

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.]

VOL. XIV. NO. 43.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

{WHOLE NO. 719.

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. BRADGON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Parity 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.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

ILLINOIS AG. SOCIETY'S IMPLEMENT TRIAL.
PREMIUMS had been offered by the Executive of the Illinois State Agricultural Society for certain classes of implements, and provision made for thoroughly testing the same the week prior to the State Fair. And it is now, I believe, the settled policy of the Society, to award no premiums to machines or implements of any kind without having first submitted the same to a practical trial.

Owners of ornamental reapers, mowers, corn planters, cultivators, &c., thronged the entry office during the first days of the Fair, asking how they should enter their machines, asserting with doleful accent that they could not find that any premium had been offered for such implements. And it was all wrong they said. Who ever knew such a thing! And some of these would-be exhibitors failed to be comforted when they heard of the policy of the Society. But all inventors and manufacturers of good implements, of machines in which they have faith, approve this policy; and so will all practical farmers.

THE TRIAL OF PLOWS.

The "Grand Gold Medal" of the Society had been offered for the best two-horse plow for general purposes. There were three entries.

1. By JOHN DEMENT, of Dixon, Ill. This was a double shire, cast steel plow, cutting 14 inches wide, and an average depth, on trial, of seven inches. Draft, by dynamometer, 350 lbs. Price, \$16; rolling coupler, \$4 extra. This plow did most excellent work, and has a good reputation where it is known. It is not so generally known as one of its competitors.

2. By CHAS. H. DEERE, of Moline, Ill. This was also cast steel, double shire, cutting 12½ inches wide and seven inches deep, with a draft by the same test of 400 pounds. Price \$18; rolling coupler, \$3 extra. The Deere Plows have, and merit, an excellent reputation. Their excellence and fame have built up for their proprietor a large business. But their plow failed in its comparison with DEMENT'S, as the figures indicate and award proves.

3. By DICKINSON & ORAHOOD, of Clinton, Ill. This was also a cast steel plow, cut 13 inches wide, and six inches deep. Price \$12 to \$16. Draft 250 pounds. This is a plow comparatively unknown, I think. I had never seen it before, nor heard of it. It may have, and probably has, a local reputation. It did very good work, but it was *third* in this respect as well as in enumeration.

The trial of these plows took place on a piece of ground that was "hard, rough and weedy," selected purposely by the Committee, rendering the test a severe one for plow, plowman, and team. The Committee, in their report, assert that they "found some difficulty in deciding between the DEMENT and the DEERE plows, they being so nearly equal in their good qualities; but they finally unanimously agreed to award Col. JOHN DEMENT, Dixon, Ill., the Medal.

GANG PLOWS.

I have hitherto written of the increasing use made of gang plows in the preparation of the prairies for crops. The number of entries made in competition for the Society's Silver Medal, offered for the best Gang Plow, indicate the im-

portance they are assuming in prairie husbandry. The following are the entries, with the data, concerning each respectively, as furnished in the Committee's report:

1. By JACOB L. RUNK, Nashville, Ill. Two plows, each cutting 12½ inches wide and five inches deep. Seat on steel springs. Draft, 550 pounds; cost, \$55. One or two teams required to work it.

2. W. L. BLACK, Lancaster, Ill. Two plows, each cutting 12½ inches wide and five inches deep. Draft, 575 pounds. Price, \$45. Two teams required.

3. J. G. ROBINSON, Springfield, Illinois. Two plows, each cutting 12 inches wide and five inches deep. It has a rolling coupler attached. Draft, 675 pounds. Price, \$80. Two teams required.

4. J. & G. SEIBERT, Ashley, Ill. Two plows, each cutting 12 inches wide and five inches deep. Draft 550 pounds. Two teams required. Price, \$70.

5. J. & G. SEIBERT, Ashley, Ill. Three plows, each cutting 12 inches wide and five inches deep. Draft 800 pounds. Price, \$85. Three teams required.

The medal was awarded to JACOB L. RUNK'S plow. All of these plows worked well.

Here in the West the effort of inventors must be to combine machines so that one man may do or direct the greatest possible amount of work—so that our women, having learned to drive team, may ride on the plow all day and manage it; may drive the reaper, or mower, or corn cultivator, or planter. We must substitute the muscle of horses for the muscles of men. Mules, oxen and horses—perhaps steam—must furnish the power, which must be so applied by inventors, that the delicate hand of a lady may guide and control it. It is coming to this. War is revolutionizing our husbandries and developing our needs and supplying our necessities.

TRENCH PLOWS.

A Silver Medal was offered for the best Trench Plow. Two entries were made—1. W. J. BLOCK, Lancaster, Ill. This cut 12 inches wide and nine to ten inches deep. Draft, 675 pounds. Price, \$45. 2. J. G. ROBINSON, of Springfield, Ill. This cut 12 inches wide and 10 inches deep. Draft, 725 lbs. The Medal was awarded to W. J. BLOCK, of Lancaster.

The use and value of trench plows is too little understood in the West. Some men get it in their heads that all that is needed to double the product of their farms is to double the depth of their plowing. And this is true in some cases, but not always. The fertility of some soils is diminished by this extreme trench plowing. There is no doubt about it at all. I have seen instances where crops have failed from this cause alone. This failure was not caused by deep plowing but by trench plowing. Had the subsoil been tilled—not inverted—the depth of 12 or 14 inches, no other than good results would have followed. But the farmer inverted the soil, turning the subsoil to the surface with his trench plow, at the wrong season of the year, and plants would not germinate and grow in it. But trench plows are excellent in their place. And they are usually more profitably used, especially on soils that have never been stirred so deep, in the fall. In gardens, nurseries, and on old soils long and deeply cultivated it matters less when they are used. But as a rule the subsoil plow—the lifter—is of vastly more value to the western farmer than the trench plow. On light soils the latter can hardly be dispensed with; but the former is equally necessary—its use equally profitable.

CORN CULTIVATORS.

A grand Gold Medal was offered for "the best two-horse independent cultivator." There were six entries made, as follows:—1. BARBER, HAWLEY & Co., Decatur, Ill., entered the "Stafford Cultivator." Price, \$42. 2. PRATT & PARKER, Morton, Ill., entered "The Morton Cultivator." Price, \$35. 3. FURST & BRADLEY, Chicago, Ill. Price, \$35. 4. A. G. SPARKS, Wyanette, Ill. Price, \$40. 5. W. D. DORSEY, Decatur, Ill. Price, \$35. 6. C. H. DEERE, Moline, Ill. Price, \$35.

These machines all did good work. The trial was interesting and exciting. The competition was spirited. In their report, the Committee say—"Here was the great difficulty of the Committee. To decide between six machines, each having its real and separate merits was truly a task. We tested them in hard ground, in soft ground, in all sorts of ground, and found them well adapted to the work for which they were

designed. One feature of the STAFFORD Machine finally turned the scale in its favor. Its adaptability to yield to or to run over obstacles, such as boulders, stumps, roots, dead furrows, and the like, without liability to break, is quite a point gained."

Therefore, the Medal was awarded to BARBER, HAWLEY & Co., for the best two-horse independent corn cultivator.

In 1860 my attention was called to the merits of this implement by Dr. H. C. JOHNS, ex-President of the State Society, while visiting his corn fields. He stated that the cost of cultivating corn was greatly diminished and the soil above and about the roots of the plant left in a much better condition than by any other implement he had ever used. The remarks applied to the use of gang plows also apply to these wheel cultivators, on which the operator rides, and with his feet and weight regulates the direction and depth of the culture. It makes no little difference in the cost of corn culture whether the farmer, unaided, can cultivate eighty acres of corn as easily, in the same time, and do it better than he used to "tend" twenty acres. But this is precisely what these two-horse cultivators are doing for Western farmers. And the importance of diminishing the cost of production is apparent when the price of corn is so low that it is cheaper fuel than coal, costing \$3 and \$4 per ton, as has been the case within three years in the corn-growing regions of Illinois. Figures have had and are having something—yes, much to do in determining the modes of production; in establishing the best way to stir the soil up; get rid of weeds. It is found that BRAIN'S EFFICIENCY as an application in soil culture. And it is all right. The farmer's necessities will educate him. Compensation always comes in some shape or other.

CORN PLANTERS.

