great RURAL public will hardly accept private griefs as an excuse for neglecting a public duty.

THE IOWA FAIR

Took place at Dubuque about the middle of September. In all that should be combined to make a Fair a success, it was a failure. The exhibition was not there. There was some excellent stock exhibited, but in numbers entirely disproportionate to the pretensions of the State Society of the fine State of Iowa.

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

This Fair was held at Kalamazoo. It was a great success, financially. I am indebted to O. B. GALUSHA, Esq., of Lisbon, Ill., for the following notes concerning its character:

"On Wednesday, at 2 P. M., the following entries had been made in the different departments:—Farm Implements, 200; Sheep, Swine, and Poultry, 200; Cattle, 155; Fine Arts and Needle Work, 155; Flowers, Fruit, &c., 254; Grain, Flour, Meal, Seeds, &c., 13; Dairy Products and Household Manufactures, 76; Horses, 241."

On Tuesday morning of the Fair Mr. G. wrote me as follows:

FRIEND BRAGDON:—I promised to report to you some of the general features of the Fair, and should have written yesterday but for the fact that the Fair had no features to report until after the closing of the mail.

Floral and Fine Art Hall is about 50 by 100 feet, with a wing 50 by 20. The fruit is shown in a tent about 50 feet in diameter. The implements have an open shed, as usual—and the smaller and finer mechanical products have a cheap hall devoted to them.

Up to yesterday M. everything was in a chaotic state. I never knew a Fair at which so much tardiness was manifest in the preparations. The stalls (of which there are more than we usually have) were ready, of course, as the ground is the same that was used for the "World's Horse Fair"; but nothing else was ready.

At any Fair. Any one of your city gardeners would have made a thousand apologies for the appearance of such plants in his green-house. A few, however, were fine plants—say a half dozen—each of Begonias and fuchsias.

The display of Implements and in the Mechanical Department is creditable, though not large. In Fine Arts there is very little, except such as is imported and exhibited for sale.

Of course the Horses were fine and abundant—since as I said this ground has the best track in America, (so said,) and the fastest trotting has been done upon it ever done in the world.

THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

This Fair commenced at Decatur the 28th of September. The arrangements on the grounds were the most complete ever made for the Society. The grounds consist of forty acres, located immediately adjoining the Great Western R. R., one mile from Decatur.

There was a most excellent exhibition of Stock of all kinds. The best herds of Short-Horns in the West were represented. There were present the finest and fastest Horses in the State—perhaps in the West.

But little Poultry, if any, was exhibited. I saw none. But the most humiliating picture on the grounds, was the interior of Farm Product Hall.

Putting up Potatoes. THE last number of the Ohio Farmer contains the following timely article on this subject: This is the season of the year for digging and storing potatoes, and the importance of this staple product will justify more care than is usually bestowed upon its preservation.

[An account of the Implement Trial held the week previous to the Ill. State Fair, is in type but necessarily deferred.—Ed.]

THE TOBACCO CROP OF KENTUCKY.

Eds. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As I pass along the streets, meeting acquaintances as they come into town from the country, the first question that arises in my mind is an inquiry in regard to their losses in tobacco by the frost.

Along in close proximity to the Cumberland River the frost was not so injurious on account of the fog, but a little back, and through large sections of the counties of Lyon, Crittenden and Caldwell, the crop was badly bitten, and on many plantations nearly all destroyed.

of tobacco for the last year or two, these losses will be very great. There are certain persons, however, who will be glad at these fearful ravages upon the crops of the planter.

A great deal of the frost-bitten tobacco will be put up and sold as inferior tobacco, and where it is not killed entirely will bring, according to last year's prices, what would have been, some years ago, a pretty fair price for a good article.

The cotton crop through here is, as I predicted, a failure. In some seasons we could raise a passable crop, but as a general rule I think it is nonsense to attempt making cotton raising a business in this locality.

HEDGE FENCE.

Eds. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—It seems that M. C. K., of Cayuga Co., lives in a very cold climate if the winter there is so severe as to kill Osage Orange hedges.

Angola, Erie Co., N. Y., 1868.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Putting up Potatoes. THE last number of the Ohio Farmer contains the following timely article on this subject:

This is the season of the year for digging and storing potatoes, and the importance of this staple product will justify more care than is usually bestowed upon its preservation.

Potatoes for table use, should not be stored at all in a wet cellar. In such a place their starch is hydrogenized, thereby spoiling their finest quality for food.

In the storage of large quantities of potatoes for stock use, say in the barn cellars, it is well to use a dust of lime.

for stock use, say in the barn cellars, it is well to use a dust of lime. We saw a good example of this practice in the barn cellars of the famous old agriculturist, James Gowan, of Germantown, near Philadelphia, last fall.

Shelter for Sheep. We have heard farmers contend, says the Wisconsin Farmer, that the only shelter needed by sheep, was a stone fence, a hill, or piece of woods, to keep the winds off.

"Last winter I fed about eighty ewes in my meadow, as above stated. [Helping themselves to hay from stacks, or to "old fog" on the meadow, with a little grain daily.]

On this subject the Ohio Farmer says:—As the winter approaches, the prudent horseman will look to the condition of his stables, that they may be in order to receive his stock when they can no longer be left to range upon the fields.

For Muscular Pain in Horses. THE Datura Stramonium, or thorn apple plant, is a very excellent remedy, as an external application, for the treatment of muscular pain.

THE FUTURE OF HORSES.—The draft upon the serviceable horses of the country has been so great, that the horse interest is bound to go up; and among the best investments of live stock now to be made will be the purchase of likely colts for raising to maturity.

RELIGION A REFINING INFLUENCE.—It has been said that true religion will make a man a more thorough gentleman than all the courts in Europe.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—A subscriber in Oakland Co., Mich., addresses us in this friendly and urgent style:—Having seen the RURAL'S announcement of "The Practical Shepherd," which you are soon to publish, and thereby, as you say, about to "supply a long-sought desideratum," I take this means of expressing the great pleasure the perusal of that notice gave me.

THE IROQUOIS AG. SOCIETY.—An Indian Fair.—Under date of Oct. 3, Mr. D. R. BARKER, of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., gives us an interesting account of the recent Fair of the Iroquois (Indian) Ag. Society.

CASHMERE GOATS.—A "Western Reader" wishes to know what we think of Cashmere goats, where the genuine can be obtained, etc. We know but little of the animal, save what we have read.

CHOICE PEARS.—A few days ago an Eastern gentleman, who had recently visited the pear orchards of ELLWANGER & BARRY of the Mt. Hope Nurseries, and T. G. YEOHANS of Walworth, Wayne county, gave us a glowing description of what he had discovered in the way of pears and pear culture in this highly-favored fruit-growing region.

EASTMAN'S STATE AND NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.—We need hardly direct attention to the announcement of the President of this popular Institution, on our fifth page.

THE BROCKPORT UNION FAIR.—The annual exhibition of the Brockport Union Ag. Society (this County), was held on the 7th inst. It was a success, the exhibition in some respects exceeding that of any previous season.

COFFEE, SPICES, &c.—Messes. VAN ZANDT & FENNER have favored us with samples of coffee, spices, baking powder, etc., as prepared at their Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, 76 Main street, this city.

CORRECTION.—The name of the President of the Manti and Pompey Ag. Society is EDWARD O. CLAPP, and not Edward O., as erroneously printed in the account of the Society's Fair in our last issue.

Horticultural.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

THE Autumn Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York was held in Rochester, on the 29th ult. The attendance was very good, though we missed some familiar faces. The time selected was rather late for the convenience of nurserymen, and perhaps some extensive fruit growers, on account of the press of fall business, but for an exhibition of fruit it was well chosen. The display of fruit was unusually large and interesting, and attracted so much attention from those present, that it was somewhat difficult to confine members to the discussion of the questions, and the President was no doubt of the opinion that as much information could be obtained by examining the specimens on the table, as anything that could be said on the occasion. Far more time than usual was therefore devoted to this work, to the evident gratification of all.

The following were the questions proposed by the Committee for discussion, a portion being reported at the request of gentlemen present, or forwarded to the Secretary:

- 1. Is the same treatment of the Vine, as practiced in the vineyards of the old countries, equally adapted to our climate and soil? If not, what is the best method of training?
2. What is the best soil for successful vineyard cultivation?
3. What are the most desirable Grapes adapted to this climate for long keeping? and what are the best for commercial purposes (wine excepted)?
4. To what extent can the growing of Grapes be extended profitably in this locality for commercial purposes?
5. Are there any soils in Western New York adapted to the cultivation of the Cranberry? If so, what kinds and what variety of Cranberries, and how cultivated?
6. Is the Strawberry infested with any insects or enemy that threatens the destruction of that prince of berries? If so, what are they—what are their habits?
7. Best variety of Pears for market where 200 trees are needed?
8. What is the best method of pruning the Standard Pear?

Is the same treatment of the Vine, as practiced in the vineyards of the old countries, equally adapted to our climate and soil? If not, what is the best method of training?

BENJ. FISH, of Rochester, trained to stakes and on trellis, but succeeded best with the trellis.

H. H. OLMSTED, of Pavilion, trained on wire trellis, made with fine wire, and succeeded well, but he had planted a large vineyard, and would like to learn some more economical process. Thought perhaps strong stakes, with a slat across the top and cord below, would answer.

B. FISH thought that slats might be used for the entire trellis, and prove cheaper than wire.

D. T. HALSEY, of Victory, N. Y., said cast-aside telegraph wire could be bought for about three cents a pound, and made excellent trellis.

What is the best soil for successful vineyard cultivation?

J. CRABBE, of Lockport, said that a warm, gravelly soil, was best adapted to the grape in this section of the country. We need grapes to ripen early, and they will not do so in a heavy clay soil.

Dr. MINER did not think there was much difference between clay and gravel, if the former was well drained.

H. H. OLMSTED planted a gravelly sandy loam with clay subsoil, but sufficient gravel with it to let the water pass off readily. His grapes ripened well.

A. PINNEY—A neighbor has a clay soil, well drained. Mine is a warm, sandy loam, and yet he ripens grapes much earlier than I do. He has Catawba grapes ripe now.

J. CRABBE said that a sandy or gravelly soil may contain too much moisture, and he did not wish to be understood as intimating that a gravelly or sandy wet soil was warmer than a drained clay soil.

H. N. LANGWORTHY likes a warm, gravelly soil, on high ground. Low grounds were subject to cold currents of air and untimely frosts.

What are the most desirable Grapes adapted to this climate for long keeping? and what are the best for commercial purposes (wine excepted)?

To what extent can the growing of Grapes be extended profitably in this locality for commercial purposes?

B. FISH considered Diana the best keeping grape.

H. N. LANGWORTHY said it was well settled that all early grapes are poor keepers. We must depend upon the last ripening grapes for long keepers, like the Diana, Isabella, &c., and should not, therefore, discard those that ripen late. Thought highly of the Rebecca, but had not much experience in keeping it. Considered the vine hardy.

A. PINNEY—A neighbor always had Catawas in March as perfect as when taken from the vines. He cut off the branches containing the grapes, and hung them up in the cellar.

H. H. OLMSTED said Dianas kept well, and so did the Rebecca. Had kept Isabella until June. Put them in boxes right from the vine, with double paper between each layer. Kept them as cool as possible without freezing. Delaware kept pretty well, but it would never be a long keeping grape. Isabella kept well when thoroughly ripened.