There were five two-horse corn planters entered in competition for the Society's Silver Medal. These machines are drawn by two horses, and drop and cover two rows of corn at a time, in drills or check rows, at option. The following entries were made:

1. J. ARMSTRONG, Jr., Elmira, Stark Co., Ill. Steel runners. Price, \$40.

2. J. C. MOORE, Peoria, Ill. Steel runners. Price, \$45.

3. SELBY & ELDER, Peoria, Ill. Price, \$35.

4. HAYWORTH & Co., Springfield, Ill. Rolling cutter attached. Price, \$38.

5. MCGAFFEY & Co.'s "Automaton Planter," Chicago, Ill., designed to be a self-dropper, dropping any distance apart. Price, from \$35 to \$45.

All these machines are known to be good planters. The award, however, was made to SELBY & ELDER'S Planter. The reason for this award, in detail, is not given in the Committee's report. But the practical character of the men composing the Committee renders it certain that there was a good reason.

A CORN AND CANE CUTTER.

But little importance, comparatively, has attached, hitherto, to the process of cutting up corn. Few save the stalks for fodder, especially where large areas are planted. But as the country gets thicker settled, and the broad prairie ranges contract, and stock feeding on farms becomes more popular than producing wheat to sell for half its actual cost, corn stalks will be better appreciated and more carefully prepared and preserved for fodder.

But the demand for a machine for cutting corn stalks alone would scarcely have developed one yet. The sorghum cane must be cut before the juice is expressed. This involves a good deal of hard labor in cutting and handling. Hence the service of a machine for doing this work has been a manifest want. W. M. MASON, of Polo, Illinois, was on the grounds with a machine for this purpose. It is drawn by one horse, has a sickle like a mowing machine, which is driven by a large driving wheel. Its reel is supported on a vertical shaft and has a horizontal motion; the stalks fall on a small sheet-iron platform which is emptied of its burthen of stalks, at the will of the driver. It is designed to cut one row at a time. It was in operation in a field near by the grounds, worked very well. Its price is too high, being \$110.

COMSTOCK'S SPADER

Was on exhibition. It works or forks the ground eight inches deep and three feet wide. In corn stubble two teams would be required to manage it profitably, I think. And on choice corn lands, or on fall plowed lands it will be found profitable to use in the spring preparation for corn. It is an excellent substitute for the wheel field

cultivator often used in such preparation. In the preparation of large market gardens, where clean culture obtains and there are no weeds nor other refuse to bury out of sight, it is a good thing. This is an ingeniously constructed implement. By a cam system the spades or forks—for they are scarcely more than an inch and a half in width—enter the ground at the right angle, and fold up as they leave it. It can be put out of gear and moved over the surface as easily as a roller. I do not hope to see it employed to any great extent as a substitute for the plow in the preparation of the soil for field crops very soon. Its price and the character of our farm culture will prevent it. But it is a good long step in the right direction. I do not think it any better adapted to the wants of the farmer than the Evans-Reilly machine described in the RURAL about a year ago.

THE HIGHWAY ACT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Last year you published an "Act" of the Legislature, prohibiting animals from running at large on the public highways, and called it *wise legislation*. Since that time several articles have appeared in the RURAL glorifying said "Act," and strongly denouncing those who did not approve the same. Your Western Editor volunteers his advice to "Rusticus," and advises him to take his neighbor's animals, and, for a time, deprive the owner of the use of them, not only without any process of law, but against law. Next thunders an oracular voice from the Highland Nurseries, N. Y., saying, among other *wise things*,

"When the public need a highway, it is laid out and used by the public *only* to pass over, for which *privilege* the owner is paid." Again—"A person owning land, through which a highway is laid, is not required, by law, to build any fence along the line of the road, and need not do so unless he wishes to fence in his own cattle." This oracle of the law would not be very far from the truth, if the common law governed the highways. The truth is, the common law has no power over the right of eminent domain. The right to take private property for public use is given by statute law; hence the statute and the statute law only is to govern.

With all due deference to the SOLONS who passed the act in question, and to the many admirers of the same, I take the liberty to boldly denounce the so-called *wise law* as both *unwise* and *unconstitutional*. To ascertain whether said act is wise or unwise, let us carefully look at the law as it was—then at the evil complained of, and then the remedy. By the revised laws of 1813, the freeholders had the authority at their town meetings, in every town in the State, from time to time, to make such prudential rules and regulations as a majority of them shall deem necessary, for *permitting* or *preventing* cattle, horses, sheep or swine, or any of them, to go at large, or for impounding the same, and for ascertaining the sufficiency of all partition, and other fences. Will some one tell me that by this language of the statute the towns had not the power to determine the sufficiency of the fences along the highway? If not, what does "all" and "other fences" mean in this statute.

By the revised statutes of 1830, the electors of the several towns in this State had power, at an annual town meeting, "To make such prudential rules and regulations as they should deem necessary, for ascertaining the sufficiency of all fences in such town, and to determine the time and manner in which cattle, horses and sheep shall go at large on the highways, and for impounding animals." This power or authority has been vested in the sovereign people of each town in this State ever since the first settlement of the country. If these town sovereigns at any time desire to prohibit animals from running at large on the highway, they can offer a resolution to that effect at any annual town meeting, and a majority in favor of it, would legally shut every animal from the highway for pasturing. Does not every town know just what is for its own good, just as well as any of the 128 modern SOLONS of the Assembly, or the 32 grave Senators, all of whom have been elected by and from the common people? Therefore, I denounce it unwise to decide that "the old folks at home" do not know how to govern and manage their own town affairs now, just as well as they have for the last one hundred years.

Who are the real owners of the public highways? They ought, and do in law, belong to the public. If E. C. FROST, from the Highland Nurseries, had been appointed one of the

referees to ascertain the damage a man would sustain by reason of having a public highway laid out across his farm before the passage of the so-called wise act, what rule would he adopt in assessing the damages? Would he not first ascertain how much land would be taken and the full value of it, and then put the town down debtor for that amount?—Second, learn how much he would be injured by reason of having his farm divided—and say the town should pay that also?—Third, find out how many rods of fence it would take to inclose both sides of the road and the expense of making and maintaining such a fence for an indefinite period of time, and charge this also to the town—making the sum of the three items the amount of the town's liability? When the owner receives pay for his land, damages, and expense for fencing, he cannot have very much interest left in it, and should not complain if the town require him to make and maintain a lawful fence along the line of said highway, and deny him the right to receive damage for injury done by cattle breaking through a fence he has neglected to make or keep in repair.

Before E. C. FROST or any other man gives the public any more of the law of pasturing the highway, I hope he or they will carefully read the case of GRIFFIN vs. MARTIN, 7th volume of BARBOUR'S Supreme Court Reports, page 297. Also the case of HARDENBURGH vs. LOCKWOOD, 25th id., page 9, and get these cases overruled before he asks the public to disregard them as law. In the latter case Judge HARRIS held the power conferred on towns was Constitutional,—and the usage of pasturing the highway was as old as the history of our country, and the lands taken for highways were presumed to have been taken with reference to this usage by the proper authorities. Section 163 of article 7, title 1, part 1, chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes reads thus: "All trees standing or lying on land over which any highway shall be laid out shall be for the proper use of the owner or occupant of such land, except such of them as may be requisite to make or repair the highway or bridges on the same land." Section 143, id., gives authority to "any person owning land adjoining any highway not less than three rods wide, to plant or set out trees on the side of such highway contiguous to his land." From these sections it is clear that the Legislature understood the taking of land for a highway would carry the right to the timber standing or lying on the land to the public if its operation had not been limited by the Legislature. Also, that the owner of lands adjoining had no right to set out or plant trees along the side of the road without a special permit from the Legislature to do so.

Lastly—The act is unconstitutional for two reasons. First—Because it disfranchises every town in the State of a vested right that they have in no way forfeited. Secondly—Because it authorizes the taking and disposing of animals so as to deprive the owner of his property in them "without due process of law." First—What is a "franchise?" In The People vs. Utica Insurance Co., 15 JOHNSON'S Reports, page 387, Justice SPENCER says:—"If there be certain immunities and privileges in which the public have an interest as contra-distinguished from private rights, and which cannot be exercised without authority derived from the sovereign power it would seem to me that such immunities were franchises." The Legislature, the sovereign power of the State, here granted the right to pasture the highways to the several towns. This right is a franchise that the Legislature cannot take away. Second—"By the Constitution no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." No one will be fool-hardy enough to deny that if the horse of A. is taken up by B. while running at large in the highway opposite to the land owned by B., and advertised and sold by a Justice of the Peace, or Commissioner of Highway, as directed by this "Act," that A. will be deprived of his property in said horse. Oh, ye men of wisdom, learned in the law, pray tell me where is the due process of law by which A. has been deprived of his property. The law book that will furnish this due process of law has not yet been published. The Justice or Commissioner issues no process, takes no proof, administers no oath, renders no judgment. Their duty is entirely executive.

I will now close by referring to and quoting from two decisions, to prove that the Legislature cannot, by any act they may pass, provide a process, or create a process, by which a man can be deprived of life, liberty or property. In TAX-

The Reviewer.

A HISTORY OF THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., &c. [pp. 631.] New York: Harper & Bros.

THIS work is the completion of a former treatise by Dr. DRAPER on Human Physiology. In that, man was treated of as an individual; in this, he is considered in his social relation,—as a member of society. The subject of the book, as proposed by the learned author, is the consideration of the manner in which the advancement of Europe in civilization has taken place, and the ascertaining how far its progress has been fortuitous, and how far determined by primordial law. The object is "to impress upon the reader a conviction that civilization does not proceed in an arbitrary manner or by chance, but that it passes through a determinate succession of stages, and is a development according to law;" that the life of an individual is a miniature of the life of a nation, man being the archetype of society, and individual development the model of social progress; and that social advancement is as completely under the control of natural law as is bodily growth, a control, however, not inconsistent with free-will. This work will be held in high esteem by the student of history, even by those who cannot endorse all the opinions of the author, as there is compressed within its limits a vast amount of learning and information. No library can be complete without it. It does not become us at this time to say anything in commendation of the author, Dr. DRAPER. He is widely known as a sound, independent thinker, and a forcible, ready writer. His name and reputation are well known to all who are in any wise acquainted with American Scientific Literature. The mechanical execution of the work is admirable. Sold by STEELE & AVERT. Price \$3.50.

HEAT CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF MOTION: Being a Course of Twelve Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in the season of 1862. By JOHN TYNDAL, F. R. S., &c., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution. With Illustrations. [2mo.—pp. 480.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THESE lectures are, the author tells us, an endeavor "to bring the rudiments of a new philosophy within the reach of a person of ordinary intelligence and culture;" but it is not to be supposed that it is in any sense a dilution of the philosophy alluded to. The author gives a scientific and thorough epitome of the views which have been put forth by FARADAY, DAVY, GROVE and others within a few years, but he has made no attempt to discover any royal road to this sort of knowledge. The book may be profitably read by any one who will take enough interest in the subject to carefully follow the reasoning; but the most learned reader need not fear to meet any childishness of reasoning or illustration. Of the conclusiveness of the reasoning, or the truth of the positions assumed, neither our space nor the time we have been able to devote to the examination of the work, allow us to speak. For sale by STEELE & AVERT.

THE CAPITAL OF THE TYOON: A Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. With Maps and Numerous Illustrations. Two Volumes. [pp. 407 and 495.] New York: Harper Bros.

TO say that we are pleased with this narration of a three years' residence in Japan would but faintly express the delight we have experienced in its perusal. The author was appointed Minister to the country of the Tycoon in 1859, and resided principally in Yeddo, the capital of the Empire. The field is comparative, a new one for the journalist, and we might expect just such a fresh and racy work as has been furnished. So little is known concerning Japan that we cannot judge as to the accuracy of the statements given, but we can say that a most interesting and readable book, with much valuable information, is here presented to the reading public. The volumes are profusely illustrated, many of the engravings being copies from the Japanese, very quaint and amusing, but resembling the Chinese in their total disregard of perspective. For sale by STEELE & AVERT.

A MANUAL OF DEVOTIONS, for Domestic and Private Use. By GEORGE UPWOOD, D. D., Bishop of Indiana. [pp. 144.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS Manual has been chiefly compiled from the "Family Prayers" of the late HENRY THORNTON, Esq., of Clapham, England, of whom it has been justly remarked:—"The world would be wiser and better, and therefore happier, in proportion as it shall imitate the spirit of the life, and of the prayers of HENRY THORNTON." The book contains a prayer for each morning and evening of the month, besides occasional prayers relating to cases and exigencies of most frequent occurrence in every-day life. It breathes a spirit of devotional fervor and of earnest, humble, practical piety, which cannot but commend it to every Christian family. For sale by STEELE & AVERT. Price \$1.

XENOPHONTIS ANABASIS. Recensuit J. F. MACMICHAEL, A. B. New York: Harper & Bros. 1863.

XENOPHON was one of the most remarkable men of antiquity,—at once philosopher, historian, general. The consummate skill with which he conducted the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, after the battle of Cunaxa, has rendered his name immortal, independent of the glory which has been his on account of the many productions of his gifted pen. His greatest and most popular work is the one whose title is given above. The edition published by the Harper Bros. is precisely adapted to the wants of the student, and is one of the most valuable of their series of Greek and Latin Texts. For sale by STEELE & AVERT. Price 50 cents.

PRINCIPIA LATINA. Part I. A First Latin Course, comprehending Grammar, Delectus and Exercise Book, with vocabularies. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. Revised by H. DRISLER, A. M. [pp. 187.] New York: Harper & Brothers. 1863.

THE name of such a distinguished classical scholar as Dr. SMITH as author is guarantee enough for the excellence of this work. It is designed for those who are beginning the study of the Latin tongue, and is admirably adapted to the purpose, embodying as it does certain desirable features (set forth in the preface), not to be found in other instruction books of a similar character. For sale by STEELE & AVERT.

THE REBELLION RECORD: A Diary of American Events, 1860-61. Edited by FRANK MOORE, author of "Diary of the American Revolution." In Three Divisions, viz.:—I. Diary of Verified Occurrences. II. Poetry, Anecdotes, and Incidents. III. Documents, &c. New York: G. P. Putnam.

THIS invaluable serial has reached its XXXII number, bringing down and recounting all matters connected with our devastating war up to the battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro'. The high character of the "Record" is fully sustained in the present issue in all respects. Portraits of Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD and Commodore C. H. DAVIS are the embellishments. DEWEY, Agent.

LLOYD'S NEW COUNTY MAP of the United States and Canada, showing Battle Fields, Railroads, &c., compiled from the latest Government Surveys, and all other reliable sources, has been received by us, and from comparison we judge it to be correct and valuable. It is especially useful now—a days when perusing accounts of battles, skirmishes, raids, &c. DABROW has it for sale.

Scientific, Useful, &c.

GRAPE, CANISTER AND SHRAPNEL.

An officer of the 14th Massachusetts regiment, recently communicated the following interesting article to a Lawrence paper:

Grape consists of nine shots, arranged in three layers, which vary in size according to the gun; they are held together by two plates of about 1 1/2 inch less diameter than the caliber of the guns, two rings, a bolt, and a nut. The canvass bag arrangement is too old for this war; it is not so simple or durable, and has not been used for years. Canister for a gun contains twenty-seven small cast-iron balls, arranged in four layers—the top of six, the remainder of seven each; for a howitzer, it contains forty-eight small iron balls, in layers of twelve each; for the same caliber, you will see that the balls for canister are in a tin cylinder, closed at the bottom by a thick cast-iron plate or a wood-plate, with a handle attached; the interstices between the balls are closely packed with sawdust, to prevent crowding when the piece is fired. Shrapnel consists of a very thin shell, which is filled with musket balls; the interstices are then filled with pouring in melted sulphur; a hole is then bored through the mass of sulphur and bullets to receive the bursting charge.

How to explain the difference between a "shrapnel" or "spherical case" and a "shell." The destructive force of a shrapnel is what it receives from the charge in the gun, the powder in the shrapnel being only to break the envelope and spread the balls, they still moving forward by force of the impulse they received from the charge in the gun. A shell is made very much thicker than the envelope of a shrapnel, and is nearly filled with powder, and will do great execution if it explodes on the ground, it having destructive qualities in itself, aside from the discharge of the gun. A shrapnel shell has only half the charge of powder that a shell proper has; thus a 24-pounder shrapnel contains 175 musket balls, six ounces of powder, and weighs 21.75 pounds. A 24-pounder shell has twelve ounces of powder, and weighs 19.75 pounds. A 6-pounder shrapnel has thirty-nine musket balls, and 2.5 ounces of powder.

GUNNY BAGS.