JOSHUA SALTER spoke well of Diana and Rebecca for keeping.

H. N. LANGWORTHY said this was an important question. Long keeping grapes were best for commercial purposes.

A. PINNEY preferred Union Village, Delaware and Rebecca. In New York market, Delaware sold for 20 cents per pound, while the best Isabella and Concord brought but 10 or 12 cents. H. H. OLMSTED considered the Delaware the

best grape for market purposes. When this grape becomes better known it will find an unlimited market. Had but one bearing vine, but that did so well he had put out 2,500. For a late grape, liked Diana, and had planted 2,500. Had a Delaware bearing 500 clusters. When the public taste becomes cultivated, the Concord, Isabella, and that class of grapes, will not be good enough to satisfy the public demand.

JOSEPH FROST had fruited fifteen varieties, but had nothing to compare with the Delaware. Diana had rotted a good deal the last two or three years, and the grapes are quite imperfect. No grape, not even the Concord and Isabella, will bear more pounds of fruit, if as many, as the Delaware.

A. PINNEY had fruited the Diana for six years, and never got a ripe bunch.

On the question of the extent to which grapes can be grown for commercial purposes with profit, there was some discussion, but nothing particularly valuable was elicited. There is no danger of overstocking the market with good, well-ripened grapes. Not one in a hundred gets a pound of good grapes in a year, while every grown person is entitled to a hundred pounds, and every child to two hundred—if they can get them.

Are there any soils in Western New York adapted to the cultivation of the Cranberry? If so, what kinds and what variety of Cranberries, and how cultivated?

D. T. HALSEY found three or four varieties that did well on upland soil. There are very few farms but have small plots of sandy soil, suitable for the cranberry. The best variety for upland is the Bell. By actual measurement, he had grown 160 bushels to the acre. It cost two cents a quart to pick them. They sell readily at \$4 a bushel. Set the plants three feet apart each way.

Is the Strawberry infested with any insects or enemy that threatens the destruction of that prince of berries? If so, what are they—what are their habits?

Specimens of insects were exhibited that are proving very injurious to the strawberry beds of some extensive growers in this section, which caused the adoption of the above question. But little seemed to be known of their habits, other than that they appear in immense numbers on the strawberry plants, just after planting, and entirely destroy the leaves, and in fact the whole plants, so that it is impossible to get a second crop. The subject was postponed until the next meeting, and the Secretary directed to forward specimens to Dr. FITCH for examination. This insect we forwarded to our correspondent, JACOB STAUFFER, about a year since, for the purpose of examination, and obtained all the information we could from this source. This we give in another column.

Best variety of Pears for market where 200 trees are needed?

F. W. LAY would set out Bartlett exclusively for profit. He afterwards added Belle Lucrative to the list.

Mr. HERENDEEN, of Macedon, recommended Bartlett, as standard, and Louise Bonne de Jersey, Flemish Beauty and Duchesse d'Angouleme as dwarfs.

H. N. LANGWORTHY, Bartlett and Duchesse d'Angouleme.

H. H. OLMSTED recommended Virgalieu, where fair, and Beurre Bosc and Flemish Beauty, as standards; Duchesse d'Angouleme and Louise Bonne de Jersey, as dwarfs.

JOSEPH FROST, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Sheldon, Lawrence, Duchesse d'Angouleme.

H. E. HOOKER inquired if Flemish Beauty was not cracking about as bad as Virgalieu.

Several gentlemen replied that it had cracked for several years past.

BENJ. FISH, Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel and Belle Lucrative. Would include Flemish Beauty where it does not crack.

What is the best method of pruning the Standard Pear?

As the time for adjournment had nearly arrived, but little time was given to this question.

BENJ. FISH cut trees the first year down to about a foot from the ground, for the purpose of obtaining branches low.

H. N. LANGWORTHY cut out the leading upright shoots.

Mr. HERENDEEN disliked to see a tree shorn like a hedge, as we often observe them, where no fruit can be matured, except on the outside of the tree. Believed in thinning them out, so that the sun and air may perfect the fruit.

D. W. BEADLE formed the head low and open. The Society then adjourned.

The following is the Report of Committee to Examine Fruits on Exhibition:

By D. P. Westcott, of Rochester, 3 varieties of Pears, very well grown indeed.

By Ozias Foster, of Greece, N. Y., plate of very large Cayuga Redstreaks.

By H. N. Langworthy, of Greece, N. Y., 4 varieties of hardy Grapes and 2 varieties of Pears.

By E. E. Howard & Co., of Holly, N. Y., 4 varieties of hardy Grapes, Delaware particularly fine.

By Wm. King, of Rochester, 11 varieties of hardy Grapes, one of them a new seedling.

By G. Zimmerman, of Buffalo, 3 varieties of hardy Grapes, very fine.

By Daniel B. Beach, of Rochester, 8 bunches of Grapes, very large, both in berry and bunch, believed by a majority of Committee to be Isabella.

By Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., 31 varieties of Pears, 20 varieties of hardy Grapes, including samples of many of Rogers' Hybrids, of which Nos. 9, 4 and 14 seem to be best; also, 26 varieties of Foreign Grapes, grown under glass, and a sample of the Stanwick Nectarine.

By U. Comstock, of Sweden, 28 varieties of Pears.

By B. Fish, of Rochester, 10 varieties of Pears and 5 of hardy Grapes.

By H. H. Olmsted, of Pavilion Centre, N. Y., 4 varieties of Pears, all very fine.

By H. C. Adams, of —, 4 varieties of Pears, very well grown.

By D. L. Halsey, of —, of Cranberries, marked "upland."

By E. J. Spicer, of Murray, a handsome seedling Apple, not sufficiently mature to be thoroughly tested.

By J. Craine, of Lockport, N. Y., a plate of fine Delaware.

By J. M. Grover, of Colborne, C. W., several samples of Apples and Pears, for names.

By T. A. Ward, of Rochester, 3 varieties of Pears, Sheldon, unusually fine.

D. W. BEADLE, H. E. HOOKER, ASA B. FINNEY, JOSEPH FROST, Committee.

INSECTS ON STRAWBERRIES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I received your communication, inclosing strawberry leaves and a number of small beetles. The leaves inclosed show the puncturing and perforating performance of the insect, which you charge with "destroying the buds at first and afterwards eating the leaves, in many places destroying the whole crop, and having about used up some plantations."

This is a grave charge, and will be considered a heinous crime by those who devote their attention to the cultivation of this delicious fruit, heretofore exempt from such drawbacks. Now let us examine the criminal. Head broad, immersed up to the eyes in the thorax; antennae elevated; 11-jointed; thorax stout; legs stout; color a mahogany yellow, with dark markings on the elytra, which are also punctured in lines. We will take his photograph, on an enlarged scale, as seen under the lens.

Fig. 1, the line marks the natural length. The last joint of the palpi is conical, rather stout. This description, with the figure, will do. Now as to their kindred. In the first place, they belong to a family styled Phytophaga, or in plain English, vegetable-feeders. They are usually of small size, and found both in their larva and perfect state on the plants and leaves, on the tender portions of which they feed, causing great injury to the farmer and horticulturist. The larvae are external feeders, (some allied species mine the leaves,) and are furnished with six feet formed for walking, and are of various colors. Some undergo their changes on the leaves, some in cases which they construct and carry with them, while others enter the ground. The note states, "when first hatched out, about the time of picking strawberries, the young are numerous, and of a light green color." This, I take it, refers to the larvae or grubs. The "turnip-fly," or rather beetle, the *Halitica*; the Asparagus beetle, *Criobroteris*, belong to this family of depredators. This particular insect has been noticed by various writers, some by one name and some by another. And, indeed, after reading over SAY'S thirteen species of *Colaspis* and allied genera, with numerous species, HALDEMAN'S "*Cryptis cephalinarum*," *Boreali-Americane Diaproses*," embracing seventy-five species, (vol. 1, 2d series, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.,) besides several catalogues, I could come to no conclusion. On comparison with those in the cabinet of my friend S. S. RAYBON, I find it bears the name of *Metacroma 4-notata*, now changed to "*Tarisa 4-notata*," and is no doubt the same as Mr. SAY describes as the "*Colaspis 4-notata*," (vol. 2, p. 213, L.C.) The species are variable in the spots and colors, and the generic character is not well defined, so that it is very difficult, by means of the descriptions given, to come to any conclusion as to which it really belongs. But let that pass until the requisite systematic classification is produced, now occupying the labors of Dr. LE CONTE, which I trust will at least define generic characters equally to that of the first part already published by him, through the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, embracing all the Tentamerous families and groups.

On Saturday I inclosed one alive between two pieces of glass; to-day, Monday, Dec. 23, I find the little fellow active, though the snow is falling thick and fast. This proves that they are hardy little villains, and from the fact of their being active on the strawberry plants so late in the season, is rather remarkable, as they usually enter their "winter-quarters" before this time,—hibernating under bark, tufts of grass, or the like. But like the rebels on the Potomac, they are determined to do all the mischief they can, before going further south, or into "winter-quarters," permanently. They deserve a good smoking, or syringing with "tobacco juice," when the berries are off, or young poultry to pick them off, (the bugs, not berries.) But if fancy the cold weather will cool their ardor, and cause them to vomise.

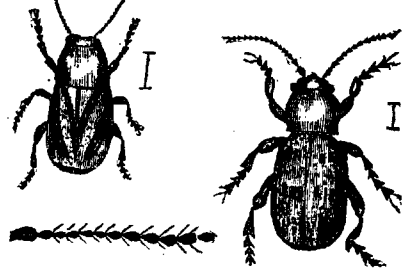


Fig. 1.—*Cryptoccephalus ornatus*—SAY. The *Cryptoccephalus* are vegetable feeders, and many of the species are very injurious to useful plants. The antennae are, however, filiform. They are nevertheless closely related to the *Metachroma* or *Paris*. Fig. 2—*Metachroma 4-notata*—Paris 4-notata. The antennae is seen under Fig. 1.

Among the number I found a single specimen of a small greenish-blue beetle, belonging to the family *Tenebrionidae*, known as the *Ophlocephala* LAF., *Neomida* of TIGB., and not easily distinguished (if not the same) from the *Platydema*, also called *Diaperis*, described by SAY. These are usually found on fungi, and at this season in crevices, and under the bark of trees. I have found and figured SAY'S *Platydema excavata*, the male of which has a pair of horns on its head, and a hollow between two tubercles. The male of *Ophlocephala bicornis* is very much like it in the description. The specimen found, as above stated, is a female, and is not provided with the horns. These sexual differences frequently lead to different specific names, and a

life-time is too short to investigate the facts; besides, it don't pay, which is a grievous drawback on persons who might even wish to do so.

Please add, in a note, whether the strawberry leaves sent were taken from a hot-house, and whether my inference is right respecting the "pale-green larvae;" because the single specimen of the bluish-green beetle might possibly have been on the plants; yet I cannot think so, and judge it to have got into the wrong company, perhaps seeking shelter, as a "secessionist," from further mischief. I also found two ichneumon flies, allied to the *Chalcis*, with the leaves. These may have hatched from some of the larva or pupae of the beetles. It is desirable to have a full knowledge of the manner in which, where and when the eggs are deposited; the grubs, their color, habit and mode of transformation, on the leaf or in the ground. A little attention to these particulars, by horticulturists, would tend greatly to a full knowledge of the history of such species as produce mischief, and remedies would be more readily suggested and more effectually applied.