THE inquiry is often made, "What is a gunny bag?" The London Mechanics' Magazine tells all about it:

It is a bag made from the coarse spun fibres of a plant which grows in India, of which there are many varieties. On the Coromandel coast this plant is called *gony*, and "gunny" is a corruption of this name. The cultivation of the *chudi, jute* or "gunny," has been carried on for centuries in Bengal, and gives employment to tens of thousands of inhabitants. "Men, women and children," says Mr. Henly, "find employment there. Boatmen, in their spare moments, plantain carriers, and domestic servants, everybody, in fact, being Hindoos—for Mussulmen spin cotton only—pass their leisure moments, distaff in hand, spinning gunny twist." The patient and despised Hindoo widow earns her bread in this way. It is said that three hundred thousand tons of *jute* are grown in India, of which one hundred thousand tons are exported as gunny bags, besides one hundred thousand tons in a raw state. A London company has established a manufactory in Calcutta at the expense of £300,000.

The gunny bag is used for a great variety of purposes. Sugar, coffee, spices, cotton, drugs, indeed, almost every article which we pack in dry casks and boxes, is, in the East, packed in gunny bags. It is also made into mats, carpets, ropes, paper, and various other articles. It is related that the old gunny bags which contained sugar, are sold to beer makers, who sweeten their beer by boiling the sugar out of the bags, and then sell them to the mat-makers.

Some six or ten millions of gunnies are exported to this country from India, mostly to North America, besides some four or five thousand tons of the rope and raw *jute*. There are no manufactories of *jute* cloth in this country, though it is here made into bed-cords, &c. When used for purposes of defense, the bags are filled with sand. They are no better than hemp or flax bags, but are much cheaper.

DARK ROOMS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S "Notes on Nursing" contains these hints:

A dark house is always an unhealthy house, always an ill-sired house, always a dirty house. Want of light stops growth, and promotes scrofula, rickets, &c., among children. People lose their health in a dark house, and if they get ill they cannot get well again in it. Three out of many negligencies and ignorances in managing the health of houses generally I will here mention as specimens. First, that the female head in charge of any building does not think it necessary to visit every hole and corner of it every day. How can she expect that those under her will be more careful to maintain her house in a healthy condition than she who is in charge of it? Secondly, that it is not considered essential to air, to sun and clean rooms while uninhabited; which is simply ignoring the first elementary notion of sanitary things, and laying the ground for all kinds of diseases. Third, that one window is considered enough to air a room. Don't imagine that if you who are in charge and don't look to all these things yourself, those under you will be more careful than you are. It appears as if the part of the mistress was to complain of her servants and to accept their excuses—not to show them how there need be neither complaints nor excuses made.



GROUP OF HUMMING BIRDS.

BUT two varieties of the Humming Bird are known in the Northern States, but in the tropics, and even so far north as Florida, they are very numerous. We believe that over seventy different kinds, from the size of a wren to that of a humble-bee, have been named and described. The most common with us is the "Ruby-throated Humming Bird." We have also a "Humming Bird Moth," which resembles the bird very much, both in form and motion. The name of this bird, which is one of the same meaning in many languages, is derived from the peculiarly quick and constant motion of its wings, which make a humming sound. They seldom light, and when they do, choose some small twig bare of leaves.

These birds live on the honey which they extract from flowers, and also the small insects found in and around them. The tongue of a Humming bird is similar to that of a Woodpecker, being curled round the head under the skin, and thus capable of being darted to a considerable distance. They are bold and rather quarrelsome creatures among themselves, and often fight until they drop from exhaustion. Their nests are very neatly constructed of down, cotton, or other fine vegetable fiber, and very diminutive in size. They are sometimes covered on the outside with mosses and lichens. The eggs of some species are about the size of a

pea, and GOLDSMITH compares the young, when first hatched, to blue bottle flies. Another writer speaks of these curious nests as follows:

"Instinct teaches one species, which builds its nests on the slender branches which hang over rivers, to make a rim round the mouth of the nest turned inward, so as to prevent the eggs from rolling out. * * I have seen the branch of the tree which held the Humming Bird's nest so violently shaken that the bottom of the inside of the nest could be seen as I sat in my canoe, and had there been nothing at the rim to stop the eggs, they must inevitably have been jerked into the water."

Of the appearance of the Humming Bird, when glancing in the bright sunshine of the tropics, the same writer gives this characteristic description:

"Though least in size, the glittering mantle of the Humming Bird entitles it to the first place in the list of the birds of the New World. It may truly be called the Bird of Paradise; and had it existed in the Old World it would have claimed the title instead of the bird which has now the honor to bear it. See it darting through the air almost as quick as thought! now it is within a yard of your face, in an instant it is gone—now it flutters from flower to flower to sip the silver dew—it is now a ruby—now a topaz—now an emerald—now all burnished gold."

WHAT THE PAPERS DO FOR US.

Few people are aware of the changes which newspapers have wrought, since they became so common, not only in our modes of thought, but in our vehicles of expression. All subjects of popular interest are discussed in the journals, and as the writers who thus attain to the dignity of print have usually had more or less practice, the chances are that the topic of the day is treated by them a little more ably than ordinary tyros could treat it. It follows that people do not hold forth as formerly, in conversation or in letters. Instead of elaborately unfolding their own views, they discuss those of others. The question is not—What do you think upon such a topic?—but—How do you like such an article? Instead of a pugilistic struggle, we fight with the bullets other hands have moulded, and the weapons other hands have forged.

Very palpably is this the case with letters. Formerly, every correspondent was an essayist, and the letter-paper he covered and covered was more than double the size of our commercial note. The post office department, conscious of the weight of the epistles it carried, very properly charged three times as much in postage as we pay at the current rates. To write a letter was then an undertaking of some gravity, and not to be lightly attempted. We dashed off no hasty, trivial notes, but "took our pen in hand" with a due sense of the responsibility incurred. We knew that our well-considered words would be filed away and preserved till the ink was as faded and the paper as yellow as the hand that penned the epistle. In those times a man might hope to sit in the autumn of his days amid the rustling of the serene and yellow leaves (of calligraphy) that flattered and fanned him in his youth. Now, we keep our friend's letter till we have answered it, and then it goes to feed the earth from whence it sprang in the form of cotton ball, flax, fiber, or mulberry's succulent leaf. It passes to that bourne from whence, thanks to improved culture and the growing demands of modern commerce, most vegetable travelers speedily return.

The result of all this is much good and some evil. If our thinking is done very nicely for us, the thoughts are not, after all, very thoroughly our own. They are a sort of ready-made clothing for the mind, shaped for somebody, for anybody, but not precisely for ourselves. Besides, the prescribed dress-coat being no distinction, we are obliged to tie a ribbon in the button-hole; or, to drop the metaphor, everything having been said on general subjects better than we can hope to say it, we are compelled to restrict ourselves

to local trivialities and personal gossip. We belittle four minds by saying what isn't worth printing, or else spend the time in reading what is printed, which is another way of belittling them, if followed too far. For if the man who rides on a moving-machine is not as muscular as he who swings the scythe, so he who buys a printed ticket for the train of thought does not achieve the brain-power of him who thinks sturdily for himself.—Springfield Republican.

PARCHMENT.

PARCHMENT is made of skins of sheep and lambs, though that kind which is used for the heads of drums is said to be made of goat-skins. Vellum is a finer, smoother, white kind of parchment, made of the skin of young calves. The mode of preparation is first to take off the hair or wool, then to steep the skin in lime, and afterward to stretch it very firmly on a wooden frame. When thus fixed, it is scraped with a blunt iron tool, wetted and rubbed with chalk and pumice-stone, and these scrapings and rubbings are repeated several times on each side of the skin till it is fit for use. Parchment was employed in very ancient times, and it is curious that from about the seventh to the tenth century, it was beautiful, white and good, but that in later times a very inferior, dirty-looking kind of parchment came into use, which has the appearance of being much older than the good. The reason for this is supposed to be, that the writers in these later centuries used to prepare their own parchment, while at an earlier date it was a curious art, only possessed by the manufacturers. Parchment was sometimes so rare and scarce, that great numbers of the older manuscripts were erased with pumice stone, or the ink washed out with some chemical substance, in order that they might be used again for writing upon.

DEEPEST COAL MINE IN THE WORLD.—The coal mine of Monkwearmouth was visited by a party of members of the British Association, among whom were four ladies. The depth of this mine from the surface is 1,900 feet, and the workings of coal underneath extend to a distance of two miles from the shaft. About 900 persons are employed in it, and 600 tons are mined daily. The heat at the bottom varies from 84 deg. to 90 deg. Fah., and the miners work in an almost nude state. Of all the pursuits by which men gain a living, there is none more toilsome, more dangerous, or more dreadful in all its circumstances and surroundings, than the life of him who wins coal from the mines.

Reading for the Young.

HOW TO GET MONEY.

EVERY child who can read has had money and spent it. Is your money all gone now? If it is, you would like to know how to get more. Perhaps you can tell better how to get it when I have told you what money is. Money is wages paid for work. It is nothing else. It was made by work in the first place. Gold and silver money was dug from the mines and cut and stamped by machinery, and all that is very hard work. Paper money is printed from engraved plates which are prepared with a great deal of labor and skill. So you see work makes money, and we must work if we want to get it.

I know you are thinking that there are some rich people who never work at all. But somebody must have worked for them, or they would be very poor people indeed. It is proper that parents should work for their children until the children are old enough to work for themselves. Some people earn a great deal more than they spend, and so when they die their money is left to their children, and thus they are able to spend more than they earn. But somebody had to work very hard for the money, or else it would not have come. It takes a great deal of labor to build the rich man's house, to cultivate his grounds, to make his clothing and to cook his food. Do you think anybody is going to do all this for him for nothing? Not at all. He must either work for them in return, or give them the wages that his father or some other person has earned. To tell the earnest truth, there are only three possible ways to get money as a general thing—to work, to beg, and to steal.

It is very honorable to work. You know God worked six days and rested the seventh, to set us an example. His only son, Jesus Christ, worked till he was thirty years old as a carpenter, and the rest of his life he "went about doing good," which is much harder than carpenter's work. All the best and bravest men and women have worked, and it is only the lazy and selfish who wish to live without it. Besides, the money that we earn looks a great deal richer, the food we buy with it tastes a great deal sweeter, the clothing we get for it seems a great deal more becoming than that which we beg or steal. If we find money we are apt to lose it again. It soon slips away and somebody else finds it. It has the habit of being lost. But the money that we earn has the habit of being worked for, and somebody must work hard to get it from us.—Springfield Republican.

A NATION OF PIGMIES.

In the Bay of Bengal, on the very high road of commerce, is a group of islands thickly covered with impenetrable jungle, and swarming with leeches in the rainy, and ticks in the dry season. Except a species of pig, until recent unknown to science, there are no wild animals that offer any molestation to man; but to make up for this deficiency, the human inhabitants are among the most savage and hostile that voyagers have ever encountered. They may truly be termed a nation of pigmies, being on an average only four feet five inches high, and weighing from seventy to seventy-five pounds; but they are well-proportioned, and display an agility and nimbleness truly wonderful. Their skin is dark, though not black as that of the negro, and their faces decidedly ugly. They go entirely naked, shave the hair off their head with pieces of bamboo or broken bottle, and further increase their unsightly appearance by daubing themselves all over with a mixture of red ochre and oil, or covering their persons toward nightfall with a thick coating of soft mud to serve as a protection against the mosquitoes, with which, in addition to the leeches and ticks, they seem to be tormented the whole year round. They are excellent swimmers, taking to the water almost before they can walk; and they rely upon the sea for the principal supply of their food,—turtles, oysters and fish.

STRING OF PEARLS.

HEAVEN gives us enough when it gives us opportunity.

WHEN a man has learned how to learn, he can soon learn anything.

THERE are many of the greatest deeds done in the small struggles of life.

BETTER be accused of a vice, being innocent, than acquitted of it being guilty.

NEVER attempt to talk much about that which you do not understand.

ALL people are printers, they are making impressions on many a leaf of character.

PATIENCE is the real genuine union of the soul, enabling it to accomplish great and noble deeds.

HARD speech between those who have loved is hideous in the memory, like the sight of greatness and beauty sunk into vice and rags.

THE human soul is hospitable, and will entertain conflicting sentiments and contradictory opinions with great impartiality.

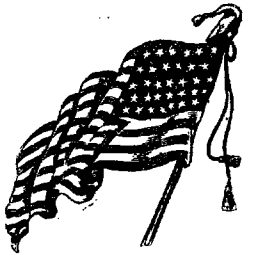
It is always right to make the best of a bad position, but not to put ourselves in a bad position because we can make the best of it.

WITH the staking 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.

A SMOOTH sea never made a skillful mariner. Neither do the uninterrupted successes qualify a man for usefulness or happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the wind, arouse the faculties and incite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Fling out the old banner, let fold after fold, Enshrine a new glory as each is unfurled; Let speak to our hearts still as sweet as of old, The herald of Freedom all over the world.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 24, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

The Washington Evening Star, of the 14th, says the whole of Gen. Gregg's division was ordered from Balton Station on the 10th, toward Culpepper, and arrived there at 4 P. M.

On Sunday night Gen. Gregg moved to Sulphur Springs, arriving at about nine o'clock on Monday morning. Two regiments, the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania, were sent forward to Jefferson, about five miles from Sulphur Springs, and the 1st Maine were sent out toward Little Washington, to reconnoiter.

About ten o'clock Monday morning the enemy advanced on the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania, which were at Jefferson, with cavalry, showing heavy infantry supports in their rear, when our cavalry, seeing they were being overpowered, fell back slowly, contesting the ground, to a large forest this side of Jefferson, where Gen. Gregg, who led these regiments in person, dismounted a portion of his men and sent them out as skirmishers, their horses having been sent back to Sulphur Springs.

The 4th and 13th were now pressed severely in front and our center broken, and at the same time they were attacked on each flank and in the rear. Our men cut their way through, and escaped across the river with heavy loss.

The loss of the 2d brigade will, it is thought, amount to about 400 in killed, wounded and missing. The 4th and 13th Pennsylvania suffered most severely. Gen. Gregg is highly spoken of for the manner in which he fought his men, and it was owing to his skill and bravery that the 4th and 13th fought their way out of the precarious situation.

During the engagement, rebels charged the battery and captured one of the guns, but the 1st New Jersey gallantly charged back and recaptured the piece, which was immediately turned upon them with good effect.

The enemy made two desperate attempts on the 14th to whip this army in detail and destroy our trains, but in both most signally failed. Just at daybreak, between Cadlet's Station and Kettle Run, A. P. Hill made an attack upon Gregg's cavalry and the 2d army corps. Almost the first intimation given of their presence was the opening of the batteries upon the 2d corps.

800 prisoners and one battery. Several other charges were made, and each time the enemy were forced back with great slaughter, leaving their killed and wounded in our hands.

A dispatch dated the 16th inst., says our lines of battle were maintained throughout yesterday and to-day, but the enemy have made no further demonstrations, and all has remained quiet.

The reconnaissance on our right has discovered a heavy body of infantry occupying the passes of the Bull Run mountains, while Ewell's corps is believed to be still hovering on our left.

A squad of mounted rebel raiders dashed in upon headquarters' supply trains, between Chantilly and Centerville about midnight last night, capturing the teams of only four wagons.

The cannonading yesterday was occasioned by an attempt of the rebels to cross Bull Run at Union Mills and at Mitchell's and Blackburn's Fords. They kept up a continuous cannonade to cover their crossing.

At dark a portion of Buford's cavalry had a brisk fight with Stuart's cavalry, near Brentsville. We succeeded in routing the rebels. Col. Hardenburg, of the 29th New York, reached here in charge of 500 rebel prisoners, mostly North Carolinians.

The following congratulatory order has been published:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 15, 1863.

The Major-General Commanding, announces to the Army that the rear guard, consisting of the 2d corps, was attacked yesterday while marching by the flank.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

CLARKSBURG, October 17.

Gen. Sullivan reports that his cavalry scouts, from Martinsburg, yesterday encountered a detachment of Gilmore's rebel cavalry, and captured the whole force, 39 in number, with horses, equipments, &c.

A dispatch dated the 17th, says that throughout the whole day, there have prevailed rumors that the whole rebel army had crossed the Potomac, and were marching on Washington.

It would seem that a general engagement is considered probable from the fact that army surgeons have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Army of the Potomac.

Department of the South.

The U. S. transport Fahkee, from Charleston the 10th, arrived at New York on the 14th inst. She had in tow the gunboat Maddie, for repairs, which sunk off Frying Pan Shoals on Sunday last.