J. S.

THE beetles and leaves were taken from the open ground. Another season, we hope strawberry-growers will give some attention to the habits of this insect.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

PROPAGATING THE GRAPE.

THERE has been not a little discussion on this subject latterly, among Western propagators. Since the publication of ROSENSTIEL'S theory concerning the propagation of the Delaware from bearing wood, still more attention has been paid the subject. At Rockford, it was made the subject for an evening's discussion.

Rev. J. KNOX was called for and said:—"I have had some experience in propagating grape vines. I propagate from eyes exclusively, in a propagating house. In March, as soon as well rooted, the vines are potted and put in a hot-bed. In May, they are turned out. I am careful in the selection of wood from which to propagate. The wood hitherto selected by many propagators has been very poor, or very poorly propagated. The Delaware is only a feeble grower when propagated from imperfect wood, and in an improper manner. I have vines of the Delaware, three years old, that have grown two canes, each fifteen feet long, two-thirds of which are as large as my finger."

What about your Propagating House?

KNOX—My propagating house faces the North. It is heated with hot water, in tanks, made of inch boards, and answers well. In preparing the eyes, I cut the wood immediately above the eye, and an inch or an inch and a half below it, square off. I do not split the wood of the eye at all. I then put the eyes in the sand bath, being careful to have twenty degrees more of heat in the sand than in the atmosphere of the house. If this is not the case, the buds burst and no root is made. Many are deceived by such a result, thinking that propagation is successful, when it is really a fatal failure. As soon as rooted, I put them in four inch pots and in a hot-bed, and thence turn them out in May or June. It is a simple, plain process. There is no mystery about it. Anybody can do it. I propagate with great success. I propagate from wood that is prepared to produce good wood. I have vines purchased at high prices that are not bearing well.

What is the difference between the vines produced from eyes and those produced from cuttings?

KNOX—There are few who have propagated from cuttings. I have cultivated vines produced by layering; but I prefer those propagated from eyes. I believe the character of the Delaware has been seriously injured by improper propagation. It should be discouraged. Good ripe wood should be used.

Do you think the Catawba has been injured in the same manner?

KNOX—I wish to be distinctly understood that I do not propagate the Catawba at all, and that I do what I can to discourage its propagation. There are enough and more profitable grapes to cultivate.

DR. J. ASA KENNICOTT—I select well ripened and bearing wood. The wood of the Delaware is hard. It must be softened in some way. It should be buried in the fall where it will not be too cold, and yet not warm enough to start. Thus the wood is softened, and the callous is easily formed. This preparation of the wood is essential, if you would get a proper proportion of the vines to take root. It is important, in preparing the sand-bath, that the sand should be pure; if impure, it retards the process. If it is yellow sand, impregnated with the oxide of iron, you will fail. It should be pure lake sand. But I have found that if sand and leaf mold are mixed at the bottom of the bath it is valuable, helping to sustain the plant when it is forming its roots. I would pot off into three inch pots, with sand and mold, and again into five inch pots before putting them out in the border. Care must be taken too to check the growth. I deem this care very important. In the latitude of Chicago, they should go into the border the last of July. At the time of planting, the soil in the pots should not be disturbed, nor the roots spread. Settle the earth about the roots by pouring acclimated water on it. If these minutes are attended to, I prefer this mode of propagating—by eyes—to any other. It is important not to check the growth.

DR. SCHREEDER—I do it without glass. Some years ago I bought Delaware grape vines and paid two and three dollars each. Cut back to five eyes. Some of these have not made three feet of wood. They were forced to death. I was down on the Delaware and down on the Rebecca. But it was because they were grown scientifically! So I find that the Norton's Virginia grown from green layers is most unproductive. Now, I've found these things out at great expense. Let us

teach the people how to grow grapes out of doors. Take a good cane of ripened wood and make a single layer of it. In June, cut about half in; and in two or three weeks cut clear away. Then you will have a good, strong-growing vine. That is the way for the people to grow their own vines. I propagate from cuttings. I cut my cuttings from good wood in the fall, and pack them in sand. Meantime, I have made a good rich bed, over which I put a cold frame. In this I plant the cuttings, shade and water properly, and I tell you I propagate grapes without a gardener to talk Latin to me. And my vines have roots! I have no objection to growing by single eyes from good wood. Good short-jointed wood is best.

C. H. ROSENSTIEL—Five years ago last spring I bought Delaware from an agent, paying a large price and giving them the best care. I have had them five years, and have seen no fruit, nor signs of any, on them yet. They don't live; neither do they die. I have made other purchases since, with a similar result. I believe the cause to be propagation from immature and barren wood. For I have since propagated from this wood myself, planted the resulting vines near to—right between—my high-priced vines, and they make wood enough and bear abundantly.

Talking with reference to potted grapes grown from eyes, Mr. R. said:—"We want the roots in the ground—not on the surface—not on top of the ground. The old German mode is to cut the surface roots about the trunk of the vine. They want the roots down in the soil, away from the influence of frost and snow.

F. K. PHOENIX—Successful growers of the Delaware keep off the laterals and tie the vine up—keep it growing, a single stem, right up. This is mother's practice. I think it is this want of care in training which prevents it making a better growth, and affects production.

DR. KENNICOTT—if the Delaware is properly propagated, it will grow well and produce well, with the same treatment given to other hardy vines.

In answer to a question, ROSENSTIEL says he has split-grafted the grape, putting the one inch below the surface of the ground. Grafts early in the season, before the sap sets in too much, and they grow well. Waxes the junction, as for other fruits.

COOK, of Whiteside Co.—I grafted the Delaware when the leaf was about the size of a silver dollar. Cut scions in the fall. I keep vines back, trained to one cane the first year. It is important that the vine be properly trained.

PHOENIX—Pettingill, of Bunker Hill, Ill., succeeds by grafting, setting the grafts below the surface, and hauling earth to the graft instead of waxing.

DR. CLAGGETT, of St. Louis—Has succeeded in grafting the Isabella and other grapes. He prefers the last week in May, in his latitude, for this work. Digs down close to the roots, cuts it off, clefs it, puts in the graft, ties it tight with a strong twine, and hills the earth up about it so as to leave the bud out of the ground—only one bud being left on the stock.

DR. SCHREEDER—I grafted, two years ago, two thousand vines. I cleft-grafted below the surface, hauling the earth about them. Did not tie them. Lost all but twenty of the two thousand! I make this confession to prevent others making a similar mistake. A little pains-taking prevents great loss, sometimes.

Domestic Economy.

LEMON PIES—CRYSTALLIZING GRASS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Please accept the following answers to some of the inquiries that appeared in your paper recently:

LEMON PIE.—Take a potato and a lemon of equal size. Grate both, using all except the white part of the rind and seed of the lemon, and the peel of the potato. To this add two-thirds of a cup of water and one cup of sugar. Bake between two crusts.

A BETTER ONE.—Take one lemon; grate off the yellow, but do not use the white part of the rind; squeeze out the juice, and cut the pulp very fine. Add one cup of white sugar, one cup of water, one egg well beaten, one tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream. Bake between two crusts, or, instead of a top crust, beat the white of an egg to a froth, with a little sugar, and lay over the top, when done, then return to the oven for a few minutes.

CRYSTALLIZING GRASS.—To one quart of water add one pound of alum; boil till all the alum is dissolved, then pour into a flat dish, and place your grass in it. Let it stand till the crystals are formed on it, which will take place in about twenty-four hours. A little indigo added to the solution will improve it. Peach stones, cinders, heads of wheat, oats, etc., may be crystallized. The grass or grain should be gathered green, and hung in a dark place before it is crystallized. LYDIA, Madison, N. Y., 1863.

PREPARED GLUE.—In reply to L. C., in a recent RURAL, in regard to the preparation of glue which will not mould by keeping, I have to state he must melt glue in the usual mode of a good consistency, then add one pint of water, and three pints of the dissolved glue, bottle air-tight, and it will keep any length of time in any climate. It is very useful in every family for its convenience, in repairing furniture, mounting maps, paper on walls, labels, &c., &c.—WM. CHANDLER, Byron, Wis., 1863.

POTATO CRUST.—Parboil and mash twelve potatoes; add one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and half a cup of milk or cream. Stiffen with flour until you roll out.

Ladies' Department.

AFTER ALL.

The apples are ripe in the orchard, The work of the reaper is done, And the golden woodlands redden In the blood of the dying sun.

At the cottage door, the grandsire Sits pale in his easy chair, While the gentle wind of twilight Plays with his silver hair.

A woman is kneeling beside him— A fair young head is prest, In the first wild passion of sorrow, Against his aged breast.

And far from over the distance The faltering echoes come, Of the flying breath of trumpet, And the rattling roll of drum.

And the grandsire speaks in a whisper— "The end no man can see; But we give him to his country, And we give our prayers to Thee."

The violets star the meadows, The rosebuds fringe the door, And over the grassy orchard The pink-white blossoms pour.

But the grandsire's chair is empty— The cottage is dark and still, There's a nameless grave in the battle-field, And a new one under the hill.

And a pallid, tearless woman By the cold hearth sits alone; And the old clock in the corner Ticks on with a steady drone.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MAN'S MISSION.

A GREAT deal has been said and written about the mission of woman, but I don't remember ever hearing anything said in reference to the mission of man.

One would suppose, from appearances, that some of the race firmly believe that their mission is to show authority, and lord it over all creation. Every motion they make, from the haughty nod of their kingly head to the elevation of their kid-gloved foot to thrust some unoffending member of the lower order of animals out of their path, shows that they feel themselves masters.

Then, there is the opposite of this class, a meek, smooth-tongued, long-faced sect, who go around like wolves in sheep's clothing, seeking whom they may devour. Some of them, while pointing you with one hand above, and exhorting you to have faith and trust all to them and Providence, would as soon steal your money or character with the other as not, if they had the chance.

Man, generally speaking, considers woman very much his inferior, and it is really quite amusing to notice the very patronizing airs which some assume when they deign to address us, choosing some simple subject for conversation, thinking it adapted to our limited minds.

Man, generally speaking, considers woman very much his inferior, and it is really quite amusing to notice the very patronizing airs which some assume when they deign to address us, choosing some simple subject for conversation, thinking it adapted to our limited minds.

in her own hands, and then where is your authority and government? Let your mission be to elevate woman to your sphere, and be willing to show her the honor due her, else by-and-by we will all find the way up the stairs, and you lords of creation will be obliged to recede. Gainesville, N. Y., 1868. JOSEPHINE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LITTLE WILLIE.

"LITTLE WILLIE" we called him a short time ago, but now we speak softly, and say "Angel WILLIE." The roses of eight Junes had blossomed since WILLIE was sent to gladden the hearts of his friends, when Death, who with Sorrow's key unlocks Love's casket and steals the brightest jewels, saw WILLIE, and marked him for his own.

Our loss was WILLIE'S gain. He has moored his life-bark on the "Evergreen Shore,"—forever safe from shoals and quicksands; he has greeted loved friends who had gone before him,—he is clothed in shining garments, his playmates are angels, and he is with God.

"I take the little lambs," said He, "And lay them in my breast; Protection they shall find in me, In me be ever blest." Naples, N. Y., 1868. LIBBIE M. KNAPP.

THE BEAUTY OF AGE.

THERE are extremes, my revered seniors, into which we are tempted to fall when we find ourselves upon the wane. Declining ladies, especially married ladies, are more given, I think, than men, to neglect their personal appearance, when they are conscious that the bloom of their youth is gone.

FEMININE PRINTERS.

MANY instances have occurred in this country where the widows of printers and publishers have continued the business of the deceased husband, often with increased ability and marked pecuniary success.

INFLUENCE OF A PIOUS HOME.—The silent influence of a pious home is illustrated by the Prodigal Son. Had that home been repulsive to him, or had his father been a stern, forbidding man, that recovering thought about home would not have visited him.

Choice Miscellany.

A SONG TO THE APPLE TREE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. BY C. L. MORGAN.

LET poets sing the Banyan tree, Whose wondrous shoots spread far and free, Beneath whose shade the Indian lies Safe sheltered from the tropic skies;

They tell us in delicious rhymes Of bluer skies, and blander climes; Where fruits ambrosial ever grow, Nor fear the winter's frost and snow;

In Youth's bright morn, when flow'ry May Came from the South-land far away, Bringing the sunshine and soft breeze, Crowning with bloom the orchard trees,

And then when kingly Autumn came With purple robes and crown of flame, Was it not glorious to behold The ripened fruit of red and gold?

But Autumn's beauty soon was past And howling Winter came at last; Yet, gathered round the blazing fire We laughed to scorn his savage ire;

Then here's a kindly health to thee, O good and gracious Apple Tree! May'st thou in stately beauty grow While green grass springs and waters flow;

Then here's a kindly health to thee, O good and gracious Apple Tree! May'st thou in stately beauty grow While green grass springs and waters flow;

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, F. R. S.

THERE is no poet and no man without his friends. Every man in private life, whatever his excellencies of character may be, is either willfully or blindly misrepresented or maligned by somebody.

Queen VICTORIA is about to make a baronet of 'Proverbial Philosophy' TUPPER. She can make him a baronet, but cannot make him a poet.

Now, the last sentence appears to us so unjust that we are constrained to offer a few words of reply, as the editor evidently means simply that TUPPER is not a poet.

That an author does not infuse into his verse the inspiration of affection, seems to us no proof that he is not a poet. There is as much poetry in HOLMES' "Hymn of Trust," or HOLLAND'S "Thanksgiving Hymn," as in "Bitter-Sweet," as in "The Giaour," or any single love poem whatsoever.

It may be said that there is a sameness in TUPPER'S poetry. Those by whom this is affirmed would object first and chiefly to the character of the poetry itself, and the objection may be as truly brought against many authors who deserve the notoriety which they have attained.

TUPPER has not the poetical fire or artistic excellence of BYRON, nor the charming sweetness of MOORE, yet there is real value in his writings which cannot be anywhere found in theirs.

It is so rarely that we can give our approbation to the character of a British poet, that it is pleasant to be able to give our praise in this instance. No poet surpasses TUPPER in the nobleness of his manhood.

These paragraphs have been written because justice seemed to demand them, and we admit that TUPPER is not our favorite. We linger over parts of the writings of authors to whom reference has been made with an interest which is only intensified by reperusal.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

THERE is one thing that amazes me. It has for a long time. And the longer I live, and the more I see of the practice to which I refer, the more irritable I get on that subject.

I have never yet seen a man nor woman, old or young, who was in any degree benefited in appearance by the foolish practice of coloring the hair, or wearing false colors for any purpose.

"It's what thee'll spend, my son," said a sage old Quaker, "not what thee'll make, which will decide whether thee's to be rich or not."

THE practice of blueing the paper pulp had its origin in a singularly accidental circumstance, which not merely as a historical fact, but as forming an amusing anecdote, is perhaps as worth mentioning.

RICHES A BURDEN.—"And Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold." The Hebrew reads, "Abram was very heavy, etc. Riches are a burden. There is a burden of care in getting them, fear in keeping them, temptation in using them, guilt in abusing them, sorrow in losing them, and a burden of account at last to be given concerning them.—Matthew Henry.

Sabbath Musings.

UNDER THE LEAVES.

UNDER the leaves in the forest old, When the winds of winter are blowing cold, When the air is filled with snow-flakes white, And the farm-house fire sheds a cherry light— Under the leaves of the forest dead, Sleeps the violets blue and red.

Under the leaves they await the spring, Wait for the song that Nature will sing, Wait for the sun to come forth from the cloud That has mantled his form so long like a shroud, Wait for the tidings to come on the breeze That bids them come forth from under the leaves.

Under the leaves that life's Autumn wind Has scattered over the human mind, When the snow-flakes of age and discontent Are filling our future firmament— Under the leaves in the depth of the past, Are sleeping the flowers we will count at last.

They sleep 'neath the leaves in the mazes of thought, When the lessons of life are nearly forgot; Though the unfolding blossoms we see not on Earth, Yet the Heavenly spring-time will surely give birth To the seeds of Knowledge, of Virtue and Truth, That we sowed in our hearts in the season of Youth. Somerset, N. Y., 1868. E. E. B.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WITH GOD.

GOD gave two little beings to Earth. They gave unusual exhibitions of goodness and intelligence, and were the pride and joy of their parents. They seemed instinctively to recognise a kinship above that which merely earthly ties can give.

I have seen more passably good-looking people made hideous by it, a great deal. It is an abominable practice and evidence of an abominable taste, this PENCIL thinks.

IT'S WHAT YOU SPEND.

THE kingdom of God," says Jeremy Taylor, "does not consist in words, but in power, the power of godliness; though now we are fallen into another method; we have turned all religion into faith, and our faith is nothing but the productions of interest or disputing,—it is adhering to a party, and wrangling against all the world beside; and when it is asked of what religion he is, we understand the meaning to be, what faction does he follow; what are the articles of his sect, not what is the manner of his life; and if men be zealous for their party and that interest, then they are precious men, though otherwise they be covetous as the grave, factious as Dathan, schismatical as Korah, or proud as the fallen angels. Alas, these things will not deceive us: the faith of a Christian cannot consist in strifes about words, and perverse disputings of men.

But the faith of a Christian is the best security in contracts, and a Christian's word should be as good as his bond, because He is faithful that promised, and a Christian should rather die than break his word, and should always be true to his trust; he should be faithful to his friend, and love as Jonathan loved David. This is the true faith, to hurt no man, but to do good to all, as we have opportunity.

FAITH AND FAITHFULNESS.

WHAT WE MAY DO.

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

With the sinking of high human trust the dignity of life sinks too; we cease to believe in our own better self, since that also is part of the common nature which is degraded in our thought.

With the sinking of high human trust the dignity of life sinks too; we cease to believe in our own better self, since that also is part of the common nature which is degraded in our thought.

Educational Advertisement.

THE RIGHT KIND OF EDUCATION

FOR

Young Men

AND BOYS.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE

WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, TO PARENTS WHO HAVE

SONS TO EDUCATE,

And to all wishing to engage in active, successful business, or desiring situations as Book-keepers, Accountants, Salesmen or Agents.

EASTMAN'S

State and National Business College,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

On the Hudson River.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

FOUNDED ON THE GREAT MOTTO OF AGESILAUS, KING OF SPARTA, "TEACH YOUR BOYS THAT WHICH THEY WILL PRACTICE WHEN THEY BECOME MEN."

Holding this truth to be self-evident—the more interesting and practical the instruction, the nearer to perfection the teaching.

Prosperity of the Institution and Eminent success of the Original, and Pre-eminent mode of Instruction, combining THEORY AND PRACTICE.

This Institution entered upon its Tenth Year in September, and every department is conducted with renewed energy and ability. The attendance is large—greatly exceeding any former year, and additions and improvements have been made, increasing the interest, and giving the greatest possible advantage to the student. The large patronage it has enjoyed (particularly from the West,) during the summer, and the increase since the close of the harvest is flattering to the friends of the Institution, and unmistakable evidence of the increasing popularity of the College, as its practicability becomes known.

More than one thousand students have graduated here during the past year, and with harness on they have taken their places in the business community full of confidence, with bright prospects before them. Every great city in the East, North, South and West claims some of the number, and even California, Central America and Europe have felt their energetic action. In this progressive age no man who reflects upon the widely extended and expanding commercial relations and transactions of our country, and upon the incalculable interests involved, can but be deeply impressed with the great importance of a specific, thorough and scientific training for the great sphere of human action.

Never in the history of any country has there been such avenues and opportunities for the young to advance and succeed, as at the present moment. Every avenue to wealth and distinction is open. ENCOURAGEMENT AND FACILITIES are on every hand.

In a little time the war will seem but a feverish dream of the past, and we shall rejoice in the peace and unbounded prosperity in store for us.

The coming years will be ones of great prosperity to our country. Already the skies are brightening; the harvest has never been more abundant, and the rebellion is upon the point of exhaustion and dissolution.

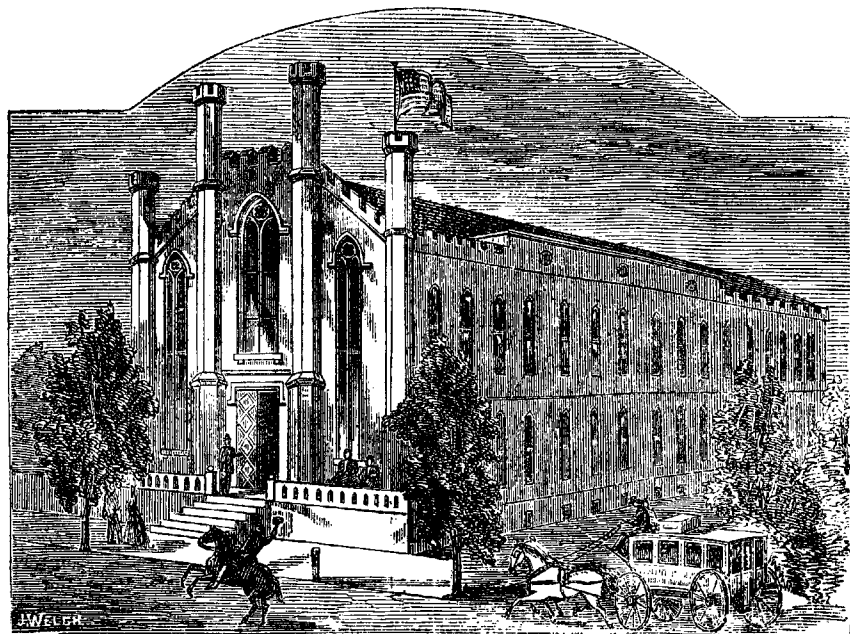
In view of this, and the hour of our deliverance, we urge THE IMPORTANCE OF A PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES, for in this age of the world only educated labor is sure of success.

That the nation grows more practical as it grows in prosperity is seen and acknowledged; and that it requires men practically educated—educated for business and the times—to meet its demands, is apparent to every observer of human nature. Henry Clay was never more truthful than when he said: "Young man, qualify yourself for business. The professions are full, and the age demands it. Educate yourself for business—a business man for the farm, counting-room, and commercial pursuits—and you will succeed now and hereafter."

THIS SCHOOL OF BUSINESS now so widely known and patronized, has continued to grow in favor until it is now second to no other College of learning in this country in point of usefulness and prosperity. It has ever ranked as the first Business School in the Union; and that its practical plan of operation has placed it far in advance of all Commercial or Mercantile Colleges in the world an examination will prove.