On the night of the 6th, the rebels sent down a torpedo, attached to a small steamer, from Charleston to the Ironsides, off Fort Moultrie, which exploded under her bows, throwing a great volume of water on board, putting out all the fires, killing Ensign Howard, wounding two seamen, but doing no damage to the vessel.

A Morris Island correspondent of the N. Y. Times states that the two rebels found floating on the water after the explosion, and who were picked up by a boat's crew from the Ironsides, are Lieut. Glassell, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and sailing master Wombs.

The rebels who had charge of the torpedo were captured. The Ironsides remains anchored off Moultrie. The monitors are doing picket duty off Sumter.

The rebels greatly dread the Ironsides, and it was said the people of Charleston have offered a reward of \$60,000 in gold for her destruction.

Gen. Gilmore is still erecting batteries on Morris Island.

Movements in the West and South-West.

MISSOURI.—Dispatches from the West state that Shelby's rear was overtaken Monday near Booneville and a running fight kept up several miles, resulting in the death of many rebels.

four squads, one going towards Lexington another towards Sedalia, and the others in another direction, Gen. Brown fighting the Sedalia squad, Gen. Phillips those going towards Lexington, and Major Le Sear in the centre.

The rebels plundered everybody at Booneville, stole all the horses along the route, leaving none for our troops.

Dispatches from Gen. Brown, dated Marshall, Saline county, Oct. 13th, says:—After five hours fight we have whipped the rebels, capturing their artillery, a large number of small arms, part of their trains, and wounding and killing large numbers.

ARKANSAS.—Gen. Fisk, at Pilot Knob, reports that the expedition into Arkansas met a body of rebels under Reeves and Crandall, at Pitman's Ferry, and killed 13 and captured a number, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major and two Captains.

TENNESSEE.—The following special relative to Rosecrans' army appears under a Washington date: Things are unchanged, with the exception that the enemy have removed their artillery from Lookout Mountain, where they had about ten pieces in position.

They hold both Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, from which they threw shells on both the 4th and 5th insts. On the latter day 150 shells were thrown by the enemy. They inflicted no damage, however, beyond the wounding of three men, and the killing of one horse.

The plan of the enemy appears not to be to make an attack in front, but to compel us to abandon Chattanooga by simply holding us in our present position, with their army in our front annoying us with their artillery and breaking our lines of communication by cavalry raids in our rear.

A part of the force fell in with a train of the 14th corps near Anderson, in the Chepache Valley, stampeded off the teamsters, and destroyed between 200 and 300 wagons, about 30 of which were loaded with ammunition and the remainder with clothing and supplies.

The Colonel commanding a cavalry division came up with a part of his command, consisting of the 2d Ind., 1st Wis. and 1st East Tenn. cavalry, and attacked them at once and had a running fight with them to Dunlap, in which 120 rebels were killed and wounded, and 60 of our men, including nine officers, were killed and wounded.

On the 7th a general order was issued in accordance with instructions from the War Department consolidating the 20th and 21st corps into the 4th corps, and ordering their commanders, Gens. McCook and Crittenden, before a Court of Inquiry at Indianapolis.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army on the 19th inst: CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 18.

To Major General H. W. Halleck:—A dispatch has just been received from Brigadier General Cook, commanding the 2d cavalry division, dated Rogersville, October 10th.

As I pushed on after the enemy immediately I have not been able to ascertain the number of their killed and wounded, but it is very heavy. They were scattered over a distance of fifteen miles from this, and their retreat was a perfect rout, their men deserting and scattering over the country.

When within eight miles of the river, I struck the gallop, but when I reached the river I found they had all crossed at a ford some four miles above. I never saw troops more demoralized than they were.

Complete official returns from the infantry engaged in the late battles have been received, and give the following statistics: Thomas' corps—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 266; missing, 129.

McCook's corps—Officers killed, 40; wounded, 168; missing, 70. Men killed, 363; wounded, 2,367; missing, 1,503. Total, 4,520.

Crittenden's corps—Officers killed, 39; wounded, 131; missing, 22. Men killed, 296; wounded, 2,157; missing, 655. Total, 3,300.

Two brigades of Granger's reserve corps engaged early in the afternoon of the second day's fight:—Loss, officers killed, 16; men, 230; wounded officers, 59; men, 877; officers missing, 34; men 527. Total, 1,732.

The losses of the cavalry, not reported, will make the grand aggregate about 16,000. Of the 4,635 missing, about 2,500 were wounded. Thirty-

six pieces of artillery were lost and a few wagons.

Southern papers of the 9th are received. They still insist that their whole loss will not exceed 12,000, but partial returns published by them indicate that it is greater.

Their reports from Mississippi say that two corps from Grant's army are moving to succor Rosecrans—one overland from Memphis, the other by water.

Jeff. Davis is reported to have arrived in Bragg's army on the 10th.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The President has sent forward his reply to the address of the Missouri delegation. Its contents are thus reported:

Gen. Schofield is continued in command of the Department, and all military powers are concentrated in his hands. He receives new instructions, a copy of which is annexed to the President's letter to the delegation, containing explicit and more stringent directions for the management of his Department.

All persons in the service of the United States are forbidden to return fugitive slaves or to assist in their escape. No colored soldiers are to be enlisted except under the orders of the Commander of the Department.

Gen. Schofield's course with regard to Senator Lane and his followers is approved, and he is ordered to use all the forces under his command to put down guerrillas or other irresponsible persons carrying on irregular warfare, under whatever color or pretext.

No action is taken in the matter of the enrolled militia, which is left as it was before the committee presented themselves.

It is said that a general order will be issued by the War Department in a few days, providing for the enlistment of colored troops in the States of Maryland, Connecticut, Missouri, Tennessee, and Western Virginia.

The following Proclamation has been issued by President Lincoln:

Whereas, The term of service of part of the Volunteers of the United States will expire during the coming year; and, whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out 300,000 Volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof and Militia of the several States when called into active service, do issue this my Proclamation, upon the Governors of the different States, to raise and have enlisted into the service of the United States, for the various Companies and Regiments in the field, from their respective States, their quota of 300,000 men.

I further proclaim that all the Volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted, shall receive advance pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's office, by special letter.

I further proclaim that all Volunteers heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or in the Districts of said States, for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864.

I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet been commenced.

The quotas of the States and Districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished by volunteers or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as has been or may be furnished by that Department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the different States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking their cheerful, willing, and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies in the field, and bring our useful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Wm. H. Seward, Sec'y of State.

It will be recollected that in April last the President made a contract with certain responsible persons for the deportation of 500 persons of color to an island on the southwestern coast of Hayti, and for their colonization on satisfactory conditions. But recent information has reached Washington that these colonists were badly provided for, and many of them died of disease, while others fled to more desirable localities.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, was impelled to this course on account of feeble health and the multiplicity of his private business.

The young ladies of Huntingdon, Pa., are keeping a list of the single drafted men, and noting down the report of the examining board, with a view to select sound husbands.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dewey's Colored Fruit Plates—D. M. Dewey. The Rural Sugar—Abney & Abbott. If you want \$1,500 a year—F. G. Storke. America's Patent Stone Bee-Hive—Joseph Woodroffe. Frank Miller's Leather Preservative. Something to do—Fowler & Wells. For Sale—Erastus W. Smith. Gray Doves, Ceylon Black Ducks, etc.—John R. Page. 20,000 First Class Apple Stocks—Geo. H. Flower. Stocks Wanted—H. Southwick & Son.

Special Notices. Randall's Practical Shepherd. The Rural New-Yorker for 1864.

The News Condenser.