The system of practical instruction is founded on principles so simple and self-evident, that a personal examination of the institution, in all its appointments, is sufficient to thoroughly demonstrate the practicability of the system.

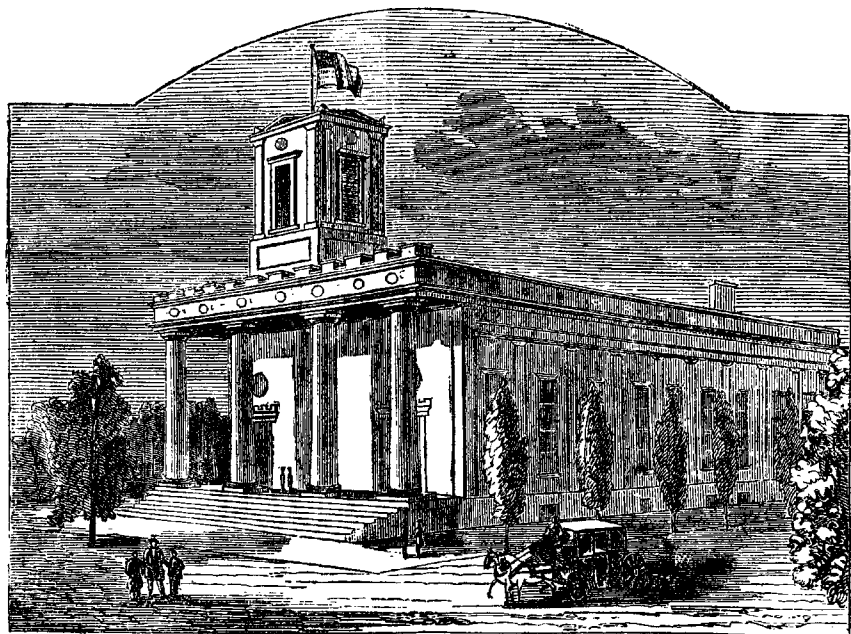
The Copyright has been awarded by law to this College for all Books, Blanks, Bills, Forms, and Manuscripts used in combining PRACTICE with THEORY by regular legitimate Office and Banking Business operations. An examination of this system of USEFUL and most PROPER education is solicited from YOUNG MEN, parents and guardians who have boys to educate, and men of



EASTMAN'S NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—ON THE HUDSON. ACTUAL BUSINESS BUILDING, WASHINGTON STREET.

FITTED WITH OFFICES AND ESTABLISHMENTS OF VARIOUS KINDS, EXCLUSIVELY FOR ACTUAL BUSINESS PURPOSES IN CARRYING OUT THE NOVEL, ORIGINAL AND PRE-EMINENT MODE OF BUSINESS TRAINING, COMBINING THEORY AND PRACTICE. CONNECTED BY REGULAR TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICE COMMUNICATION.

The Buildings are furnished with Desks for the accommodation of Six Hundred Students, with the following offices for Office Business:—College Bank, National Bank, New York Bank, Union Store, Insurance Office, Express Office, Merchants' Emporium, Rail Road and Steamship and Boating Departments, Post Office, Custom House, Stationery Department, Telegraph Office, Jobbing and Forwarding and Commission Departments, Exchange Office, Collection Agency, and with Penmanship Departments, Lecture and Recitation Rooms.



THE THEORY BUILDING, VASSAR STREET.

middle age, who desire to engage in Active, Successful Business.

LETTERS AND REPORTS.

From Eminent Gentlemen indorsing the Course of Study and Practical Plan of Operation, Extracted from Papers and Pamphlets Published by the

COLLEGE.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT

By Geo. W. Bungay, of the New York Tribune. Author of "Grayon Sketches." (From a published letter.)

THE City of Poughkeepsie is noted far and near for the purity of its atmosphere, the richness of its soil, the abundance of its natural resources, and the wealth, enterprise, and intelligence of its inhabitants. In a word, it is a paradise of a place—a city of rural palaces and temples of learning. It is situated on the beautiful banks of the Hudson, and is justly celebrated for the weird and picturesque grandeur of its river and mountain scenery, the classic reminiscences of its Revolutionary history, for its famous schools, colleges, and ladies' seminaries, and the high character of its citizens.

It would be difficult to find a more desirable place for a residence. It is within six hours' ride of five of the most prominent States of the Union, and is easy of access from all parts of the United States and Canada, by railway and river. The moral tone of society is excellent, and its educational advantages are unsurpassed by any rural city in the State or Nation. It is not a matter of surprise that such men as Prof. Morse, who taught science to speak the language of lightning, and Benson J. Lossing, the artist and author, and Matthew Vassar, Esq., the benevolent founder of the Female College endowed with \$400,000, choose this place for their home.

I visited Poughkeepsie to attend public exercises at EASTMAN'S STATE AND NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,—and as this excellent institution is one of the most notable features of this pleasant city, I shall give you a short sketch of it, believing that there are many among your readers who will desire to avail themselves of its rare advantages.

THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

two in number, are large edifices, situated on Washington and Vassar streets, with Post-Office and Telegraph communication with each, and are sufficiently large to accommodate Six Hundred Students, with the offices, desks, seats, tables, and other appointments needed in a first-class Business College.

A GLANCE AT THE ARMY OF GENTLEMEN receiving instruction here is certainly very suggestive. There are representatives from nearly every part of the East, West, North and loyal South, and also from the Canadas, South America, Cuba, and Great Britain, and a more respectable, intelligent body of young men are seldom seen together.

I cannot say all that I would, in a newspaper letter, of the advantages of this institution.

It is not expected that all who graduate here will become merchants or bankers; for it is equally essential that farmers, mechanics, and all others, should have such knowledge as is imparted.

A very interesting and important feature in the course here, is a SERIES OF LECTURES by our most distinguished Literary and Business Men.

In conclusion I would suggest that young men who desire to succeed in life, whether they be MERCHANTS, FARMERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN OR MECHANICS,

cannot afford to lose the advantages of this school.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

should be interested in this system of practical business instruction. Here your boys are taught that which they will use when they become men, and the whole course is taken up in such an interesting manner that the student never fails to apply himself with an energy satisfactory to teacher and parent.

I will add that the student is also taught the Graces of Polite Learning and Belles Lettres Literature, and that the physical and moral welfare of the student are watched over with parental care and solicitude.

But I must close by again making the suggestion that the young man who wishes to excel as a MERCHANT, FARMER, MECHANIC, TEACHER, LAWYER, OR PHYSICIAN,

will find that a short time spent at this institution will be of incalculable advantage through life.

Letter from Ellis H. Roberts, Esq., of the Utica Herald.

EASTMAN'S STATE AND NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.—In the beautiful city of Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson river, has grown up an institution, so admirable in plan and purpose, and so potent in its educational influence upon the country, that it has become not only the pride of the State, but probably the most perfect model of its kind to be found in this or any other country. We refer, of course, to Eastman's Business College. Prof. Eastman, the founder, has devoted years to the work of perfecting his system, which is original with him, and is believed by him, and

the many friends of the institution, to combine theory and practice in the best way calculated to develop the business capacity of young men and prepare them for active life. The great success of the institution, and the distinguished patronage it receives from all parts of the country, as well as from other countries, is sufficiently strong evidence in its favor. It is now in the full tide of prosperity, and Prof. Eastman is reaping the full reward of his genius and efforts. Among the several hundred in attendance, we are glad to know that Utica and Oneida county are well represented; and we feel that we cannot too strongly recommend the advantages of the institution to others of our citizens who have sons to educate. All classes of business men are in daily need of the instruction which it furnishes—farmers and mechanics as well as others. It has been unfortunate for our young men that this fact has been so much overlooked, and the business education, so essential both to success and to a proper appreciation of our social system, so generally neglected. To effect the needed reform, no man is working so effectively as Prof. Eastman, through the great Business College which he represents.

We would call the special attention of discharged soldiers to the opportunities which the College affords to them. Deprived, many of them, by their disabilities, of the pleasures and profits of physical pursuits, they may nevertheless here fit themselves for profitable openings, adapted to their bodily condition.

The facilities possessed by the College for procuring business positions for young men after graduating, are rendered as perfect as possible by agencies which it has established for that purpose in the larger cities; and clerks, book-keepers, &c., who are to be found in all parts of the country, who are indebted to the College and its agencies. Stewart, the great merchant prince of New York, manifests a decided partiality for the graduates of the College, by employing a large number of them, which again is a most valuable endorsement of Prof. Eastman's system and institution, since Stewart notoriously employs only persons of accomplished business talent.

Letter from M. Vassar, Jr., and M. Vassar, Esq., Founder of Vassar Female College.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 21, 1863. H. G. EASTMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having visited your School of Business frequently the past two years, with great pleasure and satisfaction, and coming in contact at home and abroad, with students who had finished the Course of Instruction, from their expressed satisfaction, and my own observation of your plan of PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION, I would recommend any young man who is desirous of preparing himself for the active duties of life—such as Mercantile, Commercial, Manufacturing, Banking, or agriculture, wherein the upright, honest, industrious man is engaged—to reap himself under your instruction, and thus reap the advantage which your Institution possesses.

Yours, M. VASSAR, JR. I have read the above, and fully concur in the recommendation. Yours, M. VASSAR.

Letter from the Mayor of Poughkeepsie.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Poughkeepsie, July 1, 1862. H. G. EASTMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in indorsing Mr. Burnett's letter; and as my son has received the benefits of your Institution, I at the same time cheerfully recommend its superior advantages and your practical mode of instruction to those who have sons to educate. JAMES BOWNE, Mayor of Poughkeepsie.

MERITS OF THE EASTMAN SYSTEM OF BUSINESS TRAINING.

Imitators of his Plan of Operation—Combining Theory and Practice.

A COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN FACT.

Extract from a Published Report by School Commissioner Whittlesey, of New York.

As we are all interested in any enterprise that is calculated to do good to the rising generation, and especially in the Educational Institutions of our land, I take pleasure in making honorable mention of Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and of annexing the following brief report of my observations there: It is very truthfully said, that "The more interesting and practical the instruction, the nearer to perfection the teaching," and it seems that Prof. Eastman has acted upon this wise principle in perfecting his excellent system of instruction, combining THEORY and PRACTICE.

It is clear to every observer that our general system of education is wanting, in that practical character which prepares a person directly in the useful arts for the active, responsible duties

of life, and any person who improves upon this system is a public benefactor. Where there is real merit, it is right and honorable that it should be known that it may be appreciated.

In business affairs the difficulty has always been that the Commercial Education usually obtained by our young men has not been practical enough. The Commercial Colleges in the different cities have done a good work in this matter, but still in this branch of education, as in all others, some one must take the lead—some institution must come out in advance of all others. Such is the Poughkeepsie College. It is really the fountain, the head of all other Commercial or Mercantile Colleges in this country, and while in Law, Medicine and Divinity we have a LEADER, so in Commercial Science Prof. Eastman stands at the head as an educator of young men for business.

I have had occasion to visit many of the Commercial Colleges of the country during the last year, and while I acknowledge the merits of several of them, I can say that I was astonished at the superiority this Institution presents over others, and the extended facilities it offers for a practical, useful education.