- Baby shows are frequent in England. - Denmark's army is on a war footing. - Garroting has been revived in London. - There are 103 National Banks organized. - Duganne the writer is in a Texan prison. - There are 80,000 deserters from the army. - Army Chaplains are not hereafter to be held as prisoners. - The defences now completed in Philadelphia cost \$50,000. - New York paid \$10,000 for the reception of the Czar's naval officers. - By the 1st of November the invalid corps will number 12,000 men. - 119,000 emigrants have arrived at New York since the first of January. - The number of rebel officers now in our hands is upwards of 2,500. - The Mexican party in Paris are very intimate with the secessionists. - Stonewall Jackson's sister says her deceased brother voted against secession. - In Richmond 13,000 Union prisoners have been exchanged by the rebels. - Baron Gustavus Rothschild retires from business with a fortune of \$30,000,000. - During the month of September, 7,149 deserters were arrested, so far as known. - Connecticut has 6 midshipmen at the naval academy, also 12 cadets at West Point. - The Sons of Temperance now number but 55,000; in 1850 they were 245,000 strong. - One man in New Hampshire has sent 29,000 wild pigeons to market this season. - The grape interest is gaining in Ohio; 2,000 acres will be under culture next year. - A command both civil and military in its character has been given to Gen. Sickles. - The brokers in New York are about to build an Exchange at an expense of \$200,000. - The Providence and Worcester Railway has earned \$44,000 more this year than last. - Only about \$67,000 have been subscribed in this country for the Atlantic telegraph. - Gov. Johnson of Tennessee has directed street railroads to be constructed in Nashville. - The second cargo of tea ever imported from Japan, reached New York on Saturday week. - A locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last week ran 16 miles in 10 minutes. - The Iowa farmers are securing their sorghum crop, and anticipate a large yield of molasses. - Recent reports show that the average duration of life in England exceeds that in France by 11 years. - About 2400,000 of the old copper English coinage has been called in, leaving about \$350,000 still in circulation. - Seventeen regular places of amusement are now open in New York, besides countless concert saloons and music halls. - The Louisville papers now say that the tobacco crop in Kentucky has not been very materially injured by the frost. - One thousand Massachusetts soldiers were in the Washington hospitals last month, and 728 now remain there. - Fifteen thousand wives and children of United States soldiers receive weekly aid from the authorities of New York city. - Orders have been received at the several navy yards to put in course of construction immediately a fleet of 12 steam corvettes. - A burglar liberally soaped himself and escaped from the Tombs in New York by crawling through an aperture 6 1/2 by 29 inches. - An eagle was recently observed by a traveler to fly from one Alpine peak to another, five miles apart, in precisely five minutes. - Five Congregationalist, one Free-will Baptist and two Calvinistic Baptist ministers, have been elected to the Vermont legislature. - A chemical substitute for indigo has, it is said, been discovered in Paris which may largely affect the Indian trade in that article. - Some five thousand men are now employed on the vessels at the Brooklyn navy yard; a number probably never before reached. - The Clyde built steamer Jupiter has been captured while attempting to run the blockade of Saramout by the gunboat Cicerone. - A heavy Grand Jury recently met in Burlington Co., New Jersey. Of the whole twenty-four men the lightest weighed 210 pounds. - Two Quaker conscripts sent to the 22d Mass. regiment are the subjects of a court martial for refusal to perform military duty. - The population of Ireland decreased 20 per cent. between the years 1841 and 1851, and 11 per cent. more between 1851 and 1861. - Of the 456 poll tax payers in Essex, Mass., 128, over a quarter, are Burnhams; 58, more than one-eighth, are Storeys; and 34 are Andrews. - The case of Galvin, one of the New York rioters, has been decided. Judge Barnard sentences him to State prison four years at hard labor. - It is estimated that \$10,000,000 will be the sum realized from the draft in the State of New York. The sum has already reached six millions. - A young Alpine hunter who was killed in the Alps 19 years ago was recently found frozen stiff, but ruddy and whole as in life, save his eyes. - Infanticide is increasing so rapidly in the United Kingdom that a society has been formed for the purpose of adopting measures for its prevention. - At the Danbury Ag. Fair P. T. Barnum exhibited a five-horned ram labeled "An interperate sheep, which has taken at least three horns too much." - E. C. Sackett, of Beardstown, Ill., has given the apples from his orchard of five acres to the ladies of that town, to be pared and dried for the soldiers.

Special Notices.

RANDALL'S "PRACTICAL SHEPHERD,"

This work is out and a great success. Agents who have ordered it are being supplied as fast as possible.

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—only \$2 a year.

Some wish to know how many subscribers they must obtain to entitle them to a post-paid copy of THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

The New Sheep Book.

"THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD."

[From the Rochester Daily Express.]

We have received from the Publisher a copy of the above work, which is destined to become the standard authority on Sheep Husbandry in this country.

The high price of wool will undoubtedly stimulate the keeping of large herds of sheep on the cheap and fertile lands of the West, and on otherwise unproductive steep and rocky hillsides.

In this connection, we may be permitted to mention the vast amount of labor performed by Mr. Moore in superintending this important and interesting work.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

[From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser.]

Some time since the honor was made in our columns that the late Henry S. Randall and D. M. Moore, Esq., of the Rural New-Yorker had concluded an arrangement for the publication of a volume upon Sheep Husbandry.

Quite a number of years have elapsed since the publication of anything that could be designated as a complete treatise on the breeding, management and diseases of sheep.

The object of the author cannot be more fully elucidated than by quoting the first paragraph from his preface, as follows: "An attempt has been made in the following pages to give an impartial history of all the most valuable varieties and breeds of sheep now existing in this country."

We pronounce the work an entire success in all its parts. The text, illustrations, and engraving are all of a high order.

[From the Rochester Daily Democrat and American.]

NEW WORK ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY—THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—We noticed a few weeks since the reception of advance sheets of the Practical Shepherd, a new work, edited by Hon. H. S. Randall, LL. D., author of Sheep Husbandry, &c., about to be published by D. D. T. Moore.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, October 20, 1863.

There have been a few changes during the week which we note below: GRAIN.—Corn, Rye and Oats have each advanced materially.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Table listing prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, and other goods.

The Provision Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—ASSES.—Quiet. Sales at \$7.25 for 100 lbs. for 100 lbs. for 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat market less active and may be quoted 1/2 cent lower with a moderate business principally for speculation.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market opened firm and closed heavy. Sales at \$14.00 for 100 lbs. for 100 lbs.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—Our market for four opened tame and heavy for the medium grades of State, while other kinds were quiet.

GRAIN.—The supply of Wheat is in excess of the demand, and the market is in favor of the buyer.

TORONTO, Oct. 14.—FLOUR.—Superfine, \$3.00 per 25 lbs. for 25 lbs. for 25 lbs.

The Cattle Markets.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—BEVES.—The receipts still continue heavy, the fresh arrivals by rail footing up 4,203, and 187 driven in on the Turnpike.

Table showing market prices for various types of cattle.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating sixteen to the car—

Table comparing weekly receipts and totals for various commodities.

PRICE.—This week. Last week. Cor. week. Beves... 4,208 3,190 3,236

TORONTO, Oct. 14.—BEVES.—Steady, \$4.50 per 100 lbs. for 100 lbs. for 100 lbs.

ALL ABOUT FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE.

A New Edition of A GOOD, USEFUL AND TIMELY WORK ON FLAX CULTURE, &c.

The Manual is published in handsome style, pamphlet form. Price only 25 cents for which a copy will be sent to any point reached by the U. S. or Canada mails.

MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE.

Such a work as will enable new beginners to grow Flax successfully, on the first trial. It contains Essays from Practical Men of much experience—the opening one by a gentleman who has cultivated Flax over thirty years.

Hemp and Flax in the West.

From the pen of a Western gentleman who is well posted, and capable of imparting the information he possesses on the subject.

The Manual is published in handsome style, pamphlet form. Price only 25 cents for which a copy will be sent to any point reached by the U. S. or Canada mails.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Wool.—The market continues firm, and a moderate business has been realized for the week.

Table listing prices for various types of wool.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—ASSES.—Quiet. Sales at \$7.25 for 100 lbs. for 100 lbs. for 100 lbs.

Table listing prices for various types of wool.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Wool.—The market continues firm, and a moderate business has been realized for the week.

Table listing prices for various types of wool.

TORONTO, Oct. 14.—Wool scarce at 40¢ per lb. for 100 lbs. for 100 lbs.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance.—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS a Line, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 25¢ extra per line of space.

50,000 FIRST CLASS APPLE STOCKS FOR SALE BY GEO. H. FLOWER, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE—My Premium AYRSHIRE BULL, bred from stock imported by Capt. Wm. A. G. 3 years, perfectly kind and gentle.

FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND WATER-PROOF OIL BLACKING.

THE RURAL SINGER, A NEW SCHOOL SONG BOOK.

DEWEY'S COLORED FRUIT PLATES. Nearly 600 Varieties.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD. A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGEMENT, AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.

THE AMERICAN HOG TAMEL.—This instrument of such practical importance to all Pork growers, from the fact that its operation entirely prevents the animal from rooting, cage-lifting, &c.

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," "Fine-Wool Husbandry," &c., &c.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

To sell the work in every Wool-Growing County in the United States, Canada, &c. For Terms, which are liberal, apply to the Publisher.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

Comprises 454 large duodecimo pages, is well illustrated, and by far the best and most complete work on SHEEP ever published in America, if not in Europe.

D. D. T. MOORE, Publisher.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN HOG TAMEL.—This instrument of such practical importance to all Pork growers, from the fact that its operation entirely prevents the animal from rooting, cage-lifting, &c.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

Patented October 21, 1862.

THE CABINET ORGANS are pronounced by artists "the best of their kind in the world," and "very admirable for both private and public use."

ELECTION NOTICE.—SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

COUNTY OF MONROE. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statutes of this State, that the GENERAL ELECTION will be held in this county on the TUESDAY SUCCEEDING THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, August 15, 1863.

To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe.

The Sheriff of the County of Monroe, is hereby notified that the General Election to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

- County Judge, in the place of Horatio Ballard; Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson; Treasurer, in the place of William B. Lewis; Attorney General, in the place of Daniel S. Dickinson.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.



WARRANTED WITH SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE COG WHEEL REGULATOR.

This only Wringer with the Patent COG WHEEL REGULATOR, which positively prevents the rolls from BREAKING OR TWISTING ON THE SHAFT.

We have seven sizes, from \$5.00 to \$30. The ordinary family size are No. 1, \$10, and No. 2, \$7. These have COG-WHEELS.

CANVASSER.

in every town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale.

JULIUS IVES & CO., 37 Broadway, New York.

TO FARMERS, TO DAIRYMEN, TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE Sorghum Sugar and Sirap, Furs and Skins, Fruits, dry and green, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Pork, Beef, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Hops, Wool, Cotton, Tobacco, Flax, Tallow, Petroleum, &c., &c.

Can have them well sold at the highest prices in New York, with full cash returns promptly after their reaching the city, by forwarding them to the Commission House for Country Produce, of

JOSIAH CARPENTER, 53 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.

SEND FOR A FREE COPY OF PRICES CURRENT, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS, TO JOSIAH CARPENTER, No. 53 Jay Street, New York.

O. B. MILLER, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN Horticultural Agent & Commission Merchant.

EXHIBITION AND SALES ROOMS, No. 634 Broadway, near Bleeker St., New York.

All kinds of new, rare, and Seedling Plants, Fruits, Flowers, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., Iron, Wire and Entic Wire, French, English and American Glass; Patent Heaters; Foreign and American Books, &c.

Any of the above named works will be forwarded by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

A RAIN SONG.

Lo! the long slender spears how they quiver and flash,
Where the clouds send their cavalry down;
Rank and file, by the million, the rain lancers dash,

The Story-Teller.

THE BLACK EXCHANGE. AN ATTORNEY'S STORY.

My first setting up was in Charleston, South Carolina, where I got a profitable practice among the neighboring planters, and became man of business to Arthur Fosbrook, Esq.

ing off the collars, sleeves and trimmings worked by the "woman she had bought almost in spite of Mr. Fosbrook, and saved him the trouble he should have had with that self-willed, obstinate-looking man, Elva's husband.

Colonel, who had witnessed all, seemed astonished, angry, and a little out of his discretion, for he rose from Miss Letitia's side with a very brief apology, walked straight out to the verandah, and stayed there, pacing about, for half an hour or more.

Wit and Humor.

A WITTY IRISH SOLDIER.

THERE is a private in the New York 47th, on Morris Island, named Miles O'Reilly, who is a genuine Irish wit. He lately wrote some sarcastic poetry on military matters there, which was not considered quite respectful to his superiors, and he was put under arrest.

LITTLE JOKERS.

"Why is i the happiest of the vowels?" The answer is:—"Because i is in the midst of bliss." FOOTB expressed the belief that a certain miser would take the beam out of his own eye, if he knew where he could sell the timber.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 21 letters. My 7, 10, 8, 14 is a State in the United States. My 5, 20, 11, 9 is a river in Europe.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. NAMES OF PLACES ENIGMATICALLY EXPRESSED.

A POINT of the compass and a harbor. A man's name and a weight. A hard substance and part of a whip.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS.

Dent me man. Mi son sire. O ruin vote. Rested. I vote all. Quit anty. A grave. Sour cidul.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 717.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma.—Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you. Answer to Geographical Enigma.—Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Advertisements.

FANCY POULTRY.—For Sale by SPATH & WELLS, P. O. Box 424, Syracuse, N. Y. 718-54

NEW FRUITS.—PHILADELPHIA, is the best hardy RASPBERRY, and FRENCH, the most valuable early Strawberry. For Descriptive Circulars address

GODFREY ZIMMERMANN offers a large variety of well grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Grape Vines, all the leading varieties, such as Delaware, Diana, Concord, Harton, Red, Ruby, Union Village, &c., &c., at as low prices as at any reliable Nursery.

DELAWARE GRAPE VINES AND RUSSELL STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The best lot of Delaware Grape Vines in the United States, of their age, grown out door for sale.

CANCER HOSPITAL.—Cancers cured without pain or the use of the knife. Tumorous White swelling, Gout, Ulcers and all Chronic diseases successfully treated.

FARM FOR SALE.—The farm, long known as the Judge Smith farm, located in the town of Mendon, Monroe County, and about two and one-half miles from the Central Depot, in the village of Honeyo Falls, is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

ONE MILLION APPLE SEEDLINGS FOR SALE at Elba Nurseries, at \$1.00 and \$3.00 per 1000. Also a large stock and good assortment of healthy and well grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c., at exceedingly low prices.

THE EUREKA FEED CUTTER.

A Cutter Adapted to the Wants of Farmers. This Machine has important improvements. It CRUSHES and CUTS the heaviest corn stalks and straw with great rapidity, by hand or horse power.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

MY ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BULB CATALOGUE for the Autumn of 1883, is now published and will be sent free to all who apply by mail. It contains a list of the best HYACINTHS, CROCUSES, TULIPS, GLOWING HYACINTHS, SNOW BALLETS, LILIES, &c., with prices.

\$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at \$60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other useful and curious articles. 15 circulars free. Address, SHAW & CLARK, Bideford, Me. Depot 74 Maiden Lane, New York.

BRIDGE-WATER PAINT.—ESTABLISHED 1850.—Fire and Water Proof, for roofs, outside work, decks of vessels, iron work, brick, tin, and iron chimneys, depots, &c. Depot 74 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH.—Agents wanted in every County to introduce our new "LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE," price only \$15. For particulars, address with stamp, T. S. PAGE, Gen'l Agt, Toledo, Ohio.

FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best in Western New York. Location beautiful, and near RR. and market. Address Box 388, Batavia, N. Y. 708-7

ORAI 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-four objects for Five Dollars. Address: HENRY CRAIG, 80 Centre Street, New York. 690

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, WHEELER & WILSON.

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First Premium at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862. Principal Office, 505 Broadway, N. Y. 655

100,000 APPLE TREES, 5 to 12 feet high, at \$2 per hundred.

20,000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at \$25 per 100. 10,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 3 to 5 feet high, at \$18 per 100. 20,000 White Grape and Cherry Currants, 5,000 Diana Grape Vines. A large stock of French, Dutch, Cherry, Plum trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberry berries, most of the new varieties of Native Grapes, &c., &c.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LARGEST CIRCULATED.

Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.—To Clubs and Agents as follows: Three Copies one year, for \$6; Six, and one free to club agent, for \$10; Ten, and one free, for \$15; and any greater number at same rate—only \$1.50 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Post-Offices as desired. As we pre-pay American postage on copies sent abroad, \$1.70 is the lowest Club rate for Canada, and \$2.50 to Europe, but during the present rate of exchange, Canada Agents or Subscribers remitting for the RURAL in bills of their own specie-paying banks will not be charged postage.

ADHERE TO TERMS.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to subscription terms, and no person is authorized to offer the RURAL at less than published rates. Agents and friends are at liberty to give away as many copies of the RURAL as they are disposed to pay for at club rate, but we do not wish the paper offered, in any case, below price. THE POSTAGE on the RURAL NEW-YORKER is only 5 cts per quarter to any part of this State, (except Monroe county, where it goes free), and the same to any other Loyal State, if paid quarterly in advance where received. DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y.—All persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER, will please direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not to Albany, New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money Letters intended for us are regularly directed and mailed to the above places.