I found here a GREAT Business College, great in everything that goes to make up a successful American institution. More than four hundred young men were in attendance, and in this I saw one of the great features of the school. How excellent the association of so many noble, energetic young men brought together from every section of our country, and how infinitely greater the advantages where so many are associated together for business. I had before supposed that which I now see a necessity in successfully conducting Mr. Eastman's system, was an objection of them, I can say that I was astonished at the daily attendance of at least three hundred students, to give each Office, Bank, and Department its proper officers, clerks, book-keepers, and assistants, engaged in every kind of bargain and sale, and conducting the operations of so many mercantile houses. The interest and improvement of the young man must be apparent.

The College proper occupies two large buildings used for business purposes, and also a lecture hall, with a corps of 19 professors. As I have before remarked, the great feature of the institution is the system of instruction, combining THEORY and PRACTICE, which is original with Mr. Eastman, and which has cost him years of study to develop and perfect. One building is devoted exclusively to actual business purposes, and the whole appearance of this establishment enchants the eye and suggests a business world in miniature. In each bank (with counters and fixtures as fine and large as a regular chartered city institution,) I counted fifteen officers and clerks busy with the business. In the Union Store and Railroad Offices, as many more, while the Exchange Office, Post Offices, Insurance Offices, Custom House and Broker's Office, and other departments, had their full representations. The Telegraph Officers are furnished with three instruments each, batteries and machinery complete, and a regular teacher is employed. To give all these offices their business two hundred merchants are engaged in bargain and sale in the main department. Such is this Model College. Already imitators of Mr. Eastman's system have sprung up in different cities, and other schools claim to have introduced his system, but believe me, if they ever comprehend it all, it will be many years before they can adopt it to any success. An examination of other Institutions and then a comparison with this will prove the truth of my assertion.

The College enjoys the patronage and confidence of a large class of our eminent merchants and literary men. I was introduced to two nephews of Hon. William H. Seward, a son of Judge Corning, and two sons of Hon. William H. Dodge, of Michigan; of the journals in New York, the Tribune has one young man there, Frank Leslie, of the Illustrated Newspaper, a son, and also the editor of the Albion, besides several others.

I will now give you a brief synopsis of the studies and plan of conducting the institution, believing there are many among your readers who will sooner or later become its patrons.

The following letter is important to those who desire Situations after Graduating.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY, August 16th, 1863. H. G. EASTMAN, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Since my lectures before the College, I have had frequent calls from your graduates, and when they bear your indorsement, I am very happy to recommend them to business houses here. I am gratified that they so readily find honorable and lucrative employment.

You will do well to impress upon the minds of your students that PRACTICALLY EDUCATED young men, of the right stamp, are in greater demand than ever. That so many have enlisted and business is so good in every quarter, that there is a chance for all.

Yours, very truly, GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Especially attention is invited to the important features as set forth in papers and pamphlets published by the College, for which the Institution claims superiority and great merit.

The whole expense in completing the prescribed Business Course is from \$60 to \$80.

The time usually required to complete this course is from ten to sixteen weeks.

This prescribed Course of Study is arranged especially for that large class of persons, both Young Men and Boys, and Men of Middle Age, who desire to be qualified in the shortest possible time, and at the least expense, to fill successfully positions as Book-keepers and Accountants, or in active business of any kind.

Boys under the age of 18, can devote a much longer time to the studies to great advantage. There is a separate department in the Vassar Street College for this class, and their drill in the English branches is thorough and practical.

THE COLLEGE affords Special Opportunities to Returned Disabled Soldiers.

BUSINESS POSITIONS AND SITUATIONS are furnished those desirous of employment on completion of the Course, through the College Agencies, established in the Large Cities for that purpose. The College Paper contains numerous Letters from Graduates in Business in different parts of the country. Among the number are six in Stewart's Stores, Broadway, New York.

FULL information of this Institution, view of buildings, offices, banks, and different departments for actual business, may be found in the College Paper of eight pages, which will be mailed free of charge to any address, on application.

IT ALSO contains the fullest indorsement of Letters and Reports, by the Hon. Elihu Barritt, (Learned Blacksmith,) Judge M'Farlan, of Massachusetts, Geo. W. Bungay, of the New York Tribune, the Hon. E. D. Whittlesey, Superintendent of Schools, Mathew Vassar, Esq., Founder of Vassar Female College, the Rev. John Ives, the Rev. James Cuyler, the Clergy and Mayor of Poughkeepsie, and other eminent Business and Literary Men.

Address H. G. EASTMAN, President Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NOTE.

The following note is taken from the College Paper:

NOTE.—We solicit the names and Post-Office address of young men, teachers and others, in different parts of the country, who will probably be interested in this system of practical instruction, or who may desire the College Paper or our published works; and as a remuneration to those who will favor us with such a list of their acquaintances, we offer to mail them, free of charge, on receipt of such list, our PERPETUAL ALMANAC GOOD FOR FORTY YEARS, arranged in an entirely new and novel manner, suitable for framing, for libraries, private rooms, or hanging in places of business. It also gives the stamp duties on various bills and papers in general use.

To Musicians.

As it is desired to sustain and encourage the INSTRUMENTAL BAND of the College, composed of students, which furnish Music for Lectures and Literary Entertainments before the Institution, he will, after the first of September, admit, free of charge, a certain number of good musicians who have played in bands, and will play with the College Band on such occasions as are mentioned above. They will address the President of the Institution, stating their qualifications, and if accepted, a scholarship will be presented them.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Flung out the old banner, let fold after fold, Enshrine a new glory as each is unfurled...

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 17, 1863.

Movements in the West and South-West.

TENNESSEE.—Washington dispatches to the N. Y. Herald of the 9th, state that by late advices from the South it appears that Bragg's army has been re-enforced since the battle of Chickamauga by the following troops:—One division from Richmond, Gen. Arnold Elsey; one from Western Virginia, Gen. Samuel Jones; one from Petersburg and Weldon, Gen. Ransom; three brigades from Florida, Gen. Howell Cobb, and three famous batteries from Lee's army, namely, Cutt's, Blodgett's and Walton's.

In addition, Bragg has his original army, consisting of D. H. Hill's and Polk's corps, besides four divisions from Mississippi and Alabama; one division from Charleston, one division of Georgia State troops, under Gen. Magraw; one division from East Tennessee, seven divisions from Lee's army, 15,000 Georgia State militia, under Gen. Wayne, 5,000 cavalry under General Pillow, 15,000 cavalry under Gen. Wheeler, and 350 pieces of artillery. His whole force is estimated at 175,000.

Bragg had attempted to shell Rosecrans on the 5th, at a distance of about three miles, but without much effect. The Herald of the 8th contains the following items:—We are again in uninterrupted communication with the front. Lookout Mountain, from which Bragg endeavored to bombard Rosecrans, is 1,800 feet higher than Chattanooga.

A Cincinnati special to the N. Y. World says: Correspondents report Rosecrans' army in a perfectly safe position. More re-enforcements, new troops, are constantly arriving from the West and elsewhere.

In the late cavalry raid under Wheeler, the rebels captured, near Chattanooga, a large number of wagons, horses and mules. The wagons were loaded with ammunition, rations, clothing and medical stores.

The forces under Gen. Mitchell overtook the rebel cavalry on the 6th, below Shelbyville, and a battle immediately ensued, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy, who did not stop for their wounded. Over 100 of the rebels were left dead on the field, a large number wounded, and 200 prisoners captured.

Gen. Crook, commanding a brigade of cavalry, twelve miles below Franklin, on the 8th, came up with a portion of Wheeler's men. Sharp fighting ensued, the result of which was 125 killed, 300 taken prisoners, and four pieces of cannon captured.

Nashville reports of the 8th say that the enemy has divided his mounted forces engaged in the recent raid into several detachments, and these again into minor ones, and that such detached bands now infest the woods in those neighborhoods, thereby rendering common road travel dangerous to other than strong military commands.

A Tennessee (Federal) regiment of 587 men, was captured recently at McMinnville. Shelbyville had been sacked by the rebels. Secessionists, as well as loyal people, were robbed. Several buildings were burned.

The N. Y. Tribune has advices from Knoxville, to the 11th. General Burnside advanced toward Greenville on the 8th and 9th, and overtook a rebel force of 5,000 at Low Springs. They occupied a strong position. Our cavalry held the advance until 3 P. M., when the 1st division sev-

eral times charged the rebels. The firing was sharp and very destructive to our men. The rebels were driven from the field at sundown, and retreated on the Greenville road.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal has a special from Knoxville, which is considered entirely reliable, that Gen. Burnside holds the country south from Knoxville to Calhoun and Hiwassee River, and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and only 25 miles distant from Kingston, the junction of the Western and Atlantic and Rome Railroads, and east of Knoxville as far as Greenville on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

Major Wileman, of the 18th Kentucky regiment, wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, lately returned home, was taken from his house in Pendleton county, on the 6th, by a gang of guerrillas, stripped of his clothing, tied to a tree and shot. Five of the murderers have been caught.

MISSISSIPPI.—A dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat from Vicksburg of a recent date, says Joe Johnson is at Canton, Miss., with 15,000 men. His supposed design is to prevent re-enforcements going to Rosecrans. Gen. Stephen D. Lee had 1,000 rebel cavalry near Vicksburg.

Cairo dates of the 12th say arrivals from below represent that the rebels had burned the bridge west of Corinth, and that fighting occurred on the 8th near Salem, between 4,000 rebels and 5,000 Federals. The rebels were defeated with considerable loss.

MISSOURI.—Intelligence received at St. Louis the 7th, announces that about 2,000 rebels from Marmaduke's command, under Col. Shelby, had entered Southwest Missouri from Arkansas for raiding purposes. Our troops were concentrating upon them from several central points, and their capture was not improbable.

From St. Louis the 12th, we learn that Shelby had plundered Tipton, Warfield, Greenfield and other towns of a large amount of money and other property, but had not applied the torch.

KANSAS.—A Leavenworth special to the St. Louis Democrat says much excitement prevails there in consequence of a rebel advance upon Fort Scott, Kansas city. All the troops at Leavenworth had been sent below, and it is stated that all the militia have been called out.

Recent firing from Gillmore's batteries, of which we have received news from rebel sources, was directed almost exclusively against the efforts that were making, and which the rebels do not disclose, to erect new batteries and get a range at Fort Sumter.

ARKANSAS.—Advices from Little Rock, convey the idea that the rebels are getting sick of fighting for Jeff. Davis in this State. Many deserters from Price's army were joining the Federals, while whole bands of guerrillas had left off evil-doing and returned to peaceful pursuits.

Little Rock advices of a later date, say that Kirby Smith had joined Price, and that they were moving on that place from the direction of Arkadelphia.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—A special from St. Paul of the 8th, says intelligence brought by half breeds to Pembina, state that Capt. Fisk's overland expedition to Idaho had been massacred by the Sioux at Big Bend on the Missouri.

The Army in Virginia.

The news from this Department is rather more stirring. The 2d Massachusetts cavalry and Col. Baker's Rangers, had been in pursuit of guerrillas around Washington, and met with some success without any casualties.

The 9th inst. was the day for enforcing the rebel conscription in Virginia. White's cavalry in small squads were scouting Fairfax county, picking up all the citizens that could be found, and stealing horses. One gang passed along in close proximity to the defenses and threatened an attack upon the Government farms, but the strength of the guard prevented them from making the attempt.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters: FORTRESS MONROE, OCT. 9.

To Major-General Halleck:—I have the honor to report that the expedition sent out on Monday, under Gen. Winder, to break up or capture the guerrillas and boat crews organized by the enemy in Mathews county, has returned, having accomplished its object.

Washington dispatches of the 10th say that information from the front is, that General Kilpatrick's division, composed of the 5th Mich., 9th N. Y., 7th Pa., and one other regiment, attempted a reconnaissance on the south side of Robertson's

River, when they were met by a large body of Stuart's cavalry. Fighting ensued, continuing one hour, when our troops fell back on the infantry reserves. After another severe contest the infantry were compelled to give way, and a considerable number were captured.

It appears to be generally believed that the main body of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps has passed from the left to the right of our front, pursuing an obscure route near the Blue Ridge, intending to make an attack on our rear right so as to cut off our railroad communication.

Measures are being taken to give him a warm reception in that quarter. But should it be a ruse to attack our front we shall be prepared, as the ground has been cleared of everything calculated to embarrass a general and vigorous battle.

It seems to be the general impression at Washington that Lee's whole army is on the move, but much uncertainty exists as to its object. Some surmise that Lee is about to send a heavy reinforcement to Bragg, and retreat to Richmond with the balance of his army, while others are suspicious that the movement is a blinder for Gen. Meade's benefit.

Department of the South.

A RECENT Newbern letter to the Herald says:—A few days since Col. Schaffer, of the 85th N. Y., with a small detachment of the 101st and 102d Pa., and his own regiment, visited the enemy's salt works at Nag's Head, Currituck, and destroyed them. The salt water is procured from springs and evaporated in large iron pans.

By late advices from Charleston, we have information, on good authority, that the headquarters of Gen. Gillmore have been removed from Morris Island to Folly Island. The continued firing on Morris Island had rendered the removal of the Federal headquarters necessary.

Gen. Gillmore's operations on Morris Island are actively prosecuted. Batteries on Cumming's Point now shield our troops perfectly, while the condition of Wagner is such as to protect troops from all hazard. Still there are a few casualties, all of which occur in consequence of unnecessary exposure.

Batteries which are designed to throw Greek fire are now nearly complete, and recent experiments have shown that the fire may be safely and effectually used. Charleston is in fair range. Guns are all ready, and are mounted in such numbers as to insure the destruction of the city when they are turned upon it.

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Naval officers believe that Admiral Farragut will soon take command of the fleet in Charleston harbor, and they express the utmost confidence that the result of the operations then undertaken will be a success.

The Boston Herald has a letter from the fleet at Charleston, dated Oct. 3d, which says:—Last evening Gen. Gillmore sent one of his Greek shells into Charleston, which set fire to some buildings. The fire burnt for over two hours.

A rebel report from Charleston of the 6th, says an attack was made by us to-day on the frigate Ironsides, damaging her and alarming the fleet. For the last twenty-four hours there has been but little firing. The enemy's Morris Island works seem nearly completed.

Department of the Gulf.

The World's New Orleans correspondence has the following important news:—Gen. Logan hovers around Baton Rouge, and clouds of mounted partisan rangers hover along the river, on the right bank, from Donaldsonville to the mouth of Red River; and on the left bank from Baton Rouge, and often below that point to Natchez and beyond. Gen. Herron's division at Morgan's Bend, on the right bank, about 25 miles

above Port Hudson, had been engaged for several days skirmishing with a body of guerrillas, as they supposed. The rebels, becoming more daring and annoying, Gen. Dana, now in command of Herron's division, sent out a number of regiments to feel the enemy and ascertain his strength. The enemy was felt and proved himself much too strong for the force sent against him.

The Chicago Journal of the 7th has information from passengers just from New Orleans to the effect that Franklin's corps had repulsed an attack from the rebels at Brashear City, and that Ord's 13th army corps shortly afterward came up and completely defeated them.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THERE is still no arrangement for the release of the officers held as prisoners of war at Richmond, now over 1,000, while the rebels are declaring every one of their officers and men exchanged, and putting them into the field again.

There are now about twenty-five of our surgeons in rebel hands, and we have a still larger number of theirs in our hands. The Provost Marshal General has recently seized the merchandise and persons of sellers for infractions of the regulations concerning trade in the lines, and for attempting to bribe the subordinate provost agents.

The bureau of deserters have picked up in the last two months 15,000 of the 88,000 deserters from the Union army. An average of 6,000 deserters per month are now brought in, and the arrangements of the Provost Marshal General are so perfected as to secure a greater number of arrests.

Gen. Schofield retains his command of the Department of Missouri. Kansas, however, is detached from it, while considerable military reforms are made that will restore, the President hopes, the peace and order of the State, so much in danger of serious interruption.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A MOB at Jackson, N. H., on the 8th burned the hotel where the Deputy Provost Marshal was staying, while serving notices on drafted men. He just escaped with his life.

NOTICE has been received at the Adjutant General's office in Trenton from the Provost Marshal General that a draft will be commenced in New Jersey on the 27th inst. Its credits will be given by sub-districts up to the 24th inst.

THE ship Anna T. Schmidt, which was destroyed by the pirate Alabama, was insured in Boston offices for about \$119,000. The ship Express, also destroyed by the Alabama, was insured in Boston for \$40,600.

GRANT's order of Sept. 22, making Memphis and New Orleans marts for the sale of cotton by loyal owners thereof, and banishing all cotton speculators from the Mississippi Valley south of Helena, Ark., has been published at Memphis.

THE pirates Alabama, Georgia and Conrad, have been visiting ports at Cape of Good Hope, and have captured the ships Lila, Prince of Wales and Zante, and burned them. The U. S. steamer Vanderbilt left St. Helena on the 20th of August, in pursuit.

THE Richmond Sentinel of the 8th inst. announces that the North Carolina Raleigh Standard has not resumed publication since having its office damaged by a mob. The Raleigh State Journal, which was a much greater sufferer, had not yet resumed.

MASON has withdrawn from London by order of Jeff. Davis. The arch-rebel thinks the British Government is determined to decline overtures for friendly relations. Confederate interests are, therefore, no longer to be laid at the feet of Earl Russell upon the bended knees of a diplomatist.

THE sentence of death, by court martial, was to have been executed on a private of the 122d New York regiment in the Army of the Potomac at noon on the 9th, but was suspended by an order from the Provost Marshal. The culprit agrees to make up the time he was absent by desertion, by continuing in the service after the three years term of his regiment has expired.

A PARIS letter to the N. Y. World says the pirate Florida is being repaired by the government engineers and laborers at the government dock. When she goes to sea she will salute the French flag, and it is already publicly stated that the Confederate salute will be officially responded to. Three Federal vessels of war are on the outside, and the chances of an action are imminent.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.—Godfrey Zimmermann. Delaware Grape Vines, &c.—J. Keck. Narcosin Parapure.—O. T. Hobbs. Agents Wanted.—M. E. Burlingame. New Fruit.—William Ferry. Fancy Foultry.—Speth & Wells. Special Notices. Atlantic Monthly.—Tinkow & Fields. Dr. Randall's Works on Sheep Husbandry. The Rural New-Yorker for 1864.

The News Condenser.

- The King of Holland edits a magazine. — A pair of boots costs \$175 in Richmond. — In Shanghai 500 die daily of the cholera. — They pay \$200 for a Sioux scalp in Minnesota. — Some of the Green Mountains are whitened with snow. — Ladies' gaiter shoes are selling in Richmond for \$75 a pair. — Kossuth lives near Turin, poor and wan, and his wife in consumption. — Yellow fever prevails at Pensacola. The health of New Orleans is good. — Dempster is concertizing in New York. His voice is fresh and sweet as ever. — The Russian Admiral has accepted the invitation to visit Boston with his fleet. — The customs dues in New York for September were over seven million dollars. — About 15,000 East Tennesseans have been organized and armed for home defence. — Mrs. Forrest has just recovered a verdict against her former liege lord of \$45,209 58. — Geo. Peabody has presented Yale College with a geological cabinet worth \$125,000. — The Michigan State Fair realized over \$10,000, a much larger sum than ever before. — A man was burned to death last week in New York by carrying matches in his pocket. — Wisconsin raises thirty, cats ten, and spares twenty million bushels of wheat this year. — A peace resolution has been unanimously rejected in the Richmond House of Delegates. — Twenty-two divorce cases were decreed by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island recently. — Mr. George Sumner, whose illness has already been announced, died in Boston Tuesday week. — The sugar and corn crops of Cuba promise to yield but little this year. Cause—want of rain. — The income paid the Government from the Pennsylvania oil wells reaches \$5,000,000 per year. — The celebrated horse, "Ike Cook," died in Chicago Sunday week after an illness of a few hours. — A rebel powder-mill at Arkadelphia, containing 100,000 kegs of powder, exploded on the 16th ult. — The effects of the rebel commodore Tatum, at Watertown, N. Y., have been sold by auction. — The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, November 26th as a day of Thanksgiving. — Seven hundred and seventy-four thousand bushels of wheat were received at Milwaukee in one week. — A lady was recently sent South from Baltimore for writing a disloyal letter to her son in the rebel army. — Lake Superior mines have furnished 156,000 tons of copper ore this year, and have plenty more on hand. — The Provost-Marshal of Cairo had the streets of that town cleaned by a set of captured gamblers a few days since. — A fire at Cape Vincent, N. Y., on Saturday week, destroyed a large grain warehouse and 35,000 bushels of grain. — From data in various forms it is estimated that about \$400,000,000 have been brought to this country by immigrants. — Within a few weeks past, a man in Poughkeepsie has been married, drafted and burned out! Unfortunate fellow. — The rebel papers admit their loss in killed and wounded during the recent battle in Georgia amounts to 12,000. — It is said that hardly one note per week is now protested in all the city banks of New York, collectively speaking. — Advices from Little Rock to the 28th ult. say over 2,000 Arkansas Union men have joined our army at different points. — Letters received from St. Petersburg state that 11 iron-plated gunboats, with turrets, will be completed in the spring. — The steamer City of Albany, recently purchased by government, was destroyed by fire at Baltimore Monday evening week. — The Confederate General Walker, who was lately wounded in a duel in Arkansas with Gen. Marmaduke, has since died. — The coal diggers in the vicinity of Wheeling, Va., are on a strike for seven dollars per day. They have been receiving four. — Any number of newspapers can be sent by mail under a two cent stamp, provided they do not exceed four ounces in weight. — The Poughkeepsie Press says that a society of Mormons actually exist in that city, and it increases strongly almost every day. — Rosecrans' army at the battle of Chattanooga numbered 48,000 men, while that of the enemy must have been nearly 70,000 men. — Henry Ward Beecher will remain in England several weeks for the purpose of addressing public meetings on American subjects. — A New York paper states that a Madagascar Prince is now living in a hotel in North First street, the colored quarter of Brooklyn. — War between Holland and Japan appears imminent. All the Dutch consuls have been ordered to leave the country immediately. — Shoemakers are exempt from military service in the Confederate army, even under the present wholesale conscription in Secession. — There are now living in the United States but thirteen of those brave old men who participated in the American Revolution. — One thousand conscripts have been sent from the camp at Portland to Maine regiments in the field, and others are soon to follow. — The great volcano of Hawaii was remarkably active during the month of August, and was visited by large numbers from Honolulu. — The farmers in the vicinity of Amherst, Mass., are complaining of their potatoes rotting. They say they will not have a crop. — The receipts from internal revenue for September were \$6,136,205 larger than during any month since the law has been in operation.

Special Notices.

THE LEADING WRITERS OF AMERICA now write each month for the

Atlantic Monthly

which is pronounced by eminent authority the BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE. Only in its pages can be found articles in prose and poetry by LONGFELLOW, HAWTHORNE, EMERSON, WHITTIER, LOWELL, HOLMES, AGASSIZ, and others of the most popular American writers.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER FOR 1864.

In answer to many recent inquiries on the subject, we would state that the Terms of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1864 will be the same as at present—one copy, \$2 a year; three copies, \$5; six copies, and one free to club agent, \$10; ten copies, and one free, \$15.

DR. RANDALL'S WORKS ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

[From the Rural New-Yorker of Oct. 5.] Our correspondent, B. J., of Flint, Mich., who writes us to know if RANDALL'S "Practical Shepherd" is the same work as RANDALL'S "Fine-Wool Husbandry," or RANDALL'S "Sheep Husbandry," is informed that it is not.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Bural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, October 13, 1864. There has been considerable activity exhibited in our market since last week. Large quantities of produce are now coming forward and nearly every department shows an unusual advance in prices.

Wheat—Remains at former quotations. CORN—White wheat selling at \$1.45, and red \$1.20, at 1 1/2 cts. active demand and market firm at 60 cts. Barley and Rye show an upward tendency.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Table listing prices for various goods including Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and other commodities.

The Provision Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—ASHES—Quiet. Sales at \$7.25 for pots, and \$8.75 for pearls. FLOUR—Market more active, and may be quoted 60 cts better, with a good business doing for export and home consumption.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—WOOL—Market quiet firm, particularly for foreign, which is in brisk demand. Saxony Fleeces, 70 1/2 cts; American full blood, 64 1/2 cts; Do half and three quarter, 64 1/2 cts.

extra Illinois and Wisconsin spring; \$5.00 for Canada spring extra; \$5.25 for Illinois baler; and \$5.50 for red winter extra Ohio and Indiana. Closing firm with an active demand.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Flour continues active, and although the receipts are fair, they are not sufficient to cover the wants of the trade.

The Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—For Beesves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves and Sheep. At the Washington and Broadway Yards, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Brown's, in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street.

Cambridge, Oct. 7.

MARKET BEEF—Prices Extra \$3.00, first quality \$2.75, second do \$2.50, third do \$2.25. Working Oxen—\$35, 100, 137, 146, 140, 146. Milch Cows—\$45, 60, 60; common, \$24, 24.

Brighton, Oct. 7.

At market 1,800 Beesves; 1,100 Stores; 5,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 700 Swine. Prices—Market Beef—Extra, \$3.75, 1st quality, \$3.50; 2d do, \$3.25; 3d do, \$3.00; 4th do, \$2.75.

Boston, Oct. 7.

The demand for wool continues active, and very full prices are realized for both domestic and foreign, but heavy lots of New York State, Vermont and New Hampshire could not be disposed of except at a condition of wool is not wanted here, as this description of wool is not wanted here.

Toronto, Oct. 7.

Wool—The market here rules very quiet. Prices are gradually tending upward with the advance in gold. Quoted nominally at 55 1/2 cts.—Courier.

Married.

In Grand Haven, Mich., on Thursday, Oct. 1st, at the Congregational Church, by the Rev. Robert Wood, Mr. DAVID E. ROSE, of Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y., and Miss JENNIE M. SEXTON, of Dearfield, Mass.

Died.

In this city, on the morning of the 11th inst., of congestion, WILLIE, infant son of JACOB T. and MARY MANZHE.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 50% cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, headed, 60 CENTS A LINE.

ROBERTSON'S EXCELSIOR VEGETABLE CUTTER. This is the best Vegetable Cutter extant. It was awarded the First Premium at the recent N. Y. State Fair at Utica, and at every previous Fair wherever exhibited.

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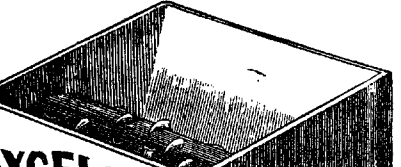
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THE EUREKA FEED CUTTER.

This machine has important improvements. It crushes and cuts the heaviest corn hay and straw with great rapidity, by hand or horse power.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE COUNTY OF MONROE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statutes of this State, and of the appended notice from the Secretary of State, that the GENERAL ELECTION will be held in this County on the TUESDAY SUCCEEDING THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Albany, August 15, 1864. To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe:

It is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this County, on the TUESDAY SUCCEEDING THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

Comptroller, in the place of Horatio Ballard; A Treasurer, in the place of William B. Lewis; An Attorney General, in the place of Daniel S. Dickinson; A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William B. Taylor; A County Commissioner, in the place of William W. Wright; An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Baker.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Three Members of Assembly; Two School Commissioners; A County Judge, in the place of John C. Chumassero; A Surrogate, in the place of Alfred G. Mudge; Two Justices of Sessions, in the place of John Borst and Daniel Holmes; All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

TO FARMERS, TO DAIRYMEN, TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE Sorghum Sugar and Sirup, Furs and Skins, Fruits, dry and green, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Flour, Seeds, Cotton, Tallow, Petroleum, &c., &c.

JOSEPH CARPENTER.

33 Jay Street, New York. N. B.—The advertiser has had abundant experience in this business, and trusts that he will continue to merit patronage by the most careful attention to the interests of his patrons. The articles are taken charge of on their arrival, and carefully disposed of, promptly, to good cash customers, and cash returns made immediately to the owner.

SEND FOR A FREE COPY OF PRICES CURRENT.

AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS, TO JOSEPH CARPENTER, No. 33 Jay Street, New York. Produce Bought. 703-4

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been used for the first time during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparation known.

THE COMBINATION.

It is a Liquid. It is a sure thing for mending Furniture, Crockery, Toys, Bone, &c. and articles of Household use. Remember Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a hard form and is easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil, and adheres only to articles of metal.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER.

It is the ONLY LIQUID CEMENT EXTANT That is a sure thing for mending Furniture, Crockery, Toys, Bone, &c. and articles of Household use. Remember Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a hard form and is easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil, and adheres only to articles of metal.

ORAIG MICROSCOPE!

This is the best and cheapest Microscope in the world for general use. It requires no focal adjustment, magnifies about one hundred diameters, or ten thousand times, and is so simple that a child can use it. It will be sent by mail postage paid, on the receipt of Two Dollars and Twenty-five cents, or with six beautiful mounted objects for Three Dollars, or with twenty-five objects for Five Dollars.

WHEELER & WILSON.

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First Premium at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862. Principal Office, 505 Broadway, N. Y. & W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

100,000 APPLE TREES.

5 to 8 feet high, at \$8 per hundred. 20,000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at \$25 per 100. 10,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 3 to 4 feet high, at \$15 per 100. 5,000 White Grape and Cherry Currants, 5,000 Diana Grape Vines. A large stock of Peach trees, Cherry trees, Plum trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberry plants, most of the new varieties of Native Grapes, &c., &c.

SUNLIGHT AND RAIN.

BY OLIO STANLEY.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
THERE are tiny voices whispering low,
Within the summer air;
Their soft, mysterious roundelay
Makes music everywhere;
With tiral, tiral,
Through all the summer air.
The bright-hued, little messengers
Lift up their gleaming wings,
While from their sunny, swelling throats,
They utter joyous things;
With tiral, tiral,
They dart on gleaming wings.
I sometimes catch a sadder strain
Borne on the floating breeze,
The silvery voices whispering
Above the tall pine trees;
With tiral, tiral,
On every floating breeze.
Where'er the sunlight glances bright
Through fields of golden grain,
The tiny voices mingle with
The gentle summer rain;
With tiral, tiral,
O'er every hill and plain.

The Story-Teller.

THE VOLUNTEER'S FAMILY.

Mrs. MILLER had just returned from a shopping excursion. "What is the matter, NELL," said her husband, as he noticed her examining the various packages with anything but a satisfied air. "I declare," she exclaimed, in a tone of vexation, "three shillings a yard for such stuff as this factory—it's hardly fit for strainers,—and everything else in proportion; I have spent all my money, and have not got myself either a bonnet or scarf. FRED, I must have ten dollars more."

"You are very good and kind to come here," said the child, reaching out her little white hand to NELL, who took it gently in her own, and stooping down pressed a kiss upon the sweet lips of little ALICE, and then seated herself by her side. "Do I hold you in an easy position," asked the doctor of his little patient; "does it rest you any?" "Oh yes, indeed it does,—you hold me just as papa used to,—oh, my dear papa!" she cried, bursting into tears. Mrs. MILLER questioned her mother with her eyes, who replied, after pausing a moment, as though something had impeded her speech, "He crossed the river with Col. BAKER."

And I have a large easy chair up stairs, covered to match it,—that shall go, too." "How good and generous you are," said Mrs. MILLER; "do you know that I disliked to wear my old bonnet this winter for fear you would laugh at me?" "Did you, indeed, think so ill of me? Well, I don't wonder, for I have been taught to think more of dress than anything else, but since so many of our dear friends have gone to the war, I somehow don't feel just as I used to. Mr. GRUNDY and I were talking about it yesterday, and we concluded that it was our place (as we had no representative to send from our home), to do all we could for the families of those who are fighting, that our husbands may stay at home. But how shall we get the things there as you wished without their knowing it?"

hope will fade out in darkness and despair. To them, then, how sweet will be the word of friendship, how opportune the helping hand. Now, when the first wild burst of enthusiasm has died in a measure away, there is danger that the volunteer's family will be forgotten. Then, ladies, instead of grumbling at high prices—men, instead of whining and fuming at the plethoric tax list, and snarling about "shin plasters" and sixty per cent premium on gold,—think that these are your share, (a comparatively light one, too,) of the burdens of this war for country and for right; and forget not those who bear infinitely more than you, ever remembering "he that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the LORD, and that which he hath given, the LORD will pay him again."

Advertisements. THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGEMENT, AND DISEASES OF SHEEP. By Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL.D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South."

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber, by reason of poor health, is induced to sell his Farm, located about 3 miles North-east of Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y., on the Ridge Road. Said Farm contains 100 acres of land, ten acres in woods, well watered, two orchards of the choicest varieties of fruit, and a young orchard three years old; Pear yard, Plum yard, and abundantly stocked small fruit, such as Apples, Cherries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, &c.

Corner for the Young. For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. BIBLICAL ENIGMA. I AM composed of 66 letters. My 11, 22, 26, 62, 18, 84, 24 is a book in the Old Testament.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA. I AM composed of 16 letters. My 21, 6, 18, 19, 3, 8, 13, 7 is a kind of gas. My 10, 17, 2, 18, 13 is a number.

AN ANAGRAM. ONYMA a fatha to nomard tens, Dfnsi a karm het herera vrene natem: Nad namy a rowd to ramod peskon, Any otiose ro nowdi eth rath hats robenk. Lodi, N. Y., Sept., 1863. FANNIE T. G.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTION. How many solid feet in a stick of timber 12 feet long, 8 by 21 inches at each end, and 12 inches square in the middle. P. A. COORADT. Booth, Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

RIDDLE. A MAN once launched a vessel large, And live took too he took in charge; He did not barter, buy, nor sell; Whoever wind blew pleased as well; He sailed at random, was to no port bound, His only wish was soon to run aground. Naples, N. Y., 1863. HELEN GARFIELD. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 716. Answer to Biblical Enigma.—Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another. If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.

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